

**HOUSEHOLDS' PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY BASED
ORGANISATIONS' POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMMES IN OYO STATE
NIGERIA (1999 – 2012)**

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FOOD FOR THOUGHT

**There will always be poor people in the land.
Therefore I command you to be open handed towards your brothers and towards the
poor and the needy in your land.
Deuteronomy 15:11.**

ABSTRACT

Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) are known to contribute to development especially at the grassroot level. However, the contribution of households in CBOs' poverty alleviation has not been given adequate attention in the literature. This study, therefore, examined households' level of participation in CBOs' poverty reduction programmes in Oyo State, which has the highest number of CBOs' in Southwestern Nigeria.

Arnstein's Ladder of Citizen Participation provided the analytical framework within a cross-sectional survey research design. A multi-stage sampling procedure was used to select 10 (29.0%) local government areas from the three Senatorial districts: four in Oyo North (ON), three in Oyo Central (OC) and three in Oyo South (OS). A structured questionnaire focusing on level of household participation in community development (citizen power, tokenism, and non-participation), factors responsible for poverty reduction and challenges to participation was administered to 1,104 randomly selected household heads (399 in ON, 308 in OC and 397 in OS). In-depth interviews were conducted with members of randomly selected CBOs in each of the senatorial districts to obtain information on the projects executed and level of households' involvement. Qualitative data were content analysed, while quantitative data were analysed using descriptive statistics and ANOVA at 0.05 level of significance.

Citizen power (54.8% in ON, 37.2% in OC and 50.5% in OS), tokenism (21.2% in ON, 27.8% in OC and 21.9% in OS) and non-participation (23.9% in ON, 35.0% in OC and 27.6% in OS) were observed levels of participation. Mean incidence of poverty reduced from 5.3 to 1.4 in ON, 6.8 to 2.3 in OC and 3.9 to 1.1 in OS over time. This reduction was attributed to salary increase (9.0% in ON, 6.9% in OC and 8.9% in OS), birth control (13.8% in ON, 10.6% in OC and 13.7% in OS) and multiple jobs by the heads of household (15.1% in ON, 4.7% in OC and 12.8% in OS). The mean values of challenges to participation in development were financial problems (4.8 ± 0.1 in ON, 3.6 ± 0.4 in OC and 3.7 ± 0.2 in OS), disparity in wealth (4.4 ± 0.6 in ON, 3.6 ± 0.2 in OC and 3.8 ± 0.2 in OS) and power relations among community members (4.3 ± 0.2 in ON, 3.5 ± 0.5 in OC and 3.3 ± 0.1 in OS). Development projects implemented by the CBOs were 38.8% in ON, 35.0% in OC and 26.2% in OS. Provision of infrastructural facilities by CBOs were 55.3% in ON, 72.1% in OC and 65.1% in OS; while economic and empowerment projects were 20.3% in ON, 8.1% in OC and 9.6% in OS. Security projects were 24.4% in ON, 19.8% in OC and 25.3% in OS. There was no significant difference in households' levels of involvement in CBOs' poverty alleviation programmes among the senatorial districts ($F=0.13$). Males were two times involved in CBOs' poverty alleviation programmes than females in all the Senatorial districts.

In spite of several benefits derived from Community-Based Organisations' poverty alleviation programmes, households' involvement in Oyo State was low. Households' involvement should be strengthened by the government at different levels.

Keywords: Households participation, Community-Based Organisations, Poverty reduction programmes.

Word count: 492

CERTIFICATION

I certify that Odunola, Olaitan Olutayo in the Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Faculty of the Social Science; University of Ibadan, Nigeria, carried out this thesis.

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DEDICATION

To God be the glory, I dedicate this thesis to late Mrs Serifat Jelili. Your memory is evergreen in my heart. Thanks for what you were. Till we meet to part no more, adieu.

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

1. HDI - Human Development Index
2. UNDP – United Nations Development Programme
3. UNICEF – United Nations Children Education Fund
4. UNIDO – United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
5. NDE – National Directorate of Employment
6. DFRRRI – Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure
7. OFN – Operation Feed the Nation
8. MDGs – Millennium Development Goals
9. NGOs – Non-Governmental Organisations
10. CBOs – Community Based Organisation
11. NDE – National Directorate of Employment
12. BLP – Better Life Programme
13. FSP – Family Support Programme
14. FEAP – Family Economic Advancement Programme
15. PAP – Poverty Alleviation Programme
16. NAPEP – National Poverty Eradication Programme
17. UBE – Universal Basic Education
18. NEEDS – National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategies
19. SEEDS – State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategies
20. LEEDS – Local Economic Empowerment and Development Strategies
21. CDA – Community Development Associations
22. YA – Youth Associations
23. RBA – Religion Based Associations
24. TU – Town Union
25. NPC – National Population Commission
26. INEC – Independent National Electoral Commission
27. ONSD – Oyo North Senatorial District
28. OCSD – Oyo Central Senatorial District
29. OSSD – Oyo South Senatorial District
30. LGAs – Local Government Areas
31. NBS – National Bureau of Statistics
32. NCDP – Numbers of Completed Development Project
33. TCCD – Total Costs of Completed Development
34. NODP – Numbers of On-going Development Project
35. TCOP – Total Cost of On-going Development
36. TCAD – Total Amount spent on Charity and Donations
37. NMPS – Number of Memoranda/proposals Submitted
38. TNM – Total Number of Meeting
39. TCDJ – Total Cost of Contribution to Development
40. IPL – Index of Poverty Level
41. PCHI – Per Capital Household Income
42. OR – Occupancy Ratio
43. AR – Annual Rent/Rental

- 44. ICPPR - Impact of Community Based Organisation Project on Poverty Reduction
- 45. CPRA – Community Based Organisations Poverty Reduction Activities
- 46. SSA – South Asia and Sub-Sahara Africa
- 47. SEF – Social Exclusion Framework
- 48. LDC – Less Development Countries
- 49. SAP – Structure Adjustment Programme
- 50. WDI – World Development Indicator
- 51. CDD – Community Driven Development
- 52. HII – Household Involvement Index
- 53. DCP – Degree of Citizen Power
- 54. PDHWIFDP – Percentage Degree of Households Willingness of Involvement in Future Development Processes
- 55. PBIFS – Priorities with Respect to Basic Infrastructure Facilities and Services
- 56. HSCDP – Household Satisfaction with Community Development
- 57. ODP – Obstacle to Development Participation
- 58. SWV – Summation of the Weighted Value
- 59. ODP – Obstacle to Development Participation
- 60. FCRP – Factor Capable of Reducing Poverty

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION AND STUDY BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

Poverty is a world-wide phenomenon, but it is a prominent feature in developing countries where more than one person in five subsists on less than one dollar per day (World Bank, 2005). Nigeria has been adjudged to be one of the poorest countries as she was ranked 151st among 174 countries rated on Human Development Index (HDI) scale in 2005 (UNDP, 2005). The poverty assessment survey in Nigeria shows that over seventy percent of the population was living on less than one dollar per day and over fifty percent are living below the national poverty line (Food and Agriculture Organisation, (FAO) 2006).

It has been observed that when poverty is pervasive and persistent and when this is coupled with the need for survival, the stage is set for criminal activities, and other social vices such as robbery, political gangsterism and prostitution among others (Odunola, 2004). Poverty also breeds despair and deviant sub-culture that enables politicians to manipulate people for their own selfish end. In view of the extent of the incidence of poverty, successive governments in Nigeria, in collaboration with various international organisations such as the World Bank, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Children Education Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) have initiated specific, multi-dimensional and multi-faceted programmes such as the National Directorate of Employment (NDE), Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI), Operation Feed the Nation (OFN), Peoples Bank, Community Bank, Better Life Programme, Poverty Alleviation Programme and Family Economic Advancement Programme (FEAP) (Okunmadewa, 2001). All these programmes focused on the creation of employment, improvement of welfare, development and increase in productivity.

Despite all these efforts, the poverty level has remained high in most parts of the country. The impact of the programmes is hardly felt. In addition, various studies (Obadan 2002, Ajakaye 2003) indicate that all the past poverty reduction programmes were unable to achieve the set target for reasons which include: policy inconsistency, poor governance, lack of transparency and accountability, inadequate data base, non-involvement of all the stakeholders, overlap of functions, confusion of development programmes with poverty alleviation strategies and improper targeting of the poor. There is thus a prevalent of what can be referred to as the proliferation of “Property Acquisition Programmes” among the decision makers, implementers, government officials, and the fortunate community group leaders in

Nigeria instead of Poverty Alleviation Programmes (Odunola, 2004). Perhaps this explains why Agbola (2005) emphasized that “the rich cannot sleep because the poor were awake and the poor were awake because they were hungry and possibly angry”.

Considering the high rate of plan attrition and failure to achieve the enunciated poverty alleviation objectives with many of the political actors working at cross purposes, there is a necessity for a paradigm shift, a shift towards community engagement or community-driven development. The approach promises to address the inherent flaws of inconsistency, improper targeting, lack of transparency and accountability, non-involvement of stakeholders, overlap of functions and benefit-capture syndrome among others. It is expected to be one in which the profit motive only will not be the overarching criterion.

The need for development planning was induced by spatial inequalities in the distribution of resources and fruits of economic development, inadequate and breakdown of urban infrastructure, unemployment rate and over-urbanization, as well as poverty, among others (Okafor, 2005). Development planning was a proposed or action undertaken by the concerned on how development processes can contribute to the objective of poverty alleviation. Thus, to achieve the internationally agreed Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of reducing extreme poverty and hunger by 2015, something tangible and realizable must be undertaken by the planning agencies, planners, research institutions, government and the Civil society. Households’ participation in Community Based Organisations (CBOs) which in particular is the focus of this research has significant roles to play in poverty alleviation processes.

Community-Based Organisations are grassroots organisations which promote the people’s ability to control their well-being (Onibokun and Faniran, 1995). The organisation is built on the principle of co-operation and organized group work. This attribute is important in the identification and prioritization of community problems and seeking solutions to the problems (Wahab, 1996). It is against this background that this study evaluates households’ participation in CBOs poverty reduction programmes in Oyo State, Nigeria.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Nigeria has been described as a paradox (World Bank, 1996), obviously as a result of persistent increase in poverty incidence. The paradox is that the poverty level contradicts the country’s immense wealth. Among other things, the country is enormously endowed with both human and natural resources. Rather than recording remarkable progress in national socio-economic development indices, Nigeria retrogresses to become one of the 25 poorest

countries at the threshold of the twenty-first century. Interestingly, Nigeria was among the richest 50 countries in the early 1970s (Obadan, 2002). The resultant effect was that many households live in poor unsatisfactory and overcrowded conditions without adequate access to potable water, sanitation facilities and other basic services (UNDP 1996; World Bank 1996, Federal Office of Statistics, F.O.S 1999).

The Nigeria poverty situation exhibits geographical (locational) and occupational differentials in its incidence, depth, and severity (Aigbokhan, 2000). Also, there is more concern that the level of poverty (based on the yardstick of those living on a dollar (\$1) a day or less) has been getting worse from decade to decade since 1970 despite government efforts to arrest it (Okunmadewa, 2001; Obadan, 2002). However, the Nigerian situation has been made worse by the rapid population growth rate of about 2.83 per cent since the 1990s, giving rise to a high dependency ratio and pressure on resources in several areas (Okunmadewa, 2001).

In view of the persistent poverty incidence in Nigeria, the government at all levels have claimed to be pursuing some national economic, social policies and programmes aimed at alleviating poverty at the urban and rural levels. Okunmadewa (2001) categorizes such people-oriented programmes into nine, viz: agricultural sector, health sector, nutrition-related, education sector, transport sector, housing sector, financial sector, manufacturing sector and cross-cutting programmes. These cross-cutting programmes include the National Directorate of Employment (NDE), the Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRFRI), the Better Life Programme (BLP), which metamorphosed into the Family Support Programme (FSP) and Family Economic Advancement Programme (FEAP).

Furthermore, other programmes have evolved over time and these include Poverty Alleviation Programme (PAP), National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP), Universal Basic Education (UBE), FADAMA and National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategies (NEEDS). NEEDS operates both at the state and local government levels - State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategies (SEEDS) and Local Economic Empowerment and Development Strategies (LEEDS).

In spite of the foregoing plans, the problem of poverty persists in both the urban and rural areas in Nigeria. One reason for this is that all these programmes were initiated and implemented without any departure from previous programmes, which suggest that the reasons for the failure of the former programmes still persist. The increasing rate of poverty necessarily calls for the involvement of the organized Civil Society (including NGOs, CBOs,

etc) because of the persistent failure of previous programmes and the exclusion of the group from poverty alleviation processes.

Osborne and Gaebler (1992) stated that:

“If you do not measure results, you cannot tell success from failure; if you cannot see success, you cannot reward it; if you cannot reward success you were probably rewarding failure. If you cannot see success you cannot learn from it; if you cannot recognize failure you cannot correct it; and if you cannot demonstrate results you cannot win public support.”

NGOs and CBOs have been involved in diverse development and poverty reduction programmes in Oyo State, for more than five decades, a long-enough time for their impacts to be ripe for empirical evaluation. This study therefore evaluates households' involvement in CBOs activities as an institution of Civil society in poverty reduction in Oyo State, Nigeria. The questions raised for this research are:

- What are the characteristics of these CBOs?
- Are the CBOs true institutions of civil society in poverty reduction processes?
- What are the roles of CBOs in poverty reduction in Oyo State?
- To what extent are the people involved in CBOs activities?
- Are there any spatial variations in the nature, capacity, actual contribution and potential of CBOs to poverty reduction?
- What is the relationship between the contributions of the CBOs to poverty reduction and development processes in their communities?
- How do we enhance the capacities of the CBOs and institutional processes of getting them involved in poverty reduction processes?

These are the questions to which answers were sought and obtained in this thesis.

1.3 Aim and Objectives

The aim of this study was to evaluate households' participation in Community Based Organisations (CBOs) poverty reduction activities in Oyo State.

The specific objectives were to:

1. Identify, characterize and spatially profile registered CBOs in Oyo State
2. Assess the roles of the CBOs as agents of poverty reduction.
3. Examine the socio-economic characteristics of households and their levels of involvement in CBOs activities.

4. Investigate and compare households' development priorities and obstacles to participation processes in CBOs development (plan) activities
5. Assess households' satisfaction with CBOs development programmes.
6. Explore possible actions and strategies that can be recommended for poverty reduction.

1.4 Research Hypotheses

The following hypotheses are tested in order to achieve the objective of the study

- (i) There is no relationship between the characteristics of CBOs and their level of involvement in poverty alleviation processes;
- (ii) There are no spatial differences in households' level of involvement in CBOs poverty alleviation programmes among the Senatorial Districts.
- (iii) Households' levels of satisfaction with CBOs development projects do not vary over space (among the three Senatorial Districts); and
- (iv) The CBO's development activities do not have effect on incidence of poverty in Oyo State.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The clamour for government effectiveness was higher in many developing countries where the State has failed to deliver fundamental public goods such as roads, basic health facilities and education (World Bank, 1997). Kusek and Rist (2004) observed that most programmes and strategies are implemented based on external untested assumptions and prior understanding of individual, group and community perceptions underlying causes and or influencing factors about development. Thus, stakeholders are no longer interested in output but outcome; an outcome that measures the extent by which policies, programmes and projects have ensured desired results or off the right tracks and distinguished success from failure.

In addition, the recent shift towards decentralization, deregulation and privatization in many countries has increased the need for proper monitoring and evaluation at national, regional, state and local government levels. Evaluation was not an end in itself but a tool that promotes good governance, modern management practices, better accountability, innovation and reforms. It produces trustworthy, transparent and relevant information that can assist a government or Organisations to make informed decisions and policies (Stiglitz and Islam, 2003). The method addresses the priorities and distinguishes itself from blueprint since

decisions are jointly made with communities and problem-solving was based on partnership. Onibokun and Faniran (1995) acknowledge that “nations cannot be built without the popular support and full participation of the people, nor can the economic condition of a society be improved without the full and effective contribution, creativity and popular enthusiasm of the vast majority of people”. Therefore, collective action through poor people’s membership based organisation can improve access to business development and financial services. However, ability to organize and mobilize towards solving problems has become a critical collective capability which the poor can depend on to overcome the problems of limited resources and marginalization pervading the society and it is one of the most important and overlooked development assets (Narayan and Petesch, 2002).

Thus, the study on households’ involvement in Community Based Organisations poverty reduction is part of paradigm shift in the field of regional development planning.

1.6 Contribution to Knowledge in Planning

The persistence and pervasiveness of poverty coupled with growing crime and violence rates especially in urban areas where there is concentration of the poor, is a concern as it affects economic growth (Olokesusi *et al.*, 2003). Having realized the consequences associated with persistent poverty, different development programmes have been initiated by successive governments in Nigeria to reduce the impact of poverty on the populace. In spite of these efforts, poverty level generally has remained high and the result of the efforts imperceptible. Attempt is made to probe into previous studies in ascertaining the contribution of this study to the body of knowledge.

The early 60s and 70s policies, research and studies on poverty alleviation were based on economic development with the premise that they will have trickle down effects of improving living standard of the poor. However, failure of this approach and the realization that for economic development to have such effects it must be labour intensive to generate income opportunity for the poor (Obadan, 2002) led to further research. When visible result could not be ascertained, focus later shifted to “basic need” approach suggested by the World Bank (1990). Thus, health services, education, housing, sanitation, water supply and adequate nutrition were in vogue, This basic needs approach led to further questions of “who gets what, when, where and how as raised by Smith (1979). Odejide (1997) study identified lack of baseline data and improper targeting of the poor as the bane of sustainable poverty reduction. Ekong’s (1997) study pointed out the benefit capturing syndrome and an ad- hoc “instant solution” to all stages of poverty reduction interventions in Nigeria. By the end of

90s attentions were shifted to participatory approach with the premise that this new research paradigm will bring together development planners and the poor at the planning and implementation stages, instead of the mere recipients of government largesse that poor were known with over the years (Salmen 1995, Afonja 1996). Despite this laudable approach, by the year 2000 Universal Basic Education Programme, Poverty Alleviation Programme, National Poverty Alleviation Programme were introduced in deviance to the principle of participatory approach emphasized earlier. Various studies on these programmes show that greater benefits accrued to unintended beneficiaries than the targeted group (Okunmadewa 2001, Obadan 2002, and Odunola 2004).

Okunmadewa (2001), Oyesiku (2002) and Obadan (2002) affirmed that any developmental project that does not involve the users in its initiation, design, goal setting, decision making and management would fail in ensuring human empowerment, poverty alleviation and development sustainability. Adebeyejo (2006) identified inadequacies and weakness' in the implementation of urban assisted development project interventions by the three tiers of government and concluded that implementation of development programmes would be more efficient and successful through the involvement of local institutions. All these aforementioned give credence to the study of local institution poverty alleviation programmes.

Despite the attributed lack of citizen participation to development failure, the extent to which the users of the facilities or the households were willing to participate in community development projects initiation, design, goal setting, decision making and management was yet to be measured in academic research. In addition, series of studies by individual researchers and international organisation on poverty point to problems of identifying the poor and reached consensus that local institutions attend to the needs of the poor and they were the most preferred institutions, yet households' level of satisfaction with these local institution's development processes in reduction of poverty has not been measured. Also the realization that effective and sustained development must be people-centered has made Community Based Organisations to be reckoned with in development processes, not only because people were the beneficiaries of development, but because development was undertaken by the people for the people (Onibokun and Faniran, 1995). This means that the study conducted on households' level of participation in Community Based Organisations poverty reduction activities would substantially contribute to planning knowledge.

1.7 Study Area

Oyo State is located on Latitude 8.12 and Longitude 3.42 and covers approximately 28,454 square kilometres and ranked 14th by size among the states in Nigeria. The landscape consists of old hard rocks and dome shape hills, which rise gently from about 500 meters in the southern part and reaching a height of about 1,219m above sea level in the northern part. Major rivers such as Ogun, Oba, Oyan, Otin, Ofiki, Sasa, Oni, Erinle and Osun rivers take their sources from the highlands.

The capital of the State is Ibadan and it is one of the major cities in Nigeria and in Africa as a whole. The state comprises of three Senatorial Districts (as in other states of the federation) and thirty three Local Government Areas. It is bounded by Ogun state in the west, Kwara State in the north and Osun state in the Eaest etc (Figure 1.1).

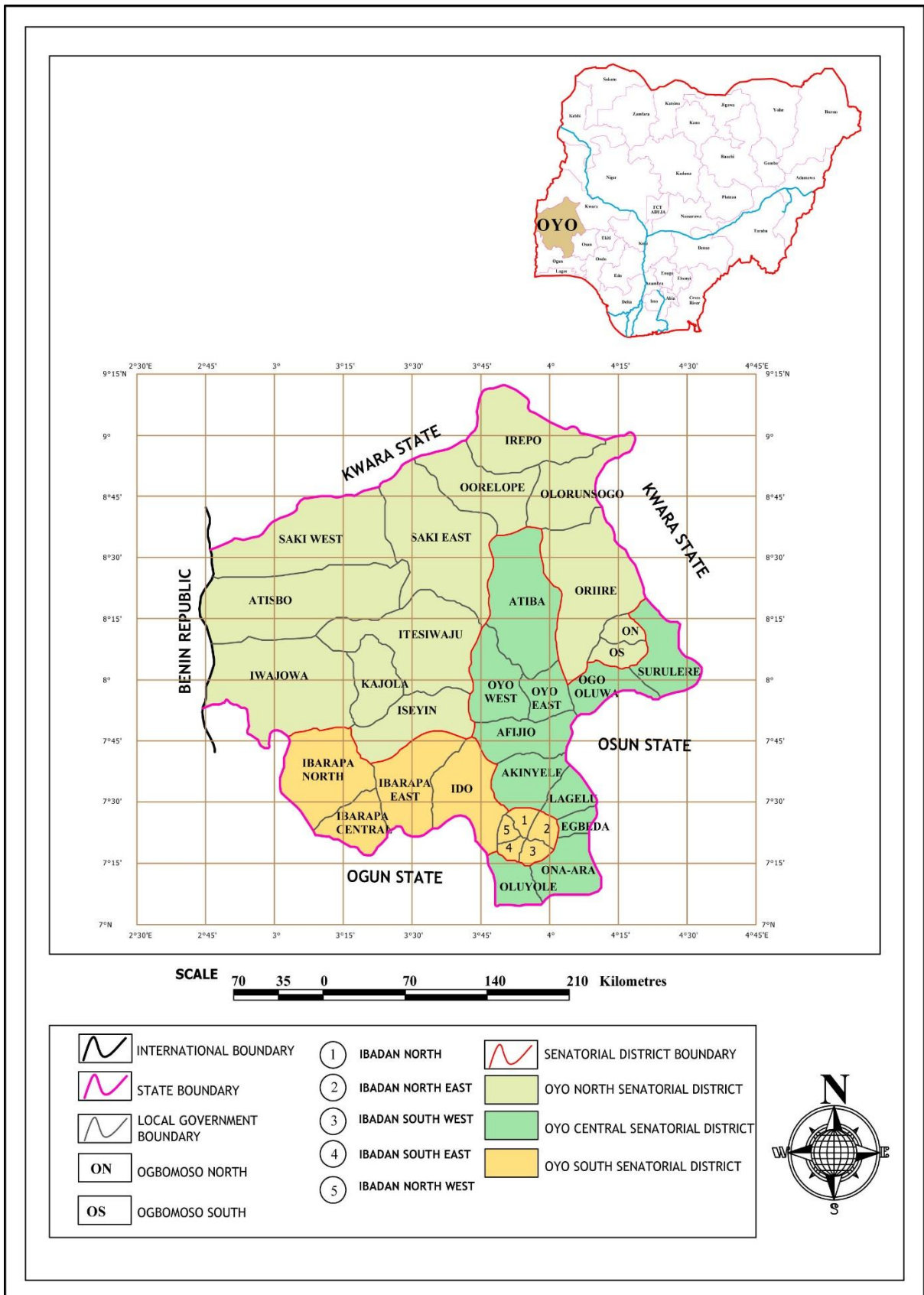


Figure 1.1: Oyo State in its National Context

SOURCE: Ministry of Land, Housing and Physical Planning Ibadan, Oyo State, 2010

The relief of the state was dominated mainly by the plateau of Yoruba land rising between 180-450m. It is however dotted with higher lands of inselberg landscape. Among these higher lands are: Igbeti Hill (610 metres) Igbadi hill (Agunrege) Iyanla in Tede, Asabari in Saki. There are rivers with sub-tributaries such as Oyan and Ofiki which were major tributaries of Ogun River (Oyediran and Brieger, 1987). The tributaries of the rivers flow rapidly during the rainy season through course which is characterized by rocky outcrops. The basins of the rivers provide pasture and water throughout the year for the Fulani cattle herdsman.

The Climate is equatorial, notably with dry and wet seasons with relatively high humidity. The dry season lasts from November to March while the wet season starts from April and ends in October. Generally, rainfall decreases from the south to the North. For instance, Ibadan has over 1,200mm of rainfall, while Ogbomoso has 1,175mm. Average daily temperature ranges between 25 °C (77.0 °F) and 35 °C (95.0 °F) almost throughout the year.

The southern parts of the state particularly the Ibadan-Ibarapa region are covered by the rain forest and derived savannah. Much of Lanlate, Eruwa, Igboora, Akinyele, Oluyole and Lagelu local government areas are covered by the rain forest. The composition is basically the large tall crowned trees, mixed with thick undergrowth. The high annual rainfall and high humidity encourage the growth and sustenance of the tall rich vegetation in this zone. These also encourage perennial tree cultivation including cocoa, kolanut and rubber. The tree species include the Mahogany, Obeche, Sapele and tropical Cedar. The vegetation thins out into the derived semi deciduous forest as one move towards southern Oyo and Afijio local government areas. Here, there is a mixture of tall trees, palm trees and tall grasses in the patchy lands utilized for cultivation. Ogbomoso North, Ogbomoso South, Iseyin and Iwajowa local government areas are covered by the Guinea Savannah while the extreme northern parts of the State Saki, Kishi and Irepo local government areas are covered by the Sudan Savannah.

Agriculture was the mainstay of the economy, the climate in the state favours the cultivation of crops like maize, yam, cassava, millet, rice, plantains, cocoa, palm produce, cashew etc. And over 60 percent of the indigenes are farmers others are civil servants and artisans accounting for 40 percent of the total population (Oyo State Government Homepage, 2012). There are a number of government farm settlements in Ipapo, Ilora, Eruwa, Ogbomoso, Iresaadu, Ijaiye, Akufo and Lalupon. There are also vast cattle ranches at Saki, Fasola and the

state-wide Oyo State Agricultural Development Programme with headquarters at Saki. Also, quite numbers of international and federal agricultural establishment are located in the state.

The state is grouped into 7 Geo-political zones for political expediency and distribution of political offices. These zones are:

	LGAS	Wards
i. Ibadan Urban	5	59
ii. Ibadan Rural	6	65
iii. Ibarapa Zone	3	30
iv. Oyo zone	4	40
v. Iseyin/Kajola zone	4	40
vi. Ogbomoso zone	5	50
vii. Shaki zone	6	62

Senatorial districts in Oyo State are:

- i. Oyo North - Oke Ogun/Ogbomosho (13LGAS)
- ii. Oyo Central – Oyo/Ibadan Rural (11 LGAS)
- iii. Oyo South – Ibadan Urban and Ibarapa (9LGAS)

1.8 The Plan of the Thesis

This thesis is divided into six chapters. Chapter one outlines the background to the study, the statement of problem, the aim and objectives of the study, the significance of the study, contribution to planning knowledge and the study area. Chapter two focuses on conceptual clarification and review of literature. Chapter three presents research methodology, definition, treatment of variables and data analysis. Chapter four examines characteristics and spatial distribution of Community Based Organisations, CBOs membership strength, development projects undertaken by CBOs, households' involvement in community development and relationship of socio-economic variables on households' contributions towards community development. Households' development priorities, households' satisfaction with Community Based Organisations development programmes and households' perceived obstacles to development participation in Oyo State. Households' perception of CBOs as agents of poverty reduction, evaluation of CBOs development capability, households and CBOs perceived actions for poverty reduction, respondents' perception of the impacts of CBOs projects on poverty alleviation were

examined in chapter five. Chapter six presents the summary of findings, theoretical and practical implications and recommendations.

1.9 Conclusion

The chapter presents the introduction to the study, statement of problem, aim and objectives, research hypotheses, significance of the study, contribution of the study to planning knowledge, the study werea and plan of the thesis. The next chapter considers the conceptual framework and review of literature.

CHAPTER TWO

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK AND REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction

2.2 Conceptual Framework

This chapter undertakes a review of literature and provides the conceptual framework for this study. The concepts of community, social exclusion, citizen participation and benefit capture model were the relevant concepts adopted.

Through grassroot development approach, every citizen within the community is believed to have a voice, unrestricted freedom of expression on any issue at stake. Considering various authors' viewpoints on the advantages and the characteristics of community (Glen, (1993); Onibokun and Faniran (1995); Adeyemo (2002); Ogundipe (2003); and Abegunde (2004); it is realized that the relevance of concept of the community to the study on households' involvement in Community Based Organisation poverty reduction activities cannot be underestimated.

2.21 Concept of Community

Three terms are often used interchangeably with regards to grassroots participation concept: community participation, public participation and citizen participation. Public, community or citizen participation is "the act of allowing individual citizens and group of citizens within a community to take part in the formulation of policies and proposals on issues that affect the whole community" (Oladoja, 1988; Onibokun and Faniran, 1995; Agbola and Oladoja, 2001).

The concept of community is a complex, unanalyzed abstraction. It stands for many things but frequently referred to as physical concentration of individuals in one place. It exists in different forms or types depending on the context or criteria being used to define it. Generally, common definitions are based on geographical location, demographic characteristics, profession or occupation, and culture. It could also be defined administratively, geographically, or using socio-cultural criteria (Minar and Greer, 1969). Tropman *et al.* (2006) categorize community to include: geographic communities, communities of culture and community organization.

- Geographic communities: range from the local neighbourhood, suburb, village, town or city, region, nation or even the planet as a whole. These refer to communities of location.

- Communities of culture: range from the local clique, sub-culture, ethnic group, religious, multicultural or pluralistic Civilization or the global community cultures of today. They may be included as communities of need or identity, such as disabled persons or frail aged people.

Onibokun and Faniran (1995) identified the following as the basis for the renewed interest in CBOs:

- The economic and the fiscal crises which most nations in the 1970s and 1980s were confronted with and which pose a serious questioning on the role of the state in economic and social management;
- Disappointment that followed the failure of the public sectors to satisfy the aspirations of the people, which are being better met by the private sectors and self effort;
- Failure of centralized form of government to spread development evenly among the population;
- Increasing political demand of people on matters affecting them such as economic and political empowerment.

Through grassroot development approach every citizen within the community is believed to have a voice, unrestricted freedom of expression on any issue at stake. Considering various authors' viewpoints on the advantages and the characteristics of community (Glen, (1993); Onibokun and Faniran, (1995); Adeyemo, (2002); Ogundipe, (2003); and Abegunde, (2004); it is realised that the relevance of concept of the community to the study of Community Based Organization roles in poverty alleviation can not be underestimated.

2.22 Social Exclusion

The Concept of Social Exclusion has its roots in Europe and has been on policy agendas since 1993 when the European Commission reverted to the adoption of a regulatory approach in various policy forums (Benn, 2000). The conceptual development of social exclusion was drawn from two leading social policy traditions. The first is the social democracy that addresses inequality and emphasizes equal opportunities because of the feelings that high levels of inequality will affect social cohesion and lead to problems of increasing crime and violence. The second is the social catholic that showed concern for

social ties in the community and within the family (Gacitua et al, 2001). Social exclusion is a process through which social groups are wholly or partially excluded from full participation in the society in which they live due to the cumulative effect of risk factors. However, the irregularity and complexity of the present era demand that citizens and institutions in all societal spheres, state, and private sector-combine their knowledge and action to solve evolving problems rapidly and efficiently (Jackson, 2000). The author observed two parallel trends in corporate and programming strategies of development agencies, governments and NGOs. The first trend distinguishes broad stakeholders' participation in poverty reduction intervention as of paramount importance to increasing their commitments, ownership, and reduction of strategies failure. The second trend was a shift from activity-based to result based management.

The Social Exclusion Framework (SEF) is a device for understanding association and interaction between different risks factors (economic, social, cultural, political and institutional) which generate poverty and inequality. The economic, political and cultural assets indicate who a person is and this gives individuals social prestige or social stigma, discrimination and segregation. The political dimension of exclusion is lack of individuals' ability which would have enabled them to exercise their legal freedom and participate in decision- making. Meanwhile, exclusion from cultural process occurs when some individuals cannot participate in particular social networks obviously through wealth or both. The economic dimension of exclusion hinders individuals from gaining financial resources in labour markets, credit and insurance markets, basic services, and land, thus causing them to be poor (Gacitua-Mario *et al.*, 2000).

Exclusion from economic process means exclusion from conventional market exchange where economic theory assumes all markets to be *Walrasian*- that is, individuals' ability to exchange goods and services continuously in a desired quantity at the prevailing market prices and changes in price until his or her desired is realized. Meanwhile, in social exclusion, some markets assumed dimension of non-Walrasian, which means that some people may be excluded from realizing their exchange despite their sufficient income or productive capacity (Figueroa, 2000). The concept posits that risk does not occur spatially in a linear causality but rather in a complex process of reciprocal causation and interaction that goes beyond "goods-centered" (traditional poverty that lays emphasizes on goods and services of the poor) but "people-centered" (approaches of freedom and capabilities to be functional) and "institution-centered" (analysis of the institutions role as process rather than a

condition that permits or creates exclusion). It was not a substitute for traditional poverty or vulnerability analysis but contains both objective and subjective condition of people's lives and their perception of being connected or disconnected from wider sphere of social, political and cultural life. The distinction between social exclusion as a process and poverty as a social condition can be of help to the policy makers in solving the associated risk with social exclusion that result to extreme poverty (Gacitua-Mario *et al.*, 2000).

The significance of Social Exclusion Concept to the study of poverty cannot be overemphasized because of its wider application to qualitative and quantitative analysis in relation to various dimensions identified by the poor as the causes of poverty. Such dimensions include: lack of income and assets to attain basic necessities like food, shelter, clothing, acceptable levels of health and education; vulnerability to adverse shocks, linked to inability to cope with them; and sense of voicelessness and powerlessness in the institution of state and society. All of which were embedded in political, economic socio-cultural perspective of poverty.

2.2.3 Citizen Participation

The word participation means open, popular and broad involvement of people in decisions that affect their lives (Cary, 1970). The aim of participation was to ensure sustainability; it enhances community's ability to work together on important goals to improve their living condition through sharing and then transfer of power as social groups (Bhatnagar *et al.*, 1992). Participation of the governed is regarded as the cornerstone of democracy. In pre-colonial days in Africa, the principle and practice of participatory planning were instrumental in providing community facilities and services (Ogbasi, 2002).

Citizen participation was first advocated for by the have-not blacks, Mexican-American and later exploded into many shades of outright racial, ethnic, and political opposition (Arnstein, 1969). The author equates citizen participation to citizen power which was borne out of political contention buried in innocuous euphemisms like "self-help" or "citizen involvement". The eight rungs of participatory ladder show the strident demand for participation; it juxtaposes the relationship between the powerless citizens and the powerful in order to highlight the fundamental division between them. It enables the excluded citizens from the political, economic, and socio-cultural development to be included.

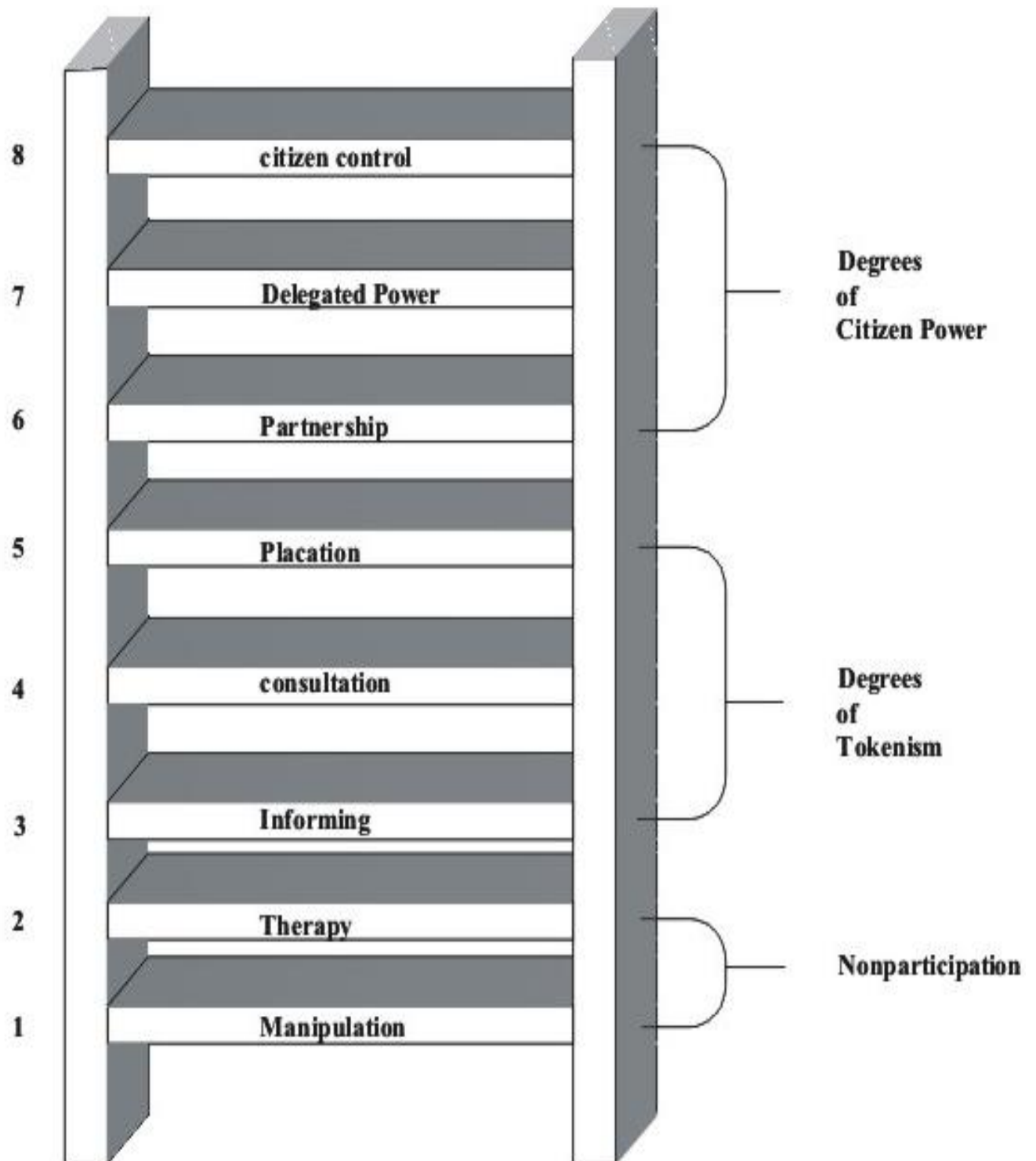


Figure: 2.1 Eight Rungs of Citizen Participation

Source: Arnstein (1969: 360)

Figure 2.1 shows that the rungs are grouped into three classes' namely non-participation, degree of tokenism and degree of citizen power. The first class comprises: manipulation and therapy rungs which is otherwise referred to as "non participation" level. Under this class, the objective of decision makers is to "educate" or "cure" the participant through a top down approach in planning process. The second class comprises; informing, consultation and placation rungs. Here, the degree of citizen's involvement in development project is relatively enhanced and it is referred to as 'tokenism'. Placation is a higher level of tokenism through which 'have-nots' can advice the authority but decision to act rests on the power holders. The third class comprises: partnership, delegated power and citizen control rungs. It is regarded as degree of citizen power. Partnership enables power distribution between citizens and power holders; while delegated power highlights likely power decentralization that can take place between the authority and the citizen. Citizen control expresses the extent of institutional control on plan initiation, decision and implementation.

In non participatory class, manipulation is the process whereby people are placed on rubber stamp advisory committee or advisory board so as to hasten the purpose of "educating" them or engineering their support instead of genuine citizen participation. Here, the officials educate, persuade and advise the citizens and not the reverse. Therapy is referred to as masquerade of involving citizens in planning. This method cures the symptoms and not the cause. Through this process, the experts subject the citizen to clinical group therapy for the purpose of curing them of their "pathology" instead of changing the causes that created the "pathologies". The approach is likened to curing the symptoms rather than the causes of the problem.

Informing is the first step of getting citizens educated about their right, responsibilities and options. It is one-way of information flow from the officials to citizens – with no channel provided for the feedback and negotiation. The channel of information is through news, media, pamphlets, posters etc. Consultation is the fourth rung on the ladder of citizen participation. Inviting citizens is regarded as a legitimate step towards their full involvement where endless time is spent fashioning complicated boards, committees and structured task force without defined rights and responsibilities. The most frequently used methods are attitude surveys, neighbourhood meetings, and public hearings. When consultation is not combined with other modes of participation, the process is regarded as a window-dressing approach and people involved are perceived as statistical abstraction. By and large, people are planned for and the citizen's again play the role of watchdog and rubber stamping of the plan generated.

Under degrees of citizen participation, partnership is characterized by “power” negotiation between citizens and power-holders. The planning and decision-making responsibilities are mutually agreed and shared through the following structures: joint policy boards, planning committee and mechanism for resolving stalemate. It performs effectively in an organized financial resources base to hire or fire their technicians, lawyers and community leaders. The approach changes paternalistic descriptive approaches to problems to a realistic analysis of the strength, weaknesses and potentials in such community. Delegated power is the second to the last rung; this stage cannot be attained without an effective partnership among the concerned group. It is characterized with dialogue, negotiations between citizens and public officials; this ensures proper accountability and dominant decision-making authority over a plan or programme. Citizen control was where citizens were allowed to initiate and control decision or institution in charge of policy making and implementation. The application of citizen participation concept will assist this research work to measure the extent and the level by which the CBOs and the communities are willing to be engaged in processes of poverty reduction processes.

2.2.4 Benefit Capture Model

Benefit capture means the illegal diversion or legal mis-appropriation of benefits (financial and otherwise) meant for a certain people or group, such that the people or group for which such benefits were meant get little or nothing of such benefits. The model in figure 2.2 gives a clear picture of how “benefit capture” leads to the frustration and discouragement of the target groups and the subsequent feelings of discontentment and resentment that the “would have been” beneficiary groups usually have towards the bodies from which they were expecting such benefits.

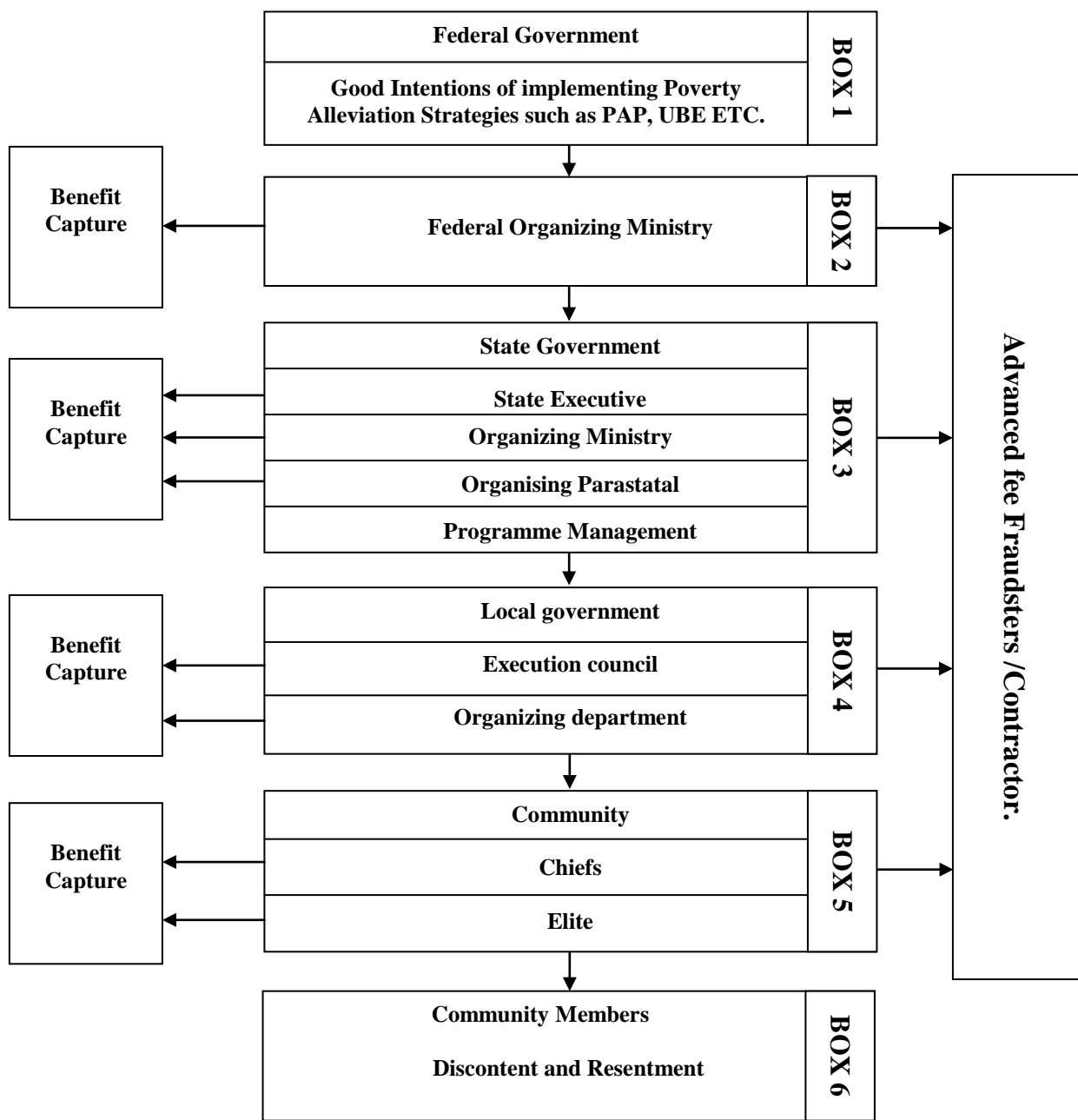


Figure 2.2: Benefit Capture Model.

Source: Ekong, (1997: 561)

The Federal Government's aim at putting in place poverty alleviation measures for rural people was represented in Figure 2.2. The intention was transferred in form of benefits to the federal organizing ministry responsible for implementing such activities (box 2). Before the benefits are sent from the federal ministry to the state, some parts of the benefits are captured, either by way of servicing transactions, or are used to lobby ministry officials responsible for immediate transfer of such benefits to the states. When the benefits reach the states in box 3, the states executive councils will deliberate on the benefits, appoint executing ministry/parastatal and programme management. At this level, the greater part of the benefits will be captured to service transactions and to the quick the release of such benefits by the states. The benefits, which are now reduced, are transferred to the programme managers and executors. In order to successfully execute the programme for which the benefits are meant in the rural communities, the local government must be contacted. At the local government stage (box 4) the executing council will want to be lobbied. Also, the organizing department will demand certain benefits to introduce the programme implementers to the rural communities.

The programme implementers and the organizing department of the local government may likely encounter difficulty in penetrating the rural communities unless the chiefs permit them. Obviously, the chiefs, the chiefs' council and elite in the communities will be lobbied with part of the benefits, which are meant for the rural community members. At each hierarchy stage of benefit movement, there will also be advanced fee fraudsters and contractors tapping these benefits through fraudulent ways. At the end in (box 6) the benefit left for the community members will be meager, meaningless and too small for any investment. The poor rural community members see this as government's reward for their cooperation and will thereby be discontented and resentful of government. These feelings will discourage them from participating in these government projects and they are likely to resist any further attempt to mobilize them to participate.

With the benefit capture model, any benefit earmarked by government for the rural people which has to travel through this route, may eventually not get to the people. The model highlights that at each hierarchy of the implementation of poverty reduction strategies, there were 'vampires' (fraudsters/contractors, government agency, etc) in the implementing parastatals that suck the benefits that are meant for the poor. Until the long chain the programme takes to trickle down was curtailed, no poverty programme or any development programme will have impact on the target groups. Following cycles of enthusiasm and disillusionment in government programme, people should realize that programmes do not

create community strength but people do (Odunola, 2004). All these show the advantages that CBOs can play in reducing the long chain processes in programme implementation as well as benefit capturing.

2.3 Literature Review

2.3.1 Definition and Measurement of Poverty

Poverty is an intricate phenomenon susceptible to diverse conceptualization and virtually all areas of academics have their perception about it. One of the controversies in the study of poverty is whether it is a social, economic or political problem or a composite of all the three. Poverty is easily recognized and defies objective definition because of its multi-dimensional nature. Therefore, a universally acceptable definition of the term has remained elusive (Aboyade 1975, Akeredolu – Ale 1975, Onimode, 1975, Okunmadewa 2001 and Obadan 2002). Among economists, poverty is often perceived as a situation of low income or low consumption; the political scientists view it as the lack of empowerment and capabilities which will influence the availability of other needs. At the same time, urban geographers and sociologists tend to equate poverty with lack of social infrastructure and opportunities in the society (Oni *et al.*, 2003). Poverty also encompasses low levels of health and education, poor access to clean water and sanitation, inadequate physical security, lack of voice, and insufficient capacity and opportunity to better one's life ([World Bank](#), 2010).

Measuring poverty has helped in determining who is poor, the number of poor people and where the poor are located. In measuring poverty, two tasks have to be taken into consideration: a poverty line set at \$275 and \$370 individual per year for the extreme poor and moderately poor respectively, and the poverty aggregated level of individuals using the nutritional intake set at 2500 calories per individual daily and list of certain commodities considered essential for survival such as, food, housing, water, health care, education vis-à-vis income are employed to determine poverty line (Levy, 1991). Traditional definition of poverty focuses on per capita income measurement. However, most authors now agree that poverty has multiple dimensions which go beyond simple income consideration to encompass other qualitative aspects of life such as ill-health, illiteracy, lack of access to basic services and assets, insecurity, powerlessness, social exclusion, physical isolation and vulnerability (Odejide 1997, Ravallion 1990; Glewwe and Van Der Gaag 1990).

On this basis, the Human Development Report (1997) sees poverty as:

- Deprivation in a long and healthy life as measured by the percentage of people not expected to survive to age 40.

- deprivation in knowledge as measured by adult literacy and
- deprivation in economic provision from private and public income as measured by the percentage of people without access to health services, the percentage of people who lack access to safe water and the percentage of children under five who are moderately or severely underweight.

Due to complex nature of poverty, composite treatment complemented with sectoral programmes has been designed to meet the needs of the poor. Among the basic needs are food, clothing, shelter, water and sanitation, health care, basic education, working skills and tools, employment, security, Civil and political rights to participate in decision making (Obadan, 1997 2; Ajakaye and Adeyeye, 2001). In the absence of these basic facilities, the poor are bound to see themselves as highly deprived, marginalized, powerless, voiceless, socially inferior and isolated, physically weak, vulnerable, humiliated and unable to participate in decision making affecting their own economic and social well-being.

2.3.2 Types, Causes and Characteristics of Poverty

Information about types of the poor, causes of poverty, characteristics and social economic condition of the poor was imperative to any study of poverty alleviation. Poverty can be chronic (structural) or transitory, depending on how long poverty was experienced by an individual or a community. Chronic poverty was a long-term, persistent poverty, the cause of which was largely structural and endemic, while transitory poverty was temporary, transient and short term in nature. Poverty can also be absolute or relative. Absolute poverty was a situational lack of access to resources required to obtain the minimum necessities needed to maintain physical efficiency. Relative poverty on the other hand was the inability to attain a given minimum contemporary standard of living (Sanyal 1991; Schubert 1994 and Okunmadewa 2001).

Various manifestations embedded in poverty have made the World Bank (2000) to stress the need to examine the dimensions highlighted by the poor as the cause of poverty. Such dimensions include: lack of income and assets to attain basic necessities such as food, shelter, clothing and acceptable levels of health and education; vulnerability to adverse shocks linked to inability to cope with them and sense of voicelessness and powerlessness in the institution of state and society. The Bank also examines people's assets in order to understand the determinant of poverty in all its dimensions. These assets include: human assets such as capacity for basic labour, skills and good health; natural assets such as land;

physical assets such as access to infrastructure and others. Thus, there was no doubt that poverty manifests itself widely in various forms and contexts in Nigeria and are caused by variety of factors. Okunmadewa (2001) links persistent incidence of poverty to underserved access to socio-economic infrastructure and services; that is, physical and social infrastructure such as: transportation, electricity, health facilities, schools etc.

Persistent and pervasive poverty is attributed to lack of participation in governance and decision-making. Roberts *et al.* (2003) observes that poor governance is the most lethal disease to the poor, as political and economic dictatorships frequently lead to poverty more than any other thing. In most poor countries, government is the cause of poverty rather than the agency that solves it. Political instability and war are the greatest obstacles to economic development in Less Developed Countries (LDCs). Kabakchieva *et al.* (2002) documents how Bulgaria leadership changed six times within eight years (1989-1997) with several months of street demonstration sparked by public dissatisfaction with poor governance and 200 per cent inflation. Meanwhile corruption, nepotism, crimes and other social vices are, to some extent, the by-product of poverty. And as long as making ends meet remains difficult, the propensity to explore other avenues such as stealing would be high, while desired to amass wealth by those with the responsibility of leadership can only be satisfied through misappropriation of what is meant for the majority (Aku, 1997). In so doing, the majority is compelled to fend for itself by any means available since the poor are voiceless. For instance, an older resident of Ampenan Utara in Indonesia explains how people are often afraid to speak up against the community leaders because by doing so, the limited resources entitled to could be lost if they are considered disruptive by the village administrators (Mukherjee *et al.*, 2002).

In La Matanza district of Argentina, poverty has led to gender role over-turned. A woman expresses how unemployed men used to drop their kids at day care; a duty considered as women's task (Cichero *et al.*, 2002). The groups most affected by extreme poverty throughout the world are the most vulnerable and those that lack resources. Children are more vulnerable under poverty; a poor child's lack of education and weaker health status increases the probability that he or she will become a poor adult (Obadan, 2002). Despite their crucial role in determining the quality and character of subsequent generations, in many areas, poor women suffer from low status, less access to education, and greater demand on their labour, including household responsibilities, than their male counterparts (Odumosu *et al.*, 2003).

2.3.3 Poverty Alleviation Strategies

Reduction of poverty is a major policy concern for many governments all over the World and such countless programmes and campaigns have been waged against it across the regions. A scrutiny of anti-poverty programmes in developing countries brings about four distinctive phases of strategic evolution. These are: relief and rehabilitation focus approach; community-based approach, integrated area development approach and target group-oriented approach. Various institutions involved in poverty alleviation activities today have also sequentially, traversed these four historical phases of evolution; although many of these are based strictly on their own perception of strategy. Yet poverty continues to be a major impediment to human development and economic progress. Nowhere is this more evident than in the developing world despite considerable advances over the past five decades in social and economic well-being – disease eradication, massive immunization programmes, high-yielding crop, increased adult literacy, improved sanitation and water systems, technological advances for production and communications, quite a large number of people remain desperately poor (Deng, 1995).

Since independence, Nigerian policy makers have always conceived poverty as by-product of economic stagnation and have therefore continued to emphasize on growth as a mechanism through which the problem of poverty can be alleviated (Aku, 1997). Ekong (1997) divides the causes of policy failure in poverty alleviation into two broad categories: the cause associated with policy design and implementation and the cause associated with policy acceptability. The author identified factors that accentuate policy failure to include: misunderstanding of policies between the people and the policy makers; misplaced priorities and favouritism. For instance, research studies on the impact of Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) in Nigeria prove that the poor did not benefit from it but the programme has succeeded in widening socio-economic problem of income inequality, unequal access to food, shelter, education, health and other necessities of life (World Bank, 1996 and Aku, 1997).

Okunmadewa (2001) and Ajakaye (2003) observed that most of the poverty alleviation strategies implemented by the various past military governments failed to achieve their envisaged goals, largely due to lack of policy framework and undue political consideration. These weaknesses gave rise to:

- Overlapping functions, which ultimately led to institutional rivalry and conflicts;
- Absence of sustainability mechanism in programme project;

- Lack of complimentary from the beneficiaries; and
- Ineffective targeting of the poor, leading to high leakage level of the programmes benefits to unintended beneficiaries.

2.3.4 Roles of Non-governmental Organisation (NGOs) and Community Based Organisations (CBOs) in Poverty alleviation

Government and international organisations now appreciate the role of NGOs as genuine and effective channels to ensure poverty programme implementation because of their presence, knowledge of the needs and interest of the poor. Chilowa and Gaynor (1992) argued that some NGOs have been increasingly moving away from a project focus development to a problem solving approach. They engage local communities in long-lasting rural development, poverty alleviation and slow rural to urban migration, through income and employment-generating activities, social services, marketing and rural savings system. For instance, consultative survey conducted by Okunmadewa (2001) on poverty alleviation in Nigeria revealed that some NGOs' and CBOs' programmes reach the poor better than public sector managed programmes, especially, those in remote geographic regions and the less privileged or disadvantaged group.

Despite NGOs limitations, they are proving to be the source of best-practice for target projects. For illustration, an Indian NGO Myrada, acted as an intermediary between the poor people and commercial banks to create financial capital for poverty alleviation. Also, Mopawi NGO in Honduras, in conjunction with indigenous communities of La Mosquila, relentlessly lobbied an international NGO research bodies and indigenous organisations to raise awareness on the need to improve the lives of the poor by involving government and local communities in decision-making and management (Soyibo *et al.*, 2001). The NGOs and parental involvement in schools establishment and subsidization of teachers recruitment in Pakistan has led to increase in girls' enrolment by 33percent in Quetta and 22percent in rural communities.

2.3.5 Development Strategy and Poverty Status in Nigeria

The word 'development' means different things to different people, but it is generally composed of four elements. These are: (i) Political (ii) Economic; (iii) Social and (iv) Cultural (Ariyo, 2006). Political development is measured by the degree of openness of the political

system that ensures equal opportunity for every eligible citizen to aspire and be elected into any public office of his/her choice. Social development is characterized by harmonious relations among the populace. It is facilitated through the provision of the right type, quantity and quality of basic needs and social services, such as education and health, and equity in the allocation of services, benefits and obligations. Cultural development is a process whereby a society gradually graduates from the primitive society to a modern society, without loss of its distinct cultural identity. While economic development is measured by the extent to which the nation can satisfy the basic needs of the citizenry. This means that every policy, programme or project is a means to an end, rather than an end in itself (Abumere, 1998; Ariyo, 2006).

An effort to ensure that these policies, programmes and projects bring about desirable outcome has led to various professional interventions. However, the recognition of inadequacy of total dependence on professional dominant style of intervention has increased the search for alternative approach. Thus an emergence of new perspectives such as: bottom-up development, putting people first and putting the last first (Oni, 2004). Whatever the merits of these new perspectives, they all pronounced a shift in the style of development intervention. Meanwhile, Kusek and Rist (2004) observe that “any development strategies that do not involve the people, the stakeholders can hardly succeed”. Wahab (2000) also argued that no meaningful and sustainable urban development can take place or guaranteed without the full and active participation of the people at the grassroots (the civil society or popular sector).

On this basis, Ariyo (2006) estimated allocation made to three tiers of government in Nigeria from (1970-2004) to ascertain the effectiveness or otherwise of fund utilization on citizenry. The estimation shows that Nigeria has spent about N19 trillion from its national revenue earnings and about US\$460 billion from domestic debt and capital flows for the years under consideration. By considering the magnitude of resource inflow, the author is of the opinion that such fund is sufficient to turn Nigeria into a buoyant and strong economy, in which every citizen should be boasting of appreciable high and sustainable standard of living. In order not to base his assertion on descriptive analysis, the author employed the following indicators: gross domestic product, employment rate, disposable income and consumer’s price index. The indicators are also evaluated with two universally accepted measures to determine what the nation and her citizenry had benefited from huge resource inflow into provision of facilities aimed at fostering the economic growth such as, agricultural programmes, health sector, nutrition-related, education, transportation, housing, financial

sector, etc. First is the World Development Indicator (WDI) that shows relative development performance indicator of nations of interest to other member countries of United Nations. This trend series suggest that Nigeria's development performance had been zigzag between 1960 and 1985, and had been on a steady and sharp decline since. Thus, Nigeria's performance is likened to war-torn economies having been left far behind by its peers, such as Korea, Malaysia, Indonesia, etc. The second indicator is poverty level which is of interest to the international community. It shows that the proportion of Nigerians living below the poverty line has been increasing consistently from about 43 percent in 1985 to 70.8 percent in 2003 whereas federal government official data claimed poverty level not to be more than 54 percent of the population as at 2005. In view of the enormous resource inflows, the author concluded that a typical Nigerian has no business with poverty. Thus the overall picture of the magnitude, utilization and outcome of development financing in Nigeria brought about the paradox of development financing of under-development in Nigeria.

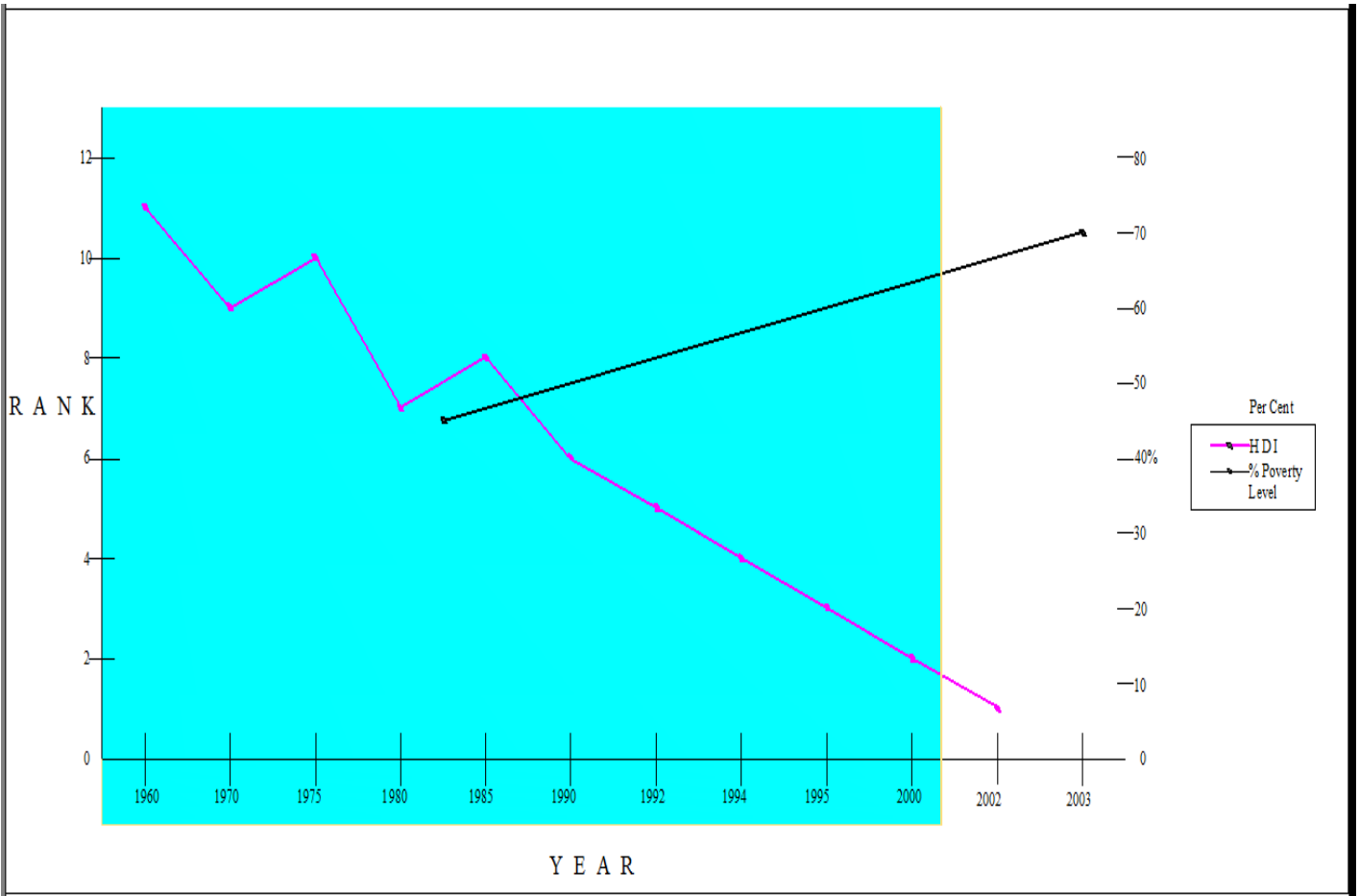


Figure 2.3 Nigeria's HDI and Poverty Level

Source: Ariyo (2006) p9

Meanwhile, adoption of GDP has been criticized because they show aggregate growth, while ignoring the spatial distribution of benefits or opportunities. The lapses were attributed to the domination of the country's planning machinery by the economists and this has hindered the objectives of the balanced developments among the various communities in the different geographical areas (Jelili et al, 2008). On development issue, Mabogunje (2007) reflects on three major themes which he termed "Finding Our Way Our Own Way", "Rescuing the Farmer" and "Rehabilitating the Blacksmith" and concluded as follows. First that "our present strategies of development, while bringing about some growth to the economy would do so by tightening further the bonds that make us dependent on the industrialized West and keep our country a field of profitable exploitation by their large, multi-national corporations. Second, that true development is a matter of internal re-adjustment, involving deliberate transformation of traditional structure to serve the new goals that society set for itself. Having observed that most of our traditional structures are still preserved in the rural areas and centered on land as a factor of production, the socio-spatial re-organisation of our rural area is considered as the first and major step in any effort towards developing our society. Third, to ensure that new societal goals are effectively incorporated for continuous, self-sustained development and growth, deliberate effort should be made to launch out a programme for the acquisition, utilization and adaptation of modern technology toward improving the quality of life in our major towns and cities. Therefore, as rightly observed by Mabogunje, (2007) "if development is a process of moving the whole social system upward so as to enhance the capacity of each member of society to realize his inherent potential and to effectively cope with the changing circumstances of his life", Nigeria could not be said to have seriously embarked on its development process.

2.3.6 Importance of Citizen Engagement in Community Development Planning.

Community driven development cannot be attained without community mobilization Howard-Grabman (2000) defined community mobilization as a capacity building process through which communities, individuals, groups, or organisations plan, carry out, and evaluate activities on a participatory and sustained basis to improve their needs, either on their own initiative or stimulated by others. Community mobilization is a development strategy that strengthens and enhances the ability of the community to work together for any goal that is important to its members. This approach has proven to be a powerful tool for unleashing the potentials of individuals and communities worldwide (Rifkin, 1996).

Howard-Grabman (2000) observed that for community mobilization to achieve the goal of development, the following must be taken into cognizance:

- A. Development of dialogue among community members.
- B. Creation of or strengthening community organizations.
- C. Creation of environment in which individuals can empower themselves to address their own and community's needs.
- D. Promotion of community members' participation in ways that recognize diversity and equity.
- E. Fostering of partnership with community members in all phases of project to create locally appropriate responses to needs.
- F. Support the creative potential of communities in developing strategies and approaches that may not have been recommended by funding agent and other external actors.
- G. Linking communities with external resources (organization, funding and technical assistance).

There is wide recognition that citizen engagement in development is critical for achieving sustained benefits sense of "ownership" accountability, and willingness of users to manage and invest in services. Narayan (1993) opined that involving stakeholders intimately in all aspects of project implies less risk of inappropriate design, under-use and long periods of disrepair since sustaining new facilities goes beyond physical construction that will later become dysfunctional with use.

2.3.7 Corruption and Poverty

Corruption is pervasive in many developing countries. With reference to the World Bank survey of African government, Kaufmann (2000) attributes increased poverty and reduced access of the poor to public services to corruption. Corruption is no longer seen in moral or ethical terms but in terms of its impact on poverty. According to the author, the fight against corruption includes: institutional reforms; collective action and leadership of governments, civil society, and private sector institutions; and most importantly, data, information and knowledge. He acknowledged the impossibilities of alleviating poverty in a sustainable way without combating corruption and considered ravage impressions that corruption never changes or changes extremely slowly as a myth, with reference to Poland and El Salvador that have exhibited improvement in governance. Transparency in government has formed the cornerstone of the anticorruption strategies advocated by the IMF, the World Bank, the UNDP, and Transparency International. Although, the usefulness

of such strategies is beyond question, its effectiveness in curtailing corruption is unclear (Shah, 2000).

Anti-corruption programmes in vogue appear to be frivolous because the more corrupt a country appears; the more institutional arrangements put in place to track down corruption has no visible result on its reduction. Pakistan, for example has the office of the Auditor General, the Anticorruption Agency, the Ethics Office, the Ehtisab (Accountability) Bureau, the Criminal Investigations Agency, and special court dealing with corruption. However, corruption remains pervasive because the punishment for wrongdoer could be severe; the probability of being caught is slight. Thus, to curtail corruption, it is important to first deal with the disease, which includes the bureaucratic command-and-control culture and the lack of concern and responsiveness to citizens and service delivery issues (Huther and Shah 1998). The struggle against corruption requires at least a minimum level of organisation in Civil society and an environment in which Civil liberties are safeguarded. To get the strategy right and to encourage sustainable ownership of efforts aimed at corruption reduction, the causes and consequence of corruption, evaluation need to be done in a more participatory way taking into cognizance all the stakeholders' viewpoints (Shah, 2000).

2.3.8 Community Driven Development: An Approach to Project Sustainability.

Community-Driven Development (CDD) is defined as the process of giving control of development decisions and resources to community group. Community group can be geographical entities, such as urban or rural neighbourhoods, or group with common interests, such as water user associations, parent-teachers associations, herders, members of a micro credit society, or women's group. These groups can work in partnership with organisations and service providers- local governments, the private sectors, or NGOs- to develop and implement projects that reflect their needs and the priorities of the organisation (Narayan, 2002). CDD has made poverty alleviation efforts demand-responsive, increased efficiency, effectiveness and enhanced sustainability (World Bank, 2000).

As good as community driven development is, the approach cannot prosper in the absence of appropriate institutional basis, attitudinal change, and the capabilities to plan and manage the shift from conventional top-down management, to a more encompassing decentralization and citizen participation. Thus, for CDD to flourish three conditions must be satisfied:

- a. Institutional/ policy frameworks that encourage/support CDD: this has to do with legal regulatory frameworks that support transfer of authority and responsibility from central to sub-national government. It encourages community groups to drive its own development.
- b. Access to information: access to information technology that promotes participation, mobilization of marginalized group is important to successful community driven development.
- c. Capacity-building of CBOs: building capacity of CBOs was a form of assistance, activities, resources and support that strengthen the skills and capabilities of people and community groups to effect action in community development (Wikipedia Encyclopedia, 2007).

Bamberger *et al.* (1990) identified two important factors of ensuring project sustainability to include: institutional and financial (cost recovery). Bamberger and Cheema (1990) observe that most programmes and projects designed in Africa for the poor are characterized with speed to deliver services instead of focusing on creating institutional structure that will sustain the project benefits over the long run. Therefore, O'Sullivan (1993) stresses the need for project design to plan for gradual reduction of beneficiaries' dependence on external assistance in order to ensure sustainability of project, while Yahie (1996) emphasizes the need to introduce cost recovery for some projects that require rehabilitation at regular intervals for sustainable development planning.

2.3.9 Characteristics of Functioning Community

Glen (1993) identified ten characteristics of a good and functioning community to include:

- (I). A learning community where people and groups gain knowledge, skills and confidence through community.
- (II). A fair and just community which upholds civic rights and equality of opportunity and celebrates the distinctive features of its cultures.
- (III). An active and empowered community where people are fully involved and have a clear identity, self-confidence and power over varied local organisations .
- (IV). An influential community which was consulted and has a strong voice in decisions which affects its interest.
- (V). An economically strong community which creates opportunities for work and which retains a high proportion of its wealth.
- (VI). A caring community that was aware of needs of its members and quality services which will meet these needs.

(VII) A healthy community with pleasant environment, conserving resources and encouraging awareness of environmental responsibility.

(VIII) A safe community where people do not fear crime, violence or other hazards.

(IX) A welcoming community which people like, feel happy about and do not wish to leave.

(X) A lasting community which was well-established and likely to survive.

The first four characteristics emphasize community empowerment while the other six signify a desired environment through community participation and development processes. All these signify what planners and planning address in all their daily activities.

2.4 Conclusion

The chapter considered relevant concepts and literature to the study. Among the concept considered are: concept of community, social exclusion, citizen participation and benefit capture model. The review of literature include: definition and measurement of poverty, types, causes and characteristics of poverty, poverty alleviation strategies, roles of non-governmental organisations and community based organisations in poverty alleviation, development strategies and poverty status in Nigeria, importance of citizen engagement in community development planning, corruption and poverty, community driven development an approach to project sustainability and characteristics of functioning community among others.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

While the previous chapter examines the various conceptual issues and relevant literature, this chapter deals with methodology applied for the study.

Research method was a process of collecting, organizing, and analyzing data. Salmen (1995) suggested the need to employ methods that encourage the poor to express their perceptions in an open manner. Thus, participatory research tools become authentic tools in which local people act as partners in problem identification, data collection, analysis and follow-up action (World Development Report, 2000).

Based on a reconnaissance survey of the study area, the study separated pre-project (1999 and before) and post project (2000 and beyond) to ascertain the level of poverty at two different historical epochs for the following reasons:

- i. 1999 is a stabilize year for democracy in Nigeria without military interruption in the corridor of power and,
- ii. International significancies of year 2000 as the target for Millennium Development Goals (MDG) in which eradication of extreme poverty and hunger tops the objectives.

3.2 Types and Sources of Data

The study utilized both primary and secondary data.

3.2.1 Primary Data

The primary data was obtained through questionnaire administration and Focus Group Discussions (FGD). Two (2) types of questionnaires were administered. The first type was administered to the sampled households. The questionnaire elicit information on the socio-economic characteristics of the households' and their level of involvement in CBOs' development activities, households' development priorities, households' satisfaction with CBOs development processes, households' perceived hindrances to participation in developmental activities, factors capable of reducing poverty , as well as characteristics of CBOs and their level of involvement in poverty alleviation processes. The second questionnaire was administered to registered CBOs such as: Community Development Associations (CDA), Youth Associations (YA), Religion Based Associations (RBA) and Town Unions (TU).

FGD was conducted in each of the sampled local government areas. This was to obtain necessary information to supplement and corroborate (or otherwise) the primary data

obtained through questionnaire administration. For each of the FGD session, between 5-8 members of registered CBOs whose membership was not less than five years and who are not part of the elected executives of the CBOs are involved in the discussion for between 2-3 hours. The interview took place at community halls and the participants are allowed to pass comments freely on issues pertaining to the roles of CBOs in poverty alleviation activities in their respective areas.

3.2.2 Secondary Data

The secondary data included in the research are relevant documents on development planning and poverty alleviation. For instance, World Bank publication such as: *Voices of the Poor: Can Anyone Hear Us? Voices of the Poor Crying Out for Change* and National Bureau of Statistics were consulted for data on methodological basis for the study. While the population figures for the sampled areas were collected from the National Population Commission (NPC). The list of political wards for conducting election was obtained from the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC), while list of registered CBOs were obtained at selected local government areas and was complemented with documents from State Ministry of Youths and Social Development, Secretariat Ibadan.

3.3 Sampling Design and Sample Size

The sampling frame and method employed in data collection was presented in this section. The State has three (3) Senatorial Districts: Oyo North with (thirteen 13 local government areas), Oyo Central with (eleven 11 local government areas), and Oyo South with (nine 9 local government areas) see Table 3.1 for details.

Out of the thirty-three local government areas, twenty-nine per cent (29 per cent) was considered adequate to represent the state. This decision was based on the survey methodology applied by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) for the conduct of National Living Standard Survey 2004, where twenty-nine per cent of the 36 states of the federation were selected as the study areas (NBS, 2004). Ten LGAs were sampled (29 per cent of 33 LGAs). To select these local government areas, numbers were assigned on Senatorial Districts. Then, using balloting system four local governments were sampled from ON; three local governments were sampled from OC and three from OS. Thus, ten out of the 33 local governments were randomly sampled (see Table 3.1 and Figure 3.1).

Table 3.1: Senatorial Districts in Oyo State

S/No	Oyo North	Oyo Central	Oyo South
1	Atisbo	Afijio	Ibadan North
2	Irepo *	Akinyele	Ibadan North East*
3	Iseyin	Atiba	Ibadan North West
4	Itesiwaju	Egbeda	Ibadan South East*
5	Iwajowa *	Lagelu	Ibadan South West
6	Kajola	Ogo Oluwa	Ibarapa Central *
7	Ogbomosho North *	Oluyole	Ibarapa East
8	Ogbomosho South	Ona-Ara *	Ibarapa West
9	Olorunsogo	Oyo East	Iddo
10	Orire	Oyo West *	
11	Orelope	Surulere *	
12	Saki East		
13	Saki West *		
Total	13	11	9

* Selected local government in each senatorial district.

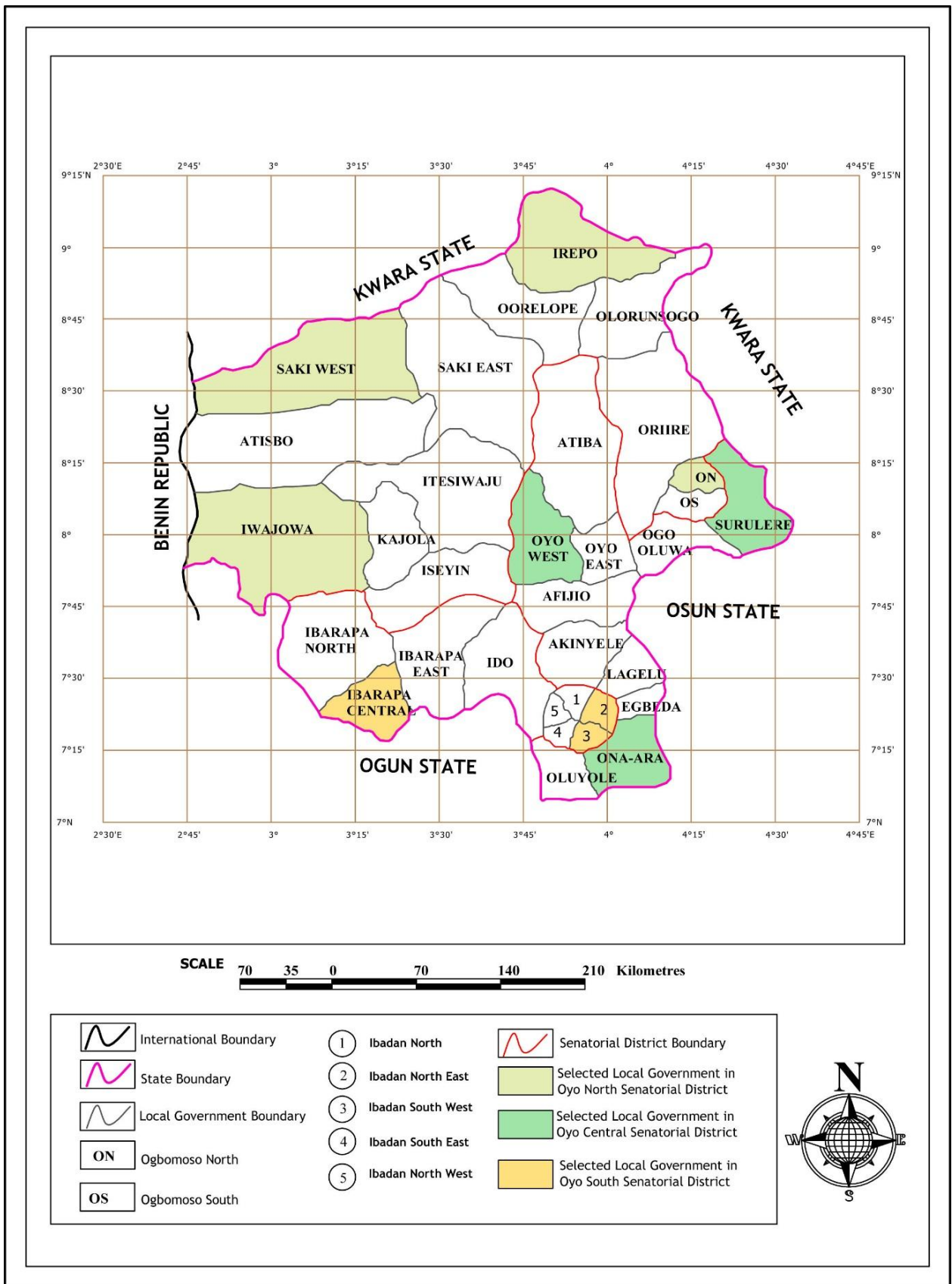


Figure 3.1: SELECTED LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS IN THE THREE SENETORIAL DISTRICTS

Source: Ministry of Land, Housing and Physical Planning Ibadan, Oyo State, 2010

A multi- stage sampling technique was employed for the household survey. At the first stage, Senatorial Districts with their local government areas were identified. Thereafter, the list of political wards used by the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) in conducting election was compiled.

At the second stage, the 2006 population census figure of the sampled local governments was projected to 2010 based on the national growth rate of 2.83. To arrive at the sample size, sampling ratio of 0.05 percent of the total population was adopted. This decision was based on Neuman's (1991) assertion that larger population permit smaller sampling ratio for equally good samples. Thus 0.05 percent of 2,206,146 which equals to 1,104 were sampled (Table 3.2).

Table 3.2: Sampling Frame and Sample Size

Senatorial Districts	Selected Local Governments	Population Size (2006)	Projected Population (2010)	Sample size (0.05 per cent)
Oyo North	Iwajowa	102980	116807	59
	Ogbomoso North	198720	225403	113
	Saki-West	278002	315331	157
	Irepo	122553	139008	70
	Sub-total	579702	657541	399
Oyo Central	Ona-Ara	265059	300650	150
	Oyo West	136236	154529	77
	Surulere	142070	161147	81
	Sub-total	543365	616326	308
Oyo South	Ibadan North-East	330399	374764	187
	Ibadan South-East	266046	301700	151
	Ibarapa-Central	102979	116807	59
	Sub-total	699424	793271	397
	GRAND TOTAL	1822491	2067138	1104

Sources: 1 National Population Commission 2006, Census.

2 Author's Compilation

At the third stage, the list of communities, as well as houses in identified political wards with or without CBOs development projects like (road construction, bridges, classrooms, water projects, health centres, storage facilities, vocational training centres, agro-processing factory, community banks, communication and viewing centres), were compiled (Appendix 5).

To obtain the sampling interval ('K'), the number of house with their households' head were divided by the expected sample size. The researcher randomly selected a number between 1 and 'K'. The household corresponding to this number in the compiled list of households' constitute the first household that was included in the sample. Thereafter, the researcher simply adds 'L' to the subsequent households' interviewed. At the end of the household survey, one thousand and seventy-three (1073) copies of questionnaire out of one

thousand one hundred and four (1104) were recovered from the three Senatorial Districts in Oyo State.

For the CBOs questionnaire administration, the list and typology of registered CBOs obtained from Ministry of Community and Social Development Secretariat Ibadan and Local Government Headquarters in Oyo State were compiled. Although previous study of CBOs in selected cities in Nigeria by Onibokun and Faniran (1995) used 12.3 percent as sampling size, if this method was used, the possibility of sampling different typologies would be jeopardized. To arrive at adequate sample size for the study, sampling ratio of 40 percent was considered and this decision was based on Neuman's (1991) assertion cited above, which gives 87 CBOs. Then, using random sampling, 87 copies of the questionnaire are administered to registered CBOs across the Senatorial Districts in Oyo State. Details are shown in Table (3.3)

Table 3.3: Registered CBOs in the Sampled Local Government Areas in Oyo State

S/No	Senatorial Districts	Local Governments	Typology			No of CBOs	Sample Size (40 percent)
			A	B	C		
1	Oyo North	Iwajowa	13	5	8	26	10
		Ogbomoso North	9	8	3	20	8
		Saki- West	18	7	5	30	12
		Irepo	5	5	4	14	6
		Sub-total	45	25	20	90	36
2	Oyo Central	Ona-Ara	15	10	9	34	14
		Oyo-West	8	4	4	16	6
		Surulere	5	4	5	14	6
		Sub-total	28	18	16	64	26
3	Oyo South	Ibadan North-East	8	5	3	16	6
		Ibadan South –East	17	9	7	33	13
		Ibarapa-Central	5	5	4	14	6
		Sub-total	30	19	13	63	25
		GRAND TOTAL	103	62	49	217	87

Sources: 1: Ministry of Community and Social Development, Secretariat; Ibadan.

2: Local Government Headquarters

A: CBOs that focus mainly on physical development projects alone

B: CBOs that focus mainly on economic development projects alone

C: CBOs that focus mainly on security development projects alone

3.4 Definition and Treatment of Variables

3.4.1. Index of involvement of each CBO in poverty alleviation processes (IICP) is defined as the complex whole of all contributions (measured in cash and kind) of each CBO in poverty alleviation processes. It is a composite of such variables as:

- (i) Number of Completed Development Projects executed by the CBOs in the last ten years (NCDP)
- (ii) Total Costs of Completed Development projects executed within the time frame above (TCCD)
- (iii) Number of On-going Development Projects of the CBOs (NODP)
- (iv) Total Cost of On-going Development projects of the CBOs (TCOD)
- (v) Total Amount spent on Charity and Donations apart from those aforementioned in the last ten years (TACD)
- (vi) Number of Memoranda / Proposals Submitted by the CBOs to any government or government agency for consideration for development of their community in the last ten years (NMPS).
- (vii) Total Number of Meetings held with community leaders, government agencies, other CBOs and related organisations on issues affecting development of the community in the last ten years.(TNM)
- (viii) Total Cost of contribution to Development project(s) Jointly executed with any other development agencies (government, other CBOs, NGOs etc) in the last ten years (TCDJ)

Therefore, IICP is a function of NCDP, TCCD, NODP, TCOD, TACD, NMPS, TNM and TCDJ. However, it should be noted that the NCDP and NODP are contained or implied in TCCD and TCOD respectively. Therefore, the NCDP and NODP are left out in the mathematical relationship between the index (IICP) and other variables illustrated here

$$\text{IICP} = (\text{TCCD} + \text{TCOD} + \text{TACD} + \text{TCDJ}) (\text{NMPS}) (\text{TNM}) \dots \dots \dots \text{eq 1}$$

The equation was author's adaptation after Onibokun and Faniran (1995)

Arising from the equation above was the fact that IICP was a function of:

- (i) Total costs expended on all development projects (completed and on-going) and all charity services and donations,
- (ii) Number of memoranda and proposals submitted to any government agency for consideration for development of the community and;
- (iii) Number of meetings held with relevant development agencies and community members.

Meanwhile, households' level of involvement in CBOs poverty alleviation programmes was measured through their contribution in cash or participation in all stages identified above with CBOs development programmes.

3.4.2 Index of Poverty Level (IPL)

Index of Poverty Level (IPL) is defined as relative poverty as experienced by the households and this was measured through a composite or aggregate of selected poverty indicators in this research as:

- (i) Per Capital Household Income, specifically adopted here to mean the addition of the annual income of all working class members of the households divided by the household size (PCHI).
- (ii) Occupancy Ratio (OR) which was the household size divided by the number of habitable rooms occupied by the household; and
- (iii) The Annual Rent/Rental value of apartment was the quality of the house measured by its value in which each household lives either rented or owned. (AR)

It should be noted that per capital household income (PCHI) and annual rental (AR) are inversely related to incidence of poverty (IPL), while occupancy ratio (OR) was directly related to IPL

Therefore, IPL was computed as:

$$IPL = \frac{OR}{PCHI + AR} \dots\dots\dots eq 2$$

The equation was author's adaptation after Gaucitua-Mario and Wodon (2001) on combination of quantitative and qualitative methods in the analysis of poverty and social exclusion in Latin America

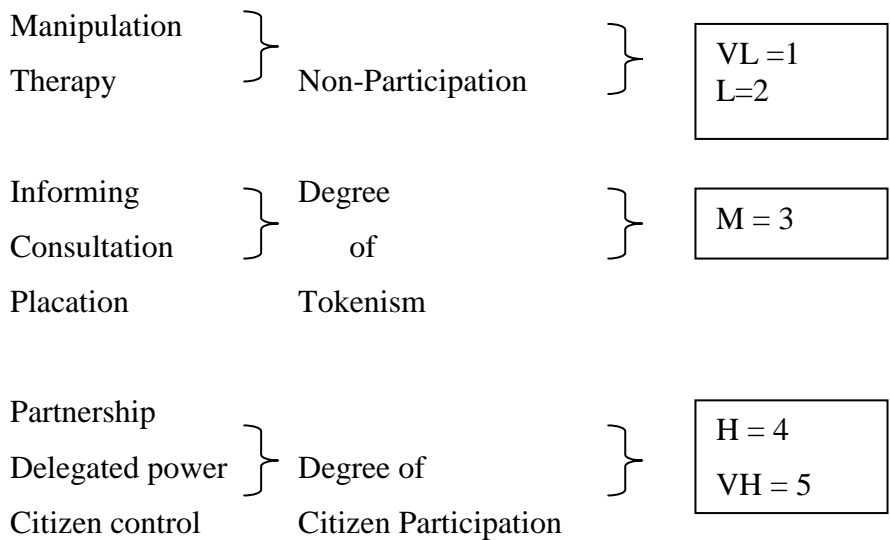
3.4.3 Index measuring Households Willingness of Involvement in Future Development Processes (HWIFDP)

is defined as the extent to which the residents are keen (without compulsion) to participate in the processes of community development. This was measured as a sum of the weights resulting from the Likert scale with 'very high' ≥70 percent, 'high' 60-69 percent, 'moderate' 50-59percent 'low' 40-49 percent, and 'very low' 0-39 percent with a weight value of 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 respectively on participatory indicators such as: creating awareness to ablivious community members; orientation of community members on project benefits; mobilization of people for land acquisition and other resources for project development; the involvement of people in project choice and initiation; identification of project location; involvement in project technology choice; mobilization of support for

project time frame; participation as representative of community in development processes; involvement in all stages of project design and execution processes; endurance of project challenges during execution; security support for the project and the project executors; financial support towards project development; financial support for project maintenance after the execution and; project monitoring and evaluation. To arrive at the (HWIFDP) on each of the variables, the Summation of all Weighted Values (SWV) was computed. This was the addition of the product of the number of responses to each of the variables and the weighted value attached to each rating divided by the number of respondents.

In addition, the degree to which the households are willing to get involved in future development processes was equated with the Arstein ladder of citizen participation (DHWIFDP) presented below with very low-1, low-2, moderate-3, high-4 and very high-5:

Responses Weight



Sources: Author’s Adaptation, 2011.

3.4.4 An index measuring Impact of Community Based Organisation Projects on Poverty Reduction (ICPPR) is defined as the ultimate changes in the conditions of the residents resulting from project intervention by the CBOs. In this study the following indicators are adopted socialassistance to the needy (philanthropic), rape assaults, burglary/housebreaking, breach of public peace, kidnapping and physical insecurity (security), inclusion of people in development processes, accountability and transparency, social solidarity, influence and control on the choice of developments, community dignity and prestige (socio-cultural heritages), access to transformational information, access to all seasons road, access to water, access to school, access to electricity, access to health-care, access to market place, quality and hygienic environment, nutrition adequacy (infrastructure), employment

opportunity, income, and productivity (economy and empowerment), were various classes of projects undertaken by the CBOs in computing the rating index.

The index was computed as a sum of the weights resulting from the Likert scale with 'very significant' ≥ 70 percent, 'significant' 60-69 percent, 'less-significant' 50-59 percent 'not significant' 40-49 percent, and 'not significant at all' 0-39 percent with a weight value of 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 respectively. Thereafter, the mean of sub-classes and the mean of the aggregated ICPPR were computed for the period before and after project execution for ranking the projects in order of their constraints to poverty reduction before CBOs intervention and impacts on poverty reduction after CBOs interventions.

3.4.5 Index of Households Satisfaction with Community Based Organisations

Development Processes (HSCDP) it measures households' contentment derived from the output of CBOs development activities. This was an aggregate of such satisfaction indicators as: households involvement in project initiation, articulation of individual needs, articulation of community needs, consultation with households before project implementation, training the members on project management, planning for future and seasonal needs, transparency on fund mobilization, transparency on other mobilized resources, information dissemination before project implementation, information dissemination during project implementation, equal access to project benefits and transparency in project execution processes.

In computing the index, Likert's scale was employed to rate the level of satisfaction of the households with such variables above. The rating was done such that 0-39 percent 'very dissatisfied', 40-49 percent 'dissatisfied', 50-59 percent 'indifferent', 60-69 percent 'satisfied', and ≥ 70 'very satisfied' was assigned a weight value of 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. To arrive at the HSCDP on each of the variables, the Summation of all Weighted Values (SWV) was calculated. And this was the addition of the product of the numbers of responses to each of the variables and the weighted value attached to each rating divided by the number of respondent.

3.4.6 Index of perceived commitment of Community Based Organisations Poverty

Reduction Activities (CPRA) is defined as the households'/ CBOs assessment of Community Based Organisations development processes on aspect of poverty reduction. These are computed as a sum of the weights resulting from the Likert scale with 'very high' ≥ 70 percent, 'high' 60-69 percent, 'fair' 50-59 percent 'low' 40-49 percent, and 'very low' 0-39 percent with a weight value of 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 respectively on the variables such as: infrastructural development, partnership with other development organisation on community

development, charity services and financial support to project development, consultation with other development stakeholders, maintenance of community projects, establishment of vocational training centres, provision of security, supply of labour and technical advice. These are subjected to descriptive statistics such as mean and deviation above the mean to explain and compare performances for different Senatorial Districts. The result will corroborate or detect areas of exaggeration or otherwise as claimed by the CBOs or households.

3.4.7 Index of Obstacle to Development Participation (ODP) is defined as the hindrances affecting development processes among the communities. This was computed as a sum of the weights resulting from the Likert scale with ‘very high’ ≥ 70 per cent, ‘high’ 69-60 percent, ‘fair’ 59-50 percent ‘low’ 49-40 percent, and ‘very low’ 39-0 percent with a weight value of 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 respectively. The variables considered to be obstacle to development participation include: financial problem, wealth disparity, power disparity, gender discrimination, unequal accessibility to project benefits, unequal accessibility to transformational information among community members, exclusion of households from development processes, religion contradiction on development choice, ineffective institutional leadership structure, hostility to community participation by other groups outside and within the community among others. These are subjected to descriptive statistics such as mean and deviation above the mean to explain and compare hindrances to development participation on two historical epochs for different Senatorial Districts.

3.4.8 Index of Factors Capable of Reducing Poverty (FCRP) is defined as the features important to development processes in reducing poverty. This was computed as a sum of the weights resulting from the Likert scale with ‘strongly agreed’ ≥ 70 percent, ‘agreed’ 60-69 percent, ‘undecided’ 50-59 percent ‘disagreed’ 40-49 percent, and ‘strongly disagreed’ 0-39 percent with a weight value of 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 respectively. The factors on which the rating was computed are: involvement of private sectors in project finance, promoting freedom of information on government opportunities and services, transparency with regards to public spending, promoting rule of law and justice, monitoring government development and financial expenditure, promoting community involvement in project implementation, maintenance, and evaluation, financial involvement of religious organisation in project development, financial involvement of prospective users on development choice, ensuring development project to reflect community priorities, encouraging poor people organisation

for adequate representation and accountability and investments in physical infrastructure among others.

Table 3.1 Summary of the Index and Treatment of Variables

SNo	Index	Definition and Treatment of Variable
1	IICP	<p>Number of Completed Development Projects executed by the CBOs in the last ten years (NCDP).</p> <p>Total Costs of Completed Development projects executed within the time frame above (TCCD)</p> <p>Number of On-going Development Projects of the CBOs (NODP)</p> <p>Total Cost of On-going Development projects of the CBOs (TCOD)</p> <p>Total Amount spent on Charity and Donations in the last ten years (TACD)</p> <p>Number of Memoranda / Proposals Submitted by the CBOs to any government or government agency for development of their community in the last ten years (NMPS).</p> <p>Total Number of Meetings held with community leaders, government agencies, other CBOs and related organisations on issues affecting development of their community in the last ten years.(TNM)</p> <p>Total Cost of contribution to Development project(s) Jointly executed with any other development agencies (government, other CBOs, NGOs etc) in the last ten years (TCDJ).</p>
2	IPL	<p>Per Capital Household Income, specifically adopted here to mean the addition of the annual income of all working class members of the households divided by the household size (PCHI).</p> <p>Occupancy Ratio (OR) which is the household size divided by the number of habitable rooms occupied by the household.</p> <p>The Annual Rent/Rental value of apartment s the quality of the house measured by its value in which each household lives either rented or owned. (AR)</p>

3	HWIF DP	<p>Creating awareness to ignorant community members</p> <p>Orientation of community members on project benefits</p> <p>Mobilization of people for land acquisition and other resources for project development</p> <p>Involvement in project choice and initiation</p> <p>Identification of project location</p> <p>Involvement in project technology choice.</p> <p>Mobilization of support for project time frame</p> <p>Participation as community representatives on development processes</p> <p>Involvements in all stages of project design and execution processes</p> <p>Endurance of project challenges during execution</p> <p>Security supports for the project and project executors</p> <p>Financial support towards project development</p> <p>Financial support for arising needs after project execution.</p> <p>Financial support for project maintenance after execution</p> <p>Project monitoring and evaluation</p>		
4	ICPPR	1	philanthropic	Social-assistance to the needy
		2	Security	<p>Rape/indecent assaults</p> <p>Burglary/house-breaking</p> <p>Breach of public peace</p> <p>Kidnapping and physical insecurity</p>
		3	Socio-cultural Heritage	<p>Inclusion of people in development processes</p> <p>Accountability and transparency</p> <p>Social solidarity</p> <p>Influence and control on developments</p> <p>Community dignity and prestige</p>

		4	Infrastructural Provision	<p>Access to transformational Information</p> <p>Access to all seasons road</p> <p>Access to water</p> <p>Access to electricity</p> <p>Access to health care</p> <p>Access to market places</p> <p>Quality and hygienic environment</p> <p>Nutrition adequacy</p> <p>Access to school</p>
		5	Economy and Empowerment	<p>Income</p> <p>Employment opportunity</p> <p>Productivity</p>
5	HSCDP	<p>Household's involvement in project initiation</p> <p>Articulation of Individual needs</p> <p>Articulation of community needs</p> <p>Consultation of households before project implementation</p> <p>Training of community members on project management</p> <p>Planning for future and seasonal needs</p> <p>Transparency of funds mobilization</p> <p>Transparency on other mobilized resources</p> <p>Information dissemination before project implementation</p> <p>Information dissemination during project implementation</p> <p>Equal access to project benefits</p> <p>Transparency on project execution</p> <p>Self reliance leadership structure</p> <p>Project design to community level</p> <p>Incorporation of local creativity to development</p> <p>Household involvement in project monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>Distance of project to respondents building</p> <p>Implementation of household advice towards project choice and execution.</p>		

6	CPRA	<p>Infrastructural Development</p> <p>Partnership with other development organization on community development</p> <p>Charity services and financial support to project development</p> <p>Consultation with other development stakeholders</p> <p>Maintenance of community projects.</p> <p>Establishment of vocational training centres</p> <p>provision of security</p> <p>supply of labour and technical advice</p>
7	ODP	<p>Financial problem among community members</p> <p>Wealth disparity among community members</p> <p>Power disparity among community members</p> <p>Exclusion of households from development process</p> <p>Lack of trust on project finance among community members</p> <p>Disagreement between the technical and non-technical aspect in project implementation</p> <p>Gender discrimination among community members</p> <p>Unequal accessibility to project benefit among community members</p> <p>Unequal accessibility to transformational information among community members</p> <p>Un-cooperative attitude among community members on the source of project finance</p> <p>Hostility to community participation by other groups within the community</p> <p>Hostility to community participation by other groups outside the community</p> <p>Religion contradiction on development choice</p> <p>Ineffective institutional leadership structure</p>
8	FCRP	<p>Involvement of private sectors' in project finance</p> <p>Promoting freedom of information on government opportunities and services</p> <p>Transparency with regards to public spending</p> <p>Promoting rule of law and justice</p>

		<p>Monitoring government development and financial expenditure</p> <p>Promoting community involvement in project implementation, maintenance and evaluation</p> <p>Financial involvement of religion based organization on project development</p> <p>Financial involvement of prospective users on development choice</p> <p>Ensuring development project to reflect community priorities</p> <p>Encouraging poor people's organizations for adequate representation and accountability</p> <p>Promoting conditions for jobs creation and wealth acquisition.</p> <p>Self support to grassroots development</p> <p>Promoting export led growth</p> <p>Promoting labour intensive growth</p> <p>Investment in physical infrastructure</p>
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3.4.9. Data Analysis

Both descriptive and inferential statistics were used in analyzing the data collected. Descriptive statistics such as: measures of central tendency and variability, frequency counts, and cross tabulation were used to: summarize the characteristics of the CBOs among the Senatorial Districts; summarize the socio-economic characteristics of the households among Senatorial Districts and; relate the characteristics of the CBOs with their level of involvement in poverty alleviation processes.

Inferential statistics such as: multiple linear regression, One-way Analysis of Variance, and student's t-test is used to test the stated hypotheses.

3.4.10. Hypothesis 1

To test the relationship between the characteristics of CBOs and their level of involvement in poverty alleviation processes, multiple linear regression was used.

The regression was represented as:

$$y = a + b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + b_3x_3 + b_4x_4 + e$$

y = dependent variable,

x = independent variable,

a = was the intercept,

b_1 - b_4 = regression coefficients representing the amount of change in y that corresponds to a change in x, the coefficient reveals the importance of independent variables in determining the IICP'

e = random error term.

IICP with other variables of characteristics of CBOs were first standardized before it was subjected to multiple regression analysis to analyse the relationship between characteristics of CBOs with their level of involvement in poverty alleviation processes. For example, to analyse the relationship between violent crime and temperature in a large sample of cities Anderson and Anderson (1996) created a violent crime index by adding the z-score on several measures of violent crime for each city and a temperature index by summing z-scores on several measures of temperature for each city to create a new measure that gives equal weight to each variable. This addresses the problem in equation (i)

IICP represents dependent variable (y), while characteristics of the CBOs are independent variables $X_1 - X_n$.

The characteristics of the CBOs included as independent variables are:

- (i) Age of the CBOs (year of establishment),
- (ii) Number of members (female and male) and
- (iii) Financial capacity which was the aggregate of:
 - A. Annual financial contribution of members,
 - B. Contribution of individual philanthropists,
 - C. Contribution of government or government agencies; and
 - D. Contribution of cooperate bodies.

3.4.11. Hypothesis 2

In testing the hypothesis which states that there is no differences in households' level of involvement in CBOs poverty alleviation programmes (among the three Senatorial Districts), ANOVA was used. The Analysis of Variance is used to draw inferences about differences in the mean of two or more groups. However, one-way ANOVA is used when there is only one independent variable and the purpose of the analysis is to compare the

means for two or more levels of independent variables, or to compare the means of several groups differing with respect to some independent variables (Harris, 1998). Thus, IICP which was independent variable was subjected to one way analysis of variance (ANOVA) to determine whether it varies or not spatially among the Senatorial Districts.

3.4.12. Hypothesis 3

The hypothesis which states that households' levels of satisfaction with CBOs development projects do not vary over space (among the three Senatorial Districts) was subjected independently to one-way analysis of variance for years before 1999 and years 2000 and after respectively. The Scheffe variant of post hoc test which has no limit with regards to the number and complexity of variables comparisons (Tabachnick and Fidell 2001, Jelili, 2009) was used to determine variation among the Senatorial Districts.

3.4.13 Hypothesis 4

The hypothesis which states that CBOs' development activities do not have impact on poverty level in Oyo State was tested with Student's t-test. The questionnaire was designed in such a way that the IPL_b years before 1999 and IPL_a year 2000 and after are obtained. With this dichotomy, the IPL was subjected to Student's t-test. The students' t-test was a statistical significance test for testing hypothesis about one or two means if the population standard deviation was unknown (Harris 1998, Tabachnick and Fidell 2001).

3.5. Conclusion

The chapter addresses methodological approach adopted for the study, it identified types and sources of data, sampling design and sample size, definition and treatment of variables, and the statistical tools employed for testing the stated hypotheses. The next chapter examines spatial distribution of CBOs, households' involvement in community development among others. Generally, it was concerned with the objectives and the hypotheses of the study.

CHAPTER FOUR
HOUSEHOLD'S INVOLVEMENT IN COMMUNITY BASED ORGANISATIONS
ACTIVITIES

4.1: Introduction

The most important institutions in poor peoples' daily lives are their own community-based groups and their colleagues in the local environs. Community-Based Organisation refers broadly to both formal and informal membership-based organization. This organisation was the most frequently mentioned as both important and effective institution in the rural areas while in the urban areas; it was the most frequently mentioned important institution after health related institution (Narayan et. al, 2000).It was a known fact that government alone cannot provide the economic development and human welfare packages to alleviate poverty. This may be as a result of limited resources, nonchalant attitude or the greediness of the leadership involved in running the government at the local, state and federal levels. The involvement of people directly or indirectly will hasten the rate of development. Mabogunje (2007), observed how involvement of community chairmen in the running of community banks' affairs has led to economic liberation and poverty alleviation among community members.

While preceding chapter analysed the methodology applied for the study. This chapter focuses on characteristics, spatial distribution, classification of CBOs according to membership strength, impacts of socio-economic characteristics of respondents on community development and households' level of willingness to participate in future development processes. It also examines households' development priorities, the extent to which households' are satisfied with Community Based Organisations' development programmes and households' perceived obstacles to participation in the development processes.

4.2: Identification of Community Based Organisation

A search through the literature by Adeboyejo (2006) presents local institutions from two broad perspectives. Firstly, it serves as a typology of civil society that idealizes their potential in advancing democratic governance and secondly as an agent of development and service delivery in urban and regional landscape. These local institutions which serve as the intermediary between local people and the government facilitate transmission from traditional set-up to modernity and also promote economic interest among members of the association. The CBOs/local institutions in this study are grouped into: youth association and age grade,

town union, landlord and development association, occupation/technical group, religious organisation, socio-cultural group, elders' forum and political development groups.

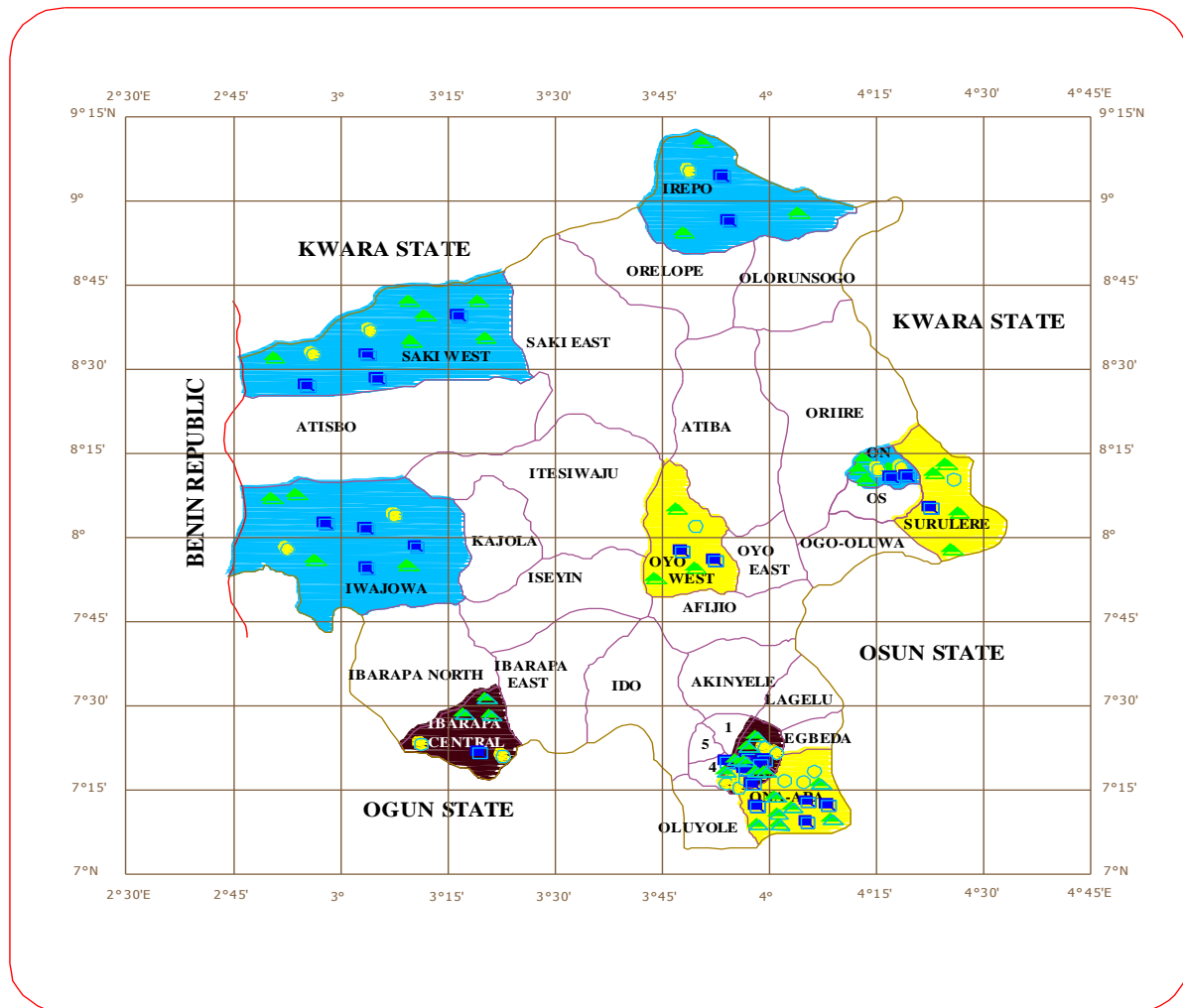
On the aggregate, Table 4.1 shows that Landlord Associations and Town Unions account for 60 per cent of CBOs in the study area while the other CBOs shared the remaining 40 per cent. However, Youth Associations and Age Grades account for 2.8 per cent in Oyo South (OS), 19.2 per cent in Oyo Central (OC) and 13.9 per cent in Oyo North (ON), while Town Union constitutes 20 per cent, 11.5 per cent and 27.8 per cent in OS, OC and ON respectively. Landlord Associations had the largest number of CBOs with 60 per cent in OS, 46.2 per cent in OC and 33.3 per cent in ON. Occupation/Technical Groups, Religion Organisation and Socio-Cultural Group account for 0.0 per cent in OS and OC; however, the three CBOs in that sequence account for 5.6 per cent, 2.75 per cent and 13.9 per cent in ON. The Elders' Forum and Political Development Groups constitute 12 per cent in OS, 23.1 per cent in OC and 2.75 per cent in ON (Details Figure 4.1).

The result shows that any attempt towards sustainable development should take into cognizance the impact that the Town Unions and the Landlord Associations; which are the most prevalent CBOs are capable of exerting in Oyo State.

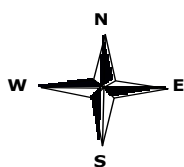
Table4.1: Typologies and Distribution of Sampled Community Based Organisations in Oyo State

Types of CBOs	Oyo South (OS)	No	(%)	Oyo Central (OC)	No	(%)	Oyo North (ON)	No	(%)	Total	(%)
Youth Association & Age grades	Ilupeju-Idiobi CDA, Ire akari CDA	2	8.0	Arolu Youth Devt; Iware CDA, Mami CDC, Ogele CDA.	4	15.3	Ayami, Good friend, Igbo-Ologun, Oredegbe Taraa CDA	5	13.9	11	12.6
Town Unions	Agooro, Isale Oba I & II, Oke Iserin, Yejide CDA, Surulere CDA	5	20.0	Akanra CDA, Onipasan Oke Afa CDC, Alapata Jagun (3, 11.5%)	3	11.5	Ajangba, Alasa CDA, Ehinke CDA, Isale-Abudu, Iya/Mokola, Kinnikinni CDA, koso CDC, Laha CDC Kisi Town Union.	9	25.0	17	19.5
Landlord Associations	Adekile CDA, Akere, Arowosanye II, Binukonu, Borokini, Ifelodun, Ifesowapo, Itesiwaju, Koloko Idiobi Oke Irorun, Olorunsogo, Oluokun, Oyapidan, Pako I & II	13	52.0	Abonde, Ajia Comm, Devt Ass, Alabidun CDA, Ifelodun-Adeleke, Ifesiwaju, Ijado CDA, Iresapa, Iwajowa, Iware CDA, Mami CDC	10	38.6	Abogunde, Asunnara CDA, Igbobale, Isale Ora Parapo landlord, Obanla, Oke Owode, Okelerin Opomaalu, Osupa CDA Saga/Isale-Ora, Oke-eletun, Oke-oro	12	33.3	35	40.2
Occupation/Technical groups	Aworawo CDA	1	4.0	Lademon,	1	3.8	Cattle dealer, Idiko Ago Elite club	2	5.6	4	4.6
Religious Organisations	Nil			Itesiwaju Oke,	1	3.8	Isale Alufa	1	2.7	2	2.3
Socio-cultural Groups	Nil			Nil			Agede CDC, Dynamic Sisters, Igbobale, Iju patriots, Isale Abudu.	5	13.9	5	5.7
Elders Forum and Political Development Groups	Balaro, Ilupeju CDA, Surulere CDA.	3	12.0	Akeetan CDA, Idode CDA, Igbowa CDA, Iyaji CDA, Pakoyi (6, 23.1%)	6	23.2	Katangua CDA	1	2.7	10	11.5
Others	Ajao/Rounder.	1	4.0	Fasola CDA,	1	3.8		1	2.8	3	3.5
Total		25	100		26	100		36	100	87	100

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011



SCALE



LEGEND

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|--|
| ① IBADAN NORTH | ⓄN OGBOMOSO NORTH | CBOs that focuses mainly or physical Development. |
| ② IBADAN NORTHEAST | ⓄS OGBOMOSO SOUTH | CBOs that focuses mainly or economic Development. |
| ③ IBADAN SOUTHEAST | International Boundary | CBOs that focuses mainly or Socio-Community Development. |
| ④ IBADAN SOUTHWEST | State Boundary | |
| ⑤ IBADAN NORTH WEST | Local Government Boundary | |

Figure 4.1: SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF REGISTERED CBOs IN OYO STATE

SOURCE: Ministry of Land, Housing and Physical Planning Ibadan, Oyo State, 2010

4.3: Community Based Organizations and Year of Establishment

The age of the CBOs may likely influence their performance positively or negatively. The CBOs in the study area are classified by years of existence and the details are presented in Table 4.2. On the aggregate, only a few CBOs were founded before 1970 while majority were established between 1971 and 2000. For instance not more than 13.8 per cent of the CBOs came into existence before 1970.

Table 4.2: Year of Establishment of CBO

S/N	Year of Establishment	OS		OC		ON		TOTAL	
		CBOs	%	Cobs	%	CBOs	%	CBOs	%
1	Before 1970	0	0.0	1	3.8	11	30.5	12	13.8
2	1971-1980	10	40.0	1	3.8	10	27.8	21	24.1
3	1981-1990	6	24.0	9	34.6	4	11.1	19	21.8
4	1991-2000	6	24.0	10	38.5	6	16.7	22	25.3
5	2001 & Above	3	12.0	5	19.3	5	13.9	13	14.9
	TOTAL	25	100	26	100	36	100	87	100

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

Analyzed on Senatorial Districts basis, before 1970, no registered CBO was found in OS while there are 3.8 per cent in OC and 30.6 per cent in ON. Between 1971 and 1980, there are 40 per cent registered CBOs in OS, 3.8 per cent in OC and 27.8 per cent in ON. Registered CBOs for years between 1981 and 1990 in OS were 24 per cent while there are 34.6 per cent in OC and 11.1 per cent in ON. However, for years between 1991 and 2000, 24 per cent of registered CBOs were found in OS, 38.5 per cent in OC and 16.7 per cent in ON. For the year 2001 and above in OS, 12 per cent CBOs were found, while 19.3 per cent and 13.9 per cent existed in OC and ON respectively. The study shows that registered CBOs reduced from years before 1970 to years 2001 and above in OS and ON while increase was noticed in OC between years 1981-2000 alone. This implied that most projects implemented by the state or federal governments during this period might be contrary to community needs and the sustainability of such project cannot be ascertained. The FGD group reveals that the recently established CBOs focus more on development projects aimed at poverty reduction, thus there is need to support the new CBOs in order to encourage the upcoming ones.

4.4: Membership Strength of Community Based Organizations

Membership strength is one of the factors likely to determine both the financial capability and popularity of the CBOs within and outside the community. Details of membership strength are summarised in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Membership Strength of Community Based Organisations

S/N	Membership Strength	OS		OC		ON		TOTAL	
		CBOs	%	CBOs	%	Cobs	%	CBOs	%
1	Less than 20	1	4	3	11.5	3	8.3	7	8.1
2	21-40	5	20	5	19.2	12	33.4	22	25.3
3	41-60	8	32	6	23.1	8	22.2	22	25.3
4	61-80	2	8	2	7.7	2	5.6	6	6.8
5	81-100	4	16	2	7.7	3	8.3	9	10.4
6	101 &above	5	20	8	30.8	8	22.2	21	24.1
	TOTAL	25	100	26	100	36	100	87	100

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

On the aggregate, majority (50.6 per cent) of the CBOs have between 21 and 60 members. However, a substantial proportion 41.3 per cent has above 60 members. It was also observed that less than one-tenth of the CBOs have members of less than 20.

On senatorial basis, CBOs with less than 20 members account for 4 per cent in OS, 11.5 per cent in OC and 8.3 per cent in ON. The CBOs with 21-40 members account for 20 per cent in OS, 19.2 per cent in OC and 33.4 per cent in ON. While CBOs with 41-60 members account for 32 per cent in OS, 23.1 per cent in OC and 22.2 per cent in ON. CBOs with membership of 61-80 are few and they account for 8 per cent in OS, 7.67 per cent in OC and 5.6 per cent in ON. However, CBOs in membership range of 81-100 account for 16 per cent in OS, 8.3 in per cent in ON and 7.7 per cent in OC. The study further shows that CBOs with membership of 101 and above constitutes 20 per cent in OS, 30.8 per cent in OC and 22.2 per cent in ON.

4.5 Development Projects Undertaken by Community Based Organisations

Community Based Organisations are grassroots organisations managed by members on behalf of members (Edwards and Hulme, 1992; Ohakweh and Ezirim, 2006; UN HABITAT, 2011). CBOs perform vital and diverse functions which include mobilization of labour, infrastructural development, cultural activities, conflict resolution, and provision of emergency relief (Narayan et.al, 2000). Over the years, the importance and potential of Community Based Organisation are recognized by the government, non- governmental and development agencies as the only organisations the poor own, trust and can rely on. This section classifies and discusses various development projects undertaken by the CBOs in the Senatorial Districts in Oyo State.

However in Table 4.4 are three categories of projects (economy and empowerment, security facilities and services and infrastructural provision) implemented by various CBOs across the Senatorial Districts in Oyo State. These CBOs are Youth Association /Age Groups, Town Unions, Landlord Associations and Elders' Forum, Occupation/ Technical Groups, Religious Organisations and Socio-cultural Groups.

Table 4.4: Community Based Organisation Development Projects According to Senatorial Districts

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS		OYO SOUTH							OYO CENTRAL							OYO NORTH							TOTAL				
CLASSIFICATION OF CBOs PROJECTS	CBOs Organisation Activities of CBOs	Youth Association / Age Group	Town Union	Landlord Association and Elders Forum	Occupation/Technical Group	Religious Organization	Socio cultural Group	Others group	Total	Youth Association / Age Group	Town Union	Landlord Association and Elders Forum	Occupation/Technical Group	Religious Organization	Socio Cultural Group	Others group	Total	Youth Association / Age Group	Town Union	Landlord Association and Elders Forum	Occupation/Technical Group	Religious Organization	Socio Cultural Group	Others group	Total	No of development projects	Percentage
		Infrastructural Provision	Construction of halls	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Construction of palace	-			1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	
Rural electrification	1			3	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	5	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	5	14	
Sinking of boreholes and deep wells	1		1	4	-	-	-	-	6	2	6	4	-	2	-	2	16	-	8	3	-	2	1	-	14	36	
Construction and repair of schools	1		1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	2	1	-	1	-	7	11	
Construction of pedestrian bridges	-		-	1	-	-	-	2	3	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	14	
Construction of post office	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	
Construction of maternity centre	1		2	2	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	4	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	3	12	
Construction of public toilets	1		1	-	2	-	-	-	4	2	2	2	-	-	-	2	8	2	-	2	-	3	-	-	7	19	
Road grading and maintenances.	-		2	3	-	-	-	1	6	3	3	6	2	3	-	-	17	-	3	3	-	-	1	-	7	30	
Monitoring of layout and development	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	
Erosion control	1		-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	4	8	
Dredging of river channel	-		-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	

	Construction of culverts and drainage channel	1	2	11	-	-	-	-	14	-	1	7	-	-	-	1	9	-	1	2	-	1	1	-	5	28	
	Road furniture's and its maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	7	
	Sub-total								54							80									68	202	63.7
Economy and Empowerment	Establishment of palm oil mill	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	4	7		
	Establishment of fish pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	5		
	Establishment of training centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	5	7	
	Construction of market stands	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	5	9	
	Financial assistance to less priviledges	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	3	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	3	2	2	1	-	3	-	-	8	14	
	Sub-total								8							9									25	42	13.3
Security	Construction of police post	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	4		
	Monetary donation to security patrol	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	8	2	6	2	2	2	-	-	14	27	
	Construction of security gates	3	-	-	-	2	2	-	7	-	2	2	-	-	-	4	-	4	2	-	2	-	-	8	19		
	Fencing of transformer units	3	-	2	-	2	-	-	7	2	4	2	2	-	-	10	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	6	23		
	Sub-total								21							22									30	73	23.0
	Total							83							-	111									123	317	100

Source: Author's Field Work, 2011.

Table 4.4 shows that a total of three-hundred and seventeen (317) projects were implemented across the three Senatorial Districts of the sampled registered CBOs, with eighty-three projects implemented in OS, one-hundred and eleven (111) projects in OC and one-hundred and twenty three (123) projects in ON. Infrastructural development activities account for 63.7 per cent of the development; this is followed by security with 23.0 and the remaining 13.3 per cent account for economy and empowerment projects.

Out of the eighty-three projects executed in OS, infrastructural facilities constitute 65.1 per cent, security projects account for 25.3 per cent while 9.6 per cent represent economic and empowerment projects. In OC where one-hundred and eleven projects were executed, 72.1 per cent were infrastructure projects, 19.8 per cent security projects, 8.1 per cent economic and empowerment projects. Also, out of the one-hundred and twenty three projects executed in ON, 55.3 per cent constitutes infrastructural projects, 24.4 per cent are security projects while economy and empowerment projects account for 6.50 per cent. The study informed that more infrastructural projects were undertaken by the CBOs with highest infrastructural development from OC 39.6 per cent followed by ON 33.7 per cent and OS 26.7 per cent respectively. The security projects came second with the highest value of 46.1 per cent from ON, followed by 30.1 per cent in OC and the least with value of 28.8 per cent in OS in that order. Surprisingly, the least category of great development concern to CBOs is economy and empowerment programmes which one would have thought to come first because it was ranked highest by the FGD group as means of lifting the poor above poverty level was 59.5 per cent in ON, followed by 21.4 per cent in OC and 19.0 per cent in OS respectively.

The concentration of CBOs towards infrastructural development programmes in their various communities was a pointer to government inefficiency in the provision of basic infrastructural facilities and services that would have abated poverty and this confirmed the reason why households' priorities were educational, health-care facilities, electricity and motorable road networks.

This emphasized the need to include Community Based Organisations and their networks in development and implementation of policies and programmes that will enable governments to better understand and serve the needs of the poor.

Table 4.5: Summary of Community Based Organisation Development Projects in the Senatorial Districts

S/N	Senatorial Districts										
	Project Description	OS (%)			OC (%)			ON (%)			Total (%)
1	Infrastructural Development	54	65.1	(26.7)	80	72.1	(39.6)	68	55.3	(33.7)	202 (100)
2	Economic and Empowerment	8	9.6	(19.0)	9	8.1	(21.4)	25	20.3	(59.6)	42 (100)
3	Security	21	25.3	(28.8)	22	19.8	(30.1)	30	24.4	(41.1)	73 (100)
4	Total	83	(100)		111	(100)		123	(100)		317

Source: Author's Field Work, 2011.

4.6: Roles of Households' in Community Development

The complementary efforts of the government after the community members have initiated the projects in solving problems associated with poverty and development in Nigeria cannot be overemphasized. In this section, households' involvement was analyzed using Households' Involvement Index (HII). This is used to compare households' involvement in community development across the three Senatorial Districts. Households' Involvement Index is the total contribution of each household's, either by cash or in kind towards CBOs development projects. This is computed as the sum of weights resulting from the Likert scale with a range of 'very high' (≥ 70 percent), 'high' (69-60 percent), 'fair' (59-50 percent) 'low' (49-40 percent), and 'very low' (39-0 percent). Weight values of 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 are correspondingly allocated. The variables considered were: "donation of needed materials", "payment of financial levy within community", "monetary donation towards project execution", "supervision of project work", "voluntary labour supply" and "contribution towards project maintenance" (Details Appendix 4, Part A).

The analysis reveals great variations in the variables with the highest and lowest HII among the Senatorial Districts, both before 1999 and year 2000 and beyond. For instance, before 1999, the variables with the highest HII in Oyo South (OS) are "donation of needed materials" 3.78, Oyo Central (OC) is "monetary donation towards project execution" 3.48, while the most prominent variable in Oyo North (ON) is "payment of financial levy within community" 3.10. The reasons were different among the Senatorial Districts; in OS respondents opined that when materials needed were donated, labour cost to execute the projects can be source for by the community representative. This is likely to reduce mis management and also ensured that the quality materials were used for the community project development. In OC money donation for projects was preferred because most of respondents are artisans, farmers and traders hence they have less time left for community development projects and with donated money both materials and labour required can be bought. Meanwhile, in ON payment of financial levy within the community was obtained because the region has a long history of self development. Thus, respondents were sure that contributed money will be used satisfactorily for the purpose it was meant.

Under same period variables with lowest HII among the Senatorial Districts is "voluntary labour supply" 3.14 and 2.40 respectively in OS and ON, the variables with least HII in OC is "payment towards project maintenance" 3.02. This implies that most households' in OS and ON engaged in activities giving little time left for community

development, while the respondents in OC requires awareness on the needs for maintenance after projects development. The overall averages HII for the senatorial district before 1999 are OS 3.48; OC 3.16; and ON 2.70.

Table 4.6: Households' Participation in Community Development among the Senatorial DistrictsinOyo State

Households Involvement Variables	OYO SOUTH						OYO CENTRAL						OYO NORTH						TOTAL					
	Year Before 1999			Year 2000 and Beyond			Year Before 1999			Year 2000 and Beyond			Year Before 1999			Year 2000 and Beyond			Year Before 1999			Year 2000 and Beyond		
	SWV	HII	($x - \bar{x}$)	SWV	HII	($x - \bar{x}$)	SWV	HII	($x - \bar{x}$)	SWV	HII	($x - \bar{x}$)	SWV	HII	($x - \bar{x}$)	SWV	HII	($x - \bar{x}$)	SWV	HII	($x - \bar{x}$)	SWV	HII	($x - \bar{x}$)
Donation of needed material	893	3.78	0.30	1442	3.73	0.21	758	3.08	-0.08	983	3.28	0.07	1041	2.70	0.00	1216	3.16	0.04	2692	3.11	0.02	3641	3.42	0.11
Payment of financial levy within community	782	3.31	-0.17	1378	3.56	0.05	728	3.11	-0.05	962	3.22	0.01	1194	3.10	0.40	1370	3.57	0.44	2706	3.17	0.08	3710	3.49	0.18
Monetary donation towards project execution	1414	3.66	0.18	1297	3.35	-0.16	1028	3.48	0.32	980	3.32	0.11	1062	2.76	0.06	1256	3.26	0.15	3504	3.29	0.20	3533	3.34	0.03
Supervision of project work	1175	3.56	0.08	1257	3.25	-0.26	894	3.11	-0.05	917	3.08	-0.13	954	2.50	-0.22	1107	2.88	-0.24	3023	3.03	-0.06	3281	3.12	-0.19
Voluntary labour supply	1026	3.14	-0.34	1350	3.49	-0.02	771	3.18	0.02	941	3.17	-0.04	925	2.40	-0.30	1058	2.75	-0.37	2722	2.87	-0.22	3349	3.15	-0.16
Payment towards project maintenance	1349	3.49	-0.08	1432	3.70	0.19	905	3.02	0.09	966	3.22	0.01	1056	2.74	0.05	1187	3.08	-0.03	3310	3.10	0.01	3585	3.37	0.06
TOTAL		20.85			21.08			18.98			19.29			16.22			18.72			18.57			19.89	

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

Oyo South

Before 1999

HII = (X)

Mean = 3.47

2000 and beyond

HII = (X)

Mean = 3.51

Oyo Central

Before 1999

HII = (X)

Mean = 3.16

2000 and beyond

HII = (X)

Mean = 3.21

Oyo North

Before 1999

HII = (X)

Mean = 2.70

2000 and beyond

HII = (X)

Mean = 3.12

Total

Before 1999

HII = (X)

Mean = 3.09

2000 and beyond

HII = (X)

Mean = 3.31

The study also revealed that in the year 2000 and after, the variable with the highest HII in OS is “donation of needed materials” 3.73, while that of OC is “monetary donation towards project execution” 3.32 and the most prominent variable in ON is “payment of financial levy” 3.57. Variables with lowest HII in the Senatorial Districts in the same period are “supervision of project work” 3.25 in OS and 3.08 in OC, and “voluntary labour supply” 2.75 in ON. The overall average HII were 3.51 in OS, 3.21OC and 3.12 in ON.

For years before 1999 the variables above the mean of HII in OS were “monetary donation towards project execution” 3.66, “supervision of project work” 3.56, the remaining variables are below the mean of HII. While in year 2000 and after variables above the mean of HII increases from the previous epoch to include “donation of needed materials” 3.73, “payment towards project maintenance” 3.70, and “payment of financial levy within community” 3.56. For years under consideration the variables below the mean value are “voluntary labour supply” 3.49, “monetary donation towards project execution” 3.35 and “supervision of project work” 3.25. The result shows a little improvement compared to previous epoch where two of the indicators were above the mean value of HII in the same Senatorial District.

For years before 1999, variables above the mean of HII in OC are: “monetary donation towards project execution” 3.48 and “voluntary labour supply” 3.18; other variables were below the mean of HII. Meanwhile, for year 2000 and after variables above the mean of HII are: “payment of financial levy within community” 3.22, “donation of needed materials” 3.28, “monetary donation towards project execution” 3.32 and “payment towards project maintenance” 3.22. Other variables were below the mean of HII details Table 4.5, this shows a better improvement compared to OS because four of the indicators are above the average in the latter epoch.

The study shows that for years before 1999, variables above the mean of HII in ON are: “payment of financial levy within community” 3.10, “monetary donation towards project execution” 2.76, “payment towards project maintenance” 2.74 and “donation of needed materials” 2.70. Those below the mean value are: “voluntary labour supply” 2.40 and “supervision of project work” 2.50. Meanwhile, for year 2000 and after the involvement variables that are above the mean of HII are “payment of financial levy within community” 3.57, “monetary donation towards project execution” 3.26 and “donation of needed materials” 3.16, while the remaining participatory indicators are below the mean of HII. The result showed that households’ are more involved in community development in years before 1999 than years 2000 and beyond in ON.

On the aggregate, for years before 1999 “monetary donation towards project execution” 3.29 have the highest HII, while the least is “voluntary labour supply” 2.87. Donation of needed materials, “payment of financial levy within community”, “monetary donation towards project execution” and “payment towards project maintenance” are variables above the mean, while “supervision of project work” and “voluntary labour supply” fall below the mean. Surprisingly, the same variables that fall above the mean as well as, those that fall below the mean for the years before 1999 repeated itself for year 2000 and beyond details Table 4.6.

However, by contrast; four groups are identified. The first group has negative deviation below the mean for the years before 1999 and still maintains their negative deviation below the mean in year 2000 and after. Variable under this group in OS and ON is “voluntary labour supply”, while in OC is “supervision of project work”.

The second group is the one with positive deviation above the mean for years before 1999 and later has negative deviation below the mean by the year 2000 and after. In OS, there is “monetary donation towards project execution”, and “supervision of project work” while OC is “voluntary labour supply”. In ON “payment towards project maintenance” was identified with the group under consideration.

The third group has negative deviation below the mean for the years before 1999 and later positive deviation above the mean by the year 2000 and after. The variables under this group are very important because they are improvement group. “Payment towards project maintenance” and “payment of financial levy within community”, are identified in OS. In OC “donation of needed materials” and payment of financial levy within community” are observed.

The fourth group has positive deviation above the mean for years before 1999 and year 2000 and after. In OS is “donation of needed materials”, while in OC is “monetary donation towards project execution” and “payment towards project maintenance”. In ON are “donation of needed materials”, “payment of financial levy within community and “monetary donation towards project execution” are the variables that maintained their positive position throughout the period under consideration.

Table 4.6 shows that household involvement in community development in years before 1999 was higher in OS followed by OC and ON. However, there was remarkable improvement in the households’ involvement in community development in year 2000 and after mostly in OS followed by OC and the least is ON, based on average Household Involvement Index (HII) computed.

The variations in households' involvement in community development projects among the Senatorial Districts years before 1999 and year 2000 and after suggest that each community within Senatorial Districts has its own problems and approaches of solving their challenges. This implied that there is need to scale-up the activities of the CBOs from the community level to local, state, regional and the national level. Through this, the lagging communities and the CBOs will learn from others' success and or otherwise.

4.7: Socio economic Characteristics and Households Contribution to Community

Development

Under this section, households' contribution to community development is the summation of total contribution of respondents measured through a Likert scale with a range of 'very high' (≥ 70 per cent), 'high' (69-60 per cent), 'fair' (59-50 per cent) 'low' (49-40 per cent), and 'very low' (39-0 per cent) on variables such as "donation of needed materials", "payment of financial levy within community", "monetary donation towards project execution", "supervision of project work", "voluntary labour supply" and "payment towards project maintenance" was cross-tabulated against socio-economic variables like religion, gender, income, age, education, marital status, occupation and income.

4.7.1: Religion and Households' Involvement in Community Development

In the presence of dysfunctional state institution, poor people depend primarily on their kinsmen, religious organisations and community-based organisations for socio-economic support. Although most of these institutions are disconnected from state or private resources, their roles in terms of meeting the needs of the poor was very significant. Table 4.6 shows respondents' religion and their involvements in community development. The information provided is used to situate the relationship between religious affiliation and participation in the community development.

On the aggregate, most of the respondents were Christian and Moslem with over 90 per cent participants. However, respondents level of involvement towards community development activities indicates that Other religious doctrine have mean value of 4.02, followed by Moslem with mean value of 3.36, Traditional religion with mean values of 3.33, and Christianity with mean values of 3.26 respectively.

On senatorial basis Others' religious faith level of involvements in community development activities account for mean values of 4.10 in OS, 3.67 in OC and 3.83 in ON. By considering the population of respondents with the mean value of their performances, the contributors from ON is better than the two Senatorial Districts. Islam religious commitments towards community development activities records mean values of 3.66 in OS, 3.22 in OC

and 3.19 in ON. Christianity with more than half number of respondents across the Senatorial Districts, contributions towards community development activities showed mean values of 3.49 in OS, 3.15 in OC and 3.12 in ON. Traditional worshipper's with respondents less than 5 per cent commitment towards community development activities account for mean values of 3.44 in OS, 3.30 in OC and 2.92 in ON. Households' with Others' religious doctrine shows remarkable level of involvement towards community development activities, followed by Islam, Traditional and Christianity.

Table 4.7: Relationship between Religion and Households' Involvement in Community Development

S/N			OSSD			OCSD			ONSD			Total		
	Religion	Participatory Indicator	SWV	Respondents	HII	SWV	Respondents	HII	SWV	Respondents	HII	SWV	Respondents	HII
1	Christianity	Donation of needed material	763	207	3.68	531	166	3.20	653	205	3.18	1947	578	3.37
		Payment of financial levy within community	739	207	3.57	531	166	3.20	722	205	3.52	1992	578	3.45
		Monetary donation towards project execution	691	207	3.34	508	164	3.10	675	205	3.29	1874	576	3.25
		Supervision of project work	664	207	3.21	501	166	3.02	578	205	2.89	1743	573	3.04
		Voluntary labour supply	723	208	3.48	517	164	3.15	559	205	2.73	1795	577	3.11
		Payment towards project maintenance	757	207	3.66	538	167	3.22	634	205	3.09	1929	579	3.33
						20.94			18.89			18.70		
2	Islam	Donation of needed material	568	146	3.89	365	109	3.35	549	173	3.17	1482	428	3.46
		Payment of financial levy within community	541	146	3.70	356	109	3.27	630	172	3.66	1527	427	3.58
		Monetary donation towards project execution	496	145	3.42	345	108	3.19	565	172	3.28	1406	425	3.31
		Supervision of project work	501	146	3.43	337	107	3.15	515	168	3.06	1353	421	3.21
		Voluntary labour supply	535	146	3.66	343	109	3.15	489	171	2.86	1367	426	3.20
		Payment towards project maintenance	560	145	3.86	348	109	3.19	538	172	3.13	1446	426	3.39
					874	21.96			19.30			19.16		
3	Traditional	Donation of needed material	90	24	3.75	83	23	3.61	11	4	2.75	184	51	3.60
		Payment of financial levy within community	78	24	3.25	72	23	3.13	14	4	3.50	164	51	3.22
		Monetary donation towards project execution	90	24	3.75	67	22	3.05	14	4	3.50	170	50	3.40
		Supervision of project work	72	24	3.00	77	23	3.35	11	4	2.75	160	51	3.14
		Voluntary labour supply	70	24	2.92	77	23	3.35	9	4	2.25	156	51	3.06
		Payment towards project maintenance	95	24	3.96	76	23	3.30	11	4	2.75	182	51	3.56
						20.63			19.79			17.50		
		Donation of needed material	21	5	4.20	4	1	4.00	4	1	4.00	29	7	4.14
		Payment of financial levy within community	20	5	4.00	3	1	3.00	4	1	4.00	277	7	3.86

4	Others	Monetary donation towards project execution	20	5	4.00	5	1	5.00	3	1	3.00	28	7	4.00
		Supervision of project work	20	5	4.00	2	1	2.00	3	1	3.00	25	7	3.57
		Voluntary labour supply	20	5	4.40	4	1	4.00	5	1	5.00	31	7	4.43
		Payment towards project maintenance	20	5	4.00	4	1	4.00	4	1	4.00	29	7	4.14
					24.60			22.00			23.00			24.14

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

Oyo South

1. Mean = 3.49

2. Mean = 3.66

3. Mean = 3.44

4. Mean = 4.10

Oyo Central

Mean = 3.15

Mean = 3.22

Mean = 3.30

Mean = 3.67

Oyo North

Mean = 3.12

Mean = 3.19

Mean = 2.92

Mean = 3.83

Total

Mean = 3.26

Mean = 3.36

Mean = 3.33

Mean = 4.02

Table 4.8: Relationship of Religion and Involvement of Respondent in Community Development

S/No	Religion	OS		OC		ON		Total	
		Respondents	Percentage	Respondents	Percentage	Respondents	Percentage	Respondents	Percentage
1	Christianity	207	54.2	166	55.7	204	53.7	577	54.4
2	Islam	146	38.2	108	36.2	171	45.0	425	40.1
3	Traditional	24	6.3	23	7.7	4	1.0	51	4.8
4	Other	5	1.3	1	0.4	1	0.3	7	0.7
5	Total	382	100.00	298	100.00	380	100.00	1060	100.00

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

It can be deduced from the above analysis that any contentious efforts towards ensuring sustainable rural or urban landscape development both religious organisations (Islam and Christian) must be actively involved because of their larger populations.

4.7.2: Gender and Households' Contribution to Community Development

Unequal gender role was a common problem in the communities where local customs and tradition continue to dictate the role men and women play within a household and community. In ensuring success at grassroots development, the active cooperation of both genders must be sought (Onibokun and Faniran, 1995).

Table 4.9: Gender and Households' Participations in Community Development

S/N	GENDER	Participatory Indicator	SWV	OSSD			OCSO			ONSD			TOTAL	
				Respondents	HII	SWV	Respondents	HII	SWV	Respondents	HII	SWV	Respondents	HII
1	MALE	Donation of needed material	944	242	3.90	680	203	3.35	842	258	3.26	2466	703	3.51
		Payment of financial levy within community	904	242	3.73	672	203	3.31	948	257	3.69	2524	702	3.59
		Monetary donation towards project execution	829	240	3.45	636	199	3.19	868	257	3.38	2333	696	3.35
		Supervision of project work	810	242	3.35	633	201	3.15	767	249	3.08	2210	692	3.19
		Voluntary labour supply	863	242	3.59	657	201	3.27	742	257	2.89	2262	700	3.23
		Payment towards project maintenance	919	241	3.81	650	203	3.20	819	257	3.18	2388	701	3.41
						21.83						19.48		
2	FEMALE	Donation of needed material	488	138	3.54	303	96	3.16	375	125	3.00	1166	359	3.24
		Payment of financial levy within community	465	138	3.37	290	96	3.02	422	125	3.37	1177	359	3.28
		Monetary donation towards project execution	460	139	3.31	289	96	3.01	388	125	3.10	1137	360	3.16
		Supervision of project work	439	138	3.18	284	96	2.96	340	124	2.74	1063	358	2.97
		Voluntary labour supply	478	139	3.44	284	96	2.96	316	124	2.55	1078	359	3.00
		Payment towards project maintenance	505	138	3.65	276	97	2.84	368	125	2.94	1149	360	3.19
						20.49			17.95			17.70		

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

MALE

Oyo South

1. Mean = 3.64

Oyo Central

Mean = 3.25

Oyo North

Mean = 3.25

Total

Mean = 3.38

FEMALE

2. Mean = 3.41

Mean = 2.99

Mean = 2.95

Mean = 3.14

Table 4.10: Gender and Respondents' Contribution to Community Development

S/No	Gender	OS		OC		ON		Total	
		No of Respondents	Percentage	No of Respondents	Percentage	No of Respondents	Percentage	No of Respondents	Percentage
1	Male	242	63.7	202	67.8	256	67.2	700	66.1
2	Female	138	36.3	96	32.2	125	32.8	359	33.9
3	Total	380	100.00	298	100.00	381	100.00	1059	100.00

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

Table 4.9 and Table 4.10 show households' involvement in community development according to gender. On the aggregate, 66.10 per cent male respondents' level of involvement in community development is 3.38 while 33.90 per cent female respondents contributions in community development is 3.14. The male have both higher numbers of participant and commitment towards community development activities than their female counterparts.

On Senatorial Districts the situation are not different, male respondents level of involvement in community development account for 3.64 in OS, 3.25 in OC and ON respectively. Contributions of the female in community development account for 3.41 in OS, 2.99 in OC and 2.95 in ON. By comparing the number of respondents with the mean values of their involvement; it was clear that female respondents in OC were more active than their counterpart in ON. Though differences between male and female contributions in community development was little, male were more dominant in community development process. Therefore, female should be enlightened, empowered and encouraged to improve their participation. This can be done by giving equal opportunity to both gender in elected-posts and running of the community activities.

4.7.3: Age and Households' Involvement in Community Development

The respondents' age and their involvement in community development are presented in Table 4.11 and 4.12.

Table4.11: Age and Households' Involvement in Community Development

		OS			OC			ON			TOTAL			
AGES	Participatory Indicator	SWV	No of respondents	HII	SWV	No of respondents	HII	SWV	No of respondents	HII	SWV	No of respondents	HII	
1	18-30	Donation of needed material	92	24	3.83	58	18	3.22	40	11	3.63	190	53	3.58
		Payment of financial levy within community	91	24	3.79	63	18	3.50	42	11	3.81	196	53	3.69
		Monetary donation towards project execution	80	24	3.33	65	18	3.61	34	11	3.09	179	53	3.37
		Supervision of project work	74	24	3.08	55	17	3.23	29	11	2.63	158	52	3.03
		Voluntary labour supply	88	24	3.66	55	18	3.05	31	11	2.81	174	53	3.28
		Payment towards project maintenance	91	24	3.79	64	18	3.55	36	11	3.27	191	53	3.60
					144	21.48		107	20.16		66	19.24		317
2	31-40	Donation of needed material	541	139	3.89	331	101	3.27	360	121	2.97	1232	361	3.41
		Payment of financial levy within community	516	140	3.68	330	101	3.26	413	121	3.41	1259	362	3.47
		Monetary donation towards project execution	478	139	3.44	335	101	3.31	362	121	2.99	1175	361	3.25
		Supervision of project work	463	140	3.30	319	101	3.15	350	117	2.99	1132	358	3.16
		Voluntary labour supply	500	140	3.57	321	101	3.17	330	119	2.77	1151	360	3.19
		Payment towards project maintenance	513	139	3.69	0.10	6	101	0.02	1120	-0.08	1196	361	3.31
					837	21.57					719			
	Donation of needed material	482	131	3.68	0.35	5	104	0.19	142	-0.02	1299	377	3.44	

3	41-50	Payment of financial levy within community	454	130	3.49	0.16	6	104	0.07	141	0.41	1317	375	3.51
		Monetary donation towards project execution	439	130	3.37	0.04	8	102	-0.10	141	0.15	1242	373	3.32
		Supervision of project work	326	130	2.43	-0.90	14	104	-0.14	137	-0.19	1061	371	2.85
		Voluntary labour supply	440	131	3.35	0.02	8	104	-0.10	142	-0.32	1186	377	3.14
		Payment towards project maintenance	484	131	3.69	0.36	8	104	0.08	142	-0.02	1291	377	3.42
					20.01									2250
4	51-60	Donation of needed material	207	54	3.83	0.13	4	55	0.15	78	0.08	633	187	3.38
		Payment of financial levy within community	199	54	3.68	-0.02	1	55	0.02	78	0.62	660	187	3.52
		Monetary donation towards project execution	189	54	3.50	-0.20	7	53	-0.26	78	0.25	600	185	3.24
		Supervision of project work	187	54	3.46	-0.24	6	55	-0.22	77	-0.29	561	186	3.01
		Voluntary labour supply	200	54	3.70	0	5	54	0.22	78	-0.57	576	186	3.04
		Payment towards project maintenance	215	53	4.05	0.35	5	55	0.09	78	-0.05	628	186	3.37
			22.22									1117	19.56	
5	61 and above	Donation of needed material	120	34	3.52	0.06	0	21	0.14	31	0.33	288	86	3.24
		Payment of financial levy within community	118	34	3.47	0.01	2	21	-0.15	31	0.27	278	86	3.23
		Monetary donation towards project execution	111	34	3.26	-0.20	1	21	-0.15	31	0.14	267	86	3.10
		Supervision of project work	107	34	3.15	-0.31	1	20	0.41	31	-0.25	258	86	3.00

	Voluntary labour supply	122	34	3.58	0.12	0	21	0.09	31	-0.54	262	86	3.04
	Payment towards project maintenance	129	34	3.79	0.33	2	21	-0.34	6	31	0.08	86	3.24
				20.77								516	18.95

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

Oyo South	Oyo Central	Oyo North	Total
1. Mean = 3.58	Mean = 3.36	Mean = 3.20	Mean = 3.42
2. Mean = 3.59	Mean = 3.23	Mean = 3.00	Mean = 3.29
3. Mean = 3.33	Mean = 3.16	Mean = 3.32	Mean = 3.28
4. Mean = 3.70	Mean = 3.03	Mean = 3.13	Mean = 3.26
5. Mean = 3.46	Mean = 3.24	Mean = 3.79	Mean = 3.15

Table 4.12: Ages and Respondents' Involvement in Community Development

S/No	Age	OS		OC		ON		Total	
		Respondents	Percentage	Respondents	Percentage	Respondents	Percentage	Respondents	Percentage
1	18-30	24	6.3	18	6.0	11	2.9	53	5.00
2	31-40	140	36.6	101	33.8	120	31.5	361	33.99
3	41-50	131	34.2	104	34.8	141	37.0	375	35.31
4	51-60	54	14.1	55	18.4	78	20.5	187	17.61
5	61 and above	34	8.8	21	7.0	31	8.1	86	8.08
6	Total	383	100.00	299	100.00	381	100.00	1062	100.00

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

Contribution in community development by respondents in age 18-30 years accounts for 3.58 in OS, 3.36 in OC and 3.20 in ON. In all the three Senatorial Districts, respondents within age 31-40 years contributors in community development indicates 3.59 in OS, 3.23 in OC and 3.00 in ON. Respondents in ages 41-50 years also shows a significant contribution towards community development with mean values of 3.33 in OS, 3.16 in OC and 3.32 in ON. However, decline in number of respondents are noticed for ages 51-60 but their contribution to community development account for mean value of 3.70 in OS, 3.03 in OC and 3.13 in ON. Further decline in respondents are recorded for ages 61 and above but their contribution to community development account for mean values of 3.46 in OS, 3.24 in OC and 2.79 in ON.

On the aggregate, respondents within age 18-30 recoded the highest contributions in community development with an average value of 3.42, although number of respondents in the age group was 5 per cent. This was followed by age group 31-40 years with mean value of 3.29 and the second largest group with 34.0 per cent respondents. The most prominent group with largest participants comes from ages 41-50 with 35.34 per cent respondents and an average value of 3.28 which make it to ranks third in terms of contribution towards community development. The study showed that ages 31-50 have about 70 per cent participants in community development projects, thus any development drive channeled through the age range will thrive in Oyo State.

4.7.4: Educational Attainment and Households' Involvement in Community

Development

The contribution of elite in terms of finance, advice, suggestion and following due process in community development processes cannot be underestimated. Table 4.13 and 4.14 shows respondents education and their roles in community development.

Table 4.13: Mean Scores on Educational Attainment and Households' Involvement in Community Development

S/N	Educational Study	Participatory Indicator	OSSD			OCSD			ONSD			TOTAL				
			SWV	No of respondents	HII	SWV	No of respondents	HII	SWV	No of respondents	HII		SWV	No of respondents	HII	
1	No Formal Education	Donation of needed material	124	33	3.75	82	21	3.90	138	48	2.87	0.13	344	102	3.37	0.21
		Payment of financial levy within community	124	33	3.75	67	21	3.19	154	48	3.21	0.47	345	102	3.38	0.22
		Monetary donation towards project execution	123	33	3.72	71	21	3.30	131	48	2.72	-0.02	325	102	3.18	0.02
		Supervision of project work	115	33	3.48	72	21	3.42	125	48	2.60	-0.14	312	102	3.06	-0.10
		Voluntary labour supply	116	33	3.51	70	21	3.33	115	48	2.40	-0.34	301	102	2.95	-0.21
		Payment towards project maintenance	116	33	3.51	70	21	3.33	127	48	2.64	-0.10	313	102	3.06	-0.10
			198		21.72						16.44					19.00
2	Primary	Donation of needed material	117	32	3.65	118	35	3.37	126	40	3.15	0.02	361	107	3.37	0.04
		Payment of financial levy within community	110	32	3.43	1.17	35	3.34	136	39	3.49	0.36	363	106	3.42	0.09
		Monetary donation towards project execution	108	32	3.37	100	31	3.22	127	39	3.26	0.13	335	102	3.28	-0.05
		Supervision of project work	106	32	3.31	131	35	3.74	124	39	3.17	-0.04	361	106	3.41	0.08
		Voluntary labour supply	102	32	3.18	1.34	35	3.82	106	40	2.65	-0.48	342	107	3.19	-0.14
		Payment towards project maintenance	120	32	3.75	111	35	3.17	123	40	3.07	-0.06	354	107	3.31	-0.02
					20.69			20.66			18.79					19.98
3	Secondary	Donation of needed material	430	110	3.90	269	78	3.44	300	97	3.09	-0.07	999	285	3.50	0.10
		Payment of financial levy within community	413	110	3.75	252	78	3.23	322	97	3.31	0.15	987	285	3.46	0.06
		Monetary donation towards project execution	389	110	3.53	257	78	3.29	321	97	3.30	0.14	967	285	3.39	-0.01
		Supervision of project work	376	110	3.41	239	78	3.14	293	93	3.15	-0.01	908	279	3.25	-0.15
		Voluntary labour supply	418	111	3.76	253	78	3.24	278	96	2.89	-0.27	949	285	3.32	-0.08
		Payment towards project maintenance	446	111	4.01	251	79	3.17	315	97	3.25	0.09	1012	287	3.52	0.12
			22.36			19.51			18.99					20.44		
4	Post	Donation of needed material	664	176	3.77	313	102	3.06	527	157	3.36	0.04	1504	435	3.45	0.13
		Payment of financial levy within community	632	176	3.59	329	102	3.22	615	157	3.91	0.59	1576	435	3.62	0.30
		Monetary donation towards project execution	581	175	3.32	298	102	2.92	552	157	3.51	0.19	1431	434	3.29	-0.03

	Secondary	Supervision of project work	556	176	3.16	287	102	2.81	465	152	3.05	-0.27	1308	430	3.04	-0.28
		Voluntary labour supply	611	176	3.47	299	102	2.93	450	156	2.88	-0.44	1360	434	3.13	-0.19
		Payment towards project maintenance	633	174	3.64	330	102	3.23	505	156	3.24	-0.08	1468	432	3.39	0.07
					20.95	62=102		18.17			19.95				19.92	
5	Post Graduate	Donation of needed material	107	31	3.45	190	60	3.16	126	41	3.07	0.14	423	132	3.20	0.10
		Payment of financial levy within community	99	31	3.19	187	60	3.11	143	41	3.48	0.56	429	132	3.25	0.15
		Monetary donation towards project execution	101	31	3.25	189	60	3.15	125	41	3.05	0.13	415	132	3.14	0.04
		Supervision of project work	104	31	3.35	178	60	2.96	100	41	2.43	-0.49	382	132	2.89	-0.21
		Voluntary labour supply	103	31	3.32	175	60	2.92	109	41	2.65	-0.27	387	132	2.93	-0.17
		Payment towards project maintenance	114	31	3.67	196	60	3.26	117	41	2.85	-0.07	427	132	3.23	0.133
		X = 3.37	628		20.23			18.56			17.53				8.64	

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

Oyo South	Oyo Central	Oyo North	Total
1. Mean = 3.62	Mean = 3.41	Mean = 2.74	Mean = 3.16
2. Mean = 3.44	Mean = 3.44	Mean = 3.13	Mean = 3.33
3. Mean = 3.72	Mean = 3.25	Mean = 3.16	Mean = 3.40
4. Mean = 3.49	Mean = 3.02	Mean = 3.32	Mean = 3.32
5. Mean = 3.37	Mean = 3.09	Mean = 3.92	Mean = 3.10

Table 4.14: Respondents' Education and their Level of Involvement in Community Development

S/No	Level of Education	OS		OC		ON		Total	
		Respondents	Percentage	Respondents	Percentage	Respondents	Percentage	Respondents	Percentage
1	No Formal Education	33	8.6	21	7.1	48	12.6	102	10.6
2	Primary	32	8.4	34	11.5	40	10.5	106	10.0
3	Secondary	110	28.8	78	26.5	96	25.2	284	26.9
4	Post Secondary	176	46.1	102	34.6	156	40.8	433	40.0
5	Post Graduate	31	8.1	60	20.3	41	10.8	132	12.5
6	Total	382	100.00	295	100.00	381	100.00	1057	100.00

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

On senatorial basis respondents with no formal education participation in community development account for mean value of 3.62 in OS, 3.41 in OC and 2.74 in ON. Primary school leavers that contributed to community development account for mean values of 3.44 in both OS and OC and 3.13 in ON. Table 4.13 further shows that households' with secondary and post-secondary educations constitutes about 70 per cent of respondents compared with others educational attainment. For instance, respondents with secondary education account for mean value of 3.72 in OS, 3.25 in OC and 3.13 in ON. Similarly, respondents with post secondary education constitutes mean value of 3.49 in OS, 3.02 in OC and 3.32 in ON. However, few of respondents with post graduate education contributes to the development project with mean value of 3.37 in OS, 3.09 in OC and 2.92 in ON.

On the aggregate, respondents with secondary education were highly involved in community development activities with mean value of 3.41 this was followed by respondents with primary education and mean value of 3.33. This shows that level of education do not totally determined those who participates in community development as one should have expected post graduate and graduate respondents to have participated more better than others. The level of respondents' involvement in community development among education stratum was higher in OS followed by OC and ON.

4.7.5 Respondents Marital Status and their Level of Involvement in Community

Development

Responsibilities allocations within communities in most cases are determined by the marital status. This is because it is believed that a responsible households' head may also in return be responsible in the community. Thus, marital status is an important socio-economic variable used to measure households' level of involvement in community development activities.

Table 4.15: Respondents Marital Status and their level of Involvement in Community Development

S/N	Marital Status	Participatory Indicator	OSSD			OCSD			ONSD			TOTAL		
			SWV	No of respondents	HII	SWV	No of respondents	HII	SWV	No of respondents	HII	SWV	No of respondents	HII
1	Single	Donation of needed material	189	54	3.50	133	38	3.50	88	27	3.26	410	119	3.44
		Payment of financial levy within community	186	54	3.40	123	38	3.24	87	27	3.22	396	119	3.32
		Monetary donation towards project execution	182	54	3.37	129	38	3.39	85	27	3.14	396	119	3.32
		Supervision of project work	172	54	3.18	123	38	2.24	76	27	2.81	371	119	3.12
		Voluntary labour supply	180	54	3.33	129	38	3.39	83	27	3.07	392	119	3.29
		Payment towards project maintenance	199	54	3.68	126	38	3.31	105	27	3.88	430	119	3.61
			1108	324	20.46	763		19.07	524	162	19.38			20.10
2	Married	Donation of needed material	1167	306	3.81	729	234	3.12	1031	313	3.29	2927	853	3.43
		Payment of financial levy within community	1110	306	3.63	720	236	3.05	916	304	3.01	2746	846	3.24
		Monetary donation towards project execution	1037	305	3.40	736	237	3.10	872	313	2.79	2645	855	3.09
		Supervision of project work	1004	306	3.28	756	239	3.16	974	313	3.11	2734	858	3.18
		Voluntary labour supply	1093	307	3.56	779	238	3.27	1000	314	3.18	2872	859	3.34
		Payment towards project maintenance	1143	305	3.75	771	238	3.23	1129	313	3.60	3043	856	3.55
			6554	1835	21.43	4991		18.93	5922	1870	18.98			19.83

3	Divorced	Donation of needed material	15	4	3.75	23	7	3.28	40	13	3.07	78	24	3.25
		Payment of financial levy within community	16	4	4.00	22	7	3.14	51	13	3.92	89	24	3.70
		Monetary donation towards project execution	15	4	3.75	22	7	3.14	48	13	3.69	73	24	3.04
		Supervision of project work	13	4	3.25	21	7	3.00	35	13	3.69	69	24	2.87
		Voluntary labour supply	12	4	3.00	20	6	3.33	30	13	2.31	62	23	3.00
		Payment towards project maintenance	15	4	3.75	23	7	3.29	39	13	3.00	77	24	3.20
			86	24	21.50	131		19.18	243	78	18.68			19.06
4	Widowed	Donation of needed material	31	8	3.87	22	9	2.44	62	21	2.95	115	38	3.02
		Payment of financial levy within community	30	8	3.75	20	9	2.22	71	21	3.38	121	38	3.18
		Monetary donation towards project execution	29	8	3.62	20	9	2.22	64	21	3.04	113	38	2.97
		Supervision of project work	31	8	3.87	24	9	2.67	57	21	2.71	112	38	2.95
		Voluntary labour supply	33	8	4.12	27	9	3.00	53	21	2.52	113	38	2.97
		Payment towards project maintenance	32	8	4.00	28	9	3.11	69	231	3.28	129	38	3.39
			186	48	23.23	141		15.66	376	126	17.88			18.48
5	Separated	Donation of needed material	40	10	4.00	24	7	3.42	27	8	3.37	91	25	3.64
		Payment of financial levy within community	36	10	3.60	26	7	3.71	32	8	4.00	94	25	3.76
		Monetary donation towards project execution	34	10	3.40	25	7	3.57	21	8	2.62	80	25	3.20
		Supervision of project work	37	10	3.70	29	7	4.14	23	8	2.87	89	25	3.56
		Voluntary labour supply	32	10	3.20	29	7	4.14	20	7	2.85	81	25	3.24
		Payment towards project	43	10	4.30	28	7	4.00	25	8	3.12	96	25	3.84

		maintenance												
			222	60	22.2	161		22.98	148	47		18.83		21.24

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

Oyo South	Oyo Central	Oyo North	Total
1. Mean = 3.41	Mean = 3.17	Mean = 3.23	Mean = 3.35
2. Mean = 3.57	Mean = 3.15	Mean = 3.16	Mean = 3.30
3. Mean = 3.58	Mean = 3.25	Mean = 3.11	Mean = 3.18
4. Mean = 3.87	Mean = 2.61	Mean = 2.98	Mean = 3.08
5. Mean = 3.70	Mean = 3.83	Mean = 3.13	Mean = 3.54

Table 4.16: Marital Status of Respondents and their level of Involvement in Community Development

S/No	Marital Status	OS		OC		ON		Total	
		Respondents	Percentage	Respondents	Percentage	Respondents	Percentage	Respondents	Percentage
1	Single	54	14.1	38	12.8	27	7.1	119	11.2
2	Married	306	80.1	237	79.5	312	81.9	855	80.5
3	Divorced	4	1.1	7	2.3	13	3.4	24	2.3
4	Widowed	8	2.1	9	3.0	21	5.5	38	3.6
5	Separated	10	2.6	7	2.4	8	2.1	25	2.4
6	Total	382	100.00	298	100.00	381	100.00	1061	100.00

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

On the aggregate, Tables 4.15 and Table 4.16 show that 80.58 per cent married respondents claims higher participation in community development project with mean value of 3.30, the remaining 19.42 per cent respondents were shared among other marital status. Separated respondents' contribution in community development claims mean value of 3.54 followed by the single respondents with mean value of 3.35. The least commitments towards community development comes from the widowed with mean value of 3.18.

On senatorial basis, single respondents' involvement in community development account for mean value of 3.41 in OS, 3.17 in OC and 3.23 in ON. Married respondent involvement in community development indicates mean value of 3.57 in OS, 3.15 in OC and 3.16 in ON. Participation of divorced respondent in community development account for mean value of 3.58 in OS, 3.19 in OC and 3.11 in ON. The widows contribution in community development account for mean value of 3.87 in OS, 2.61 in OC, and 2.98 in ON. The separated respondents that participated in community development was not substantial mean values of their involvement in community development across the Senatorial Districts were: 3.70 in OS, 3.83 in OC and 3.13 in ON. Generally, married respondents were highly involved in community development but their contribution was pronounced in OS, followed by OC and ON.

4.7.6: Occupation and Households' Involvement in Community Development

The type of occupation determines to some extent the level of involvement of individuals in community development activities. The general belief is that some occupation are time consuming and do not leave much time for other activities. Thus, occupation is another socio-economic variable that was taken into cognizance as a determinant of respondents' participation in community development activities.

Table 4.17: Respondents Occupation and Level of Participation in Community Development Project

S/N			OSSD			OCSD			ONSD			TOTAL		
	Occupation	Participatory Indicator	SWV	No of respondents	HII	SWV	No of respondents	HII	SWV	No of respondents	HII	SW V	No of respondents	HII
1	Unemployment	Donation of needed material	13	3	4.33	8	2	4.00	7	2	3.50	28	7	4.00
		Payment of financial levy within community	13	3	4.33	8	2	4.00	8	2	4.00	29	7	4.14
		Monetary donation towards project execution	14	3	4.66	8	2	4.00	6	2	3.00	28	7	4.00
		Supervision of project work	12	3	4.00	8	2	4.00	4	2	2.00	24	7	3.42
		Voluntary labour supply	12	3	4.00	8	2	4.00	4	2	2.00	24	7	3.43
		Payment towards project maintenance	10	3	3.33	8	2	4.00	5	2	2.50	23	7	3.28
						24.65		12	24.00			17.00		
2	Artisian & professional	Donation of needed material	284	79	3.59	79	25	3.16	289	86	3.36	652	190	3.43
		Payment of financial levy within community	269	77	3.49	86	25	3.44	310	86	3.65	665	187	3.56
		Monetary donation towards project execution	261	78	3.35	74	25	2.96	300	86	3.53	635	188	3.38
		Supervision of project work	249	79	3.15	67	25	2.68	262	86	3.16	578	187	3.09
		Voluntary labour supply	266	79	3.36	78	23	3.39	263	86	3.06	607	188	3.23
		Payment towards project maintenance	311	79	3.94	83	23	3.32	282	86	3.28	676	190	3.56
					471	20.88			18.95			20.04		1130
3	Civil Sevant	Donation of needed material	674	172	3.92	437	140	3.12	483	150	3.22	1594	462	3.45
		Payment of financial levy within community	646	173	3.73	434	140	3.10	556	147	3.78	1636	460	3.56
		Monetary donation towards project execution	591	172	3.43	417	140	2.98	500	150	3.33	1508	462	3.26
		Supervision of project work	579	173	3.35	395	140	2.82	415	147	2.82	1389	460	3.02
		Voluntary labour supply	609	173	3.52	414	140	2.95	418	150	2.78	1441	463	3.11
		Payment towards project maintenance	638	171	3.73	463	141	3.28	471	150	3.14	1572	462	3.40
					1034	21.68		841	18.25			19.07	9140	2769

4	Trading	Donation of needed material	268	70	3.83	221	64	3.45	272	92	2.96	761	226	3.36
		Payment of financial levy within community	250	69	3.62	207	64	3.23	304	92	3.30	761	225	3.38
		Monetary donation towards project execution	236	70	3.37	209	64	3.27	288	92	3.13	749	226	3.31
		Supervision of project work	234	69	3.39	201	62	3.24	279	90	3.08	714	221	3.23
		Voluntary labour supply	266	70	3.80	205	63	3.25	237	90	2.63	708	223	3.17
		Payment towards project maintenance	258	70	3.68	204	64	3.188	273	91	3.00	735	225	3.27
					21.69			19.62			18.10	4428	1346	19.72
5	Retire	Donation of needed material	86	26	3.30	33	8	4.12	55	15	3.66	174	49	3.55
		Payment of financial levy within community	83	26	3.19	26	8	3.25	60	15	4.00	169	49	3.45
		Monetary donation towards project execution	85	26	3.27	25	8	3.12	52	15	3.46	162	49	3.31
		Supervision of project work	73	26	2.80	19	8	2.37	43	14	3.07	135	48	2.81
		Voluntary labour supply	89	26	3.42	23	8	2.87	37	15	2.47	149	49	3.04
		Payment towards project maintenance	104	26	4.00	21	8	2.63	51	15	3.40	176	49	3.59
					19.98			18.36			20.06			19.75
6	Student & Apprentice	Donation of needed material	52	14	3.71	28	9	3.11	24	7	3.42	104	7	4.00
		Payment of financial levy within community	46	14	3.28	30	9	3.33	21	7	3.00	97	7	4.14
		Monetary donation towards project execution	42	14	3.00	26	9	2.89	27	7	3.86	95	7	4.00
		Supervision of project work	49	14	3.50	23	9	2.55	20	7	2.86	92	7	3.42
		Voluntary labour supply	47	14	3.36	30	9	3.33	21	7	3.00	98	7	3.43
		Payment towards project maintenance	49	14	3.50	21	9	2.33	20	7	2.86	90	7	3.28
					20.35			17.54			19.00			22.27
7	Farming	Donation of needed material	65	18	3.61	181	51	3.55	87	31	2.81			99
		Payment of financial levy within community	63	18	3.50	171	51	3.35	105	31	3.39			100
		Monetary donation towards project execution	68	18	3.78	166	47	3.53	83	32	2.59			97
		Supervision of project work	61	18	3.39	194	51	3.80	85	30	2.83			99
		Voluntary labour supply	61	18	3.39	183	51	3.59	78	31	2.52			100
		Payment towards project maintenance	62	18	3.44	166	51	3.25	85	31	2.74			100
					21.11			21.07			16.88			

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

Oyo South	Oyo Central	Oyo North	Total
1. Mean = 4.11	Mean = 4.00	Mean = 2.83	Mean = 3.71
2 .Mean = 3.41	Mean = 3.16	Mean = 3.34	Mean = 3.37
3Mean = 3.61	Mean = 3.04	Mean = 3.18	Mean = 3.30
4 Mean = 3.61	Mean = 3.27	Mean = 3.02	Mean = 3.29
5 Mean = 3.33	Mean = 3.06	Mean = 3.54	Mean = 3.37
6 Mean = 3.39	Mean = 2.92	Mean = 3.17	Mean = 3.20
7 Mean = 3.52	Mean = 3.51	Mean = 2.81	Mean = 3.30

Table 4.18: Occupation of Respondents' Participation in Community Development Project

S/No	Occupation	OS		OC		ON		Total	
		Respondents	Percentage	Respondents	Percentage	Respondents	Percentage	Respondents	Percentage
1	Unemployment	18	4.7	50	16.8	31	8.1	99	9.4
2	Artisian & professional	70	18.3	63	21.2	91	24.0	224	21.2
3	Civil Servant	172	45.0	140	47.1	149	39.2	461	43.5
4	Trading	79	20.7	25	8.5	85	22.4	189	17.9
5	Retire	26	6.8	8	2.7	15	3.9	49	4.6
6	Students & Apprentice	14	3.7	9	3.0	7	1.8	30	2.8
7	Farming	3	0.8	2	0.7	2	0.5	7	0.6
	Total	382	100.00	297	100.00	380	100.00	1059	100.00

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

On the aggregate Table 4.17 and Table 4.18 show that less than 10 per cent unemployed respondents account for mean value of 3.71 involvement in community development activities, this is followed by 21.2 per cent artisan and professionals with mean value of 3.37 commitments in community development. Over 60.0 per cent civil servants and traders have mean values of 3.30 and 3.29 respectively as their contribution to community developments; while retirees with less than 5 per cent respondents account for mean value of 3.29 commitments towards community development. The remaining 12.18 per cent respondents belong to farmers and students/apprentices and the rates of their contribution in community development activities have mean values of 3.30 and 3.20 respectively. Low number of respondents with regards to both professions has to do with the nature of their work which takes them away early in the morning till late in the night and this is likely to affect their participation towards community development.

On Senatorial Districts basis, civil servant participation in community development activities account for mean value of 3.61 in OS, 3.04 in OC and 3.18 in ON. Unemployed respondents had highest involvement in community development activities in two out of the three Senatorial Districts with mean value of 4.11 in OS, 4.00 in OC and 2.83 in ON. Other occupations with element of reasonable contribution in community development includes: trading and artisan/professionals with mean values of 3.61 and 3.48 in OS 3.27 and 3.16 in OC, 3.02 and 3.34 in ON. Meanwhile, retirees, students/apprentices and farmers respondents contributions in community development have mean values of 3.33, 3.39 and 3.52 in OS, 3.06, 2.92, and 3.51 in OC and 3.34, 3.17 and 2.81 in ON.

By considering the number of respondents in relation to their level of involvement, the study shows that civil servants gained prominence participation in community development activities; their commitment was highest in OS followed by ON and OC. Also, trading and artisan respondents are slightly involved in community development activities in the study area.

4.7.7 Respondents Income and their Level of Involvement in Community Development

Income to a large extent determines the level to which an individual get involved in community development project especially when it involves making financial contribution.

Table 4.19: Respondents Income and their Level of Involvement in Community Development

S/N	Income	Participatory Indicator	OSSD			OCSD			ONSD			TOTAL		
			SW V	No	HII	SWV	No	HII	SWV	No	HII	SWV	No	HII
1	Below 5,000	Donation of needed material	33	9	3.67	31	10	3.10	24	10	2.40	88	29	3.00
		Payment of financial levy within community	32	9	3.55	33	10	3.30	29	10	2.90	94	29	3.24
		Monetary donation towards project execution	32	9	3.55	29	10	2.90	24	10	2.40	85	29	2.93
		Supervision of project work	28	9	3.11	28	10	2.80	22	10	2.20	80	29	2.75
		Voluntary labour supply	36	9	4.00	29	10	2.90	19	10	1.90	84	29	2.89
		Payment towards project maintenance	33	9	3.67	29	10	2.90	25	10	2.50	87	29	3.00
			194		21.55			17.90			14.30	518		17.85
2	5,001 - 15,000	Donation of needed material	87	2	3.78	135	39	3.46	158	54	2.92	380	116	3.27
		Payment of financial levy within community	77	22	3.50	125	39	3.20	182	54	3.37	384	116	3.31
		Monetary donation towards project execution	77	23	3.35	127	38	3.34	172	54	3.18	376	115	3.26
		Supervision of project work	74	22	3.36	129	39	3.30	162	53	3.05	365	114	3.20
		Voluntary labour supply	86	23	3.73	139	39	3.56	158	54	2.92	383	116	3.30
		Payment towards project maintenance	86	23	3.73	129	39	3.30	171	54	3.16	386	116	3.32
					21.45			21.16			18.60	2274		19.66
3	15,001 – 25,000	Donation of needed material	185	52	3.55	271	87	3.11	300	92	3.26	756	231	3.27
		Payment of financial levy within community	177	52	3.40	287	87	3.30	332	91	3.64	796	230	3.46
		Monetary donation towards project execution	169	52	3.25	278	86	3.23	300	91	3.29	747	229	3.26
		Supervision of project work	169	52	3.25	270	85	3.17	274	91	3.01	713	228	3.13
		Voluntary labour supply	187	52	3.59	267	87	3.07	247	92	2.68	701	231	3.03
		Payment towards project maintenance	182	52	3.59	287	87	3.30	273	92	2.96	742	231	3.21
					20.63			19.18			18.84			19.36
		Donation of needed material	337	82	4.10	187	58	3.22	243	76	3.19	767	216	3.55
		Payment of financial levy within community	323	82	3.93	179	58	3.08	272	76	3.57	774	216	3.58
		Monetary donation towards project execution	300	82	3.65	163	56	2.91	247	76	3.25	710	214	3.31

4	25,001 – 35,000	Supervision of project work	314	82	3.82	162	58	2.79	231	72	3.20	707	212	3.34
		Voluntary labour supply	330	82	4.02	180	56	3.21	237	76	3.11	747	214	3.49
		Payment towards project maintenance	314	82	3.82	182	58	3.13	251	76	3.30	747	216	3.45
					23.34			18.34			19.62			20.72
5	35,001 – 45,000	Donation of needed material	335	89	3.76	161	49	3.28	186	60	3.10	682	198	3.44
		Payment of financial levy within community	328	89	3.68	137	49	2.80	220	60	3.66	685	198	3.46
		Monetary donation towards project execution	300	87	3.45	154	49	3.14	197	60	3.28	651	198	3.29
		Supervision of project work	284	89	3.19	142	49	2.89	168	60	2.80	594	197	3.00
		Voluntary labour supply	292	89	3.28	145	49	2.95	164	60	2.73	601	198	3.03
		Payment towards project maintenance	330	88	3.75	172	50	2.44	179	60	2.98	681	198	3.44
					21.11						18.55			19.66
6	45,001 – 55,000	Donation of needed material	228	61	3.73	45	14	3.21	136	41	3.31	409	116	3.52
		Payment of financial levy within community	216	61	3.54	44	14	3.14	156	41	3.80	416	116	3.58
		Monetary donation towards project execution	209	61	3.42	41	14	2.92	147	41	3.58	397	116	3.42
		Supervision of project work	191	61	3.13	43	14	3.07	118	38	3.10	352	113	3.11
		Voluntary labour supply	211	61	3.45	46	14	3.28	107	40	2.67	364	115	3.16
		Payment towards project maintenance	241	61	3.95	42	14	3.00	139	40	3.47	422	115	3.66
					21.22			18.62			19.93			20.45
7	55,001 – 65,000	Donation of needed material	122	34	3.58	89	25	3.56	64	17	3.76	275	75	3.66
		Payment of financial levy within community	115	35	3.28	82	25	3.28	64	17	3.76	268	76	3.52
		Monetary donation towards project execution	112	35	3.20	83	25	3.32	60	17	3.52	255	77	3.31
		Supervision of project work	108	35	3.08	87	25	3.48	48	16	3.00	243333	76	3.19
		Voluntary labour supply	106	35	3.02	78	25	3.12	50	17	2.94	2334	77	3.03
		Payment towards project maintenance	127	35	3.63	75	25	3.00	61	17	3.58	263	77	3.41
					19.79			19.76			20.56			20.12
8	65,001 - 75,000	Donation of needed material	49	14	3.50	40	11	3.63	62	18	3.44	151	43	3.51
		Payment of financial levy within community	52	14	3.71	39	11	3.54	60	18	3.33	151	43	3.51
		Monetary donation towards project execution	39	14	2.78	35	11	3.18	63	18	3.50	137	43	3.18
		Supervision of project work	34	14	2.43	44	11	4.00	44	18	2.44	122	43	2.83
		Voluntary labour supply	46	14	3.28	42	11	3.81	38	17	2.23	126	42	3.00
		Payment towards project maintenance	49	13	3.77	34	11	3.09	46	18	2.55	129	42	3.07

					19.47			21.35			17.49			19.10
9	75,001 – 85,000	Donation of needed material	51	14	3.64	0	0	0	9	3	3.00	66	17	3.88
		Payment of financial levy within community	59	14	4.21	0	0	0	11	3	3.66	70	17	4.,11
		Monetary donation towards project execution	44	14	3.14	0	0	0	11	3	3.66	55	17	3.23
		Supervision of project work	39	14	2.78	0	0	0	7	3	2.33	46	17	2.70
		Voluntary labour supply	41	14	2.93	0	0	0	8	3	2.66	49	17	2.88
		Payment towards project maintenance	54	14	3.85	0	0	0	8	3	2.66	62	17	3.64
						20.55						17.97		
10	85,000 and above	Donation of needed material	15	4	3.75	24	6	4.00	32	12	2.66	71	16	4.43
		Payment of financial levy within community	14	4	3.50	21	6	3.50	44	12	3.66	79	16	4.93
		Monetary donation towards project execution	15	4	3.75	15	6	2.50	35	122	2.91	65	16	4.06
		Supervision of project work	16	4	-4.00	12	6	2.00	33	12	2.75	61	16	3.81
		Voluntary labour supply	15	4	-3.75	15	6	2.50	30	12	2.50	60	16	3.75
		Payment towards project maintenance	16	4	-4.00	16	6	2.66	34	12	2.83	66	16	4.12
						22.75			17.16			17.31		

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

Oyo South

1. Mean = 3.59

2Mean = 3.57

3Mean = 3.43

4 Mean = 3.89

5 Mean = 3.51

6Mean = 3.54

7 Mean = 3.29

8 Mean = 3.24

Oyo Central

Mean = 2.98

Mean = 3.36

Mean = 3.19

Mean = 3.05

Mean = 3.08

Mean = 3.10

Mean = 3.29

Mean = 3.54

Oyo North

Mean = 2.38

Mean = 3.10

Mean = 3.14

Mean = 3.27

Mean = 3.09

Mean = 3.32

Mean = 3.42

Mean = 2.90

Total

Mean = 2.97

Mean = 3.28

Mean = 3.22

Mean = 3.45

Mean = 3.27

Mean = 3.40

Mean = 3.35

Mean = 3.18

9Mean = 3.42

Mean = 0.00

Mean = 2.99

Mean = 3.40

10Mean = 3.79

Mean = 2.86

Mean = 2.88

Mean = 3.04

Table 4.20: Respondents' Income and their Level of Participation in Community Development Project

S/No	Income	OS		OC		ON		Total	
		Respondents	Percentage	Respondents	Percentage	Respondents	Percentage	Respondents	Percentage
1	Below 5000	9	2.4	10	3.4	10	2.6	29	2.7
2	5001-15000	22	5.7	39	13.1	54	14.2	116	10.9
3	1501-25000	52	13.6	87	29.2	92	24.2	230	21.7
4	25001-35000	82	21.5	57	19.1	75	19.7	215	20.3
5	35001-45000	89	23.2	49	16.4	60	15.7	198	18.6
6	45001-55000	61	15.9	14	4.7	40	10.5	115	10.8
7	55001-65000	35	9.2	25	8.4	17	4.5	76	7.2
8	65001-75000	14	3.7	11	3.7	18	4.7	43	4.1
9	75001-85000	14	3.7	0	0.0	3	0.8	17	1.6
10	85001 and above	4	1.1	6	2.0	12	3.1	22	2.1
Total		382	100.00	298	100.00	381	100.00	1061	100.00

Source:

Author's

Field

Survey,

2011

Respondents' income as it affects or influences households' involvement in community development activities as presented in Table 4.19 shows that on the aggregate, over 60 per cent respondents were within income range of 15001-45000. This is followed by 21.7 per cent respondents from income range of 5001-15000 and 45001-55000; the remaining 17.6 per cent belong to other income group. The highest and the least households' participations in community development comes from income group of 25001-35000 with mean values of 3.45 and income group below 5000 with mean value of 2.79.

However, on senatorial basis households' with income below 5000 their contributions in community development activities account for mean values of 3.59 in OS, 2.98 in OC and 2.38 in ON and most unemployed and students belong to the group. Income range of 5001-15000 and 15001-25000 level of participation in community development constitutes mean value of 3.57 and 3.43 in OS, 3.19 and 3.05 in OC and 3.10 and 3.14 in ON respectively. Although, income groups of 25,001-35,000, 35,001-45,000 and 45,001-55,000, have larger number of respondents, their respective commitments in community development have mean values of 3.84, 3.51 and 3.54 in OS; 3.05, 3.08, and 3.10 in OC and 3.27, 3.09 and 3.32 in ON. The respondents under these income groups are mostly civil servants with secondary and post secondary educational attainment. A decline in number of respondents persists among income range of 55,001-65,000, 65,001-75,000, 75,001-85,000 and 85,000 and above, but the mean values of their respective commitments in community development are 3.29, 3.24, 3.42 and 3.79 in OS, 3.29, 3.54, 0.00 and 2.86 in OC and 3.42, 2.90, 2.99 and 2.88 in ON.

The respondents income and level of their involvement in community development activities as presented on Table 4.12 shows that respondents with income of 25,001-35000 participated well in community development with mean value of 3.45, but the contributory population towards community development constitutes 20.26 per cent. This is followed by the income group of 45,001-55,000 with mean value of 3.40 and contributory population of 10.8 per cent. Respondents with income of 75,001-85,000 also perform significantly towards community development with mean value of 3.40 and contributory population of less than 2 per cent.

4.8: Hypothesis 1

The first hypothesis considers the relationship between characteristics of Community Based Organisation and their level of involvement in poverty alleviation processes. The result of regression analysis with F-value of 0.55 and significant level of 0.700 showed that there was no relationship between characteristics of Community Based Organisations and their level of involvement in poverty alleviation processes (Table 4.21).

Table 4.21: Multiple Regression: Characteristics of CBOs and Level of Involvement in Poverty Alleviation Processes (IICP)

Model		Sum of squares	Do	Mean of square	F	Sig.
1.	Regression	2.056	4	0.514	0.550	0.700 ^a
	Residual	67.274	72	0.934		
	Total	69.330	76			

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

- a. Predictors: (Constant), Z score: Financial Capacity of CBO, Z score: Number of male members, Z score: Year of Establishment, Z score: Number of female members
- b. Dependent Variable: Z score of IICP

$y = -0.164 - 0.135 + 0.158$ that is, $y = 0.158 - 0.135 - 0.164 + 0.010$. When disaggregated into various independent variables of the model as illustrated mathematically, the regression coefficients b_1 , b_2 , b_3 , and b_4 are -0.164, -0.135, 0.158 and 0.010 respectively

Table 4.22

Table4.22: Multiple Regression: Characteristics of Community Based Organisations

Model	Un-standardized Coefficient		Standardized coefficients	t.	Sig. level
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1. (Constant)	1.420	0.111		0.128	0.898
Z score: Year of Establishment	-0.165	0.121	-0.164	-1.369	0.175
Z score: Number of male Members	-0.123	0.320	-0.135	-0.385	0.701
Z score: Number of female members	0.150	0.329	0.158	0.454	0.651
Z score: Financial Capacity of CBO	9.179	0.110	0.010	0.083	0.934

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

Even though the result of the aggregate model was statistically insignificant, regression coefficient of CBOs year of establishment was important in determining CBOs level of involvement. The negative sign implies that the higher the age of CBOs, the less their propensity to get involved in poverty alleviation processes. This was because most of the aged CBOs exist in mere names and are not doing much, while some of the newly established CBOs may be established purposely to aid development and poverty alleviation processes. Examples of these are the establishment of fish pond at Kate Ona-Ara local government in Oyo Central Senatorial Districts and rural electrification of Katangua in Ogbomosho North local government of Oyo North Senatorial District.

4.9: Hypothesis 2

One-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was used to test the second hypothesis, which states that: there are no spatial differences in households' level of involvement in CBOs poverty alleviation programmes (among Senatorial Districts). The analytical technique explains variations within and between groups of data by comparing their means.

Table 4.23: Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) of differences in Household's level of involvement in CBOs Poverty Alleviation Programmes among Senatorial Districts

	Sum of squares	Do	Mean Square	F	Sig level
Between Group	1.368	2	0.684	0.133	0.876
Within Group	5352.858	1071	4.998		
Total	5354.226	1071			

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

The result of ANOVA with F-value of 0.133 and P= 0.876 shows that there is no significant difference in households' level of involvement in CBOs poverty alleviation programmes (Table 4.23). This implies that the households' in the state have the same approach or attitude towards getting involved in CBOs poverty alleviation programmes. The policy implications is that when efforts are to be put in place towards sensitizing and empowering the households, such efforts or programmes should be a state-wide affairs.

4.10: Households' Willingness to Participate in Future Development Processes

Participation implies that people have a greater voice and an expanded role in decision-making processes in the local affairs. In community development projects, community participation is essential to realizing demand-oriented service delivery (Ohakweh and Ezirim, 2006). As justified in the literature by scholars that several projects implemented by governmental bodies and NGOs among other stakeholders are with little or no citizen participation (Narayan et al 2000). This section therefore, examines if the stakeholders were the ones unwilling to get involved in community development processes. Findings with respect to respondents' willingness to participate in future development processes are presented for the three Senatorial Districts (Table 4.24 with details in appendix 4 part B). Respondents willingness to participate in future development processes was measured on Likert scale with choice of agreement and weighted values for each indicator with very high (≥ 70 per cent 5) and high (69-60 per cent 4) equated with Degree of Citizen Power (DCP), respondents with moderate level of agreement (50-59 per cent 3) was equated with Degree of Tokenism and respondents with level of agreements on low (40-49 per cent 2) and very low (39-0 per cent 1) are related to the Degree of Non-Participation; on the Arnstein's rung of citizen participation to derive the Percentage Degree of Households Willingness of Involvement in Future Development Processes (PDHWIFDP).

Table 4.24: Households' Readiness to Participation in Future Development Processes

No	Participatory Indicators	ONSD						OCSD						OSSD					
		DCP	%	DT	%	NP	%	DCP	%	DT	%	NP	%	DCP	%	DT	%	NP	%
1	Creating awareness to ignorant community members	749	61.49	336	27.59	133	10.92	302	41.54	111	15.27	314	43.19	453	44.72	246	24.28	314	30.99
2	Orientation of community members on project benefits	525	50.97	195	18.94	310	30.09	198	32.30	192	31.32	223	36.37	572	49.70	309	26.85	270	23.45
3	Mobilization of people for land acquisition and other resources for project development	622	56.19	240	21.68	245	22.13	267	39.73	132	19.64	273	40.63	558	50.41	336	30.35	213	19.24
4	Involvement in project choice and initiation	419	44.52	189	20.08	333	35.40	329	42.02	246	31.42	208	26.56	467	48.95	108	11.32	379	39.72
5	Identification of project location	510	52.63	168	17.34	291	30.03	263	36.18	222	30.54	242	33.28	469	45.91	222	21.83	326	32.05
6	Involvement in project technology choice.	529	51.11	246	23.77	260	25.12	164	25.44	192	29.76	289	44.80	424	47.48	204	22.84	265	29.67
7	Mobilization of support for project time frame	617	62.70	99	10.06	268	27.33	102	18.41	96	17.32	356	64.25	514	53.54	84	8.75	362	37.71
8	Participation as community representatives on development processes	719	65.30	210	19.08	172	15.62	437	53.16	237	28.84	148	18.00	269	7.68	204	21.66	469	49.78
9	Involvements in all stages of project design and execution processes	554	54.36	249	24.45	216	21.19	232	36.42	123	19.31	282	44.27	458	48.67	204	21.68	279	29.65
10	Endurance of project challenges during execution	661	56.44	249	21.27	261	22.29	264	36.16	255	34.93	211	28.90	688	60.19	216	18.90	239	20.91
11	Security supports for the project and project executors	742	59.55	312	25.04	192	15.41	372	45.59	297	36.40	147	18.01	807	67.08	189	15.71	207	17.21

12	Financial support towards project development	421	42.92	267	27.22	293	29.86	243	34.08	267	37.45	203	28.47	525	49.06	297	27.76	248	23.18
13	Financial support for arising needs after project execution.	438	44.20	153	15.44	400	40.36	233	38.13	93	15.22	285	46.65	447	43.65	294	28.74	283	27.64
14	Financial support for project maintenance after execution	645	57.90	249	22.35	220	19.75	336	43.02	246	31.50	199	25.48	666	59.57	243	21.73	209	18.69
15	Project monitoring and evaluation	606	56.58	231	21.57	234	21.84	148	23.68	201	32.16	276	44.16	588	52.59	279	24.96	251	22.45
	Total	8757	54.81	3393	21.24	3828	23.95	3890	37.20	2910	27.83	3656	34.97	7905	50.50	3435	21.94	4314	27.56

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

Regarding respondents' desired in creating awareness to community members on projects developments, 10.9 per cent of households' in ON account for the non-participants category, 31.0 per cent of same category are found in OS and 43.2 per cent in OC. The households' under passive participant category account for 27.6 per cent in ON, 26.9 per cent in OS and 31.3 per cent in OC. While active participants category was 61.5per cent in ON and the reason for this high value has to do with years of neglect by the governments and which has helped the region in their various self help projects development; whereas there are 44.7 per cent of same type in OS and 41.54 per cent in OC.

On the issue of orientating fellow community members on project benefits, 30.1 per cent of respondents in ON belong to the non-participants category, 23.5 per cent in OS and 36.4 per cent in OC. With regards to passive participant class, 18.9 per cent respondents are found in ON, 26.9 per cent in OS and 31.3 per cent in OC. While active participants group account for 50.9 per cent in ON, 49.7 in OS and 32.3 per cent of same category are found in OC.

With regards to mobilization of people for land acquisition and other resources for project development, the households' choice on 'non-participants category' account for 22.1 per cent in ON, 19.2 per cent in OS and 40.6 per cent in OC. In ON, 21.7 per cent of respondents belong to 'passive participants' category'; 30.4 per cent in OS and 19.6 per cent in OC. However, on active participants group, 56.1 per cent respondents are in ON, and 50.4 per cent and 39.7 per cent households identify with OS and OC respectively.

On the issue of preferred involvement in project choice and initiation 35.4 per cent of respondents in ON identified with non-participants category although in OS and OC there are 39.7 per cent and 26.6 per cent respondents respectively. At the same time, 20.1 per cent respondents belong to passive participants in ON and 11.3 per cent and 31.4 per cent respondents in OS and OC in the same 'passive participants' class. In ON 44.5 per cent of respondents are active participants while there was an improvement of active participants in OS and OC with values of 48.9 per cent and 42.0 per cent respondents respectively.

Involvement in the project location identification has 30.0 per cent of respondents in non-participants category in ON, 39.7 per cent in OS and 32.3 per cent in OC. Under same discussion, 17.3 per cent of respondents in ON identify with passive participants category 21.8 per cent are in OS and 30.5 per cent in OC. The 52.6 per cent respondents prefer to identifying with active participants in ON, while 45.9 per cent and 36.2 per cent come from OS and OC respectively.

Households' involvement in project technology choice has 25.1 per cent respondents in non-participants group in ON, 29.7 per cent in OS and 44.8 per cent in OC. Households' passive participants with respect to project technology choice are 23.8 per cent in ON, 47.5 per cent in OS and 29.8 per cent in OC respectively. Respondents on active participant's class are 51.1 per cent in ON, 47.5 per cent in OS and 25.4 per cent in OC.

On the issue of mobilizing support for project time frame, non-participants class in ON account for 27.3 per cent, while 37.7 per cent of same category belong to OS and 64.3 per cent in OC. Households' on passive participants' category account for 10.1 per cent in ON, 8.7 per cent in OS and 17.3 per cent in OC. The active participants' respondents account for 62.7 per cent in ON, 53.5 per cent in OS and 18.4 per cent in OC respectively. The result shows that more attentions will be paid to problems that are likely to arise from project implementations in ON followed by OS and OC.

Participation as community representative on development processes, respondents for non-participants category are 15.6 per cent in ON, 49.7 per cent in OS and 18.0 per cent in OC. The passive participants' category account for 19.1 per cent in ON, 21.7 per cent in OS and 28.8 per cent in OC. The active participants group was 65.3 per cent in ON, 7.7 per cent in OS and 53.2 per cent in OC.

While involving the households in all stages of project design and execution processes have 21.2 per cent of respondents in a non-participants category in ON, 29.7 per cent in OS and 42.3 in OC respectively. The passive participants are 24.5 per cent, 21.7 per cent and 19.3 per cent in ON, OS and OC respectively. The active participants in all stage of execution processes in three Senatorial Districts are 65.3 per cent 48.7 per cent and 36.4 per cent in ON, OS and OC accordingly.

On citizens' endurance of project challenges during execution stages, the non-participants group account for 22.3 per cent in ON, 20.9 per cent in OS and 28.9 per cent in OC. The passive respondents across the Senatorial Districts are 21.3 per cent, 18.9 per cent and 34.9 per cent in ON, OS and OC respectively. The active participants groups are 56.4 per cent in ON, 60.2 per cent in OS and 36.2 per cent OC. With regards to security support for project and the project executors, the non-participants group across the Senatorial Districts account for 15.4 per cent in ON, 17.2 per cent in OS and 18.01 per cent in OC. Rate of security provision with regards to passive respondents later reduced to one among the Senatorial Districts with 25.0 per cent in ON, 15.7 per cent in OS and 36.4 per cent in OS. The active participants on security issues are 59.6 per cent in ON, 67.1 per cent in OS and 45.6 per cent in OC.

As regard financial support towards project development, the non-participants group account for 29.9 per cent in ON, 23.2 per cent in OS and 28.5 per cent in OC. The passive participants among the Senatorial Districts are 27.2 per cent in ON, 27.8 per cent in OS and 37.5 per cent in OC. The active participants' under same variable account for 42.9 per cent in ON, 49.1 per cent in OS and 41.11 per cent in OC. To ensure project sustainability the need for financial support for arising needs after project execution cannot be under-estimated; the non participants groups among the Senatorial Districts are 40.4 per cent in ON, 27.6 per cent in OS and 46.7 per cent in OC. The passive respondents are 15.4 per cent in ON, 28.7 per cent in OS and 15.2 per cent in OC. The active participant towards financial assistance when needs arises are 44.2 per cent in ON, 43.7 per cent in OS and 38.1 per cent in OC. On issue of financial support on project maintenance after the project execution, the non-participants in this category are 19.8 per cent in ON, 18.7 per cent in OS and 25.5 per cent in OC. The passive participants under same criterion are 22.4 per cent in ON, 21.7 per cent in OS and 31.5 per cent in OC. The active participants' class with respects to project finance after projects execution are 57.9 per cent in ON, 59.6 per cent in OS and 43.0 per cent in OC.

To ensure project reliability there was need for project monitoring and evaluation households with non-participants category account for 21.8 per cent in ON, 22.5 per cent in OS and 44.2 per cent in OC. The passive participants' are 21.6 per cent in ON, 24.9 per cent in OS and 32.2 per cent in OC. The active participants' respondents' in project monitoring and evaluation account for 56.6 per cent in ON, 52.6 per cent in OS and 23.7 per cent in OC respectively.

By considering all the participatory indicators as a surrogate for households' degree of willingness to be involved in future development in their communities, 50.5 per cent of respondents in OS account for degree of citizens power (active participation), 37.2 per cent of respondents in OC attained citizen power, while degree of citizen power in ON was 54.8 per cent and the value was higher in ON compared to other Senatorial Districts. Degrees of tokenism (passive participation) among Senatorial Districts are 21.9 per cent in OS, 27.8 per cent in OC and 21.2 per cent in ON respectively. The result shows that degree of passive participation was higher in OS. With regards to non participatory class, 27.6 per cent of respondents belong to this group in OS, 34.9 per cent in OC, and 23.9 per cent in ON. This outcome and numerous development projects undertaken by the CBOs in ON shows both commitments of the CBOs and the households' in self-development processes which was higher compared to OS and OC. This could be attributed to initial neglects the region (ON) faced from various governments development largesse in Oyo State.

Households' Willingness to be involved in future development processes was measured by aggregating 15 participatory indicators Table 4.25

Table 4.25: Willingness of Household to Participate in Future Development Projects

No	Participatory Indicators	Willingness Level of Involvement in Community development							TOTAL	
		No	DCP	%	DT	%	NP	%	No	%
1	Creating awareness to ignorant community members	1062	1504	50.84	693	23.43	761	25.73	2958	100
2	Orientation of community members on project benefits	1061	1295	46.34	696	24.91	803	28.74	2794	100
3	Mobilization of people for land acquisition and other resources for project development	1031	1447	50.13	708	24.53	731	25.32	2886	100
4	Involvement in project choice and initiation	963	1215	45.36	543	20.27	920	34.35	2678	100
5	Identification of project location	1055	1242	45.77	612	22.55	859	31.66	2713	100
6	Involvement in project technology choice.	1026	1117	43.41	642	24.95	814	31.63	2573	100
7	Mobilization of support for project time frame	1060	1233	49.35	279	11.16	986	39.47	2498	100
8	Participation as community representatives on development processes	1034	1425	49.73	651	22.72	789	27.53	2865	100
9	Involvements in all stages of project design and execution processes	1010	1244	47.90	576	22.17	777	29.91	2597	100
10	Endurance of project challenges during execution	1020	1613	52.98	720	23.65	711	23.35	3044	100
11	Security supports for the project and project executors	1024	1921	58.83	798	24.44	546	16.72	3265	100
12	Financial support towards project development	1054	1189	43.01	831	30.06	744	26.91	2764	100
13	Financial support for arising needs after project execution.	1060	1118	42.57	540	20.56	968	36.86	2626	100
14	Financial support for project maintenance after execution	1036	1647	54.66	738	24.49	628	20.84	3013	100
15	Project monitoring and evaluation	1001	1342	47.69	711	25.26	761	27.04	2814	100
	Total		20552	48.83	9738	23.14	11798	28.03	42088	100

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

Table 4.25 shows that 48.8 per cent of respondents' attained degree of citizen power, with about 5 variables scoring above the average. In addition, 23.1 per cent of respondents belong to degree of tokenism while 28.0 per cent of respondents belong to non participatory group. The implication is that majority of development activities in the state might not attained sustainability, reliability and replicability; unless conscientious efforts were made to correct the people's orientation on the need to be involved in development activities. This outcome negates the general saying that failure of the governments to involve people has hindered the projects sustainability, reliability and replicability.

4.11: Households' Development Priorities

Priority means the most pressing problems and concerns in both rural and urban landscape (Adeboyejo, 2006). Many of the poor communities are isolated by distance, bad road, lack of or broken bridges, inadequate transport and other means of communication. These conditions make it difficult for people to transport their goods and themselves to places of work, negotiate better price for their produce, send children to school, handle health-related emergencies, and keep in touch with events and influence decisions. This section evaluates Household Development Priorities with respect to Basic Infrastructural Facilities and Services (PBIFS). This is done by calculating the Summation of the Weighted Value (SWV) of respondents through a weight value of 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 attached to 17 indicators measured through Likert scale with VH (Very High ≥ 70 percent), H (High 69-60 percent), M (Moderate 59-50 percent), L (Low 49-40 percent), and VL (Very Low 39-0 percent). (Details of responses on the SWV are in Appendix 4 Part C)

Table 4.26: Households' Priority on Basic Infrastructural Facilities and Services in Oyo South

S/N	Basic Infrastructural facilities and services	Before 1999			2000 & Beyond		
		SWV	PBIFS (x)	(x-x)	SWV	PBIFS (x)	(x-x)
1	Education/ Schools	1678	4.34(1)	0.93	1704	4.40(1)	0.69
2	Health Care Facilities	1522	3.93(2)	0.52	1647	4.26(2)	0.55
3	Motorable Road Network	1424	3.68(4)	0.27	1572	4.06(3)	0.35
4	Road Rehabilitation	1399	3.61(6)	0.21	1544	3.99(4)	0.28
5	Drainage Facilities	1300	3.36(11)	-0.05	1461	3.78(9)	0.06
6	Water / Borehole	1343	3.47(10)	0.06	1515	3.91(5)	0.02
7	Loan & Credit Facilities	1208	3.12(15)	-0.29	1371	3.54(14)	-0.17
8	Irrigation	1037	2.68(4)	-0.73	1255	3.24(17)	-0.47
9	Organized Market	1339	3.46(9)	0.05	1413	3.65(11)	-0.06
10	Security & Services	1360	3.5(8)	0.10	1492	3.86(6)	0.14
11	Electricity	1452	3.75(3)	0.34	1470	3.80(7)	0.09
12	Town Hall	1216	3.14(14)	-0.27	1373	3.55(13)	-0.16
13	Storage Facilities	1227	3.17(14)	-0.24	1402	3.62(12)	-0.08
14	Convenience	1337	3.55(7)	0.14	1367	3.53(15)	-0.18
15	Telecommunication	1160	3.00(17)	-0.41	1465	3.79(8)	0.08
16	Banks	1222	3.16(13)	-0.25	1444	3.73(10)	0.02
17	Recreation Facilities and Services	1171	3.02(16)	-0.38	916	2.37(16)	-1.34
	Total		57.96			63.07	

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

X=PBIFS
Mean = 3.41

X=PBIFS
Mean = 3.71

From Table 4.26, the average PBIFS computed in OS for years before 1999 is 3.4, the highest PBIFS is 4.34 “education/schools” while the least is 2.68 “irrigation”. Other basic needs in top priority with positive deviation above the mean in their descending order include: “health care facilities” 3.93, “electricity” 3.75, “motorable road networks” 3.68 and “conveniences” 3.55 among others. The variables with low level of priority and negative deviation below the mean include: “banks” 3.16, “town hall” 3.14, “loan and credit facilities” 3.12, while others include: “recreation facilities and services” 3.02 and “telecommunication” 3.00 among others.

Table 4.27: Households Priority on Basic Infrastructural Facilities and Services in Oyo Central

S/N	Basic Infrastructural facilities and services	Before 1999				2000 & BEYOND		
		SWV	PBIFS(x)	(x-x)	(x-x) ²	SWV	PBIFS(x)	(x-x)
1	Education/ Schools	1147	3.81(1)	0.76	0.58	1208	4.01(1)	0.62
2	Health Care Facilities	1023	3.40(2)	0.35	0.12	1120	3.72(3)	0.33
3	Motorable Road Network	976	3.12(9)	0.19	0.04	1125	3.74(2)	0.35
4	Road Rehabilitation	938	3.15(8)	0.07	0.00	1088	3.61(5)	0.23
5	Drainage Facilities	947	3.29(4)	0.10	0.01	1053	3.50(9)	0.11
6	Water / Borehole	991	2.71(15)	0.24	0.06	1074	3.57(7)	0.18
7	Loan &Credit Facilities	817	2.49(16)	-0.33	0.11	987	3.28(13)	-0.11
8	Irrigation	750	3.22(6)	-0.56	0.31	800	2.66(16)	-0.73
9	Organized Market	970	3.26(5)	0.17	0.03	1005	3.34(12)	-0.05
10	Security &Services	982	3.19(7)	0.21	0.05	1084	3.60(6)	0.21
11	Electricity	959	2.75(14)	0.14	0.02	1066	3.54(8)	0.15
12	Town Hall	828	2.92(10)	-0.30	0.09	961	3.19(14)	-0.20
13	Storage Facilities	878	2.92(10)	-0.13	0.02	929	3.09(15)	-0.30
14	Convenience	1007	3.34(3)	0.30	0.09	1021	3.39(11)	0.00
15	Telecommunication	867	2.88(12)	-0.17	0.03	1096	3.64(4)	0.25
16	Banks	860	2.86(13)	-0.19	0.04	1031	3.42(10)	0.04
17	Recreation Facilities and Services	659	2.19(17)	-0.86	0.74	696	2.31(17)	-1.08
	Total		51.82		2.33		57.62	

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

X=PBIFS
Mean = 2.33

X=PBIFS
Mean =3.39

In OC, the mean is 2.33 and the highest PBIFS years before 1999 as reveals in Table 4.27 is 3.81 “education/schools” while the least is 2.19 “recreation facilities and services” with deviation of -0.86 below the means. Other variables with positive deviation above the means in descending order are: “health care facilities” 3.40, “conveniences”3.34, “water and borehole” 3.29, and “security and services” 3.26 among others. While variables with negative deviation below their respective means include: “irrigation” 2.49, “town hall” 2.75, “banks” 2.86, “telecommunication” 2.88 and “storage facilities” 2.92. These variables are considered of less importance in Oyo Central Senatorial District before 1999.

Table 4.28: Households Priorities on Basic Infrastructural Facilities and Services in Oyo North

S/N	Basic Infrastructural facilities and services	Before 1999			2000 & Beyond		
		SWV	PBIFS (x)	(x-x)	SWV	PBIFS (x)	(x-x)
1	Education/ Schools	1504	3.91(1)	0.81	1583	4.11(1)	0.66
2	Health Care Facilities	1428	3.71(2)	0.61	148	3.86(2)	0.41
3	Motorable Road Network	1305	3.39(6)	0.25	1478	3.84(4)	0.38
4	Road Rehabilitation	1281	3.33(7)	0.23	1430	3.71(7)	0.26
5	Drainage Facilities	1202	3.12(10)	0.02	1424	3.70(8)	0.24
6	Water / Borehole	1333	3.46(4)	0.36	1446	3.76(6)	0.30
7	Loan &Credit Facilities	1095	2.84(15)	-0.26	1259	3.27(14)	-0.19
8	Irrigation	957	2.49(16)	-0.16	1019	2.65(16)	-0.81
9	Organized Market	1269	3.30(9)	0.20	1363	3.54(12)	0.08
10	Security &Services	1311	3.41(5)	0.31	1458	3.79(5)	0.33
11	Electricity	1381	3.59(3)	0.49	1480	3.84(3)	0.39
12	Town Hall	1116	2.90(12)	-0.20	1265	3.29(13)	-0.17
13	Storage Facilities	1117	2.90(12)	-0.20	1382	3.17(15)	-0.28
14	Convenience	1271	3.30(8)	0.20	1404	3.59(11)	0.13
15	Telecommunication	1110	2.88(14)	-0.22	1400	3.64(9)	0.20
16	Banks	1135	2.94(11)	-0.15	1404	3.64(9)	0.18
17	Recreation Facilities and Services	472	1.23(17)	-1.87	517	1.34(17)	-2.11
	Total		52.70			58.75	

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

X=PBIFS
Mean = 3.10

X=PBIFS
Mean =3.46

From Table 4.28, “education/schools”, “health care facilities”, “motorable road networks”, “road rehabilitation”, “drainage facilities” and “water/ borehole” as well as “organized markets”, “security and services”, “electricity”, and “conveniences” have positive deviations about their respective years before 1999 in ON. The facility of topmost priority is “education/schools” with PBIFS index of 3.91 while others of higher priority to household include: “health care facilities”, “electricity”, “water/borehole”, “motorable road networks”, “security and services”, “road rehabilitation”, “conveniences” and “drainage facilities”. Also, facilities and services such as: “irrigation”, “loan and credit facilities”, “telecommunication”, “storage facilities”, “town hall” and “banks” have negative deviation below the mean and the least was “recreation facilities and services” with a value of 1.23.

Table 4.26 shows that the average PBIFS computed for year 2000 and after in OS is 3.71. It is observed that household PBIFS on “education/school” further increased from 4.34 for years before 1999 to 4.40 for year 2000 and after with positive deviation above the mean of 0.69, while the least prioritized were observable to be “recreation facilities and service” 2.37 with a negative deviation below the mean value of -1.34. Some of the variables with high PBIFS include: “health care facilities”, “motorable road networks”, “road rehabilitation”, “water/ borehole”, “security and services”, “electricity”, “telecommunication” among others. The household PBIFS on each of the variables above was higher than the mean value.

For the period 2000 and after, “education/schools” is considered to be of highest priority with a PBIFS value of 4.01 in OC. Other facilities and services with their PBIFS index value and positive deviation above the mean in descending order are “motorable road networks” 3.74, and “health care facilities” 3.72 among others. It was however, deduced from the table that facilities such: as “telecommunication” and “banks” which have less priority before 1999 were considered to be of high priority in year 2000 and after with positive deviation above the mean with the values of 0.25 respectively. While recreation “facilities and services” 2.13, “irrigation” 2.66, “storage facilities” 3.09, “town hall” 3.19 among others have the negative deviation below the means. These variables represent basic infrastructure facilities and services regarded to be of lower priorities in OC.

The study further shows that priority given to “education/schools” in ON increases by year 2000 and after with positive deviation of 0.66. Level of priority for “recreation facilities and services” reduced from what it was before 1999 with negative deviation below the mean -2.11. Other indicators with low priority value and negative deviation below their respective

means are “irrigation” 2.65 “town hall” 3.29; “loan and credit facilities” 3.27 and “storage facilities” 3.17.

Table 4.29: Households Priority on Basic Infrastructural Facilities and Services in Oyo State

S/N	Basic Infrastructural facilities and services	Before 1999				2000 and Beyond			
		NO	SWV	PBIFS (x)	(x-x)	NO	SWV	PBIFS	(x-x)
1	Education/ Schools	1064	4329	4.061(1)	0.76	1064	4495	4.22(1)	0.54
2	Health Care Facilities	1069	3973	3.71(2)	0.41	1064	4255	4.00(2)	0.32
3	Motorable Road Network	1065	3705	3.47(5)	0.17	1067	4175	3.91(3)	0.23
4	Road Rehabilitation	1064	3618	3.40(9)	0.10	1067	4062	3.80(4)	0.12
5	Drainage Facilities	1044	3449	3.30(11)	0.00	1067	3938	3.69(10)	0.01
6	Water / Borehole	1064	3667	3.44(6)	0.14	1060	4035	3.80(4)	0.12
7	Loan &Credit Facilities	1069	3120	2.91(16)	-0.39	1065	3617	3.39(15)	-0.29
8	Irrigation	1040	2744	2.63(17)	-0.67	967	3074	3.17(17)	-0.51
9	Organized Market	1069	3578	3.34(10)	0.04	1056	3781	3.58(11)	-0.10
10	Security &Services	1060	3653	3.44(6)	0.14	1064	4034	3.79(6)	0.11
11	Electricity	1070	3792	3.54(3)	0.24	1060	4016	3.78(7)	0.10
12	Town Hall	1066	3160	2.96(14)	-0.34	1061	3599	3.39(15)	-0.29
13	Storage Facilities	1054	3222	3.05(12)	-0.25	1062	3713	3.49(14)	-0.19
14	Convenience	1060	3615	3.41(8)	0.11	1060	3792	3.57(13)	-0.11
15	Telecommunication	1067	3137	2.94(15)	-0.36	1057	3961	3.74(8)	0.06
16	Banks	1055	3217	3.04(13)	-0.26	1048	3879	3.70(9)	0.02
17	Recreation Facilities and Services	659	2302	3.49(4)	0.19	594	2129	3.58(11)	-0.10
	Total			56.13					

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

X=PBIFS
Mean = 3.30

X=PBIFS
Mean =3.68

On the aggregate, Table 4.29 shows that for years before 1999 and years 2000 and beyond “education/schools”, “healthcare facilities” “motorable road networks” and “electricity” are the three top priorities of the households’. While “recreation facilities and services”, “organized markets”, and “conveniences” that was initially above the mean for years before 1999 later fall below the mean for years 2000 and beyond. This means that these facilities and services are highly demanded by the households’ before year 1999 and later on had lower priority to the respondents by the year 2000 and beyond. “Road rehabilitation”, “drainage facilities”, “water/ borehole”, “security and services”, have positive deviation above their mean for years before 1999 and years 2000 and beyond. “Telecommunication” and “banks” initially had negative priority to respondents for years before 1999 and later have positive deviation above the mean for year 2000 and beyond, Also, facilities and services such as “loan and credit facilities”, “storage facilities” irrigation and “town hall” had negative deviation below their respective mean and the least was “irrigation” with a value of 2.63 for years before 1999 and 3.17 for years 2000 and beyond. The implication is that these facilities and services were of low priority to respondents and surprisingly it had been the projects financed and undertaken by different governments at all level. This is because the ruling politician neglects both masses and their needs as they are sure of winning the subsequent election through rigging. And in areas where some projects were executed, it is awarded to the compaies of the ruling party since they owns the man power and the equipment.

By contrast; four groups are identified. The first group has negative deviation below the mean years before 1999 and still maintains the negative deviation below the mean for year 2000 and after. This could be attributed to the fact that the conditions for the beneficiaries cannot be met, and this rendered the facilities or services of no benefits to the respondents. Facilities and services in this group in OS are “loan and credit facilities”, “irrigation”, “recreation facilities and services”. While “loan and credit facilities”, “irrigation”, “recreation facilities and services”, “town hall and storage facilities” are in this group in OC and ON. Demand for these facilities was below the mean and the households’ priorities for them are negative.

The second group is the one with positive deviation above the mean for years before 1999 and thereafter has negative deviation below the mean for the year 2000 and after. These facilities and services were highly demanded initially but over the years households demand became low. In OS is “organized market”, and “conveniences”. In OC is “organized market” and non in ON. This implied that these facilities and services were highly demanded by the

households in OS before the year 1999 but by the year 2000 and beyond their demand for the facilities falls while demand for “organized market” in OC was noted and none in ON.

The third group has negative deviation for years before 1999 and later positive deviation above the mean by the year 2000 and after. Initially, these facilities and services might be of no importance to the economy and wellbeing of the community members; however over the years their usefulness with respect to social, economy and wellbeing became obvious to the communities. The variables under this group are “telecommunication and banks” which appears in all the three Senatorial Districts; in addition to that, there was “drainage facilities” in OS and “organized market” in OC. Households’ priorities on these facilities were below the mean values for years before 1999 and increase in year 2000 and after.

The fourth group has positive deviation above the means for years before 1999 and year 2000 and after. The needs for these facilities and services cannot be compromised. In OS, OC and ON are the following facilities and services that were highly demanded for in the two historical epoch “education/schools”, “motorable network”, “road rehabilitation”, “water provision”, “security and services”, “electricity” and “health care facilities”. In addition, “drainage facilities” and “conveniences” are highly demanded by the households in OC and ON.

The mean values of households’ priorities on infrastructure facilities and services for years before 1999 among the Senatorial Districts are 3.41 in OS, 2.33 in OC and 3.10 in ON. While, households’ priorities on infrastructure facilities and services for year 2000 and beyond increases in all the three Senatorial Districts with mean values of 3.71 in OS, 2.39 in OC and 3.46 in ON. The result shows that household’s priorities on infrastructure facilities and services increases in all the Senatorial Districts for the two epoch, however the highest comes from OS followed by ON and the least was from OC.

4.12: Households’ Satisfaction with Community Based Organisation

Satisfaction in this context is referred the extent to which community members perceived the activities of the CBOs to be of positive impact to the community. This will not only reduce corruption but enhance demand responsiveness, increase efficiency, effectiveness, and sustainability. This section evaluates households’ satisfaction with CBOs activities and mode of operation within the communities, by calculating the Summation of the Weighted Value (SWV) of respondents through a weight value of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 attached to (18) indicators measured through Likert scale with VD -Very dissatisfied (0-39 percent), D –

Dissatisfied (40-49 percent), I –Indifferent (50-59percent), S –Satisfied (60-69 percent), and VS-Very Satisfied (≥ 70 percent). Details of responses on the SWV are in Appendix 4 Part C.

Table4.30: Households’ Satisfaction with the Operations of Community Based Organisation in Oyo South

S/N	Satisfactory Indicators	Before 1999			2000 & Beyond		
		SWV	HSCDP(x)	(x-x)	SWV	HSCDP (x)	(x-x)
1	Households’ involvement in project initiation	592	1.53	-0.74	863	2.23	-0.18
2	Articulation of Individual needs	815	2.11	-0.16	939	2.43	0.02
3	Articulation of community needs	857	2.21	-0.06	1035	2.67	0.27
4	Consultation of households before project implementation	670	1.73	-0.54	927	2.40	-0.01
5	Training of community members on project management	767	1.98	-0.29	928	2.40	-0.01
6	Planning for future and seasonal needs	815	2.11	-0.61	886	2.29	-0.12
7	Transparency on funds mobilization	885	2.29	0.02	941	2.43	0.02
8	Transparency on other mobilized resources	938	2.42	0.15	863	2.23	-0.18
9	Information dissemination before project implementation	922	2.38	0.11	980	2.53	0.12
10	Information dissemination during project implementation	1021	2.64	0.37	899	2.32	-0.18
11	Equal access to project benefits	850	2.20	-0.07	960	2.48	0.07
12	Transparency on project execution	929	2.40	0.13	923	2.39	-0.02
13	Self reliance leadership structure	968	2.50	0.23	921	2.38	-0.03
14	Project design to community level	997	2.58	0.31	936	2.42	-0.01
15	Incorporation of local creativity to development	1003	2.59	0.32	977	2.52	0.12
16	Household involvement in project monitoring and evaluation	945	2.44	0.17	967	2.50	0.09
17	Distance of project to your building	943	2.44	0.17	974	2.52	0.11
18	Implementation of household advice towards project choice and execution	900	2.33	0.05	863	2.23	-0.18
	Total		40.87	-		43.36	-

Source: Author’s Field Survey, 2011

X-HSCDP
X Mean =2.27

X- HSCDP
X Mean =2.41

Years before 1999 in OS, “information dissemination during project implementation” has the highest value in Households Satisfaction with Community Development Projects (HSCDP) index at 2.64, while the least was “household involvement in project initiation” at 1.53; the average is 2.27. The table reveals that “household involvement in project initiation”, “articulation of individuals needs”, “articulation of community needs”, “consultation of household before project implementation”, and “training of community members on project management” has negative deviation below the mean in this order -0.74, -0.16, -0.06, -0.54, -0.29, -0.16. Other indicators in Table 4.30above have positive deviation above the mean.

Table 4.31: Households' Satisfaction with the Operations of Community Based Organisation in Oyo Central

S/N	Satisfactory Indicators	Before 1999			2000 & Beyond		
		SWV	HSCDP (x)	(x-x)	SWV	HSCDP(x)	(x-x)
1	Households' involvement in project initiation	622	2.06	-0.33	770	2.96	-0.07
2	Articulation of Individual needs	632	2.10	-0.30	782	2.56	-0.07
3	Articulation of community needs	657	2.18	-0.21	743	2.47	-0.16
4	Consultation of households before project implementation	687	2.28	-0.11	785	2.61	-0.02
5	Training of community members on project management	648	2.15	-0.24	732	2.43	-0.19
6	Planning for future and seasonal needs	636	2.11	-0.28	774	2.57	-0.05
7	Transparency of funds mobilization	736	2.44	0.05	748	2.49	-0.14
8	Transparency on other mobilized resources	738	2.45	0.06	785	2.61	-0.02
9	Information dissemination before project implementation	777	2.58	0.18	805	2.67	0.05
10	Information dissemination during project implementation	803	2.67	0.27	856	2.84	0.22
11	Equal access to project benefits	791	2.63	0.23	781	2.59	-0.03
12	Transparency on project execution	729	2.42	0.03	769	2.55	-0.07
13	Self reliance leadership structure	773	2.57	0.17	832	2.76	0.14
14	Project design to community level	738	2.45	0.06	804	2.67	0.05
15	Incorporation of local creativity to development	758	2.50	0.11	801	2.66	0.04
16	Household involvement in project monitoring and evaluation	771	2.56	0.16	889	2.95	0.33
17	Distance of project to your building	761	2.53	0.13	769	2.55	-0.07
18	Implementation of household advice towards project choice and execution	733	2.44	0.04	801	2.66	0.04
	Total		43.14	----		47.26	-----

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

X- HSCDP
X Mean =2.40

X-HSCDP
X Mean =2.63

In OC, people express highest level of satisfaction with “information dissemination during project implementation”. This has HSCDP value of 2.67 while the least was on “household involvement in project initiation” at 2.06 for the years before 1999. Measure of deviation above the mean on variables such as: “household involvement in project initiation”, “articulation of individuals needs”, “articulation of community needs”, “consultation of households before project implementation” and “training of community members on project management” has negative deviation below the mean with the following values respectively -0.33, -0.30, -0.21, -0.11, -0.24, -0.28. Other indicators apart from the earlier mentioned have positive deviation above the mean Table 4.31.

Table 4.32: Households' Satisfaction with the Operations of Community Based Organisation in Oyo North

S/N	Satisfactory Indicators	Before 1999			2000 & Beyond		
		SWV	HSCDP (x)	(x-x)	SWV	HSCDP(x)	(x-x)
1	Households involvement in project initiation	908	2.36	0.18	1014	2.63	0.22
2	Articulation of Individual needs	924	2.40	0.22	1050	2.72	0.31
3	Articulation of community needs	928	2.41	0.23	994	2.58	0.16
4	Consultation of households before project implementation	879	2.28	0.11	887	2.30	-0.11
5	Training of community members on project management	841	2.81	0.00	929	2.41	0.00
6	Planning for future and seasonal needs	847	2.20	0.02	925	2.40	-0.01
7	Transparency of funds mobilization	854	2.22	0.04	930	2.42	0.00
8	Transparency on other mobilized resources	845	2.19	0.02	994	2.58	0.16
9	Information dissemination before project implementation	936	2.43	0.25	976	2.54	0.12
10	Information dissemination during project implementation	904	2.35	0.17	1036	2.69	0.27
11	Equal access to project benefits	914	2.37	0.20	971	2.52	0.10
12	Transparency on project execution	868	2.25	0.08	1003	2.61	0.19
13	Self reliance leadership structure	913	2.37	0.20	1005	2.61	0.19
14	Project design to community level	881	2.29	0.11	974	2.53	0.11
15	Incorporation of local creativity to development	867	2.25	0.08	1021	2.65	0.23
16	Household involvement in project monitoring and evaluation	864	2.24	0.07	1054	2.74	0.32
17	Distance of project to your building	955	2.48	0.30	965	2.51	0.09
18	Implementation of household advice towards project choice and execution	862	2.24	0.06	1039	2.70	0.28
	Total		39.17			43.51	

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

X- HSCDP
X Mean =2.18

X- HSCDP
X Mean =2.42

In the years before 1999, ON witnessed the highest HSCDP index on “distance of project from households building” while the least satisfaction is witnessed on “training of community members on project management” 2.18. Further investigation gathered over the years before 1999 shows that there is no negative deviation below the mean of the indicators used in measuring households’ satisfaction with CBOs development approaches. Positive deviation above the mean was witnessed across the 18 indicators.

For the year 2000 and after in OS, information on Table 4.30 reveals that “households’ involvement in project initiation”, “consultation of households before project implementation”, “training of community members on project management”, “planning for future and seasonal needs”, “transparency on other mobilized resources”, “information dissemination during project implementation”, “implementation of households advice towards project choice and execution”, has negative deviation below the mean respectively. Others such as: “articulation of individuals needs”, “articulation of community needs”, “information dissemination before project implementation”, “equal access to projects benefits”, “transparency on project execution”, “self reliance leadership structure”, “project design to community level”, “incorporation of local creativity to development”, “households involvement in project monitoring and evaluation” and “distance of project to your building” has positive deviation above the mean.

Year 2000 and after in OC reveals that highest HSCDP index was witnessed on household involvement in project monitoring and evaluation at 2.95, while the least was on training of community members on project management with the mean of 2.43. Meanwhile, negative deviation below the mean is recorded for year 2000 and after on the following indicators: “households involvement in project initiation” -0.07, “articulation of individuals need” -0.03, “articulation of communities need” 0.16, “consultation of households before project implementation” 0.02, “training of community members on project management” -0.19, “planning for future and seasonal needs” -0.05, “transparency on fund mobilization” -0.14 and “transparency on other mobilized resources” -0.02.

In year 2000 and after, the highest HSCDP index in ON is “household involvement in project monitoring and evaluation” with a value of 2.74 while the least is “consultation of households before project implementation” at 2.30. Deviation above the mean is different from what was witnessed in previous historical epoch, negative deviation below the mean are observed on “consultation of households before project implementation” at -0.11 and “planning for future and seasonal needs” at -0.01

Table 4.33: Households' Satisfaction with the Operations of Community Based Organisations in Oyo State

S/N	Satisfactory Indicators	Before 1999				2000 and Beyond			
		NO	SWV	HSCDP (x)	$x - \bar{x}$	NO	SWV	HSCDP	$x - \bar{x}$
1	Households' involvement in project initiation	964	2122	2.20(17)	-0.18	1067	2647	2.48(13)	-0.05
2	Articulation of Individual needs	954	2371	2.48(2)	0.10	1070	2771	2.58(5)	0.05
3	Articulation of community needs	1065	2442	2.29(16)	-0.09	1083	2772	2.55(8)	0.02
4	Consultation of households before project implementation	963	2236	2.32(14)	-0.06	1072	2599	2.42(16)	-0.11
5	Training of community members on project management	956	2256	2.35(12)	-0.03	1069	2589	2.42(16)	-0.11
6	Planning for future and seasonal needs	1069	2298	2.14(18)	-0.24	1067	2585	2.42(16)	-0.11
7	Transparency of funds mobilization	1065	2475	2.32(14)	-0.06	1065	2619	2.45(15)	-0.08
8	Transparency on other mobilized resources	1058	2521	2.38(9)	0.00	1069	2642	2.46(14)	-0.06
9	Information dissemination before project implementation	1070	2635	2.46(5)	0.08	1066	2761	2.59(4)	0.06
10	Information dissemination during project implementation	1068	2728	2.55(1)	0.17	1068	2791	2.61(3)	0.08
11	Equal access to project benefits	1070	2555	2.38(9)	0.00	1068	2712	2.53(10)	0.00
12	Transparency on project execution	1059	2526	2.38(9)	0.00	1067	2695	2.52(12)	-0.01
13	Self reliance leadership structure	1069	2654	2.48(2)	0.10	1065	2758	2.58(5)	0.05

14	Project design to community level	1070	2616	2.44(7)	0.06	1068	2714	2,54(9)	0.01
15	Incorporation of local creativity to development	1068	2628	2.46(5)	0.08	1068	2799	2.62(2)	0.09
16	Household involvement in project monitoring and evaluation	1072	2580	2.40(8)	0.02	1070	2910	2.71(1)	0.18
17	Distance of project to your building	1068	2659	2.48(2)	0.10	1069	2708	2.53(10)	0.00
18	Implementation of household advice towards project choice and execution	1066	2495	2.34(13)	-0.04	1052	2703	2.56(7)	0.03
	Total			42.85				45.58	

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

X=HSCDP

X Mean = 2.38

X=HSCDP

Mean =2.53

On the aggregate Table 4.33, shows that for years before 1999 and years 2000 and beyond “information dissemination during project implementation”, “self reliance leadership structure” “distance of project to respondents buildings”, “incorporation of local creativity to development”, “household involvement in project monitoring and evaluation” are the three most satisfactory variables to the households’. While the three least satisfactory indicators to respondents are “households involvement in project initiation”, “articulation of community needs”, “planning for future and seasonal needs”, “consultation of households before project implementation” and “training of community members on project management”. Satisfactory indicators initially above the mean for years before 1999 but later fall below the mean for years 2000 and beyond are: “transparency on other mobilized resources” and “transparency on project execution”. This implied that households’ satisfactory trust with the operation of CBOs development activities for years before 1999 diminished by the year 2000 and beyond.

However, by contrast; four groups are identified. The first group has negative deviation below the mean years before 1999 and still maintains their negative deviation below the mean year 2000 and after; in this group households’ has never been satisfied with the operations of the CBOs throughout the epoch. Variables that common to OS and OC in this group are “households’ involvement in project initiation”, “consultation of households before project implementation”, “training of community members on project management”, “planning for future and seasonal needs. In addition, there was “self reliance leadership structure” in OS and “articulation of individual needs” in OC and none in ON.

The second group is the one with positive deviation above the mean for years before 1999 and thereafter has negative deviation below the mean by the year 2000 and beyond. In this group, the initial trust that households’ have in the operation of CBOs reduced over the years. In OS, there was “transparency on other mobilized resources”, “information dissemination during project implementation”, “transparency on project execution”, “project design to community level”, and implementation of household advice towards project implementation”. While in OC the underlisted variables are identified with this group: “transparency on fund mobilization”, “transparency on other mobilized resources”, equal access to project benefits”, “transparency on project execution”, and “distance of projects to your building”. In ON there was “consultation of households before project implementation”, and “planning for future and seasonal needs”.

The third group has negative deviation years before 1999 and later positive deviation above the mean by the year 2000 and after, which means households’ discontent reduced to the extents of increasing their trust in the operation of CBOs. The variables under this group

are very important because they signified an improved situation, the variables under this category were; “articulation of individual needs”, “articulation of community needs” and “equal access to project benefits” in OS and none in OC and ON respectively.

The fourth group has positive deviation above the means for years before 1999 and year 2000 and after which means respondents are pleased with the operation of CBOs throughout the epoch considered. Under this group “information dissemination before project implementation”, “incorporation of local creativity to project development” and “households’ involvement in project monitoring and evaluation” are common to all the three Senatorial Districts. While in OS there was “transparency on fund mobilization” and “distance of project to your building”. While in OC “infrastructural development” and “partnership with other development organisation on community development” are two variables identified with the group. In OC “information dissemination during project implementation”, “self-reliance leadership structure”, “project design to community level”, and “implementation of households’ advice towards project choice and execution”. In ON “households’ involvement in project initiation”, “articulation of Individual needs”, “articulation of community needs”, “transparency of funds mobilization”, “transparency on other mobilized resources” , “information dissemination during project implementation”, “equal access to project benefits”, “transparency on project execution”, “self reliance leadership structure”, “project design to community level”, “distance of project to your building”, and “implementation of households’ advice towards project choice and execution” are variables that maintain their positive position throughout the historical epoch under consideration.

It is observed that households’ satisfaction with the operation of CBOs in years before 1999 was higher in OC with mean value of 2.40; this was followed by OS with value of 2.27 and ON with least value of 2.18. While in year 2000 and beyond households’ satisfaction with operation of CBOs was also pronounced in OC with mean value of 2.63, the situation in ON and ON are at its lower ebb with mean values of 2.42 and 2.41 respectively. On the aggregate, households’ satisfaction with operation of CBOs was higher in year 2000 and beyond with mean value of 2.53 than years before 1999 with mean value of 2.38. The highest satisfaction was noticed in OC and the success was attributed to the recognition of the CBOs as agents of grassroots developments by the political office holders from OC; as well as participatory approach associated with civilian regime as against military regime.

4.13: Hypothesis 3

The third hypothesis states that household's levels of satisfaction with CBOs development projects do not vary over space (among the three Senatorial Districts) was subjected, independently to a One-way Analysis of Variance for years before 1999 and years 2000 and after respectively, Table 4.34.

Table: 4.34: Analysis of Variance on Households Level of Satisfaction with CBOs Development Projects

		Sum of squares	Do	Mean square	F	Sig.
Household level of satisfaction years before 1999	Between Groups	0.934	2	0.467	0.790	0.454
	Within Groups	477.407	808	0.591		
Total		478.340	810			
Household level of satisfaction year 2000 and after	Between Groups	10.258	2	5.129	7.316	0.001
	Within Groups	719.302	1026	701		
Total		729.560	1028			

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

Result of the ANOVA with F-value of 0.79 and P value of 0.45 shows that households' satisfaction with CBOs development projects for years before 1999 do not vary with Senatorial Districts. However, with F-value of 7.32 and P value of 0.001 (i.e. less than α level of 0.05), households satisfaction with CBOs development projects for year 2000 and after vary among the three Senatorial Districts Table 4.34.

**Table 4.35: Descriptive Analysis on Households' Level of Satisfaction with CBOs
Development Project**

		95per cent Confidence interval for Mean			Minimum	Maximum
		Mean	Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
Households' level of satisfaction year before 1999	Oyo South Senatorial District	2.4182	2.3278	2.4958	1.24	4.06
	Oyo Central Senatorial District	2.3674	2.2678	2.4671	1.00	4.29
	Oyo North Senatorial District	2.3314	2.2443	2.4185	1.00	4.35
	Total	2.3636	2.3106	2.4166	1.00	4.35
Households' level of satisfaction years 2000 and beyond	Oyo South Senatorial District	2.4208	2.3449	2.4967	1.24	4.41
	Oyo Central Senatorial District	2.6699	2.5601	2.7798	1.00	5.00
	Oyo North Senatorial District	2.5694	2.4828	2.6560	1.00	4.71
	Total	2.5412	2.4897	2.5927	1.00	5.00

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

Descriptive analysis on households level of satisfaction with CBOs development project for year 2000 and beyond was highest in OC with mean value of 2.67 and lowest in OS with mean value of 2.42 (Table 4.36). Also, households level of satisfaction with CBOs development projects increases for these Senatorial Districts from years before 1999 to year 2000 and after. This confirms the earlier results that year 2000 and after has witnessed a tremendous contribution of CBOs towards the development of their areas. This may be attributed to inclusion of community members during civilian regime, as well as, objectives of CBOs that promotes democratic participation and opportunity for grassroots involvement in decision making and policy formulation that thrives in year 2000 and beyond as opposed military regime (years before 1999). In addition multiple comparisons test computed (Scheffe variant) shows that the significant difference in households' level of satisfaction in CBOs' development projects actually lies between OS and OC; while the households' level of satisfaction with CBOs development projects between ON and any others two Senatorial Districts are not statistically significant (Table 4.28).

Table 4.36: Scheffe Multiple Comparisons on Households Level of Satisfaction with CBOs Development Projects.

Dependent Variable	Senatorial District (I)	Senatorial District (J)	Mean difference (I – J)	Std. Error	Sig.
Household level of satisfaction for years before 1999	Oyo South Senatorial District	Oyo Central Senatorial District	4.433	7.373	.835
		Oyo North Senatorial District	8.037	6.407	.456
	Oyo central Senatorial District	Oyo South Senatorial District	-4.433	7.373	.835
		Oyo North Senatorial District	3.604	6.701	.865
	Oyo North Senatorial District	Oyo South Senatorial District	-8.037	6.407	.456
		Oyo Central Senatorial District	-3.603	6.701	.865
Household level of satisfaction year 2000 and beyond	Oyo South Senatorial District	Oyo Central Senatorial District	-.2491*	6.672	.001
		Oyo North Senatorial District	-.1486	6.078	.051
	Oyo Central Senatorial District	Oyo South Senatorial District	-.2491*	6.672	.001
		Oyo North Senatorial District	.1005	6.661	.321
	Oyo North Senatorial District	Oyo South Senatorial District	.1486	6.078	0.51
		Oyo Central Senatorial District	-.1005	6.661	.321

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

4.14: Perception of Households on Obstacles to Development Participation

Barriers and challenges can affect both development processes and participation in development activities. Thus, understanding and anticipating these barriers and challenges ahead is imperative for effective policy-making process. It is also important for communities to understand that government also faces barriers and challenges in responding to and recognizing their priorities. The most common barriers and challenges include: lack of understanding of the policy process, lack of community resources, reliance on volunteers, lack of access to information, absence of rural representation and certain community groups in the decision-making process, relationship between government and rural communities, and time and policy timeline restrictions. This section evaluates Households' Perception of Obstacles to Development Participation (ODP), by calculating the Summation of the Weighted Value (SWV) of respondents through a weight value of 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 attached to (14) indicators measured through Likert scale with VH (Very High ≥ 70 percent), H (High 69-60 percent), M (Moderate 59-50 percent), L (Low 49-40 percent), and VL (Very Low 39-0 percent). Details Appendix 4 Part C

To identify the magnitude of Obstacles to Development Participation (ODP), computation is made for two different historical epochs for the Senatorial Districts.

Table 4.37: Households' Perception of Obstacles to Development Participation in Oyo South

S/N	OBSTACLE	Before 1999				2000 & Beyond			
		SWV	ODP (x)	(x-x)	SEM	SWV	ODP(x)	(x-x)	SEM
1	Financial problem among community members	1558	4.03(1)	0.63	± 0.14	1462	3.78(2)	0.47	± 0.22
2	Wealth disparity among community members	1342	3.47(7)	0.07	± 0.12	1468	3.80(1)	0.48	± 0.23
3	Power disparity among community members	1323	3.42(8)	0.02	± 0.11	1294	3.34(7)	-0.03	± 0.13
4	Exclusion of households from development process	1314	3.40(9)	0.00	± 0.12	1270	3.28(9)	-0.03	± 0.51
5	Lack of trust on project finance among community members	1345	3.48(6)	0.08	± 0.13	1304	3.37(6)	0.06	± 0.24
6	Disagreement between the technical and non-technical aspect in project implementation	1494	3.86(2)	0.46	± 0.17	1417	3.66(3)	0.35	± 0.33
7	Gender discrimination among community members	1129	2.92(12)	-0.48	± 0.15	1064	2.75(13)	-0.56	± 0.21
8	Unequal accessibility to project benefit among community members	1298	3.35(10)	-0.04	± 0.19	1345	3.48(4)	0.16	± 0.11
9	Unequal accessibility to transformational information among community members	1409	3.64(3)	0.24	± 0.18	1269	3.28(9)	-0.03	± 0.13
10	Un-cooperative attitude among community members on the source of project finance	1361	3.52(4)	0.12	± 0.16	1309	3.38(5)	0.07	± 0.14
11	Hostility to community participation by other groups within the community	1253	3.24(11)	-0.16	± 0.22	1236	3.19(11)	-0.12	± 0.14
12	Hostility to community participation by other groups outside the community	1114	2.88(13)	-0.52	± 0.23	1188	3.07(12)	-0.24	± 0.15
13	Religion contradiction on development choice	1112	2.87(14)	-0.53	± 0.22	1047	2.70(14)	-0.60	± 0.13
14	Ineffective institutional leadership structure	1364	3.52(4)	0.13	± 0.21	1274	3.30(8)	-0.02	± 0.22
	Total		47.59	-----			46.37	-----	

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

X- ODP
Mean =3.40

X- ODP
Mean =3.31

STANDARD ERROR OF THE MEAN = SEM

As shown in Table 4.37, years before 1999 in OS the most severe problem is “financial problem among community members” 4.03 while the least severe is “religion contradiction on development choice” 2.87. Other obstacles rated high in descending order are “disagreement between the technical and non technical aspect in project implementation” 3.86, “unequal access to project benefit among community members” 3.35, “uncooperative attitude among community members on the source of project finance” 3.52, “ineffective institutional leadership structure” 3.52, lack of trust on project finance among community members” 3.48, “wealth disparity among community members” 3.47, “power disparity among community members” 3.42 and “exclusion of households from development processes 3.40. The mean value is 3.40 and variables with negative deviation below the mean include: “unequal access to project benefits among community members” 3.35 “gender discrimination among community members” 2.92 and “hostility to community participation by other groups outside the community” 2.88.

Table 4.38: Households Perception of Obstacles to Development Participation in Oyo Central.

S/N	OBSTACLE	Before 1999				2000 & Beyond			
		SWV	ODP (x)	(x-x)	SEM	SWV	ODP (x)	(x-x)	SEM
1	Financial problem among community members	1181	3.92(1)	0.62	± 0.13	1075	3.57(2)	0.25	± 0.44
2	Wealth disparity among community members	1064	3.53(2)	0.20	± 0.11	1080	3.58(1)	0.27	± 0.52
3	Power disparity among community members	964	3.20(11)	-0.12	± 0.12	1048	3.48(4)	0.16	± 0.54
4	Exclusion of households from development process	987	3.28(8)	-0.05	± 0.13	1016	3.38(7)	0.16	± 0.50
5	Lack of trust on project finance among community members	991	3.29(7)	-0.03	± 0.16	1063	3.53(3)	0.21	± 0.43
6	Disagreement between the technical and non-technical group in aspect of project implementation	1039	3.45(3)	0.12	± 0.13	1043	3.47(5)	0.14	± 0.16
7	Gender discrimination among community members	966	3.21(10)	-0.12	± 0.11	913	3.03(13)	-0.29	± 0.18
8	Unequal accessibility to project benefit among community members	980	3.26(9)	-0.07	± 0.15	961	3.19(10)	-0.13	± 0.13
9	Unequal accessibility to transformational information among community members	992	3.30(6)	-0.03	± 0.14	1004	3.34(8)	0.01	± 0.11
10	Un-cooperative attitude among community members on the source of project finance	1026	3.41(4)	0.08	± 0.13	1019	3.39(6)	0.06	± 0.13
11	Hostility to community participation by other groups within the community	962	3.20(11)	-0.13	± 0.11	959	3.19(10)	-0.14	± 0.14

12	Hostility to community participation by other groups outside the community	919	3.05(14)	-0.27	± 0.14	907	3.01(14)	-0.31	± 0.15
13	Religion contradiction on development choice	929	3.09(13)	-0.24	± 0.12	934	3.10(12)	-0.22	± 0.16
14	Ineffective institutional leadership structure	1014	3.37(5)	0.04	± 0.11	973	3.23(9)	-0.08	± 0.17
	Total		46.56				46.50		

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

X- ODP
Mean =3.325

X- ODP
Mean =3.321

In OC the problem that constitutes the most ODP during years before 1999 is “financial problem among community members” 3.92, while the problem regarded as the least ODP during the period is “hostility to community participation by other groups outside the community” 3.05. Other problem that constitutes ODP in order of severity are “wealth disparity among community members” 3.53, “disagreement between the technical and non-technical group with respect to project implementation” 3.45 and “uncooperative attitude among community members on the source of project finance” 3.41 and infective institutional leadership structure 3.37. All these variables have positive deviations about their respective means. The mean ODP is 3.32 while indicators with negative deviation below the mean are considered low. Some of the variables with negative deviation below the mean in descending order are “unequal access to transformational information among community members” 3.30, “lack of trust on project finance among community members” 3.29, “exclusion of households from development process” 3.28 among others.

Table 4.39: Households Perception of Obstacles to Development Participation in Oyo North

S/N	OBSTACLE	Before 1999				2000 & Beyond			
		SWV	ODP (x)	(x-x)	SEM	SWV	ODP (x)	(x-x)	SEM
1	Financial problem among community members	1484	3.85(1)	0.54	± 0.21	1429	4.75(1)	0.71	± 0.10
2	Wealth disparity among community members	1290	3.35(6)	0.03	± 0.34	1313	4.36(2)	0.32	± 0.61
3	Power disparity among community members	1299	3.37(4)	0.06	± 0.31	1295	4.30(4)	0.27	± 0.23
4	Exclusion of households from development process	1273	3.30(9)	-0.01	± 0.36	1290	4.29(5)	0.25	± 0.14
5	Lack of trust on project finance among community members	1318	3.42(2)	0.11	± 0.21	1302	4.33(3)	0.29	± 0.52
6	Disagreement between the technical and non-technical groups in aspect of project implementation	1277	3.31(7)	0.00	± 0.12	1167	3.88(10)	-0.16	± 0.33
7	Gender discrimination among community members	1243	3.22(10)	-0.09	± 0.18	1064	3.53(14)	-0.50	± 0.21
8	Unequal accessibility to project benefit among community members	1236	3.21(11)	-0.11	± 0.51	1111	3.70(11)	-0.35	± 0.30
9	Unequal accessibility to	1276	3.31(7)	0.00	±0.3	1203	4.00(8)	-0.04	±0.1

	transformational information among community members				3				4
10	Un-cooperative attitude among community members on the source of project finance	1295	3.36(5)	-0.05	± 0.10	1211	4.02(7)	-0.01	± 0.11
11	Hostility to community participation by other groups within the community	1233	3.20(12)	-0.11	± 0.32	1229	4.08(6)	0.05	± 0.21
12	Hostility to community participation by other groups outside the community	1195	3.10(13)	-0.24	± 0.29	1113	3.70(11)	-0.34	± 0.41
13	Religion contradiction on development choice	1158	3.00(14)	-0.30	± 0.38	1106	3.67(13)	-0.36	± 0.55
14	Ineffective institutional leadership structure	1303	3.38(3)	0.06	± 0.27	1180	3.92(9)	-0.12	± 0.63
	Total		46.44	----			56.12	----	

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

X- ODP
Mean =3.32

X- ODP
Mean =4.02

In ON, the problem that constitutes the most ODP during years before 1999 is “financial problem among community members” 3.85. While the problem regarded as the least ODP during the period is “religion contradiction on development choice” 3.00. The mean is 3.32 and other problems that constitutes ODP in their order of severity are “lack of trust on project finance among community members” 3.42, “ineffective institutional leadership structure” 3.38, “power disparity among community members” 3.37 and “uncooperative attitude among community members on the source of project finance” 3.36. These variables have positive deviation above the mean. The problems in lesser severity of ODP in decreasing manner from the mean among others are “disagreement between the technical and non-technical group with respect to project implementation” 3.31, “unequal access to transformational information among community members” 3.31 and “exclusion of households from development process” 3.30.

In the year 2000 and after, the problems that have been the most ODP in OS is “wealth disparity among community members” 3.80 while the problems with least severity of ODP is “religion contradiction on development choice” 2.70. The average is 3.31, some highly rated problems in order of severity in decreasing manner to the mean are: “financial problem among community members” 3.78, “disagreement between the technical and non-technical group with respect to project implementation” 3.66 and “unequal access to project benefit among community members” 3.48. However, ODP with lower than the mean in decreasing order are: “ineffective institutional leadership” 3.30, “exclusion of households’ from development processes” 3.28, “unequal access to transformational information among community members” 3.28 and “hostility to community participation by other groups outside the community” 3.07.

For the year 2000 and after, “wealth disparity among community members” constitutes the highest ODP in OC with a value of 3.58. Hostility to community participation by other groups outside the community with value of ODP 3.01 is the least problems. The mean ODP is 3.32. While in decreasing manner to the mean are the following high rated problems that obstruct development participation “financial problem among community members” 3.57, “lack of trust on project finance among community members” 3.53, “power disparity among community members” 3.48 and “disagreement between the technical and non-technical group with respect to project implementation” 3.47. Variable with low ODP below the mean are the following among others “ineffective institutional leadership structure” 3.23, “unequal access to project benefit among community members” 3.19,

“hostility to community participation by other groups within the community” 3.19 and “religion contradiction on development choice” 3.10.

Table 4.39 on the other hand, identified the variables constituting obstacles to development participation for year 2000 and after in ON as: “financial problem among community members” with highest value of 4.75. The variable with lowest ODP is “gender discrimination among community members” 3.53, while the mean is 4.04. Some other high rated variables above the mean in decreasing manner are “wealth disparity among community members” 4.36, “lack of trust on project finance among community members” 4.33 and “power disparity among community members” 4.30. Variables with low deviation below the mean in decreasing manner are “uncooperative attitude among community members on the source of project finance” 4.02, “unequal access to transformational information among community members” 4.00 and “disagreement between technical and non-technical aspect in project implementation” 3.88.

The most three prominent obstacles to development activities among the households’ for years under consideration by the respondents were “financial problem among community members” 4.75, “wealth disparity among community members” 4.36, “power disparity among community members” 4.30, and “disagreement between the technical and non-technical group with respect to project implementation” 3.88. The least three obstacles are: “gender discrimination among community members” 3.53, “hostility to community participation by other groups outside the community” 3.70, and “religion contradiction on development choice” 3.67.

Table 4.40: Households Perception of Obstacles to Development Participation in Oyo State.

S/N	OBSTACLE	Before 1999					2000 and Beyond				
		NO	SWV	ODP	$x - \bar{x}$	SEM	NO	SWV	ODP	$x - \bar{x}$	SEM
1	Financial problem among community members	1068	4223	3.95(1)	0.58	± 0.16	1039	3966	3.81(1)	0.5	± 0.18
2	Wealth disparity among community members	1067	3696	3.46(3)	0.09	± 0.13	1058	3861	3.64(2)	0.33	± 0.17
3	Power disparity among community members	1062	3586	3.37(8)	0.00	± 0.11	1050	3637	3.46(3)	0.15	± 0.16
4	Exclusion of households from development process	1058	3574	3.37(8)	0.00	± 0.15	1046	3576	3.41(6)	0.10	± 0.15
5	Lack of trust on project finance among community members	1060	3654	3.44(5)	0.01	± 0.31	1062	3669	3.45(4)	0.14	± 0.14
6	Disagreement between the technical and non-technical groups in aspect of project implementation	1065	3810	3.57(2)	0.20	± 0.24	1055	3627	3.43(5)	0.12	± 0.13
7	Gender discrimination among community members	1064	3338	3.13(12)	-0.24	± 0.15	1059	3041	2.87(14)	-0.44	± 0.11
8	Unequal accessibility to project benefit among community members	1063	3514	3.30(10)	-0.07	± 0.17	1058	3417	3.22(11)	-0.09	± 0.13
9	Unequal accessibility to transformational information among community members	1067	3679	3.44(5)	0.07	± 0.18	1057	3476	3.28(8)	-0.03	± 0.15

10	Un-cooperative attitude among community members on the source of project finance	1067	3682	3.45(4)	0.08	± 0.18	1058	3539	3.34(3)	0.03	± 0.13
11	Hostility to community participation by other groups within the community	1065	3448	3.23(11)	-0.14	± 0.16	1054	3424	3.24(10)	-0.07	± 0.12
12	Hostility to community participation by other groups outside the community	1064	3228	3.03(13)	-0.34	± 0.15	1053	3208	3.04(12)	-0.27	± 0.11
13	Religion contradiction on development choice	1058	3199	3.02(14)	-0.35	± 0.14	1057	3087	2.92(13)	-0.39	± 0.81
14	Ineffective institutional leadership structure	1068	3881	3.44(5)	-0.07	± 0.13	1050	3427	3.26(9)	-0.05	± 0.16
	Total			47.20					46.37		

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

X- ODP

X- ODP

Mean =3.37

Mean =3.31

However, by contrast; four groups are identified. The first group has negative deviation below the mean for years before 1999 and still maintains their negative deviation below the mean for year 2000 and after. It comprises variables that do not pose threats to development participation in both epochs. On the aggregate, the variables under this group are: “gender discrimination among community members”, “hostility to community participation by other groups outside the community”, and “religion contradiction on development choice”; while in OS is “hostility to community participation by other groups within the community”. In OC “unequal access to project benefit among community members” and “hostility to community participation by other groups within the community” are found. In ON, “unequal access to project benefit among community members”, and “un-cooperative attitude among community members on the source of project finance” are identified.

The second group was the one with positive deviation above the mean for years before 1999 and thereafter has negative deviation below the mean for the years 2000 and after. This implies that the group overcomes the initial threats to development participation prominent in years before 1999 in the year 2000 and beyond. In OS there was “power disparity among community members”, “exclusion of households from development process”, “unequal access to transformational information among community members”, “ineffective institutional leadership structure”. While in OC “ineffective institutional leadership structure was identified”. In ON “disagreement between the technical and non-technical aspect on project implementation”, “unequal access to transformational information among community members” and “ineffective institutional leadership structure” are identified. The success can be attributed to genuine participation toward project development.

The third group has negative deviation for years before 1999 and later on has positive deviation above the mean by the year 2000 and after. The group needs proper attention because they are not experiencing such obstacle before entrenchment of democracy but thereafter. Thus, attention of the scholars and the policy makers should be sought in addressing the problems. In OS, there was “unequal access to project benefit among community members”, while in OC there are “power disparity among community members”, “exclusion of households from development process”, “lack of trust on project finance among community members”, “unequal access to transformational information among community members”. “Exclusion of households’ from development process and “hostility to community participation by other groups within the community” are observed in ON. Considering these

barriers to development participation, it was crystal clear that what the respondents wanted was genuine participation in projects development that devoid social status.

The fourth group has positive deviation above the means for years before 1999 and years 2000 and after. In OS and OC is “financial problems among community members”, “wealth disparity among community members”, “disagreement between the technical and non-technical aspect in project implementation”, “un-cooperative attitude among community members on the source of project finance”. In OS and ON is “lack of trust on project finance among community members”. Also there are “financial problem among community members”, “wealth disparity among community members” and “power disparity among community members” in ON. The major barriers to development participation central on finance, thus to resolve this; there was need for empowerment programme rooted in genuine involvement of the concerned. Such empowerment programmes should not be based on the knowledge of the donors only but also of the beneficiaries.

The mean values of households’ perception of obstacles to development participation for years before 1999 among the Senatorial Districts are 3.40 in OS, 3.32 in OC and 3.32 in ON. While, households’ perception of obstacles to development participation for years 2000 and beyond differs in all the three Senatorial Districts with mean values of 3.31 in OS, 3.23 in OC and 4.02 in ON. The result shows that households’ perception of obstacles to development participation for the two epochs reduces only in OS and remains constant in OC, and increases in ON. This shows that obstacles to development participation reduces in OS, and implies that conscious efforts is needed to create awareness on the needs to reduce obstacles to development participation caused by financial problems, wealth and power disparities among community members.

4.15 Conclusion

This chapter analyses the characteristics and spatial distribution of CBOs. It classifies CBOs according to their membership-strength and various projects undertaken by the CBOs among the Senatorial Districts. The study reveals that a total of three-hundred and seventeen projects are implemented with eighty-three projects in OS, one-hundred and eleven projects in OC and one-hundred and twenty three projects in ON.

The impact of socio-economic characteristics on households’ contributions in community development examined shows that male respondents participated significantly than their female counterparts and this could be attributed to busy schedule of the women in their homes. Meanwhile, respondents within the age groups 31-40 and 41-50 years

participated in community development activities more than others; while respondents with post secondary education are in this category. Also, respondents with income intervals of 15,001-25,000 and 25,001-35,000 participated more in community development activities. On the aggregate, households' willingness to participation in future development processes shows that the percentage of citizens unwilling to participate and degree of tokenism are higher compared to degree of citizens' power. This implied that, majority of development activities in the state might not be able to attain sustainability, reliability and replicability; unless conscientious efforts are made to correct the anomaly. However, households' willingness to participate in future development shows that ON has the highest proportion of people followed by OS and OC respectively.

Also considered are households' development priorities and the result shows that most government projects do not reflect communities' yearnings. Examples of these include solar street light, solar power borehole, viewing centres/recreation facilities, and irrigation facilities among others. The result of ANOVA with F-value of 0.79 and significance level of 0.45 shows that households' satisfaction with CBOs development projects for years before 1999 do not vary significantly among Senatorial Districts. However, with F-value of 7.32 and significance level of 0.01, households' satisfaction with CBOs development projects for year 2000 and after varies among the three Senatorial Districts. The notable obstacles to development participation among the respondents are: "financial problem among community members", "wealth disparity among community members", "disagreement between the technical and non technical group with respect to project implementation" and "power disparity among community members". The next chapter examines households' perception of CBOs as agents of poverty alleviation, CBOs development capability, and the impact of CBOs projects on poverty alleviation among others.

CHAPTER FIVE

STAKEHOLDERS' PERCEPTION OF COMMUNITY BASED ORGANISATIONS' POVERTY ALLEVIATION ACTIVITIES

5.1 Introduction

Narayan et al (2000) observed that despite 2.8 billion poverty experts and the poor themselves, development discourse about poverty has been dominated by the perspective and expertise of those who are not poor but professionals, politicians and agency officials. Many scholars have identified causes of poverty in Nigeria to include: underserved access to socio-economic infrastructure and services (Okumadewa 2001); lack of participation in governance and decision making (Robert et al, 2003); political instability among others. Among these problems, none is as rampant as corruption and violation of basic human rights.

Poor people living in urban and rural communities are rich in social networks and local institutions. There are innumerable examples of poor people helping one another to overcome survival, safety, and social problems. Despite these advantages, Narayan et al, (2000) observed an intrinsic weakness in the bargaining power of poor people's informal network with states, private enterprises, traders, or NGOs.

While the previous chapter deals extensively with CBOs' development activities, households' development priorities, households' satisfaction with CBOs development approaches and perceived obstacle to development participation, this chapter examines the importance that households place on CBOs as agents of development and poverty reduction, impacts of community based organisations projects on poverty alleviation and households' perceived actions for poverty reduction.

5.2 Households' Assessment of CBOs Poverty alleviation Activities

The ability of an institution to offer people what they desired and act as expected is important in the development and poverty alleviation processes. Success in development planning can be achieved when what has been planned for over the years are realized. This section evaluates Households' perception of CBOs Poverty alleviation Activities (CPRA) by calculating the Summation of the Weighted Value (SWV) of respondents through a weight value of 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 attached to (8) indicators measured through Likert scale with VH (Very High ≥ 70 percent), H (High 69-60 percent), M (Moderate 59-50 percent), L (Low 49-40 percent), and VL (Very Low 39-0 percent). (Details Appendix 4 Part D).

Table 5.1: Households' Perception of Community Based Organisation's Poverty Reduction Activities in Oyo South Senatorial District

S/N	Poverty Reduction Activities	Before 1999			2000 & Beyond		
		SWV	CPRA (x)	(x-x)	SWV	CPRA (x)	(x-x)
1	Infrastructural development	1570	4.06	0.38	1484	3.83	0.09
2	Partnership with other development organisations on community development	1389	3.59	-0.09	1493	3.86	0.11
3	Charity services and financial support to project development	1410	3.64	-0.04	1326	3.43	-0.31
4	Consultation with other development stakeholders	1441	3.72	0.04	1402	3.62	-0.12
5	Maintenance of community projects.	1455	3.76	0.08	1427	3.69	-0.05
6	Establishment of vocational training centres	1399	3.61	-0.07	1519	3.92	0.18
7	Provision of security	1431	3.70	0.02	1444	3.73	-0.01
8	Supply of labour and technical advice	1303	3.37	-0.31	1489	3.85	0.11
	Total		29.45	-		29.93	-

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

CDPR= x
Mean = 3.68

CDPR = x
Mean = 3.74

From Table 5.1, the activities of the CBOs which households' perceived as the most important in OS for years before 1999 is "infrastructural development" 4.06. This may be attributed to the fact that community members desired most benefits from such project, while the least is "supply of labour and technical advice" 3.37. The average CPRA is 3.68. Other activities in order of their perceived importance are: "maintenance of community projects" 3.76, "consultation with other development stakeholders" 3.72, and "provision of security" 3.70. Meanwhile, other activities of CBOs perceived to be of less importance are "charity service and financial support to project development" 3.64, "establishment of vocational training centres" 3.61, "partnership with other development organisation on community development" 3.59.

Table 5.2: Households' Perception of Community Based Organisation's Poverty Reduction Activities in Oyo Central Senatorial District

S/N	Poverty alleviation Activities	Before 1999			2000 & Beyond		
		SWV	CPRA(x)	(x-x)	SWV	CPRA (x)	(x-x)
1	Infrastructural Development	998	3.32	0.16	992	3.30	0.19
2	Partnership with other development organisation on community development	959	3.19	0.03	953	3.16	0.05
3	Charity services and financial support to project development	966	3.21	0.06	907	3.01	-0.09
4	Consultation with other development stakeholders	964	3.20	0.05	924	3.07	-0.03
5	Maintenance of community projects.	953	3.17	0.01	912	3.03	-0.07
6	Establishment of vocational training centres	903	3.00	-0.15	932	3.10	-0.01
7	Provision of security	930	3.09	-0.06	924	3.07	-0.04
8	Supply of labour and technical advice	920	3.06	-0.10	942	3.13	0.02
	Total		25.24	—		24.87	—

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

CPRA = x
Mean = 3.15

CPRA = x
Mean = 3.11

In OC, the activities of the CBOs that household' perceived as most important for years before 1999 is "infrastructural development" 3.32 and the least is "establishment of vocational training centres 3.00. Other activities in order of their perceived importance above the mean are: "charity services and financial support to project development" 3.21, "consultation with other development stakeholders" 3.20, "partnership with other development organisation on community development" 3.19 and "maintenance of community project" 3.17. Other activities of CBOs perceived to be of less importance to the households and which fall below the mean are "supply of labour and technical advice" 3.06 and "provision of security" 3.09.

Table 5.3: Households' Perception of Community Based Organisation's Poverty Reduction Activities in Oyo North Senatorial District

S/N	Poverty Reduction Activities	Before 1999			2000 & Beyond		
		SWV	CPRA (x)	(x-x)	SWV	CPRA (x)	(x-x)
1	Infrastructural Development	1221	3.17	0.13	1280	3.32	0.23
2	Partnership with other development organisation on community development	1167	3.03	-0.01	1198	3.11	0.02
3	Charity services and financial support to project development	1170	3.04	-0.01	1212	3.15	0.06
4	Consultation with other development stakeholders	1137	2.95	-0.09	1150	2.99	-0.10
5	Maintenance of community projects.	1211	3.15	0.10	1177	3.06	-0.01
6	Establishment of vocational training centres	1074	2.79	-0.25	1081	2.81	-0.28
7	provision of security	1205	3.13	0.09	1229	3.19	0.10
8	supply of labour and technical advice	1185	3.08	0.04	1193	3.10	0.01
	Total		24.34			24.73	—

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

CPRA = x
Mean = 3.04

CPRA = x
Mean = 3.09

From Table 5.3 the activity of CBOs that households perceived as most important in ON for years before 1999 is “infrastructural development” 3.17 and the least is “establishment of vocational training centres” 2.79 while the mean is 3.04. The activities of CBOs perceived above the mean are “maintenance of community projects” 3.15, “provision of security” 3.13 and “supply of labour and technical advice” 3.08. Meanwhile, “consultation with other development stakeholders” 2.95, “partnership with other development organisation on community development” 3.03, “charity services and financial support to project development” 3.04 and “establishment of vocational training centres” 2.79, are the activities of CBOs that households’ perceived to fall below the mean of CPRA.

On the other hand, the activities of the CBOs that households perceived as most important in OS for year 2000 and after is “establishment of vocational training centres” 3.92 and the least is “charity services and financial support to project development” with CPRA value of 3.43 Table 5.1. The average is 3.74 while the activities of CBOs perceived by the households to be of positive deviation above the mean values are: “partnership with other development organisation on community development” 3.86, “supply of labour and technical advice” 3.85, and “charity service and financial support to project development” 3.43. In addition the activities of CBOS perceived by the households below the meanvalue in descending order are: “provision of security” 3.73, “maintenance of community project” 3.69 and “supply of labour and technical advice” 3.13.

For the year 2000 and after “infrastructural development” remained the activity of CBOs that households perceived most important in OC with value of 3.30 while the least preferred by the households is “charity service and financial support to project development” 3.01 Table 5.2. The average is 3.11 while, the activities with positive deviation above the mean are: “financial partnership with other development organisation on community development” 3.16 and “supply of labour and technical advice” 3.13.

From Table 5.3, the activities of CBOs that households perceived as the most and least important for the year 2000 and after in ON are “infrastructural development” 3.32 and “establishment of vocational training centres” 2.81. The mean is 3.09 while the following development activities have higher values above the mean; “provision of security” 3.19, “charity services and financial support to project development” 3.15, “partnership with other development organisation on community development” 3.11 and “supply of labour and technical advice” 3.10. On the other side, the activities of CBOs with value below the mean are perceived to be of less importance. These are: “maintenance of community project” 3.06,

“consultation with other development stakeholders” 2.99 and “establishment of vocational training centers” 2.81.

Overall pattern shows that CBOs development activities for both epochs focused on ‘infrastructural development’, “maintenance of community projects”, “provision of security” and “supply of labour and technical advice”. While the least of the CBOs project are “charity services and financial support to project development”, “consultation with other development stakeholders”, “supply of labour and technical advice”, and “establishment of vocational training centres” details (Table 5.4).

Table 5.4: Community Based Organisation's Poverty Reduction Activities in Senatorial Districts of Oyo State

S/N	Poverty Reduction Activities	Before 1999				2000 & Beyond			
		No	SWV	CPRA (x)	(x-x)	No	SWV	CPRA (x)	(x-x)
1	Infrastructural Development	1052	3789	3.60(1)	0.24	1046	3756	3.59(1)	0.17
2	Partnership with other development organisation on community development	1057	3515	3.32(6)	-0.04	1054	3644	3.45(4)	0.03
3	Charity services and financial support to project development	1053	3546	3.36(4)	0.00	1052	3445	3.27(8)	-0.15
4	Consultation with other development stakeholders	1056	3542	3.35(5)	-0.01	1042	3476	3.33(7)	-0.09
5	Maintenance of community projects.	1044	3619	3.46(2)	0.10	1032	3516	3.40(5)	-0.02
6	Establishment of vocational training centres	1043	3376	3.23(8)	0.13	1042	3532	3.38(6)	-0.04
7	provision of security	1052	3566	3.38(3)	0.02	1039	3597	3.46(3)	0.04
8	Supply of labour and technical advice	1049	3408	3.24(7)	-0.12	1037	3624	3.49(2)	0.07
	Total			26.94				27.37	

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

X=CPRA X=CPRA
Mean = 3.37 Mean =3.42

However, by contrast; four groups are identified. The first group has negative deviation below the mean for years before 1999 and still maintains their negative deviation below the mean in year 2000 and after. Respondents in this category doubt CBOs ability in reduction of poverty, in OS is “charity services and financial support to project development”. The “establishment of vocational training centers” and “provision of security” are variables in OC. In ON is “consultation with other development stakeholders” and “establishment of vocational training centres” was identified with this group.

The second group is the one with positive deviation above the mean for years before 1999 and negative deviation by the year 2000 and beyond. Respondents’ in this category opined that CBOs activities that led to poverty reduction for years before 1999 later doubt the possibility of using same approach for poverty reduction for years 2000 and beyond. These are: “consultation with other development stakeholders”, “maintenance of community projects” and “establishment of vocational training centres” in OS. While in OC are: “charity services and financial support to project development”, “consultation with other development stakeholders”, and “maintenance of community projects” in ON.

The third group has negative deviation years before 1999 and later positive deviation above the mean by the year 2000 and beyond. The respondents in this category initially doubt CBOs activities in poverty reduction for years before 1999; but thereafter optimistic of success if such strategies were adopted for years 2000 and beyond. “Partnership with other development organisation on community development”, “establishment of vocational training centres” and “supply of labour and technical advice” was found in OS. While in OC there are “charity service and financial supports to project development”, “consultation with other development stakeholders” and “maintenance of community projects”. In ON, variables identified are: “partnership with other development organisation on community development”, and “charity service and financial support to project development”.

The fourth group has positive deviation above the means for years before 1999 and year 2000 and after. Respondents in this category trusted the abilities of CBOs in poverty reduction for the two historical epochs. In OS was “infrastructural development”, while in OC “infrastructural development” and “partnership with other development organisation on community development” are two variables identified with the group. In ON “infrastructural development”, “provision of security”, and “supply of labour and technical advice” are variables that maintained their positive position throughout the period under consideration.

Critical assessment of these responses in all the three Senatorial Districts acknowledged the importance of infrastructural development through CBOs as parts of

efforts towards poverty alleviation. However variation between and within group was a pointer to the fact that blue print approach towards poverty reduction in one community may not likely work for the other communities because of the variations in both challenges and opportunities facing such community.

Households' perceived effort of CBOs in poverty reduction processes for years before 1999 is higher in OS 3.68 followed by OC 3.15 and ON 3.04. While in year 2000 and beyond households' perceived effort of CBOs in poverty alleviation is higher in OS 3.74, the situation in OC and ON is at its lower ebb 3.11 and 3.09 respectively. On the aggregate, households' perceived effort of CBOs on poverty reduction process is higher in year 2000 and beyond 3.42 than years before 1999-3.37. The success is attributed to the monitoring of the CBOs activities by the Ministry of Social Development that were more inclusive in year 2000 and beyond especially in most urban areas. In addition to that is the acknowledgement of CBOs as agent of grassroots development by the politician as well as community members.

5.3 Hypothesis 4

The fourth hypothesis which states that CBOs development activities do not have effect on incidence of poverty in Oyo State is tested with Student's t-test. The hypothesis measures the impact of CBOs development activities on poverty level in the state. The mean incidence of poverty for years before 1999 IPL_B is 4.83, while IPL_A is 1.56 for year 2000 and after (Table 5.5).

Table 5.5: Paired Mean Samples: Incidence of Poverty Years before 1999 and Year 2000 and after

	Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1 SMEAN	5.3	386	3.211	6.221
Oyo North SMEAN	1.4	386	1.071	4.701
Pair 1 SMEAN	6.8	297	4.151	3.612
Oyo Central SMEAN	2.3	297	2.10	1.421
Pair 1 SMEAN	3.90	390	1.321	2.301
Oyo South SMEAN	1.12	390	0.623	0.313
Pair 1 SMEAN	4.83	1073	0.2511	7.666
Total SMEAN	1.56	1073	0.170	3.265

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

The IPL_B and IPL_A are subjected to paired sample t-test, the result shows that the t-value is 5.11 and was significant at 0.00 i.e. far less than the alpha level of 0.05 (Table 5.6).

Table5.6: Paired Samples t-test: Incidence of Poverty Years before 1999 and year 2000 and after

	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error of Mean	Lower	Upper	t	do	sig
Oyo North Pair 1 SMEAN	5.625	2.403	7.332	2.231	4.892	8.512	385	0.004
Oyo Central Pair 1 SMEAN	4.531	0.354	5.201	2.103	4.614	7.305	296	0.002
Oyo South Pair 1 SMEAN	5.012	1.110	8.251	3.143	5.621	9.312	389	0.011
Total Pair SMEAN	3.270	0.2094	6.394	2.015	4.525	5.114	1072	0.000

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

This implied that the poverty level is perceived to have drastically reduced for year 2000 and after (*Ceteris paribus*). Meanwhile, with previous results on hypotheses 1, 2, and 3 it is surprising how CBOs development intervention alone could have brought about significant poverty reduction. Households in Oyo state attributed the reduction in poverty to other exogenous factors such as four times increase in salary between year 2000 to date with value of 9.0 per cent in ON, 6.9 per cent in OC and 8.9 per cent in OS. Birth control 13.8 per cent in ON, 10.6 per cent in OC and 13.7 per cent in OS; multiple jobs by the head of households are 15.1 per cent in ON, 4.7 per cent in OC and 12.8 per cent in OS, among others as the coping strategies that led to poverty reduction.

Table 5.7: Factors Responsible for Poverty Reduction among Senatorial Districts in Oyo State

S/No	Factor for Poverty Reduction	SENATORIAL DISTRICTS							
		OYO SOUTH		OYO CENTRAL		OYO NORTH		TOTAL	
		Respondents	%	Respondents	%	Respondents	%	Respondents	%
1	Salary Increase	93	8.9	72	6.9	94	9.0	259	24.8
2	Birth Control	143	13.7	111	10.6	144	13.8	398	38.1
3	Multiple Jobs	133	12.8	49	4.7	158	15.1	340	32.6
4	Others	17	1.6	13	1.2	18	1.7	47	4.5
	Total	386	32.3	245	25.0	413	32.7	1044	100

This implied that community development priorities should be encouraged; through this households' coping strategies will be enhanced.

5.4: Respondents Perceived Impacts of Community Based Organizations Projects on Poverty Reduction

The impact is the expected effects of a project on a targeted population. It measures the ultimate change in the conditions of beneficiaries resulting from a project. Due to multi dimensional perspective of poverty certain indicators from the initial categories of projects undertaken by the CBOs are used to compute the Impact of CBOs Projects on Poverty Reduction Index (ICPPR). This index measured both the constraints to poverty reduction before CBOs projects implementation and the extent of changes that occurred after CBOs projects implementation in Oyo State. The index is computed as a sum of the weights resulting from the Likert scale with 'very significant' ≥ 70 percent, 'significant' 69-60 percent, 'less-significant' 59-50 percent 'not significant' 49-40 percent, and 'not significant at all' 39-0 percent with a weighted values of 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 respectively. However outcomes of responses greater than or equal to 4 represent a significant impact level, any responses greater than or equal to 3 represent little improvement, while responses equal to or less than 2 represent no impact at all. Details Appendix 4 Part E. In computing (ICPPR) the average of the responses measured on Likert scale was first determined and this is represented by Y, the mean of sub-classes of CBOs project represented by X and the mean of the aggregate ICPPR computed with the deviations of the ICPPR from it for ranking the projects in order of their constraints perpetuating poverty before CBOs intervention and the impacts after CBOs interventions represented by x-x (Table: 5.7-5.10).

Table5.8: Levels of Poverty before CBOs Projects Intervention and after CBOs Projects Intervention in Oyo South Senatorial Districts

S/No	Impact Indicators		CBOs Impact Rating Index in O S									
			Respondents Level of Poverty Before CBOs Project Implementation					Respondents Level of Poverty After CBOs Project Implementation				
			SWV	Y	X	$X - \bar{X}$	$(X - \bar{X})^2$	SWV	Y	X	$X - \bar{X}$	$(X - \bar{X})^2$
1	Philanthropic	Social - assistance to the needy	816	2.12	2.12	-0.38	0.14	1006	2.71	2.71	-0.10	0.01
2	Security	Rape/indecent assaults	1410	3.64	3.66	1.16	1.35	1131	3.33	3.26	0.45	0.20
		Burglary/house braking	1541	4.01				1136	3.06			
		Breach of public peace	543	3.01				419	2.19			
		Kidnapping and physical insecurity	1438	3.96				1646	4.47			
	Socio-cultural Heritages	Inclusion of people in development processes	644	1.82				1050	2.76			
		accountability and transparency	687	1.77				1107	2.89			
		Social solidarity	746	2.05				1145	3.04			

3		influence and control on developments	715	1.87	1.96	-0.54	0.29	1094	2.83	2.91	0.10	0.01
		Community dignity and prestige	867	2.29				1106	3.02			
4	Infrastructural Provision	Access to transformational Information	782	2.12	2.48	-0.02	0.00	952	2.72	2.70	0.11	0.01
		Access to all seasons road	783	2.09				832	2.26			
		Access to water	1024	2.69				833	2.18			
		Access to electricity	932	2.40				1084	2.80			
		Access to health care	960	2.48				1101	2.70			
		Access to market places	569	2.92				718	3.57			
		Quality and hygienic environment	677	1.93				1055	2.76			
		Nutrition adequacy	988	2.64				864	2.27			
		Access to school	1114	3.01				1135	3.05			
E c		Income	907	2.36				987	2.59			

5	Employment opportunity	831	2.15	2.28	-0.22	0.05	993	2.60	2.51	-0.30	0.09
	Productivity	863	2.33				843	2.33			
	Total	-	55.64	12.5	-	1.83	-	62.33	14.09	-	0.32

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

Before CBOs projects intervention

Mean x = 2.50

After CBOs projects interventions

Mean x = 2.81

Table 5.8 shows philanthropic category with a single indicator of ‘assistance to the needy’, it has ICPPR of 2.12 and 2.71 respectively before and after the project execution. And when approximated it becomes 2 and 3 and this means-little improvement since the ICPPR is less than 4 which is the critical value for the impact. The security category with a multiple indicators of ‘rape/indecent assaults’, ‘burglary/house-breaking’, ‘breach of public peace’, ‘kidnapping and physical insecurity’ has aggregate ICPPR of 3.66 and 3.26 before and after the execution of the projects correspondingly. When ICPPR before and after the execution of the projects is approximated they become 4.00 and 3.30 respectively, since 4 is a critical value of impact. This implies that crime rate was higher before project intervention in OS and little improvement made after project execution. Therefore, crimes such as rape/ indecent assaults’, ‘burglary/house-braking’, ‘breach of public peace’, ‘kidnapping and physical insecurity’ among others induced by poverty are reduced to some extent though of little significance.

Multiple indicators such as ‘inclusion of people in development processes’, ‘accountability and transparency, ‘social solidarity’, ‘influence and control on developments’ and community dignity and prestige are under the socio-cultural heritage category with the aggregate ICPPRs of 1.96 and 2.91 respectively before and after project execution by the CBOs. This also implies an insignificant impact since the ICPPR is less than 4 which is the critical value for an impact; although noticeable improvement is observed. Access to infrastructure such as water, electricity, health, markets, and schools, quality and hygienic environment and nutritional adequacy are the indicators for infrastructural provision category. The aggregate ICPPR before and after projects execution for this category are 2.48 and 2.70 respectively. This shows an insignificant impact since the ICPPR is also less than 4 which is the critical value for impact, though little improvement is noticed. The economic and empowerment category measured on indicators of income, employment opportunity, and productivity has ICPPR of 2.28 and 2.51 before and after project execution. Which is also an indication of insignificant impact since the ICPPR is less than 4 but there is an improvement.

The major constraints perpetuating poverty before CBOs interventions in ranking orders in OS are: security with deviation of 1.16 ranks first, infrastructural provision with deviation of -0.02 ranks second, economy and empowerment with the deviation -0.22 ranks third, philanthropic with deviation of -0.38 ranks fourth and socio-cultural heritages with deviation value of -0.54 ranks fifth. While the security project category with the deviation of 0.45 make the highest impact in reducing poverty in the senatorial district. Second on the rank is socio-cultural heritage with the deviation 0.10 followed by philanthropic with the

deviation -0.10 ranks third, infrastructural provision category with the deviation -0.11 ranks fourth. The economic and empowerment projects with deviation -0.30 ranks fifth which is the lowest rank.

Table5.9: Levels of Poverty before CBOs Projects Intervention and after CBOs Projects Intervention in Oyo Central Senatorial Districts

S/No	Impact Indicators		CBOs Impact Rating Index in OC									
			Respondents Level of Poverty Before CBOs Project Implementation					Respondents Level of Poverty After CBOs Project Implementation				
			SWV	Y	X	$x - \bar{X}$	$(x - \bar{X})^2$	SWV	Y	X	$X - \bar{X}$	$(X - \bar{X})^2$
1	Philanthropic	Social - assistance to the needy	773	2.58	2.58	-0.09	0.00	1024	3.46	3.46	0.48	0.23
2	Security	Rape/indecent assaults	1014	3.78	3.45	0.78	0.61	728	2.64	2.79	-0.19	0.04
		Burglary/house braking	1011	3.46				753	2.58			
		Breach of public peace	518	3.24				577	3.21			
		Kidnapping and physical insecurity	988	3.30				768	2.71			
3	Socio-cultural Heritages	Inclusion of people in development processes	669	2.34				1063	3.67			
		accountability and transparency	713	2.56				710	2.68			
		Social solidarity	661	2.28				678	2.33			
		influence and control on developments	668	2.31				890	3.12			

		Community dignity and prestige	692	2.38	2.37	-0.30	0.09	817	2.82	2.92	-0.06	0.00
4	Infrastructural Provision	Access to transformational Information	646	2.31	2.41	-0.26	0.07	853	2.99	2.99	0.01	0.00
		Access to all seasons road	674	2.32				802	2.75			
		Access to water	690	2.35				816	2.79			
		Access to electricity	719	2.45				851	2.93			
		Access to health care	782	2.67				859	2.90			
		Access to market places	707	3.24				434	3.08			
		Quality and hygienic environment	582	1.99				996	3.35			
		Nutrition adequacy	587	2.01				908	3.06			
		Access to school	701	2.40				910	3.06			
5	Economy and Empowerment	Income	801	2.76				876	2.97	2.73	-0.25	0.06
		Employment opportunity	654	2.26				734	2.51			
		Productivity	765	2.63				789	2.71			

					2.55	-0.12	0.01					
		Total	-	57.29	13.39	-	0.78	-	64.32	14.89	-	0.33

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

Before CBOs projects intervention
Mean x = 2.68

After CBOs projects interventions
Mean x = 2.98

Table 5.9 indicates the attributes of poverty in Oyo Central Senatorial District before and after CBOs' project execution. The philanthropic category has ICPPR of 2.58 and 3.46 respectively before and after projects executions. This implies an insignificant impact since the ICPPR is less than 4 which is the critical value for the impact. The security category has aggregate ICPPR of 3.45 and 2.79 before and after the project execution with the ICPPR after projects execution of less than 4 which is also lower than the ICPPR before the execution of the projects. Hence, a noticeable improvement is observed in comparison to Oyo South Senatorial District. Under the socio-cultural heritage category the ICPPR of 2.37 and 2.92 before and after project execution by the CBOs indicates an insignificant impact since the ICPPR after project execution is less than 4 which is the critical value for impact. Access to infrastructures before and after projects execution aggregate 2.41 and 2.99 respectively and this implies an insignificant impact since the ICPPR is less than 4, however noticeable improvement is observed. The economic and empowerment category also have ICPPR of 2.55 and 2.73 before and after project execution which is an indication of insignificant impact since the ICPPR is less than 4 which is the critical value for impact, though an improvement was observed.

Similarly, the major constraints perpetuating poverty before CBOs interventions in descending orders are: security 0.78, socio-cultural heritages -0.30, infrastructural problems -0.26, economy and empowerment -0.12 and philanthropic -0.09. The security project category although with the deviation of -0.19 makes the highest impact in reducing poverty in the senatorial district. Second on the rank was infrastructural provision category with the deviation 0.01. Ranked next is socio-cultural heritage with the deviation -0.06, followed by economic and empowerment project category with the deviation -0.25 and the lowest in the rank is philanthropic project category with the deviation -0.48.

Table 5.10: Levels of Poverty before CBOs Projects Intervention and after CBOs Projects Intervention in Oyo North Senatorial Districts

S/No	Indicators of Measurement		CBOs Impact Rating Index in ON									
			Respondents Level of Poverty Before CBOs Project Implementation					Respondents Level of Poverty After CBOs Project Implementation				
			SWV	Y	X	$X - \bar{X}$	$(X - \bar{X})^2$	SWV	Y	X	$X - \bar{X}$	$(X - \bar{X})^2$
1	Philanthropic	Social - assistance to the needy	382	1003	2.63	0.04	0.00	1284	3.36	3.36	0.23	0.05
2	Security	Rape/indecent assaults	371	1307	3.35	0.76	0.58	853	2.36	2.23	-0.90	0.81
		Burglary/house braking	380	1205				898	2.34			
		Breach of public peace	200	587				424	1.10			
		Kidnapping and physical insecurity	384	1254	1198			3.11				
	Socio-cultural Heritages	Inclusion of people in development processes	381	720				1391	3.76			0.10
		accountability and transparency	370	816				1095	2.87			
		Social solidarity	382	970				1295	3.56			
		influence and control on	365	915				1251	3.33			

3		developments										
		Community dignity and prestige	377	695	2.18	-0.41	0.17	1337	3.68	3.44	0.31	
4	Infrastructure Provision	Access to transformational Information	380	778				1227	3.22			
		Access to all seasons road	383	823				1156	3.10			
		Access to water	385	836				1373	3.62			
		Access to electricity	365	774				1215	3.18			
		Access to health care	374	606				1280	3.32			
		Access to market places	241	732				786	3.02			
		Quality and hygienic environment	382	891				1325	3.53			
		Nutrition adequacy	365	822				1231	3.34			
		Access to school	381	853				1200	3.13			
				2.43	-0.16	0.03			3.27	0.14	0.02	
	E c	Income	384	794				1463	3.80			

5	Employment opportunity	373	1008	2.35	-0.24	0.06	1173	3.05	3.37	0.24	0.06
	Productivity	318	726				1216	3.27			
	Total	-	54.04	12.94	-	0.84	-	69.05	15.67	-	1.04

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

Before CBOs projects intervention

Mean x = 2.59

After CBOs projects interventions

Mean x = 3.13

The categories of philanthropic, security, socio-cultural heritage, infrastructural provision, and economic and empowerment also applies to Oyo North Senatorial District (Table 5.10). The same impact measurement was employed as in the previous discussions. The philanthropic category has ICPPR of 2.63 and 3.36 before and after projects executions. This implies an insignificant impact since it is less than 4, although an improvement was noticed. The security category has aggregate ICPPR of 3.35 and 2.23 before and after the project execution. An indication that crime induced by poverty is insignificantly reduced however, due to the value of the ICPPR, the impact is much felt in ON compared with OS and OC. The socio-cultural heritage with ICPPR of 2.18 and 3.44 before and after project execution by the CBOs also implied an insignificant impact since value of ICPPR is less than 4 though noticeable improvement was observed. Access to infrastructural provision with ICPPR value of 2.44 and 3.27 also implies an insignificant impact since the ICPPR is less than 4, though noticeable improvement was observed. The economic and empowerment has ICPPR of 2.35 and 3.37 before and after project execution also indicates an insignificant impact since the ICPPR is less than 4 but noticeable success was observed.

The security project category although with the deviation of -0.90 also ranks highest impact-full project category in reducing poverty in ON. Second on the rank is infrastructural provision with the deviation of 0.14 followed by philanthropic project category this ranked third with the deviation of 0.23. The fourth is economic and empowerment project with the deviation of 0.24 while the socio-cultural heritage with the deviation of 0.31 ranks fifth. The major constraints perpetuating poverty before CBOs interventions in descending orders are: security with the deviation value of 0.76, philanthropic project category with the deviation value of 0.04, socio-cultural heritage with the deviation of -0.41, followed by economic and empowerment project category with the deviation of -0.24 and finally infrastructural provision with deviation of -0.16 value.

In order to ascertain the extents to which CBOs projects addresses threats perpetuating poverty before CBOs interventions lead to ranking of both threats to poverty alleviation before CBOs intervention processes and impact of CBOs projects on poverty alleviation among the Senatorial Districts respectively. The result showed that CBOs attention towards addressing the treats to poverty alleviationwith respects to projects implemented are better in ON, followed by OC and OS.

Table5.11: Levels of Poverty before CBOs Projects Intervention and after CBOs Projects Intervention in Oyo State.

S/N	Impact Indicators		CBOs Impact Rating Index inOyo State											
			Respondents Level of Poverty Before CBOs Project Implementation					Respondents Level of Poverty After CBOs Project Implementation						
			No	SWV	Y	X	$x - \bar{x}$	$(x - \bar{x})^2$	No	SWV	Y	X	$X - \bar{X}$	$(X - \bar{X})^2$
1	Philanthropic	Social - assistance to the needy	1067	2592	2.42	2.42	-0.14	0.02	1049	3314	3.15	3.15	0.08	0.01
2	Security	Rape/indecent assaults	1026	3731	3.63	3.44	0.88	0.77	977	2717	2.77	2.89	-0.18	0.03
		Burglary/house braking	1056	3757	3.55				1047	2787	2.66			
		Breach of public peace	540	1648	3.05				536	1420	2.64			
		Kidnapping and physical insecurity	1046	3680	3.51				1036	3612	3.48			
3	Socio-cultural Heritages	Inclusion of people in development processes	1021	2033	1.99	2.18	-0.38	0.14	1040	3504	3.36	3.099	0.02	0.00
		accountability and transparency	1035	2216	2.14				1029	2912	2.82			
		Social solidarity	1036	2377	2.29				1030	3118	3.02			
		influence and control on developments	1036	2443	2.35				1054	3235	3.06			
		Community dignity and prestige	1047	2254	2.15				1019	3260	3.19			

4	Infrastructural Provision	Access to transformational Information	1029	2206	2.14	2.37	-0.19	0.04	1016	3032	2.98	3.35	0.28	0.08
		Access to all seasons road	1048	2280	2.17				1032	2790	2.70			
		Access to water	1061	2550	2.40				1052	3022	2.87			
		Access to electricity	1045	2425	2.32				1059	3150	2.97			
		Access to health care	1054	2348	2.22				1061	3240	3.05			
		Access to market places	654	2008	3.07				602	1938	3.21			
		Quality and hygienic environment	1026	2150	2.09				1054	3376	3.20			
		Nutrition adequacy	1031	2397	2.32				1046	3003	2.87			
		Access to school	1042	2668	2.56				1053	3245	3.08			
5	Economy and Empowerment	Income	1059	2502	2.36	2.38	-0.18	0.01	1061	3326	3.13	2.88	-0.19	0.04
		Employment opportunity	1049	2493	2.37				1059	2900	2.73			
		Productivity	979	2354	2.40				1024	2848	2.78			
		Total												

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

Before CBOs projects intervention

Mean x = 2.56

After CBOs projects interventions

Mean x = 3.07

Overall pattern shows that assistance to the needy', has ICPPR of 2.42 and 3.15 before and after the execution of the projects respectively. This implies an insignificant impact since the ICPPR is less than 4 which is the critical value for impact. The security category has aggregate ICPPR of 3.34 and 2.89 before and after the execution of the projects correspondingly. This implies that crime rate is higher before project intervention in Oyo State and little impact is made after project execution. Therefore, crimes such as rape/ indecent assaults', 'burglary/house-breaking', 'breach of public peace', 'kidnapping and physical insecurity' among others induced by poverty has reduced to some extent though of little significance.

On socio-cultural heritage category with the aggregate ICPPR value of 2.18 and 3.10 before and after project execution by the CBOs implies an insignificant impact since the ICPPR is less than 4 which is the critical value for impact; although noticeable improvement was observed. Access to infrastructure has aggregate ICPPR before and after projects execution with value of 2.37 and 3.35 respectively. This shows an insignificant impact since the ICPPR is also less than 4 which is the critical value for impact, though little improvement was noticed. The economic and empowerment category has ICPPR of 2.38 and 2.88 before and after project execution. Which is also an indication of insignificant impact since the ICPPR is less than 4 which is the critical value for impact, but there is an improvement.

The major constraints perpetuating poverty before CBOs interventions in descending orders are: security 0.88, socio-cultural heritages -0.38, infrastructural problems -0.19, economy and empowerment -0.18 and philanthropic -0.14. The security project category although with the deviation of -0.18 makes the highest impact in reducing poverty. Second on the rank is infrastructural provision category with the deviation 0.28. Rank next is socio-assistance to the needy 0.08, followed by socio-cultural heritage with value of 0.02.

5.5: Households' Perception of Community Based Organisations' Development

Capability

To examine the level of importance that households' placed on CBOS development capability, an index of CBOs Development capability (CDC) is computed. This sub-section evaluates households perception of CBOs Development Capability (CDC), by calculating the Summation of the Weighted Value (SWV) of respondents through a weight value of 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 attached to (7) indicators measured through Likert scale with SA (Strongly Agreed ≥ 70 percent), A (Agreed 69-60 percent), U (undecided 59-50 percent), D (Disagreed 49-40 percent), SD (Strongly Disagreed 39-0 percent). Details Appendix 4 Part E.

In Table 5.12, the highest CDC index in ON is 4.39 while the least is 4.09, the average CDC was 4.23. In OC the highest CDC was 4.30 while the least was 3.91, the average was 4.08. Meanwhile in OS the highest CDC is 4.35 and the least is 3.79, the average is 4.03. On the aggregate, the highest CDC is 4.29; the least is 3.93 while the average is 3.93

Table5.12: Households' Perception of Community Based Organisation Development Capability in Senatorial Districts of Oyo State

S/N	Development Attributes	OYO NORTH			OYO CENTRAL			OYO SOUTH			TOTAL		
		SWV	CDC (x)	(x- \bar{x})	SWV	CDC (x)	(x- \bar{x})	SWV	CDC (x)	(x- \bar{x})	SWV	CDC (x)	(x- \bar{x})
1	Involvement of individual in project development	1662	4.32	0.09	1295	4.30	0.22	1638	4.23	0.21	4595	4.29(1)	0.17
2	Involvement of Community in project development	1680	4.36	0.13	1213	4.03	-0.05	1509	3.89	-0.13	4402	4.16(4)	0.04
3	Promotion of community welfare	1689	4.39	-0.16	1235	4.10	0.02	1466	3.79	-0.24	4370	4.08(5)	-0.04
4	Competence in fund and revenue management	1563	4.06	-0.17	1177	3.91	-0.17	1467	3.80	-0.23	4207	3.93(7)	-0.19
5	Capability of solving problems before and after project implementation	1573	4.09	-0.14	1196	3.97	-0.01	1495	3.86	-0.23	4264	3.98(6)	-0.14
6	Adequacy of vision minded leader and supportive member	1618	4.20	-0.03	1262	4.19	0.11	1682	4.35	0.32	4562	4.26(2)	0.14
7	Empowering community within the development priority and local resources	1610	4.18	-0.05	1227	4.08	0.00	1647	4.26	0.24	4484	4.18(3)	0.06
	Total		29.6			28.58			28.18			28.88	

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

CDC = x
Mean = 4.23

CDC = x
Mean = 4.08

CDC = x
Mean =4.03

CDC = x
Mean =4.12

Households' perception of CBOs development capability, variable with high CDC index in their descending order in ON are: "involvement of community in project development" 4.36, and "involvement of individual in project development" 4.32. The variables with high CDC in their descending order in OC are: "adequate vision minded leader and supportive member" 4.19, "promotion of community welfare" 4.10 and "empowerment of community within development priority and local resources" 4.08. While in OS "empowerment of community within development priority and local resources" 4.26 and "involvement of individual in project development" 4.23 has high CDC in their descending order. The overall pattern of CDC in descending order are: "involvement of individual in project development" 4.29, "adequate vision minded leader and supportive member" 4.26, "empowerment of community within development priority and local resources" 4.18 and "involvement of community in project development" 4.16. All these variables listed in three Senatorial Districts have positive deviation above the mean of the CDC index.

The variable with low CDC in ON in their descending order includes: "adequate vision minded leader and supportive members" 4.20, "empowerment of community within development priority and local resources" 4.18, and "capability of solving problem before and after project implementation" 4.09. While in OC, there are variables with low deviation below the mean in descending order are: "involvement of community on project development" 4.03 and "capability of solving problem before and after project implementation" 3.97. In OS, the following variable has low deviation below the mean in descending order: "involvement of community on project development" 3.89, "capability of solving problem before and after project implementation" 3.86, and "competence in fund and revenue management" 3.80. The overall variables with negative value are: "promotion of community welfare" 4.08, "capability of solving problems before and after project implementation" 3.98 and "competence in fund and revenue management" 3.97. These variables need immediate attention of policy makers in order to induce effective CBOs intervention in all the three Senatorial Districts.

The mean values of households' perception of CBOs development capabilities among the Senatorial Districts are 4.03 in OS, 4.08 in OC and 4.32 in ON. This shows that households' perception of CBOs development capabilities is higher in ON followed by OC and least in OS. This outcomes tally with reconnaissance survey conducted which indicates commitments of CBOs towards community development to be more in ON followed by OC and OS respectively. However, discrepancies occur when households' satisfaction with CBOs development activities reveals households' satisfaction to be higher in OC followed by OS

and ON. This necessitates the need to fathom where inconsistent of outcomes lays. However, this could be attributed to the facts that most community development projects especially in ON are self financed through community efforts, while both OS and OC enjoyed both political and financial supports because of their location advantage to the state capital which forced corrupt politician to show case their stewardship to the community they represented and this bewildered respondents from OS and OC also associate such government sponsored projects to that of CBOs. In addition, the activities of the ministry in charge of community development in Oyo State are more comprehensive in the areas closer to state capital than others.

5.6: Stakeholders' Perception of Factors that Enhance Sustainable Poverty alleviation.

To ensure sustainability in reduction of poverty the view of the poor in the society should be respected. Poor people know their needs, problems and priorities. Despite disillusionment about government sincerity, interest, skills, behavior and commitment, the poor still want partnership with their government (Narayan, 2002). That is, a partnership with recipient for mutual respect, with each partner contributing resources appropriately to a particular problem. This section evaluates the perception of CBOs and households on factors of poverty alleviation by calculating the Summation of the Weighted Value (SWV) of respondents through a weight value of 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 attached to (15) indicators measured through Likert scale with SA (Strongly Agreed ≥ 70 percent), A (Agreed 69-60 percent), U (undecided 59-50 percent), D (Disagreed 49-40 percent), SD (Strongly Disagreed 39-0 percent). Details of responses on the SWV are in Appendix 4 Part F

The perception of Community Based Organisation on Factors Capable of Reducing Poverty and enhancing socio-economic development (CFCRP), the highest CFRP for OS is 4.28 while the least is 2.32, and the mean is 3.79. In OC, the highest CFRP is 4.42 while the least is 2.96. The mean is 4.01. The highest CFRP in ON is 4.56 the least is 2.17 while the mean is 3.98.

Table5.13: Responses of Community Based Organisations to Factors Capable of Reducing Poverty in Senatorial Districts of Oyo State.

S/ N	Factors Capable of Reducing Poverty.	OYO SOUTH			OYO CENTRAL			OYO NORTH			TOTAL		
		SWV	FCRP (x)	($x - \bar{x}$)	SWV	FCRP (x)	($x - \bar{x}$)	SW V	FCRP (X)	($x - \bar{x}$)	SWV	FCRP (X)	($x - \bar{x}$)
1	involvement of private sectors' in project finance	106	4.24	0.45	112	4.31	0.30	156	4.33	0.35	374	4.29(3)	0.2
2	promoting Freedom of information on government opportunities and services	107	4.28	0.49	103	3.96	-0.05	163	4.52	0.54	373	4.28(6)	0.19
3	transparency with regards to public spending	102	4.08	0.29	114	4.38	0.37	158	4.39	0.41	374	4.29(3)	0.2
4	promoting rule of law and justice	106	4.24	0.45	115	4.42	0.41	164	4.56	0.58	385	4.42(1)	0.33
5	monitoring government development and financial expenditure	101	4.04	0.25	110	4.23	0.22	158	4.39	0.41	369	4.24(9)	0.15
6	Promoting community involvement in project implementation, maintenance and services	105	4.20	0.41	107	4.12	0.11	162	4.50	0.52	374	4.29(3)	0.2
7	Financial involvement of religion based organisation on project development	86	3.44	-0.35	93	3.58	-0.43	137	3.81	-0.17	316	3.63(12)	-0.46
8	Financial involvement of perspective users on	93	3.72	-0.07	97	3.73	-0.28	139	3.86	-0.12	329	3.78(11)	-0.31

	development choice												
9	ensuring development project to reflect community priorities	101	4.04	0.25	114	4.38	0.37	163	4.53	0.55	378	4.34(2)	0.25
10	encouraging poor people's organisation for adequate representation and accountability	85	3.40	-0.39	102	3.92	-0.09	157	4.36	0.38	344	3.95	-0.14
11	promoting conditions for job creation and wealth acquisition	104	4.16	0.37	112	4.31	0.30	151	4.19	0.21	367	4.26(8)	0.17
12	Self support to grassroots development	99	3.96	0.17	113	4.35	0.34	157	4.36	0.38	358	4.16(10)	0.07
13	Promoting export led product	85	3.40	-0.39	102	4.12	0.11	128	3.56	-0.42	315	3.62(13)	-0.47
14	Promoting labour intensive growth	58	2.32	-1.49	77	2.96	-1.05	78	2.17	-1.81	213	3.61(14)	-0.48
15	Investment in physical infrastructure	82	3.28	-0.51	91	3.50	-0.51	79	2.19	-1.79	252	4.27(7)	0.18
	Total		56.80			60.27			59.72			61.43	

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

FCRP = x
Mean = 3.79

FCRP= x
Mean = 4.01

FCRP = x
Mean = 3.98

FCRP = x
Mean=4.09

Indicators with positive deviation above the mean in OS include: “promoting freedom of information on government opportunities and services” 4.28, “involvement of private sectors in project finance” 4.24, “promoting rule of law and justice” 4.24, “promoting community involvement in project implementation, maintenance, and evaluation” 4.20, “promoting conditions for job creation and wealth acquisition” 4.16, “transparency with regards to public spending” 4.08, “monitoring government development and financial expenditure” 4.04, “ensuring development project to reflect community priorities” 4.04 and “self support to grassroots development” 3.96. Indicators with positive deviation above the mean in OC include “promoting rule of law and justice” 4.42, “transparency with regards to public spending” 4.38, “ensuring development project to reflect community priorities” 4.38, “self support to grassroots development” 4.35, “promoting conditions for jobs creation and wealth acquisition” 4.31, “involvement of private sectors in project finance” 4.31, “monitoring government development and financial expenditure” 4.23, “promoting community involvement in project implementation, maintenance, and evaluation” 4.12 and “promoting export led growth” 4.12. However, variables with positive deviation above the mean in ON include “promoting rule of law and justice” 4.56, “ensuring development project to reflect community priorities” 4.35, “promoting freedom of information on government opportunities and services” 4.52, “promoting community involvement in project implementation, maintenance, and evaluation” 4.50, “transparency with regards to public spending” 4.39, “monitoring government development and financial expenditure” 4.39, “encouraging poor people’s organisation for adequate representation and accountability” 4.36, “self support to grassroots development” 4.36, “involvement of private sector in project finance” 4.33, and “promoting conditions for jobs creation and wealth acquisition” 4.19. It would be observed that CBOs perceptions for these variables are greater than the average; therefore community based organisations perceived these factors as being capable of reducing poverty.

Meanwhile, some factors with low deviation below the mean in OC include: “financial involvement of prospective users on development choice” 3.72, “financial involvement of religion based organisation on project development” 3.44, “encouraging poor people’s organisations for adequate representation and accountability” 3.40, “promoting export led growth” 3.40, “investment in physical infrastructure” 3.28 and “promoting labour intensive growth” 2.32. While variables with low deviation below the mean in OC include: “promoting freedom of information on government opportunities and services” 3.96, “encouraging poor people’s organisations for adequate representation and accountability”

3.92, “financial involvement of prospective users on development choice” 3.73, “financial involvement of religion based organisation on project development” 3.58, “investment in physical infrastructure” 3.50 and “promoting labour intensive growth” 2.96. In ON, variables with low deviation below the mean include: “financial involvement of prospective users on development choice” 3.86, “financial involvement of religion based organisation on project development” 3.81, “promotion export led growth” 3.56, “investment in physical infrastructure” 2.19 and “promotion labour intensive growth” 2.17.

On the aggregate variables that fall below the mean in all the three Senatorial Districts are: “encouraging poor people organisation for adequate representation and accountability” 3.95 and “promoting export led products” 3.61.

Table5.14:Households’Responses to Factors Capable of Reducing Poverty in Senatorial Districts of Oyo State

S/N	Factors Capable of Reducing Poverty	OYO NORTH			OYO CENTRAL			OYO SOUTH			TOTAL		
		SWV	FCRP (x)	(x-x)	SWV	FCRP (x)	(x-x)	SWV	FCRP (X)	(x-x)	SWV	FCRP (X)	(x-x)
1	involvement of private sectors’ in project finance	1671	4.34	0.59	1224	4.07	0.19	1501	3.88	0.05	4396	4.13(2)	0.27
2	promoting freedom of information on government opportunities and services	1049	2.72	-1.02	1155	3.83	-0.05	1473	3.81	-0.02	3677	3.45(14)	-0.41
3	transparency with regards to public spending	1610	4.18	0.44	1164	3.86	-0.02	1323	3.42	-0.41	4097	3.85(12)	-0.01
4	promoting rule of law and justice	1675	4.35	0.16	1162	3.86	-0.02	1253	3.24	-0.59	4090	3.84(13)	-0.02
5	monitoring government development and financial expenditure	1616	4.31	0.57	1148	3.81	-0.07	1474	3.81	-0.02	4238	3.99(5)	0.13
6	promoting community involvement in project implementation, maintenance and services	1637	4.25	0.50	1232	4.09	0.21	1607	4.15	0.32	4476	4.19(1)	0.33
7	financial involvement of religion based organisation on project development	1507	3.91	0.17	1164	3.86	-0.02	1541	3.99	0.16	4212	3.93(8)	0.07
8	financial involvement of prospective users on development choice	1493	3.88	0.13	1114	3.70	-0.18	1583	4.09	0.26	4190	3.94(7)	0.08
9	ensuring development project to reflect community priorities	1630	4.23	0.49	1225	4.06	0.18	1471	3.80	-0.03	3002	2.85(15)	-1.01
10	encouraging poor people’s organisation for adequate representation and accountability	1546	4.01	0.27	1132	3.76	-0.12	1464	3.78	-0.05	4142	3.90(10)	0.04
11	promoting conditions for job creation and wealth acquisition	1666	4.33	0.58	1228	4.08	0.20	1448	3.74	-0.09	4342	4.06(3)	0.2
12	self support to grassroots development	1575	4.09	0.35	1163	3.86	0.02	1435	3.71	-0.13	4173	3.92(9)	0.06
13	promoting export led product	1483	3.86	0.11	1107	3.68	-0.20	1525	3.94	0.11	4115	3.88(11)	0.02
14	promoting labour intensive growth	1524	3.96	0.21	1126	3.74	-0.14	1588	4.10	0.27	4238	3.99(5)	0.13
15	investment in physical infrastructure	1573	4.08	0.34	1196	3.97	0.09	1533	3.96	0.13	4302	4.05(4)	0.19
	Total		56.25			58.23			57.42			51.97	

Source: Author’s Field Survey, 2011

X=FCRP
Mean = 3.75

X= F C R P
Mean= 3.88

X= F C R P
Mean = 3.83

X= F C R P
Mean = 3.46

Considering households' perception on factor capable of reducing poverty and enhancing socio-economic development, the highest HFCRP for OS is 4.15 while the least is 3.24; the average is 3.83. The highest HFCRP in OC is 4.09 while the least is 3.68, the average is 3.88. The highest HFCRP in ON is 4.35 while the least is 2.72, the average is 3.75.

Indicators with positive deviation above the mean in OS include: "promoting community involvement in project implementation, maintenance, and evaluation" 4.15, "promoting labour intensive growth" 4.10 "financial involvement of prospective users on development choice" 4.09 "financial involvement of religion based organisation on project development" 3.99, "investment in physical infrastructure" 3.96, "promoting export led growth" 3.99 and "involvement of private sectors in project finance" 3.88. Some indicators with positive deviation above the mean in OC include "promoting community involvement in project implementations, maintenance, and evaluation" 4.09, "promoting conditions for job creation and wealth acquisition" 4.08, "involvement of private sectors in project finance" 4.07, "ensuring development project to reflect community priorities" 4.06, and "investment in physical infrastructure" 3.97. While indicators with positive deviation above the mean in ON include: "promoting rule of law and justice" 4.35, "involvement of private sector in project finance" 4.34, "promoting conditions for job creation and wealth acquisition" 4.33, and "monitoring government development and financial expenditure" 4.31, "promoting community involvement in project implementation, maintenance, and evaluation" 4.25, "ensuring development project to reflect community priorities" 4.23, "transparency with regard to public spending" 4.18, "self support to grassroots development" 4.09, "investment in physical infrastructure" 4.08, "encouraging poor people's organisations for adequate representation and accountability" 4.01, "promoting labour intensive growth" 3.96, "financial involvement of prospective users on development choice" 3.88 and "promoting export led growth" 3.86. The perceptions for these variables are greater than the average; therefore individual households' perceived these factors as being capable of reducing poverty.

Variables with low deviation below the mean, in OS include: "promoting freedom of information on government opportunities and services" 3.81, "monitoring government development and financial expenditure" 3.81, "ensuring development project to reflect community priorities" 3.80, "encouraging poor people's organisations for adequate representation and accountability" 3.74, "self support to grassroots development" 3.24. In OC variables with low deviation below the mean include: "self support to grassroots development" 3.86, "transparency with regard to public spending" 3.86, "promoting rule of law and justice" 3.86, "financial involvement of religion based organisation on project

development” 3.86, “promoting freedom of information on government opportunities and services” 3.83, “monitoring government development and financial expenditure” 3.81, “encouraging poor people’s organisations for adequate representation and accountability” 3.76, “promoting labour intensive growth” 3.74, “financial involvement of prospective users on development choice” 3.70 and “promoting export led growth” 3.86. Meanwhile, in ON “promoting freedom of information on government opportunities and services” 2.72 has low deviation below the mean. In order to avert repetition, all the variables in ON are perceived by the households in Oyo State as incapable of reducing poverty.

5.7: Differences between Households’ and Community Based Organisations Perception on Factors Capable of Reducing Poverty

By contrast; four groups are identified starting first with households’ perception and thereafter with CBOs’ perception of factors capable of sustaining poverty alleviation. The first group has negative deviation below the mean from households’ perspective and still maintained their negative deviation below the mean from CBOs perspective. Both CBOs and households’ are pessimistic on possibilities of reducing poverty through the underlisted factors. Variable under this group in OS is “financial involvement of prospective users of development choice”, “promoting freedom of information on government opportunities and services”, “financial involvement of religious based organisation on project development”, “financial involvement of prospective users on development choice”, “encouraging poor people’s organisation for adequate representation and accountability”, and “promoting labour intensive growth”. While in OC there is “encouraging poor people’s organisation for adequate representation and accountability” and no response was found from both households and CBOs perspective in ON.

The second group is the one with positive deviation above the mean from households’ perception and thereafter has negative deviation below the mean from CBOs perceptions. In OS, the factors identified are “financial involvement of religion based organisation on project development”, “promoting export led product”, “promoting labour intensive growth”, and “investment in physical infrastructure”. While in OC was “investment in physical infrastructure”. In ON, there are “financial involvement of religious based organisation on project development”, “financial involvement of prospective users on development choice”, “encouraging poor people’s organisation for adequate representation and accountability”, “promoting labour intensive growth” and “investment in physical

infrastructure. The group presents optimistic and pessimistic views on the possibilities of reducing poverty through the aforementioned factors.

The third group has negative deviation below the mean of households' perception and also has positive deviation above the mean of CBOs perception. The group is the opposite of the second group, the factors capable of reducing poverty in OS are: "promoting freedom of information on government opportunities and services", "transparency with regards to public spending, promoting rule of law and justice", "monitoring government development and financial expenditure", "ensuring development project to reflect community's priorities", "encouraging poor people's organisation for adequate representation and accountability", "promoting conditions for job creation and wealth acquisition". While in OC and ON, the following variables are identified "transparency with regards to public spending" and "promoting rule of law and justice". And also in OC there was "monitoring government development and financial expenditure", and "promoting export-led product".

The fourth group has positive deviation above the means from households' perception and CBOs perception on factors capable of reducing poverty. In OS, OC and ON are the following factors: "involvement of private sectors' in project finance", "promoting community involvement in project implementation maintenance and services" and "self support to grassroots development". In addition, "ensuring development project to reflect community priorities" and "promoting conditions for job creation and wealth acquisition are in OC and ON. While "promoting freedom of information on government opportunities and services", "monitoring government development and financial expenditure", and "promoting export-led products are identified by households and CBOs in ON.

The consensus for and against on the factors capable of reducing poverty from both households' and CBOs perspectives are of paramount importance to the recommendations of this study.

Meanwhile CBOs' perception on factors capable of reducing poverty has mean value of 3.79 in OS, 4.01 in OC and 3.98 in ON. While, households' perceptions on factors capable of reducing poverty also differs in all the three Senatorial Districts with mean values of 3.83 in OS, 3.88 in OC and 3.75 in ON. The result shows that CBOs' perception on factors capable of reducing poverty is higher in OC followed by ON and OS respectively. However, households' perception on factors capable of reducing poverty has greatest mean value in OC, OS and ON. A cursory look at mean values with regards to factors capable of reducing poverty reveals higher differences in ON with value of 0.23 followed by OC with value of 0.13 and OS with value of -0.04. This implied that there is need for collaborative relationship

between the CBOs and households' in order to reduce major differences related to poverty alleviation especially in ON and OC.

5.8: Conclusion

Respondents acknowledged CBOs as agents of “infrastructural development”, “supply of labour and technical advice”, and “partnership with other development organisations on community development” further confirmed the roles of CBOs in sustainable development planning. Despite these advantages, respondents still doubt the capability of CBOs in solving problems before and after project implementation, involvement of community in project development and competence in fund management. This could be attributed to past experiences of corruption and benefit capture syndrome that enclosed poverty reduction explained in chapter two. Although, the result of hypothesis which states that CBOs development activities do not have impact on poverty level in Oyo State and which proves otherwise was a pointer to the fact that CBOs are development agents to be reckoned with in development activities. The next chapter gives the summary of major findings, theoretical implication, planning and practical implication and recommendations for the study.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

6.1: Introduction

In Nigeria, the failure of the government to deliver fundamental economic goods, infrastructural facilities and services and the realization of effective development that are people-centered have made Community Based Organizations a force to be reckoned with in the development processes. This study examines the roles of CBOs as agents of or in poverty reduction. Other issues assessed are the relationship between the characteristics of CBOs and their levels of involvement in poverty alleviation processes, the differences in the level of CBOs involvement in poverty reduction processes among the three Senatorial Districts, the impact of CBOs development activities on poverty level in Oyo State, as well as, households' satisfaction with CBOs development projects among the Senatorial Districts. This chapter presents the summary of major findings while theoretical, planning and practical implications are considered and discussed.

6.2: Summary of Major Findings

Households' Involvement Index (HII) computed reveals that most households in Oyo State participated in community development mostly through "financial contributions towards project maintenance", "monetary donation towards project execution", "payment of financial levy within community" and "donation of needed materials".

The contributions of Christian and Muslim in Community developments are insignificant compared with Traditional and Others religious. Also, male respondents are more involved in community development more than the female in all the three Senatorial Districts. Respondents in ages 31-40 and 41-50 years participated significantly in community development, while respondents with secondary education and post secondary educational status contributions are most significant in the study area. Civil servant and their households' contributed highly in community development. Element of reasonable contribution was noticed in households comprising traders, artisan/professional respondents across the three Senatorial Districts. On issues of involvement in development processes, the result of regression analysis with F-value of 0.55 and significant level of 0.700 confirmed the hypothesis that there is no relationship between the characteristics of CBOs and their level of involvement. This reveals that most of the aged CBOs exist in mere names while the new ones may be established purposely to aid development and poverty alleviation. Also, the result of the one-way analysis of variance with F-value of 0.13 and P= 0.87 shows that, there

is no significant differences in households' level of involvement in CBOs poverty alleviation programmes among the three Senatorial Districts.

Households Priority on Basic Infrastructure Facilities and Services (PBIFS) across the study area are: "education/schools", "health care facilities", "electricity" and "motorable road networks", while the last three variables with low priority by residents are: "irrigation", "loan and credit facilities", and "telecommunication". These facilities and services are not in the priority of the households but they are the ones that are mostly facilitated by the politicians. While, Households Satisfaction with Community Based Organisation Development Project (HSCDP) are "information dissemination during project implementation" "self-reliance leadership structure", "articulation of individual needs", "households' involvement in project monitoring and evaluation", and "incorporation of local creativity to development". The households' are not satisfied with the CBOs with respect to "planning for future and seasonal needs", "households' involvement in project initiation" and "articulation of community needs", "consultation of households before project implementation" and "training of community members on project management". The result of the one-way ANOVA with F-value of 0.79 and P= 0.45 shows that households' satisfaction with CBOs development projects for years before 1999 do not vary significantly with the Senatorial Districts. However, with F-value of 7.32 and significance level of 0.00 households satisfaction with CBOs development projects varies among the Senatorial Districts.

Obstacles to Development Participation (ODP) analysis reveals that respondents considered the following as hindrances to developments "financial problem among community members", "disagreement between the technical and non-technical aspects in project implementation", "wealth disparity among community members,", and "power disparity among community members" while the least threats to development participation are "religion contradiction on development choice", "hostility to community participation by other group outside the community", and "gender discrimination among community members". Respondents also identify "infrastructural development", "partnership with other development organisation on community development" and "charity services and financial support to project development" as the contributions of CBOs to poverty alleviation. However, perceived efforts of CPRA are: "establishment of vocational training centres" "supply of labour and technical advice" and "provision of security".

The hypothesis that states that CBOs development activities do not have impact on poverty level in Oyo State was tested with Student's t-test. The mean incidence of poverty for years before 1999 IPL_B is 4.83, while it is 1.56 for year 2000 and after IPL_A , when subjected

to students' -t test the-value is 5.11 and $P= 0.00$ i.e. far less than the alpha level of 0.05. This implied that poverty level has drastically reduced for year 2000 and after (*Ceteris paribus*) however, with previous results on hypotheses 1, 2, and 3 one will be surprised how CBOs development interventions alone could have brought significant poverty reduction. However, respondents attributed reduction in poverty to other exogenous factors such as four times increase in salary from year 2000 to date, reduction in number of children per family, multiple job by households head, among others as the coping strategies that led to poverty reduction.

While households' assessment of Factors Capable of Reducing Poverty (FCRP) recognizes "promoting rule of law and justice", "involvement of private sectors in project finance", and "promoting condition for job creation and wealth acquisition". Community Based Organisation Perception on Factors Capable of Reducing Poverty (FCRP) also identified "promoting freedom of information on government opportunities and services" "involvement of private sectors' in project finance" , and "promoting community involvement in project implementation, maintenance and services" , while the lesser FCRP are "promoting labour intensive growth" "investment in physical infrastructures" "promoting export led product" and "encouraging poor people organisation for adequate representation and accountability".

6.3 Theoretical Implications of the Research

Alokan (2004), Okafor (2005) and Ariyo (2006) in their respective works considered development planning as a process which alters the development of another process in order to achieve the goals of the planners or those who planners represented. The emphasis is that sustainable poverty reduction must address issue of economy, politics and socio-culture rooted in both development and poverty. This has made the study on households' participation in community based organisations' poverty reduction processes not to have a unique framework because of its relativity, multidisciplinary and multi-dimensional nature. All these necessitated the adoption of community concept; social exclusion concept, participatory concept, and benefit capture models.

The result of the findings on households' perceptions on the following: development priorities, satisfaction with CBOs development approach, obstacles to development participation and factors capable of reducing poverty have added credibility to the study. The study shows differences and variation in values assigned to same priorities, satisfaction, obstacles to development participation, and factors capable of reducing poverty for years

before 1999 and year 2000 and after. These outcomes are in agreement with the concept of community in which every citizen is believed to have a voice, unrestricted freedom of expression on issues that affect the whole community (Onibokun and Faniran 1995, Glen 1993, Oladoja 1988, Agbola and Oladoja 2004, Adeyemo 2002, Ogundipe 2003, and Abegunde 2004).

Concept of social exclusion expresses how social groups are wholly or partially excluded from full participation in the society in which they live due to the cumulative effect of risk factors such as (economic, social, cultural, political and institutional) which generate poverty and inequality (Gacitua-Mario *et al.*, 2001). According to Gacitua-Mario *et al.*, (2000), the risk does not occur spatially in a linear causality but rather in a complex process of reciprocal causation and interaction that goes beyond “goods-centered” (traditional poverty that emphasizes on goods and services of the poor) but “people-centered” (approaches of freedom and capabilities to be functional) and “institution-centered” (analysis of the institutions role as process rather than a condition that permits or creates exclusion).

Cary (1970) and Bhatnagar *et al* (1992) described concept of participation as open, popular and broad involvement of people in decisions that affect their lives. The principle and practice has been instrumental in providing community facilities and services in pre-colonial days in Africa (Ogbasi, 2002). Arnstein (1969) identified eight rungs of participatory ladder and grouped them into three classes: non-participatory, degree of tokenism and degree of citizen power.

While, Ekong (1997) described benefit capture as illegal diversion or legal misappropriation of benefits (financial and otherwise) meant for a certain people or group. The model, demonstrates how ‘vampires’ in form of (fraudsters /contractors, government agency, etc) at federal, state, local and community levels suck the benefits meant for the poor at each hierarchy of implementation of poverty reduction strategies. The author emphasizes that not until the long chain the programme takes to trickle down is curtailed, no poverty programme or any development programme will have impact on the targeted groups.

Critical assessment of participatory concept, social exclusion concept and benefit capture model from various authors’ perspectives points at avoidance of blue print and or top down approach towards development but by embracing participatory approach in development planning. This inclusive approach will not only curb mis-placed development priorities, under-performed government and their political praise singers, thuggery, crime,

corruption, and poverty among others but place people at the centre of concern for sustainable development in our society.

The results of households' satisfaction with CBOs development projects and CBOs level of involvement in poverty alleviation processes among the three Senatorial Districts for years before 1999 and year 2000 and after also confirmed Arnstein (1969), Cary (1970), Bhatnagar *et al* (1992) and Ekong (1997) propositions on inclusion of the citizens on development processes, as households' satisfaction do not vary with Senatorial Districts for years before 1999 during military governance. However, during the civilian regime and stable political dispensation, households' satisfaction with CBOs development projects for year 2000 and after varies with senatorial district. In the same way, poverty that was higher years before 1999, reduced drastically in year 2000 and after.

6.4 Planning and Practical Implication

The planning and practical implications are ascertained by taking into cognizance the first three important variables identified by the CBOs and or households' with regard to development priorities, dissatisfaction with development project, obstacles to development participation, factors capable of enhancing sustainable poverty reduction, households' satisfaction with CBOs development processes, level of poverty in the state and reconnaissance survey experiences. A critical evaluation of these responses reveals that achieving a sustainable poverty reduction needs an institutional reform that is corruption free, participatory empowerment programmes and inclusion of people in development processes, community development based on households' priority, and promoting democratic governance.

The findings show that most respondents emphasized the need for "promotion of rule of law and justice", "promotion of freedom of information on government opportunities and services" "addressing lack of trust on project finance among community members" and "addressing lack of transparency on other mobilized resources". These responses depict the extent to which corruption has been an obstacle to sustainable poverty reduction in our society and Nigeria as a whole. This is the reason why Ekong (1997) emphasize the need to curtail the long process the federal government programme takes to trickle down in order to ensure meaningful development of the target groups. This buttresses the need for organized institutional reforms that are corruption free in Nigeria.

The study also emphasized the need for participatory empowerment programme which is borne out of the response to questions on obstacles to participation in CBOs'

activities such as: “financial problem among community members”, “wealth disparity among community members”. And response to questions on factors that can enhance participation such as “establishment of vocational training centres”, “charity services and financial support to project development”, “promoting export led product” and “promoting labour intensive growth”. Empowerment that reflects community potentials and priority will go a long way to ensure individual dependence and sustainable poverty reduction.

There is also need for inclusion of people and experts in development processes and poverty reduction as revealed by response to questions on the roles of CBOs’ on factors capable of reducing poverty and enhancing socio-economic development such as: “partnership with other development organisation on community development”, “involvement of private sectors in project finance”, “promoting community involvement in project implementation, maintenance and services”, “self support to grassroots development” and “encouraging poor people organisation for adequate representation and accountability”. These responses showed that most Nigerians are not interested in “top down or and blue print development approach” that has brought no meaningful development to the grassroots.

The research findings also reveal disparity in households’ development priority and preferences compared with government development choice and projects. For instance, households priority ranges from schools/education, health care facilities, electricity and motorable roads while most government support projects ranging from community hall, viewing centres, construction of palace, sinking of boreholes in most urban areas to cover the government negligence in the provision of social amenities and services. This is one of the reasons most projects became abandoned after the exit of such governments from power.

Finally, the role of democratic governance in development processes cannot be underestimated. This is because year 2000 and after mark noticeable improvements in both poverty reduction and households’ satisfaction with CBOs development processes. Despite these advantages, the same period is typified with corruption and dissatisfaction with regard to polices and development approaches adopted. Therefore, to ensure sustainable poverty reduction the issue of corruption and dissatisfaction with regard to polices and development approaches must be addressed

6.5 Recommendations

In order to ensure sustainable poverty alleviation through community based organisations, the following became necessary:

- (i) The recently established CBOs are to be encouraged to sponsor and aid poverty alleviation projects in both urban and rural areas. Agbola (2004) observed that if a

developed country like Germany can re-discover and use the refined civil society organisation in solving local and national problems, then Nigeria with heritage of such tradition should not find it difficult. This will also reduce bureaucratic inefficiencies and benefit capturing syndromes that acts as impediments to successful community projects implementation as pointed out by Ekong (1997)

- (ii) Implementation of community development priorities as a way of encouraging citizens to be more active and proactive towards community development is inevitable in poverty reduction approaches through this; households' coping strategies in poverty reduction will be enhanced.
- (iii) Households' involvement in community based organisations poverty alleviation activities needs to be strengthened
- (iv) Some of the established CBOs have political under-tone thus; reformation of electoral processes that will end perpetual rigging becomes inevitable. Through this, credible leader who will stamp out corruption, pervasive insecurity and lift our teeming masses out of poverty will be restored.
- (v) Finally, the ministry in charge of community and social development should be encouraged and empowered to monitor the activities of the CBOs. With this, CBOs will learn from one another on how to improve their activities, address their challenges, order households' priorities according to their needs.

6.6 Conclusion

This study examined the impacts of socio-economic characteristics of households' on community development, households' development priorities, extent to which the respondents are satisfied with CBOs development programmes, the characteristics of CBOs and households' level of involvement in poverty alleviation activities. It also identified households' perceived obstacles to development participation, the spatial differences in households' level of involvement in CBOs poverty alleviation activities, the level of poverty before and after CBOs project interventions, as well as, respondents willingness of participation in future development processes. Of interest to the research is the extent to which constraints accentuating poverty has been addressed with respect to projects implemented. Recommendations are based on the outcome of the study and the governments at all levels are charged to encourage the ministry of community development to effectively discharge their duties without hindrances. Finally, the study suggested the need to strengthening households' involvement in community based organisations poverty reduction programmes.

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APPENDIX 1

PART A

SECTION A

HOUSEHOLDS QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Sir/Madam;

This questionnaire is designed to obtain information from households on the role of Community Based Organizations in development planning and poverty alleviation in your area. All information supplied will be used for research purposes only.

Thank you

SECTION A

1. Senatorial District
2. Town.....
3. Local Government area.....
4. Gender: (i) Male (2) Female
5. Age of Respondent:
6. Marital Status (1) Single (2) Married (3) Divorced (4) Widowed (5) Separated
7. Religion (1) Christianity (2) Islam (3) Traditional (4) others
8. Educational Status (1) No formal Education (2) Primary (3) Secondary (4) Post-Secondary (6) Post Graduate
9. Nationality (1) Nigeria (2) Non- Nigeria
10. Occupation (1) Farming (2) Trading (3) Civil service (4) Artisan/ Professional (5) Retiree (6) Student /Apprentice (7) Unemployed
11. Monthly income.....
12. Please indicate the number of other working-class members of your households and their monthly income by completing the table below.

S/No	Number of Working Class Household		Estimated Monthly Income	
	Before 1999	2000 and Beyond	Before 1999	2000 and Beyond
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				

13 Kindly respond to the following socio-economic indicators as it applies to you at two different historical epochs in your area.

S/No	Socio-Economics Variables	Responses of Respondent	
		Before 1999	2000 & Beyond
1	Monthly income		
2	Household size		
3	No of Habitable room(s) occupied by the household		
4	Tenure of occupancy (landlord, tenant, family house, squatter)		
5	If rented what was your annual rent (tenant Only)		
6	If it are to be rented what was your annual rent (landlord only)		

14. Housing type (1) Brazilian type (face-me-face-you) (2) Duplex (3) Flat (4) Traditional compound (5) Others.

15. Which year did you start staying here?

16. Kindly estimate amount your household spent monthly on the following basic needs at two historical epochs

S/No	Basic Needs	Estimated Amount Spent on Basic Needs	
		Before 1999	2000 and Beyond
1	Food items		
2	Clothing		
3	Shelter		
4	Education		
5	Electronics		
6	Communication		
7	Health		
8	Transportation		
9	Household Maintenance		
10	Utilities Bills		
11	Security		
12	Gifts and Charity		
13	Fuel		
14	Miscellaneous		

17. Is there any community Based Organization in your area? (1) Yes (2) No

18. Indicate if you belong to any of the following associations and the year you joined any

S/No	Community Based Organizations	Yes	No	Year
1	Community Development Association			
2	Youth Association			
3	Town Union			
4	Landlord Association			
5	Occupation/ Technical Association			
6	Social/ Welfare Club			
7	Religious Organization			
8	Others			

SECTION B

19. The following are the needed facilities and services in any community. Kindly respond to the table below by rating the following needs according to level of priorities to your household at two different historical epochs in your area.

VH (Very High ≥70per cent), H (High69-60per cent), M (Moderate 59-50 per cent) L (Low 49-40per cent) VL (Very Low 39-0 per cent)

S/No	BASIC NEEDS	LEVEL OF PRIORITY									
		Before 1999					2000 and Beyond				
		VH	H	M	L	VL	VH	H	M	L	VL
1	Education/Schools										
2	Health Care Facilities										
3	Motorable Road Networks										
4	Road Rehabilitation										
5	Drainage Facilities										
6	Water /Borehole										
7	Loan & credit facilities										
8	Irrigation										
9	Organized Market										
10	Security & Services										
11	Electricity										
12	Town Hall										
13	Storage Facilities										
14	Conveniences										
15	Telecommunication										
16	Banks										
17	Recreation facilities and services										

20. What are the major development priorities according to level of importance to your household?

- 1..... 2..... 3.....
 4..... 5..... 6.....

21. Is your development priority being met by the CBOs? (1) Yes (2) No

22. Give reasons for your answers in question 21.....

SECTION C

23Is your household satisfied with the project implemented by the Community Based Organization in your area? (i) Yes (2) No

24. Give reasons for your answers in question 23.....

25. Kindly rate the effects of the following attributes of poverty before and after CBOS project intervention. Very Significant (≥ 70 percent), Significant (50-69 percent), Less Significant (40-49 percent), Not Significant (30-39 percent), and Not Significant at all (0-29).

S/No	Indicators of Measurement		CBOs Impact Rating Index in O. S. S. D Before															
			Respondents Level of Poverty Before CBOs Project Implementation					Respondents Level of Poverty After CBOs Project Implementation										
			No of Respondents	Vs	S	LS	NS	NSA	No of Respondent	Vs	S	LS	NS	NSA				
1	Philanthropic	Social - assistance to the needy																
2	Security	Rape/indecent assaults																
		Burglary/house braking																
		Breach of public peace																
		Kidnapping and physical insecurity																
3	Socio-cultural	Inclusion of people in development processes																
		accountability and transparency																
		Social solidarity																
		influence and control on developments																
4	Infrastructural Provision	Community dignity and prestige																
		Access to transformational Information																
		Access to all seasons road																
		Access to water																
		Access to electricity																
		Access to health care																
		Access to market places																
		Quality and hygienic environment																
5	Economy and Empowermen	Nutrition adequacy																
		Access to school																
		Income																
		Employment opportunity																
		Productivity																
		Total																

26. Indicate your level of satisfaction with CBOs development approach at two different historical epochs in your area.

VD -Very dissatisfied (0-39per cent), D –Dissatisfied (40-49per cent) I –Indifferent (50-59per cent), S –Satisfied (60-69per cent) VS-Very Satisfied (≥70per cent)

S/No	Satisfactory Indicators	Before 1999					2000 and Beyond				
		VD	D	I	S	VS	VD	D	I	S	VS
1	Households involvement in project initiation										
2	Articulation of individuals needs										
3	Articulation of community needs										
4	Consultation of households before project implementation										
5	Training of community members on project management										
6	Planning for future and seasonal needs										
7	Transparency on funds mobilization										
8	Transparency on other mobilized resources										
9	Information dissemination before project implementation										
10	Information dissemination during project implementation										
11	Equal access to project benefits										
12	Transparency on project execution										
13	Self reliance leadership structure										
14	Project design to community level										
15	Incorporation of local creativity to development										
16	Household involvement in project monitoring and evaluation										
17	Distance of the project to your building										
18	Implementation of households advice towards project choice and execution										

27. Who is responsible for the maintenance of the facilities provided (Project) by the Community Based Organization? (**Tick as many as possible**)

- (i) CBO (2) Government (3) Community Members (4) Private Organization
 (5) NGO'S (6) others (specify).....

28. Are you willing to be involved in the management of facilities provided by CBOs in your community?

- (1) Yes (2) No

29. Give reasons for your answers in question 28.....

30. Indicate your level of involvement towards community development at two different historical epoch in your area. **VH (Very High ≥70per cent), H (High 69-60 per cent), M (Moderate 59-50 per cent) L (Low 49-40 per cent) VL (Very Low 39-0 per cent)**

S/No	Indicators of Involvement in CBOs Development Projects	Before 1999					2000 and Beyond				
		VH	H	M	L	VL	VH	H	M	L	VL
1	Donation of needed materials.										
2	Payment of financial levy within community										
3	Monetary donation towards project execution										
4	Supervision of project work										
5	Voluntary labour supply										
6	Payment towards project maintenance										

31. Please rate the following obstacles to development participation at two different historical epochs in your area. **VH (Very High ≥70per cent)**, **H (High69-60per cent)**, **M (Moderate 59-50 per cent)** **L (Low 49-40 per cent)** **VL (Very Low 39-0 per cent)**

S/No	Obstacle	Before 1999					2000 and Beyond				
		VH	H	F	L	VL	VH	H	F	L	VL
1	Financial problem among community members										
2	Wealth disparity among community members										
3	Power disparity among community members										
4	Exclusion of households from development process										
5	Lack of trust on project finance among community members										
6	Disagreement between the technical and non-technical aspect in project implementation										
7	Gender discrimination among community members										
8	Unequal access to project benefit among community members										
9	Unequal access to transformational information among community members										
10	Un cooperative attitude among community members on the source of project finance										
11	Hostility to community participation by other groups within the community										
12	Hostility to community participation by other groups outside the community										
13	Religion contradiction on development choice										
14	Ineffective institutional leadership structure										

32. Kindly rate the level to which your households are willing to be involved in future development planning processes
 VH (Very high ≥ 70 percent) 5, H (High 50-69 percent) 4, M (Moderate 40-49 percent) 3, L (low 30-39 percent) 2, VL (Very low 0-29 percent) 1.

S/No	Indicators of Measurement		CBOs Impact Rating Index in O. S. S. D Before															
			Respondents Level of Poverty Before CBOs Project Implementation					Respondents Level of Poverty After CBOs Project Implementation										
			No of Respondents	Vs	S	LS	NS	NSA	No of Respondent	Vs	S	LS	NS	NSA				
1	Philanthropic	Social - assistance to the needy																
2	Security	Rape/indecent assaults																
		Burglary/house braking																
		Breach of public peace																
		Kidnapping and physical insecurity																
3	Socio-cultural Heritages	Inclusion of people in development processes																
		accountability and transparency																
		Social solidarity																
		influence and control on developments																
4	Infrastructural Provision	Community dignity and prestige																
		Access to transformational Information																
		Access to all seasons road																
		Access to water																
		Access to electricity																
		Access to health care																
		Access to market places																
		Quality and hygienic environment																
5	Economy and Empowerment	Nutrition adequacy																
		Access to school																
		Income																
		Employment opportunity																
		Productivity																
		Total																

SECTION D

33. Rate the following factors as you think they are capable of reducing poverty and enhancing socio-economic development in your community.

SA (Strongly Agreed ≥70per cent), A (Agreed69-60 per cent), U (undecided 59-50per cent), D (Disagreed 49-40 per cent), SD (Strongly Disagreed 39-0 per cent).

S/No	Factors	SA	A	U	D	SD
1	Involvement of private sectors' in project finance					
2	Promoting freedom of information on government opportunities and services					
3	Transparency with regards to public spending					
4	Promoting rule of law and justice					
5	Monitoring government development and financial expenditure					
6	Promoting community involvement in project implementation, maintenance and evaluation					
7	Financial involvement of religion based organization on project development					
8	Financial involvement of prospective users on development choice					
9	Ensuring development project to reflect community priorities					
10	Encouraging poor people's organizations for adequate representation and accountability					
11	Promoting conditions for jobs creation and wealth acquisition.					
12	Self support to grassroots development					
13	Promoting export led growth					
14	Promoting labour intensive growth					
15	Investment in physical infrastructure					

SECTION E

34. Assess the role of CBOs in your community on different aspects of development process and poverty alleviation at two different historical epochs. VH (Very High ≥ 70 per cent), H (High 69-60 per cent), M (Moderate 59-50 per cent) L (Low 49-40 per cent) VL (Very Low 39-0 per cent)

S/No	Aspect of Poverty alleviation	Before 1999					2000 and Beyond				
		VH	H	F	L	VL	VH	H	F	L	VL
1	Infrastructural Development										
2	Partnership with other development organization on community development										
3	Charity services and financial support to project development										
4	Meeting with other development stakeholders										
5	Maintenance of community projects										
6	Establishment of vocational training centres										
7	Provision of security										
8	Supply of labour and technical advice										

35. Indicate the availability and quantity of the following household equipments communication and transportation facilities at two different historical epochs.

S/No	Household Equipment, Transportation and communication Facilities	Before 1999			2000 and Beyond		
		Available	Not available	Quantity	Available	Not Available	Quantity
1	Television						
2	Fridge/Freezer						
3	Video and DSTV						
4	Generating Set						
5	Fan						
6	Cooker						
7	Stove / Coal						
8	Microwaves						
7	Blender						
8	Toaster						
9	Air-conditioner						
10	Dinning Set						
11	Sitting Set						
12	Radio						
13	Electric Iron						
14	Wall clock						
15	Flush toilets						
16	First aid box						
17	Pit latrine						
18	Computers/Laptop						
19	Library						
20	Motorcycle						
21	Bicycle						
22	Mobile phone						
23	Landline phone						
24	Car(s)						

34. Please indicate your perception on the possibilities of using CBOs as agent of development in your area. **SA** (Strongly Agreed ≥ 70 per cent), **A** (Agreed 69-60 per cent), **U** (undecided 59-50 per cent), **D** (Disagreed 49-40 per cent), **SD** (Strongly Disagreed 39-0 per cent).

S/No	Development attributes	SA	A	U	D	SD
1	Involvement of individual in project development					
2	Involvement of community in project development					
3	Promotion of community welfare					
4	Competence in fund and revenue management.					
5	Capability of solving problems before and after project implementation.					
6	Adequacy of vision minded leader and supportive members					
7	Empowering community within development priority and local resources.					

PART B

COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATION QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Sir/Madam;

This questionnaire is designed to obtain information on the role of Community Based Organization in development planning and poverty alleviation. All information supplied will be used for research purposes only.

Thank you

SECTION A

1. Name of association.....
2. Local Government which it was based
3. Year of establishment.....
4. Number of male members.....
5. Number of female members.....
6. Total number of members.....
7. Indicate if your organization was registered with any of the following
 - (a) federal government
 - (b) state government
 - (c) local government
 (Choice of multiple options was possible)
8. Indicate the category your association belongs to in the list below (Choice of multiple Options was possible)
 - i. Youth Association /Age grade
 - ii. Town Union
 - iii. Landlord Association / Elders forum
 - iv. Occupation /Technical group
 - v. Religious organisation
 - vi. Socio-cultural group
 - vii. Others
9. Do members of the association have any regular financial contribution to the association?
(1) Yes (2) No
10. If yes, how much does each members contribute annually.....
11. Does the association receive any other revenue/grants etc from other sources?(1) Yes (2) No.
12. If yes indicate the amount generated from outside source(s) in the last one year by completing the table below

S/No	Sources of Income	Amount Contributed/ Monetary Value of Contribution
1	Individual Donor/Philanthropist	
2	Govt./govt, agency's assistance	
3	Assistance from any cooperate Bodies	
4	Individual members of the association as philanthropist	

SECTION B

13. Kindly assess the role of your organization (CBOs) on aspect of development process and poverty alleviation. VH (Very High ≥ 70 per cent), H (High 69-60 per cent), M (Moderate 59-50 per cent) L (Low 49-40 per cent) VL (Very Low 39-0 per cent)

S/No	Aspect of Poverty alleviation					
		VH	H	M	L	VL
1	Infrastructural Development					
2	Partnership with other development organization on community development					
3	Charity services and financial support to project development					
4	Meeting with other development stakeholders					
5	Maintenance of community projects					
6	Establishment of vocational training centres					
7	Provision of security					
8	Supply of labour and technical advice					

14. Has your organization single handedly embarked upon any project towards community development and poverty alleviation? (i) Yes (ii) No

15. Complete the table below in respect of development project(s) your association has single handedly executed in the last ten (10) years (if any).

S/No	Project description	Amount expended	Time commenced	Time completed	Location of project
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					

Attach more sheets if necessary

16. Complete the table below in respect of development project(s) (if any), your association was single handedly executing but has not been completed in the last ten (10) years.

S/No	Project description	Amount already expended	Amount to complete the project	Time commenced	Location of project
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					

17. Has your association been involved in any joint development project(s) with any other development agency (state government, local government, other NGOs or CBOs in the last ten (10) years? (a) Yes (b) No

18. If yes to question 17 above, complete the table below in respect of such project(s)

S/No	Project Description	Estimated total cost of the project	Amount contributed by the association so far	Time commenced	Is the project completed
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					

Attach more sheets if necessary

19. Has your association contributed to any charity cause or make any charity donation(s), (apart from the items already mentioned above) in the last ten (10) years? (a) Yes (b) No

20. If yes to question 19 above, complete the table below in respect of such contribution(s) or donation(s) in the last ten (10) years.

S/No	Charity donation description	Years it was done	Amount contributed	Remark
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				

21. Has your association submitted any memoranda to any government or government agency for consideration for community development in the last 10 years? (a) Yes (b) No

22. If yes to question 21 above complete the following tables in respect of memos or Proposals in the last ten years.

S/No	Title of memo/ proposal	Government or its agent's response (AC, NA)	Govt. or its agent action (IP, NI)	Remark
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				

AC-Accepted, NA-Not Accepted, IP-Implemented, NI- Not Implemented

23. How often do you meet to discuss community's problems? (i) Daily (ii) Weekly (iii) Monthly (iv) Quarterly (v) Seldomly (vi) Other (specify)

24. Has your association (or its representatives) held any meeting(s) with community leaders, government agencies, other NGOs or CBOs and other development agencies on issues affecting development of their local government in the last ten (10) years?(a)Yes (b) No

25. If yes to question 24 above, complete the table below in respect of such meetings in the last 10 years.

S/No	Purpose of the meeting	Organizer of the meetings (LG, SG, NGOs, CBOs, others)	Year	Meeting ended in harmony (1) deadlock (2).
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				

Attach more sheets if necessary

SECTION C

26. Please rate the people's level of cooperation with your activities in this LGA (a) very low (b) low (c) fair (d) high (e) very high

27. Do you usually encounter conflicts among the members of the association in the process of project initiation? (1) Yes (2) No

28. If yes how effective was the resolution of conflict among members of the association and community? (1) Very ineffective (2) ineffective (3) Fairly effective (4) Effective (5) Very Effective

29. Can you rate the following problems as affecting the programme of your association tick accordingly? Very Significant (VS) Significant (S) Fair (F) Not Significant (NS) Not Significant At all (NSA).

S/No	Likely problems affecting the Association	VS	S	F	NS	NSA
1	Financial problem					
2	Low number of membership					
3	Lack of cooperation of members of the association					
4	Lack of cooperation of the community members					
5	Lack of cooperation from government side					
6	Lack of cooperation of other development Agencies					
7	Religious differences					
8	Lack of access to transformational information					

VS-Very Serious, S-Serious, F-Fair, NS-Not Serious, NSA-Not Serious at all

30. Which of the following committee do you have in your organization?

- (i) Project committee
- (ii) Execution committee (Choice of multiple options was possible)
- (iii) Fund raising committee
- (iv) Disciplinary committee
- (v) None of the above
- (vi) Other specify

31. Rate the following factors as you think they are capable of reducing poverty and enhancing socio-economic development in your community. **SA (Strongly Agreed ≥70per cent), A (Agreed 69-60 percent), U (undecided 59-50per cent), D (Disagreed 49-40 per cent), SD (Strongly Disagreed 39-0per cent).**

S/No	Factors Capable of Reducing Poverty	SA	A	U	D	SD
1	Involvement of private sectors' in project finance					
2	Promoting freedom of information on government opportunities and services					
3	Transparency with regards to public spending					
4	Promoting rule of law and justice					
5	Monitoring government development and financial expenditure					
6	Promoting community involvement in project implementation, maintenance and evaluation					
7	Financial involvement of religion based organization on project development					
8	Financial involvement of prospective users on development choice					
9	Ensuring development project to reflect community priorities					
10	Encouraging poor people's organizations for adequate representation and accountability					
11	Promoting conditions for jobs creation and wealth acquisition.					
12	Self support to grassroots development					
13	Promoting export led growth					
14	Promoting labour intensive growth					
15	Investment in physical infrastructure					

APPENDIX 2

PART A

List of Registered CBOs in Oyo State

S/No	Senatorial Districts	Local Governments	Names of Registered Cobs	Total
1	Oyo North	Irepo	Agede, Ajangba, OkeAtipa, Oke-Eyinke, Oke-laha, Oke-Koso, Oke-mapo, Owode CDA, Ajegunle, Dariagbo, Isale-Odo, Oke-tege, Oju-popo, Ajana.	14
		Iwajowa	Oke-Ola Oke-Aafin Iganna, Balogun CDA, Temidire CDA, Olowo-Oke Eso, Ayetoro-Ile Comm. Ass., Makola Anunoluwapo, Ikia CDA, Ayede CDA, Oke Balogun CDA, Iwajowa CDA, Elekookan CDA, Iganna CDA, Ofegun CDA, Okeola CDA, Iloo CBO Iarele, Ilem CBO Iarele, Asunara CBO Iarele, Aba-Karim CDA Iganna, Oke-Aduaa CDA Iarele, Ayegun CDA Iarele, Ayegun/Wasimin CDA, Jegede CDA, Irepodun/Gerejee CDA, Ifesowapo CDA, Itasa CDA.	26
		Ogbomosho North	Ogunbado, Akata, Oke Ora, Baaki Abogunde, Masifa CDA, Oke Owode Ilewe, Isale Ora Parapo, Ifelodun Ilewe L A Oke-Owode, Agbonyin C D A, Community Development Council, Aguodo Com.Dev. Ass., Papa Alakasu CDA, Bolanta Com.Dev. Masifa, Laka Jagun CDA, Surulere/Adiatu, Okelerin, Oke Owode Alase, Isale Afon, Taraa Community CDA, Osupa CDA, Odoomosin Comm. Dev. Ass	20
		Saki-West	Misrah Avenue Community, Jangbandi Community, Ayekale Community, Otun Community, Kooko Surulere/Koomi, Araromi Community, Isale Abudu Community, Isokan Community, Oke Odo Community, Isale Bakoja Community, Iya Community, Isale Ola Comm, Oke Elefun comm, Oke Imale Comm, Medina area Comm, Kube Community, Isale Alufa Community, Ago Luabi Community, Baabo Comm. Dev. Ass, Ilua Community, Oge Community, Oke Suna Community, Mokola Isale Alufa Com, Arafat Community, Sanngote Community, Ajegunle Isia, Itabeesin community, Kinikinni community, Aagbele commuity, Bodaa Community, Isale Bakoja, Oke-Elefun.	30
2	Oyo South	Ibadan North-East	Ayekale CDA, Ifedapo Adekile, Adeyemo Okedadan CDA, Abayomi / Express CDA, Koloko Shop Merin, Okebadan CDA, Kosegbe CDA, Lagelu/ Ilupeju Com. Landlord ass , Baba Egbe Adekile, Omowumi/ Labosinde CDA, Aworawo CDA, Aronde CDA Oja Igbo, Ilupeju Idiobi CDA, Odo- Osun Baba Isale CDA, Idiosan Agbaakin Iresideto and Environs, Idera-Oluwa Yidi Agugu CDA Yejide-kudeteti, Ire-Akari Owode Academy, Irepodun Balaro CDA,	16
				<u>90</u>

		Ibadan-South East	Okesuna Alalubarika, Owode Academy Zone 2, Kajola Irede, Arowosaiye 2 Oketoki Streets Odo-oba, Balogun Com.Dev. Ass, Datana Zone Odinjo, Papa Ayetoro zone 2, Alubarika lay-out, Awoseeyin CDA, Yejide Molete, Oke Oluokun zone 5., Ifelodun Landlord Ass Elere Odo-Oba, Borokini Odo-oba Elere, Ile-tuntun CDA, Irepodun Oluokun Odo-oba, Idi-arere/ Kudeti 2, Bere Mapo, Ilupeju/ Oriaje/ idiope, Ire Akari CDA Boluwaji, Alona Aribiyan (W8), Papa Aiyetoro zone 1, Oyapidan CDA, Ope-Oluwa Quarters Ehin Grammar Sch, Owode Adebimpe Zone1, Ifelodun Akatapa, Ifelodun Odiolowo, Oluokun Iyalomo Zone3, Community Devpt. Ass. Itesiwaju, Ifedapo Odinjo Ibadan, Oke-Irorun Ojuodo Landlord/Ladies	33
		Ibarapa- Central	Olorunsogo Comm. Youth Dev Ass., Iberekodo (Agooko), Igbole/ Pataogu, Pako 1 and 2, Oke Iserin 1 and 2, Isale- Oba 1and 2, Apa & Molete CDA, Olorunsogo/ Iberepodo CDA, Idere CDA, Isale Ayo CDA, Agooro CDA, Idofin Sagan-un CDA, Oke-Odo CDA.	13
				62
3	Oyo Central	Ona-Ara	Akomeji CDA, Ola-Oluwa, Ede CDA, Irewole Ogidi, Akinkemi CDA, Ifedapo Comm. Devpt, Orisuumbare 1 Olopometa, Orisunmbare CDA, Isokan Lato Village, Idi-Oro Oremeji Agugu, Alabidun CDA, Iwajowa Jegede, Ekun Village, Itesiwaju Oke-erindu, Gbede-Ogun Community, Ifelodun CDA Butubutu, Oniyefun CDA, Irewole Comm. Devpt. Association Oremeji Dalemo, Lademo CDA, Iwajowa Olorire Paata, Apesinmoje, Akanran CDA, Ifelodun Durowoju CDA, Araromi Apenu, Oluloyo CDA, Ifelodun Adeleke, Ifedapo Behind Nepa, Bioku/Ojoku CDA, Abayomi Fakayode, Orisunbare 1, Ajia Comm.Dev. Ass., Ifelodun Lapiti Gbenle	34
		Oyo-West	Mogba community, Ogun Alaafin CDA/Oke Isokun, Ogun Alaafin CDA/Oke Isokun A, Otunsona CDA, Onikooko CDA, Otito Inu CDA Iyaji, Aba-Ilorin, Fasola CDA, Onisa Idode CDA, Igboowa Ojongbodu CDA, Iya Ibeji Comm Devpt Ass, Edun Opapa, Kajola Comm. Haruna CDA, Ekeje Comm.Devept Ass, Soku CDA, Iyaji CDA.	16
		Surulere	Iresaapa CDA, Iware, Kulodi CDA, Moomi CDA, Sekengbede CDA, Iresadu Comm.Devpt, Oko Development Union Council, Olese Iresadu, Ayigiri CDA, Ofasekete CDA, Irain CDA Arolu Oluwa Ioni dede CDA.	12
				62

PART B

List comprises Communities, Wards, Local Governments and Senatorial Districts in Oyo State.

S/No	Senatorial Districts	Local Governments	Wards	Community	Total
1	OYO NORTH	IWAJOWA	1	Igana, Agbaakin, Idiose	3
			2	Ofeegun, Tudi, Tade Village, Olomopupo Village, Obua Village, Ohon Village, Agbowoyagba Village, Temidire, Aba Iseyin, Alajuba Village.	10
			3	Iare – Ile, Agbaaruru, Apata Village, Apakoto Vilage, Kokumo Village, Kokumo & Epo Villages.	6
			4	Ayetero –Ile, Idiko – Ago, Itasa, Gbedu Village	4
			5	Ilaji –Ile, Idiko – Ile	2
			6	Ijio, Wasinmi, Temidire Village	3
			7	Sabi Igana, Onikokoro Village	2
			8	Joloko Village, Imode Village	2
			9	Ikia, Okuta aka, Awerijaye, Ayede, Bada area	5
			10	Elekokan, Inamere, Adeogba, Karimu Village, Olokumole Village, Abule Tapa, Balogun Village	7
		IREPO	1	Agoro, Ajagbanran, Oguntoki	3
			2	Molete area, Ajagunna, Gaa tunkun	3
			3	Atipa, Igbo Elemi, Gudu Village	3
			4	Agede, Sagba, Adagbangba, Budo (Nla, Abu, Awe)	4
			5	Ita dariagbon, Olorunsogo, Idigba	3
			6	Welewele, Gaa Asaju, Atipa, Oko Oba, Aligongo Village	5
			7	Oke Mapo, Ode- are, Oniyeye, Budo Igboho	4
			8	Tege, Budo Ibariba, Budo Ojetete, Odepupa	4
			9	Ikolaba, Budo (Sabi, Megemu)	2
			10	Laha/Ajani, Odekoto, Kisi, Sando, Sooro	5

			1	Abogunde, Baaki	2
			2	Aaje, Ode Olonde, Ogunbado, Agbede, Ikolaba	5
			3	Aguodo, Masifa, Bara, Gaa Ajoro, Oke- Ado Ologidi, Stadium Road	6
		OGBOMOSO NORTH	4	Isale – Afon, Abogunde, Ojudeloba, Elenji, Fedegbo	5
			5	Isale Alase, Akogun Olugbirin, Elebu, Oke Owode	4
			6	Isale – Ora, Saja, Idi Ose	3
			7	Jagun, Oja Jagun, Oke Elerin	3
			8	Ipako, Ebenezer area	2
			9	Osupa, Takie, Idiabebe, Blind Centre, Papa Alajiki, Aaje Ikose, Ikose	6
			10	Sabo, Tara, Pakiotan, Oke aanu, Town Planning, Apake, Alaka	7
			1	Aganmu, Kooko, Ayekale, Igbo Ologun, Isale Ola, Kodoroko	6
			2	Ajgunle, Abata – Ogun, Ore – Ofe area, Palapala Market area, Are area, Apinnite	6
			3	Isia, Ayeto, Oke Odo, Bagii	4
			4	Sannisala, Okenite, Ataye, Imua, Onigbongbo, Ekokan Wasangare Alabafe, Gbepakan	8
		SAKI WEST	5	Iya, Babasale, Alaraje, Otepale, Elebenla, Onigba Ojule	6
			6	Ogidigbo Market area, Onikeke, Odo – Osun area, Kinnikinni, Idera, Agoluabi, Igbo – Elewuro	7
			7	Okeoro Market area, Ajgunle, Idi – Igba, Idi – Ogun	4
			8	Town Hall area, Oke Daodu, Idi Agbon, Adabo Market area, Jangbadi	5
			9	Idi – Eko, Owode Market area, Old Veterinary area, Opo – Malu, Bagbansoro, Oke Suna	6
			10	Aparo, Aleego area, Oge, Ajelanwa Market area, Egbeda, Sango area, Yemere,	7
			11	Taba, Agbongbo Market area, Aduronibiode area, Ajeunsinudeku, Elewuodo area, Ogbalanja	6

2	OYO SOUTH	IBADAN NORTH-EAST	1	Isale – Osun, Itabale Olugbode, Labiran, Beyerunka	4	
			2	Ogboriefon, Jenniyin, Adepo, Osa Oko	4	
			3	Idiose, Ojagbo, Kosodo	3	
			4	Aladorin, Ajegunle, Boripe Gbelekale, Adekile, aremo, Ojagbo, Ladunni Oritaperin, Koloko	8	
			5	Labiran, Oje	2	
			6	Alafara – Oje, Oje	2	
			7	Alafara, Gbenla, Ajegede, Atipe	4	
			8	Adepele, Alalubosa, Babasale, Ode – Aje, Oje Olokun, Atipe, Okeseinde, Oluyoro	8	
			9	Agugu, Ayekale, Idi – Obi, Ire Akari Agugu, Iyana – Atipako, Koloko – Idi Araba, Ologbojo	7	
			10	Irefin, Onikokoro, Abayomi, Agbaakin,	4	
			11	Abayomi, Agbaakin, Yanbule, Oloronbo, Kumapayi, Iwo – Road, Idi – Ape, Bodewasinmi	8	
			12	Yidi gate, Onirefuye, Onipasan, Oke – Adu, Isale – Agbede, Green Spring area, Old – Ife Road, Aliwo	8	
			IBADAN-SOUTH EAST	1	Oranyan, Oleyo, Agbongbon	3
				2	Esu – Awele, Ojaba, Isale Ijebu, Idi arere	4
				3	Kobomoje	1
				4	Agbongbon, Itaese, Ariori, Itaolukoyi	4
				5	Olubi, Asanke Idi – Aro, Eleta, Modina, Elekuro, Ayedade	6
				6	Oniyere, Adesola, Olubadan	3
				7	Oyapidan, Owode, Academy, Ile tuntun, Odinjo, Sodun, Alake, Kajola Irede, Idiita	9
				8	Kudeti, Oluloyo Road	2
				9	Ilupeju, Odo Oba, Eleru	3
				10	Molete, Adeyemo, Yejide, Sango, Eyin Grammar	5
				11	Ibuko, Felele, FeleleRab, Onibonje, Scout Camp Road	5

		IBARAPA-CENTRAL	1	Tobalogbo, Osumare, Alapinnin, Tuture, Jagun, Gbongbon, Dagbere (villages)	7
			2	Kajola, Oba Market area	2
			3	Koso	1
			4	Ita- Oluwo, Towobowo Alamele, Geke Village, Imekele, Serere/ Gere	5
			5	Ayannagi, Aborikura, Ayelabowo, Panpala, Akeroro	5
			6	Ibona Elewuro, Saganun, Oke Agogo, Idofin	4
			7	Ita Otoope, Pako Araromin, Odofin, Elere – Kanju, Asejanna	5
			8	Banse, Araromi, Ajegunle, Tebelu, Atokora, Ita Elegun, Baaro, Elewi Odo, Amugangan, Fedegbo, Onile	11
			9	Obatade, Olupira, Lasele, Ayankoso, Ojanba, Onikeke, Arigbayo, Onilado, Ajibessin, Ajane- Orita	10
			10	Akagange, Ita Idowo, Agbede Ita, Oluokun, Ita Elesin	5
3	OYO CENTRAL	ONA-ARA	1	Akanran, Olorunda, Ojeleye, Gbeleyi	4
			2	Araromi, Aperin, Fajoye, Kajola	4
			3	Badeku Jago, Oke – Ole, Butubutu	3
			4	Gbada Efon, Ogidi, Laminu	3
			5	Odeyale, Amuloko, Idi – Ose, Aba Emu	4
			6	Ogbere, Idi – Osan, Idi – Obi, Ggbaremu	4
			7	Ogbere-tioya, Babanla, Elebolo, Olunloyo, Orita merin, Jegede, Odeyale	7
			8	Ajia, Ojoku, Bioku	3
			9	Olorunsogo, Ifelejulo Ara, Dalemo Idi Ose, Obalende, Ayekale	5
			10	Olode, Gbedun, Jegede	3
			11	Oremeji, Agugu, Idi – Oro, Oremeji, Oniyangi, Okikiade, Omowumi, Agbolu Aje	8

				Akeetan, Odofin Aran, Idi Ope	
		OYO-WEST	1	Obalolu, Onatetu, Ajokidero, Onalemide	3
			2	Fasole, Soku, Igbokere Village, Iya Ibeji Village, Aladie Village	4
			3	Iseke, Eleye, Olukosi, Apogidan	5
			4	Isokun, Ojongbodu, Ologuro/Alalubosa, Ojutaye Village, Aba Ilorin	4
			5	Awumoro Celestial area, Iyaji Tuntun layout, Gudugbu, National Park Road, Oluwatedo Village	5
			6	Iyaji, Mongba, Sanga, Abogunde, Akinnnu	5
			7	Opapa, Alagbede Osidase, Edun, Ogbeyo, Papa Aseke	
			8	Agondongbo Sawmill area, Ladigbolu, Odo – Erin, Owode area, Amumiwaye, Iseke Tipun, Akeetan Atingisi, Alaka Estate	5
			9	Pakoyi, Kolobo, Idede	8
			10	Ayetero – Kale, Baya – Oje, Biiro, Jabata, Ajase	3
			11	Abogunde Village, Aba, Aroje, Gambari, Gbede Village, Igbon	5
			12		6
		SURULERE	1	Igboole, Iresaapa, Baba Egbe, Onipaanu Village, Asangbomole Lekewogbe, Maya, Ogala, Pooro	9
			2	Arolu, Elebekebe, Idiopete, Ikunsin, Iranyin, Sapati	6
			3	Oganyan, Olose, Elesin Meta, Iresaadu, Olokiti Tegbe	5
			4	Idi – Ori, Iregba, Olowosoke, Omonijuku	4
			5	Iwofin, Onise, Begbaaji, Oke Aasa	4
			6	Aagba, Ijado, Oko, Olosa, Onikeke, Origi	6
			7	Aserawo, Ayigbiri, Ikolo, Ilajue, Ipasa ,Laeye	6
			8	Odo Oya, Irare, Maami, Mayin, Okin, Panda, Tafon, Temidire, Ilogbo	6

APPENDIX 3

PART A

Households Responses on Participation in Community Development in Oyo South Senatorial District

S/NO	Households Involvement Variables	No	Respondents Level of Agreement Year Before 1999								
			VH	H	M	L	VL	SWV	HII	$(x - \bar{x})$	$(x - \bar{x})^2$
1.	Donation of Needed Material	236	96	34	67	37	2	893	3.78	0.30	0.09
2	Payment of Financial Levy within community	236	14	87	99	31	5	782	3.31	-0.17	0.03
3	Monetary Donation towards project execution	386	106	109	119	39	13	1414	3.66	0.18	0.03
4	Supervision of project work	330	96	86	80	43	25	1175	3.56	0.08	0.00
5	Voluntary labour supply	326	92	60	68	49	24	1026	3.14	-0.34	0.12
6	Payment towards project maintenance	386	109	75	117	68	17	1349	3.49	-0.08	0.00
	Total								20.85		0.27

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

Households Responses on Participation in Community Development in Oyo South Senatorial District

S/NO	Households Involvement Variables	No	Respondents Level of Agreement Year 2000 and after								
			VH	H	M	L	VL	SWV	HII	$(x - \bar{x})$	$(x - \bar{x})^2$
1.	Donation of Needed Material	382	145	77	94	61	5	1442	3.73	0.21	0.05
2	Payment of Financial Levy within community	382	116	79	119	57	11	1378	3.56	0.05	0.00
3	Monetary Donation towards project execution	381	68	120	111	62	20	1297	3.35	-0.16	0.03
4	Supervision of project work	382	76	111	83	72	40	1257	3.25	-0.26	0.07
5	Voluntary labour supply	383	101	110	88	57	27	1350	3.49	-0.02	0.00
6	Payment towards project maintenance	381	115	135	66	54	11	1432	3.70	0.19	0.03
	Total								21.08		

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

Households Responses on Participation in Community Development in Oyo Central Senatorial District

S/NO	Households Involvement Variables	N	Respondents Level of Agreement Year Before 1999								
			VH	H	M	L	VL	SWV	HII	$(X - \bar{X})$	$(X - \bar{X})^2$
1.	Donation of Needed Material	246	53	38	69	48	38	758	3.08	0.08	0.00
2	Payment of Finaicial Levy within community	234	24	53	93	53	11	728	3.11	-0.05	0.00
3	Monetary Donation towards project execution	295	93	56	72	49	25	1028	3.48	0.32	0.10
4	Supervision of project work	287	42	60	105	49	31	894	3.11	0.05	0.00
5	Voluntary labour supply	242	49	51	68	44	30	771	3.18	0.02	0.00
6	Payment towards project maintenance	300	34	71	92	72	31	905	3.07	0.09	0.00

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

Households Responses on Participation in Community Development in Oyo Central Senatorial District

S/NO	Households Involvement Variables	No	Level of Agreement Year 2000 and after								
			VH	H	M	L	VL	SWV	HII	$(X - \bar{X})$	$(X - \bar{X})^2$
1.	Donation of Needed Material	299	51	73	104	53	18	983	3.28	0.03	0.00
2	Payment of Finaicial Levy within community	299	30	96	97	61	15	962	3.22	0.11	0.01
3	Monetary Donation towards project execution	295	32	89	90	55	29	980	3.32	0.07	0.00
4	Supervision of project work	297	43	74	81	64	35	917	3.08	-0.18	0.03
5	Voluntary labour supply	296	51	68	89	59	29	941	3.17	-0.11	0.01
6	Payment towards project maintenance	300	48	72	102	54	24	966	3.22	0.03	0.00
									19.29		0.06

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

Households Responses on Participation in Community Development in Oyo North Senatorial District

S/NO	Households Involvement Variables	No	Respondents Level of Agreement Year Before 1999								
			VH	H	M	L	VL	SWV	HII	$(X - \bar{X})$	$(X - \bar{X})^2$
1.	Donation of Needed Material	384	35	54	118	119	58	1041	2.70	0.00	0.000
2	Payment of Finaicial Levy within community	384	68	74	116	84	42	1194	3.10	0.40	0.163
3	Monetary Donation towards project execution	383	29	68	137	85	64	1062	2.76	0.06	0.003
4	Supervision of project work	382	31	50	92	114	95	954	2.50	-0.22	0.048
5	Voluntary labour supply	379	27	57	69	129	97	925	2.40	-0.30	0.087
6	Payment towards project maintenance	382	39	76	97	96	74	1056	2.74	0.05	0.002
									16.20		0.30

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

Households Responses on Participation in Community Development in Oyo North Senatorial District

S/NO	Households Involvement Variables	No	Respondents Level of Agreement Year 2000 and after								
			VH	H	M	L	VL	SWV	HII	$(X - \bar{X})$	$(X - \bar{X})^2$
1.	Donation of Needed Material	383	60	84	136	70	33	1216	3.16	0.04	0.001
2	Payment of Finaicial Levy within community	382	91	127	99	45	20	1370	3.57	0.44	0.197
3	Monetary Donation towards project execution	382	73	82	139	58	30	1256	3.26	0.15	0.022
4	Supervision of project work	373	52	67	123	79	52	1107	2.88	-0.24	0.057
5	Voluntary labour supply	381	43	75	88	104	71	1058	2.75	-0.37	0.134
6	Payment towards project maintenance	382	54	96	120	61	51	1187	3.10	-0.03	0.001
									18.70		0.413

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

PART B
Households Responses on Participation in Future Development in Oyo North Senatorial Districts

No	Participatory Indicators	Respondents Level of Agreement					Frequency and Percentage Level of Participation						
		VH	H	M	L	VL	DCP	%	DT	%	NP	%	%
1	Creating awareness to ignorant community members	73	96	112	30	73	749	61.49	336	27.59	133	10.92	100
2	Orientation of community members on project benefits	37	85	65	115	80	525	50.97	195	18.94	310	30.09	100
3	Mobilization of people for land acquisition and other resources for project development	62	78	80	109	27	622	56.19	240	21.68	245	22.13	100
4	Involvement in project choice and initiation	39	56	63	131	71	419	44.52	189	20.08	333	35.40	100
5	Identification of project location	66	45	56	74	143	510	52.63	168	17.34	291	30.03	100
6	Involvement in project technology choice.	53	66	82	77	106	529	51.11	246	23.77	260	25.12	100
7	Mobilization of support for project time frame	89	43	33	53	162	617	62.70	99	10.06	268	27.33	100
8	Participation as community representatives on development processes	75	86	70	24	124	719	65.30	210	19.08	172	15.62	100
9	Involvements in all stages of project design and execution processes	98	16	83	62	92	554	54.36	249	24.45	216	21.19	100
10	Endurance of project challenges during execution	69	79	83	120	21	661	56.44	249	21.27	261	22.29	100
11	Security supports for the project and project executors	78	88	104	78	36	742	59.55	312	25.04	192	15.41	100
12	Financial support towards project development	33	64	89	97	99	421	42.92	267	27.22	293	29.86	100
13	Financial support for arising needs after project execution.	54	42	51	166	68	438	44.20	153	15.44	400	40.36	100
14	Financial support for project maintenance after execution	77	65	83	67	86	645	57.90	249	22.35	220	19.75	100
15	Project monitoring and evaluation	70	64	77	65	104	606	56.58	231	21.57	234	21.84	100
	Total	973	973	1131	1268	1292	8757	54.81	3393	21.24	3828	23.95	100

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

Households Responses on Participation in Future Development in Oyo Central Senatorial Districts

S/N o	Participatory Indicators	Respondents Level of Agreement					Frequency and Percentage Level of Participation						Total
		VH	H	M	L	VL	DC P	%	DT	%	NP	%	
1	Creating awareness to ignorant community members	46	18	37	123	68	302	41.54	111	15.27	314	43.19	100
2	Orientation of community members on project benefits	18	27	64	36	151	198	32.30	192	31.32	223	36.37	100
3	Mobilization of people for land acquisition and other resources for project development	31	28	44	82	109	267	39.73	132	19.64	273	40.63	100
4	Involvement in project choice and initiation	29	46	82	72	64	329	42.02	246	31.42	208	26.56	100
5	Identification of project location	23	37	74	92	58	263	36.18	222	30.54	242	33.28	100
6	Involvement in project technology choice.	20	16	64	100	89	164	25.44	192	29.76	289	44.80	100
7	Mobilization of support for project time frame	6	18	32	118	120	102	18.41	96	17.32	356	64.25	100
8	Participation as community representatives on development processes	33	68	79	60	28	437	53.16	237	28.84	148	18.00	100
9	Involvements in all stages of project design and execution processes	16	38	41	83	116	232	36.42	123	19.31	282	44.27	100
10	Endurance of project challenges during execution	28	31	85	89	33	264	36.16	255	34.93	211	28.90	100
11	Security supports for the project and project executors	44	38	99	68	11	372	45.59	297	36.40	147	18.01	100
12	Financial support towards project development	15	42	89	63	77	243	34.08	267	37.45	203	28.47	100
13	Financial support for arising needs after project execution.	21	32	31	74	137	233	38.13	93	15.22	285	46.65	100
14	Financial support for project maintenance after execution	16	64	82	83	33	336	43.02	246	31.50	199	25.48	100
15	Project monitoring and evaluation	12	22	67	88	100	148	23.68	201	32.16	276	44.16	100
	Total	358	525	970	1231	1194	3890	37.20	2910	27.83	3656	34.97	100

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

Households Responses on Participation in Future Development in Oyo South Senatorial Districts.

S/No	Participatory Indicators	Respondents Level of Agreement					Frequency and Percentage Level of Participation						
		VH	H	M	L	VL	DCP	%	DT	%	NP	%	Total
1	Creating awareness to ignorant community members	61	37	82	108	98	453	44.72	246	24.28	314	30.99	100
2	Orientation of community members on project benefits	44	88	103	122	26	572	49.70	309	26.85	270	23.45	100
3	Mobilization of people for land acquisition and other resources for project development	38	92	112	74	65	558	50.41	336	30.35	213	19.24	100
4	Involvement in project choice and initiation	31	78	36	150	79	467	48.95	108	11.32	379	39.72	100
5	Identification of project location	81	16	74	110	106	469	45.91	222	21.83	326	32.05	100
6	Involvement in project technology choice.	56	36	68	72	121	424	47.48	204	22.84	265	29.67	100
7	Mobilization of support for project time frame	66	46	28	116	130	514	53.54	84	8.75	362	37.71	100
8	Participation as community representatives on development processes	29	31	68	210	49	269	7.68	204	21.66	469	49.78	100
9	Involvements in all stages of project design and execution processes	62	37	68	81	117	458	48.67	204	21.68	279	29.65	100
10	Endurance of project challenges during execution	64	92	72	85	69	688	60.19	216	18.90	239	20.91	100
11	Security supports for the project and project executors	83	98	63	71	65	807	67.08	189	15.71	207	17.21	100
12	Financial support towards project development	29	95	99	85	78	525	49.06	297	27.76	248	23.18	100
13	Financial support for arising needs after project execution.	39	63	98	99	85	447	43.65	294	28.74	283	27.64	100
14	Financial support for project maintenance after execution	46	109	81	65	79	666	59.57	243	21.73	209	18.69	100
15	Project monitoring and evaluation	60	72	93	90	71	588	52.59	279	24.96	251	22.45	100
	Total	789	990	1145	1538	1238	7905	50.50	3435	21.94	4314	27.56	100

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

APPENDIX 4

PART A

Households Responses to Priority on Basic Infrastructural Facilities and Services in Oyo South

S/N	Basic Infrastructural Facilities and Services	Number of respondents	Respondents Level of Agreement before 1999								
			VH	H	M	L	VL	SWV	PBIFS	$(x - \bar{x})$	$(x - \bar{x})^2$
1	Education/ Schools	382	242	72	47	18	3	1678	4.34	0.93	0.86
2	Health Care Facilities	386	134	129	93	27	3	1522	3.93	0.52	0.27
3	Motorable Road Network	382	113	109	108	47	5	1424	3.68	0.27	0.07
4	Road Rehabilitation	386	118	104	84	61	19	1399	3.61	0.21	0.04
5	Drainage Facilities	367	117	64	119	35	32	1300	3.36	-0.05	0.00
6	Water / Borehole	383	109	89	96	65	24	1343	3.47	0.06	0.00
7	Loan &Credit Facilities	387	100	41	105	88	55	1208	3.12	-0.29	0.08
8	Irrigation	365	48	48	107	122	40	1037	2.68	-0.73	0.03
9	Organized Market	387	86	95	135	53	18	1339	3.46	0.05	0.00
10	Security &Services	380	122	73	101	7	13	1360	3.5	0.10	0.01
11	Electricity	387	185	43	75	46	38	1452	3.75	0.34	0.12
12	Town Hall	385	40	83	180	62	20	1216	3.14	-0.27	0.07
13	Storage Facilities	383	52	81	166	61	23	1227	3.17	-0.24	0.06
14	Convenience	385	114	70	133	56	12	1337	3.55	0.14	0.02
15	Telecommunication	385	68	45	73	122	77	1160	3.00	-0.41	0.17
16	Banks	386	53	115	108	63	47	1222	3.16	-0.25	0.06
17	Recreation Facilities and Services	323	109	54	119	12	29	1171	3.02	-0.38	0.15
									57.96		2.53

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

Households Responses to Priority on Basic Infrastructural Facilities and Services in Oyo South

S/N	Basic Infrastructural Facilities and Services	Number of respondents	Respondents Level of Agreement 2000 and Beyond								
			VH	H	M	L	VL	SWV	PBIFS	$(x - \bar{x})$	$(x - \bar{x})^2$
1	Education/ Schools	387	244	88	29	19	4	1704	4.40	0.69	0.48
2	Health Care Facilities	387	199	126	50	18	2	1647	4.26	0.55	0.30
3	Motorable Road Network	387	155	137	66	22	7	1572	4.06	0.35	0.12
4	Road Rehabilitation	387	167	116	48	45	11	1544	3.99	0.28	0.08
5	Drainage Facilities	387	121	132	86	22	26	1461	3.78	0.06	0.00
6	Water / Borehole	387	170	87	77	33	20	1515	3.91	0.02	0.04
7	Loan &Credit Facilities	386	107	91	123	38	27	1371	3.54	-0.17	0.02
8	Irrigation	292	70	104	109	63	36	1255	3.24	-0.47	0.22
9	Organized Market	385	86	142	115	28	14	1413	3.65	-0.06	0.00
10	Security &Services	386	133	122	84	40	7	1492	3.86	0.14	0.02
11	Electricity	383	161	105	41	46	30	1470	3.80	0.09	0.00
12	Town Hall	386	80	128	114	55	9	1373	3.55	-0.16	0.03
13	Storage Facilities	385	84	130	127	33	11	1402	3.62	-0.08	0.00
14	Convenience	386	77	137	102	58	12	1367	3.53	-0.18	0.00
15	Telecommunication	385	138	113	82	25	27	1465	3.79	0.08	0.00
16	Banks	386	89	174	68	44	11	1444	3.73	0.02	0.00
17	Recreation Facilities and Services	252	55	90	83	8	16	916	2.37	-1.34	1.81
									63.07		3.18

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

Households Responses to Priority on Basic Infrastructural Facilities and Services in Oyo Central

S/N	Basic Infrastructural Facilities and Services	Number of respondents	Respondents Level of Agreement Before 1999								
			VH	H	M	L	VL	SWV	PBIFS	$(x - \bar{x})$	$(x - \bar{x})^2$
1	Education/ Schools	298	117	66	81	21	13	1147	3.81	0.76	0.58
2	Health Care Facilities	300	58	92	76	56	18	1023	3.40	0.35	0.12
3	Motorable Road Network	298	70	79	61	68	20	976	3.12	0.19	0.04
4	Road Rehabilitation	295	51	71	97	59	17	938	3.15	0.07	0.00
5	Drainage Facilities	292	52	58	81	77	24	947	3.29	0.10	0.01
6	Water / Borehole	297	67	68	80	63	19	991	2.71	0.24	0.06
7	Loan &Credit Facilities	297	49	44	55	88	61	817	2.49	-0.33	0.11
8	Irrigation	297	32	38	73	77	77	750	3.22	-0.56	0.31
9	Organized Market	297	49	66	110	47	25	970	3.26	0.17	0.03
10	Security &Services	298	68	70	89	54	17	982	3.19	0.21	0.05
11	Electricity	298	87	47	63	45	56	959	2.75	0.14	0.02
12	Town Hall	298	30	53	95	75	45	828	2.92	-0.30	0.09
13	Storage Facilities	292	28	58	96	66	44	878	2.92	-0.13	0.02
14	Convenience	294	62	60	103	46	23	1007	3.34	0.30	0.09
15	Telecommunication	301	49	45	83	76	48	867	2.88	-0.17	0.03
16	Banks	292	46	52	87	50	57	860	2.86	-0.19	0.04
17	Recreation Facilities and Services	193	52	50	60	18	13	659	2.19	-0.86	0.74
									51.82		2.33

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

Households Responses to Priority on Basic Infrastructural Facilities and Services in Oyo Central

S/N	Basic Infrastructural Facilities and Services	Number of respondents	Respondents Level of Agreement 2000 and Beyond								
			VH	H	M	L	VL	SWV	PBIFS	$(x - \bar{x})$	$(x - \bar{x})^2$
1	Education/ Schools	295	130	80	65	13	7	1208	4.01	0.62	0.39
2	Health Care Facilities	296	86	107	77	17	9	1120	3.72	0.33	0.11
3	Motorable Road Network	297	111	76	70	24	16	1125	3.74	0.35	0.12
4	Road Rehabilitation	298	83	90	79	33	13	1088	3.61	0.23	0.05
5	Drainage Facilities	298	67	78	85	51	17	1053	3.50	0.11	0.01
6	Water / Borehole	289	75	86	82	33	13	1074	3.57	0.18	0.03
7	Loan &Credit Facilities	295	58	80	77	35	45	987	3.28	-0.11	0.01
8	Irrigation	294	26	63	86	42	77	800	2.66	-0.73	0.54
9	Organized Market	292	48	86	104	35	19	1005	3.34	-0.05	0.00
10	Security &Services	296	86	80	80	35	15	1084	3.60	0.21	0.04
11	Electricity	294	87	69	66	29	43	1066	3.54	0.15	0.02
12	Town Hall	292	39	77	89	60	27	961	3.19	-0.20	0.04
13	Storage Facilities	294	35	72	88	55	44	929	3.09	-0.30	0.09
14	Convenience	292	48	87	92	38	27	1021	3.39	0.00	0.00
15	Telecommunication	293	69	99	75	31	19	1096	3.64	0.25	0.06
16	Banks	284	54	103	75	29	23	1031	3.42	0.04	0.00
17	Recreation Facilities and Services	194	47	72	43	14	18	696	2.31	-1.08	1.16
									57.62		2.69

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

Households Responses to Priority on Basic Infrastructural Facilities and Services in Oyo North

S/N	Basic Infrastructural Facilities and Services	Number of respondents	Respondents Level of Agreement Before 1999								
			VH	H	M	L	VL	SWV	PBIFS	$(x - \bar{x})$	$(x - \bar{x})^2$
1	Education/ Schools	384	173	91	54	47	19	1504	3.91	0.81	0.65
2	Health Care Facilities	383	105	132	87	45	14	1428	3.71	0,61	0.37
3	Motorable Road Network	385	84	101	109	63	28	1305	3.39	0.25	0.08
4	Road Rehabilitation	383	93	75	113	75	27	1281	3.33	0.23	0.05
5	Drainage Facilities	385	93	78	121	69	24	1202	3.12	0.02	0.00
6	Water / Borehole	384	114	81	94	62	33	1333	3.46	0.36	0.13
7	Loan &Credit Facilities	385	60	56	90	122	57	1095	2.84	-0.26	0.07
8	Irrigation	378	60	37	59	113	110	957	2.49	-0.16	0.38
9	Organized Market	385	78	68	155	58	26	1269	3.30	0.20	0.04
10	Security &Services	382	100	88	100	65	29	1311	3.41	0.31	0.09
11	Electricity	385	133	79	85	57	31	1381	3.59	0.49	0.24
12	Town Hall	383	58	44	122	125	34	1116	2.90	-0.20	0.04
13	Storage Facilities	379	79	47	86	109	58	1117	2.90	-0.20	0.04
14	Convenience	381	104	58	115	70	34	1271	3.30	0.20	0.04
15	Telecommunication	381	94	30	67	129	61	1110	2.88	-0.22	0.05
16	Banks	377	69	71	90	89	58	1135	2.94	-0.15	0.02
17	Recreation Facilities and Services	143	33	21	55	24	10	472	1.23	-1.87	3.51
									52.70		5.80

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

Households Responses to Priority on Basic Infrastructural Facilities and Services in Oyo North

S/N	Basic Infrastructural Facilities and Services	Number of respondents	Respondents Level of Agreement 2000 and Beyond								
			VH	H	M	L	VL	SWV	PBIFS	$(x - \bar{x})$	$(x - \bar{x})^2$
1	Education/ Schools	382	205	74	61	37	5	1583	4.11	0.66	0.43
2	Health Care Facilities	381	158	93	76	44	10	148	3.86	0.41	0.17
3	Motorable Road Network	383	134	125	78	28	18	1478	3.84	0.38	0.15
4	Road Rehabilitation	382	129	108	81	46	18	1430	3.71	0.26	0.07
5	Drainage Facilities	382	139	91	91	31	30	1424	3.70	0.24	0.06
6	Water / Borehole	384	137	91	100	41	15	1446	3.76	0.30	0.09
7	Loan &Credit Facilities	384	90	102	78	63	51	1259	3.27	-0.19	0.03
8	Irrigation	381	68	44	75	84	110	1019	2.65	-0.81	0.65
9	Organized Market	379	106	107	100	39	27	1363	3.54	0.08	0.00
10	Security &Services	382	149	91	80	47	15	1458	3.79	0.33	0.11
11	Electricity	383	172	77	73	32	29	1480	3.84	0.39	0.15
12	Town Hall	383	79	83	130	57	34	1265	3.29	-0.17	0.03
13	Storage Facilities	383	87	80	85	81	50	1382	3.17	-0.28	0.08
14	Convenience	382	129	78	100	50	25	1404	3.59	0.13	0.02
15	Telecommunication	379	139	86	83	45	26	1400	3.64	0.20	0.04
16	Banks	378	118	114	87	34	25	1404	3.64	0.18	0.03
17	Recreation Facilities and Services	148	38	39	49	2	20	517	1.34	-2.11	4.46
									58.75		6.58

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

PART B

Household's Responses on Satisfaction with Community Based Organisation in Oyo South

S/N	Satisfactory Indicators	NO	Respondents Level of Agreement Before 1999								
			VD	D	I	S	VS	SWV	HSCDP (x)	(x - \bar{x})	(x - \bar{x}) ²
1	Household's involvement in project initiation	309	150	59	76	24	0	592	1.53	-0.74	0.55
2	Articulation of Individual needs	312	51	93	111	40	17	815	2.11	-0.16	0.03
3	Articulation of community needs	386	97	152	98	33	6	857	2.21	-0.06	0.00
4	Consultation of households before project implementation	305	90	117	62	20	16	670	1.73	-0.54	0.29
5	Training of community members on project management	315	104	56	96	32	27	767	1.98	-0.29	0.08
6	Planning for future and seasonal needs	387	165	90	70	50	12	815	2.11	-0.61	0.03
7	Transparency of funds mobilization	387	91	165	72	47	12	885	2.29	0.02	0.00
8	Transparency on other mobilized resources	387	87	101	150	46	3	938	2.42	0.15	0.02
9	Information dissemination before project implementation	387	82	135	117	46	7	922	2.38	0.11	0.01
10	Information dissemination during project implementation	387	63	108	135	68	13	1021	2.64	0.37	0.14
11	Equal access to project benefits	387	142	109	61	68	7	850	2.20	-0.07	0.01
12	Transparency on project execution	387	125	107	65	55	35	929	2.40	0.13	0.02
13	Self reliance leadership structure	387	110	104	76	63	34	968	2.50	0.23	-0.05
14	Project design to community level	387	92	83	123	75	14	997	2.58	0.31	0.09
15	Incorporation of local creativity to development	387	65	133	101	71	17	1003	2.59	0.32	0.10
16	Household involvement in project monitoring and evaluation	387	88	122	100	62	13	945	2.44	0.17	0.03
17	Distance of project to your building	386	118	52	162	35	19	943	2.44	0.17	0.03
18	Implementation of household advice towards project choice and execution	387	136	71	112	54	14	900	2.33	0.05	0.00
									40.87	-	1.48

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

Household's Responses on Satisfaction with Community Based Organisation in Oyo South

S/N	Satisfactory Indicators	No	Respondents Level of Agreement 2000 and Beyond								
			VD	D	I	S	VS	SWV	HSCDP (x)	(x - \bar{x})	(x - \bar{x}) ²
1	Household's involvement in project initiation	386	162	72	72	59	21	863	2.23	-0.18	0.03
2	Articulation of Individual needs	386	85	112	135	45	9	939	2.43	0.02	0.00
3	Articulation of community needs	387	63	122	100	82	20	1035	2.67	0.27	0.07
4	Consultation of households before project implementation	387	113	103	92	63	16	927	2.40	-0.01	0.00
5	Training of community members on project management	386	124	87	88	69	18	928	2.40	-0.01	0.00
6	Planning for future and seasonal needs	386	156	46	111	60	13	886	2.29	-0.12	0.02
7	Transparency of funds mobilization	387	84	117	130	46	10	941	2.43	0.02	0.00
8	Transparency on other mobilized resources	387	76	137	124	38	12	863	2.23	-0.18	0.03
9	Information dissemination before project implementation	386	117	135	68	50	16	980	2.53	0.12	0.02
10	Information dissemination during project implementation	387	74	132	102	59	20	899	2.32	-0.18	0.03
11	Equal access to project benefits	386	113	120	81	57	15	960	2.48	0.07	0.01
12	Transparency on project execution	385	111	69	132	50	23	923	2.39	-0.02	0.00
13	Self reliance leadership structure	386	107	117	85	58	19	921	2.38	-0.03	0.00
14	Project design to community level	386	118	95	98	56	19	936	2.42	-0.01	0.00
15	Incorporation of local creativity to development	386	86	144	80	58	18	977	2.52	0.12	0.01
16	Household involvement in project monitoring and evaluation	387	60	157	95	57	18	967	2.50	0.09	0.01
17	Distance of project to your building	386	74	125	119	54	14	974	2.52	0.11	0.01
18	Implementation of household advice towards project choice and execution	385	115	67	105	80	18	863	2.23	-0.18	0.03
								-	43.36	-	0.24

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

Household's Responses on Satisfaction with Community Based Organisation in Oyo Central

S/N	Satisfactory Indicators	No	Respondents Level of Agreement Before 1999								
			VD	D	I	S	VS	SWV	HSCDP (x)	(x - \bar{x})	(x - \bar{x}) ²
1	Household's involvement in project initiation	271	116	65	47	33	10	622	2.06	-0.33	0.11
2	Articulation of Individual needs	258	62	97	56	37	6	632	2.10	-0.30	0.09
3	Articulation of community needs	296	109	102	49	32	4	657	2.18	-0.21	0.05
4	Consultation of households before project implementation	274	83	82	55	37	17	687	2.28	-0.11	0.01
5	Training of community members on project management	257	68	71	64	41	13	648	2.15	-0.24	0.06
6	Planning for future and seasonal needs	299	92	93	45	57	12	636	2.11	-0.28	0.08
7	Transparency of funds mobilization	294	61	116	56	52	9	736	2.44	0.05	0.00
8	Transparency on other mobilized resources	289	67	101	62	45	14	738	2.45	0.06	0.00
9	Information dissemination before project implementation	300	70	96	57	64	13	777	2.58	0.18	0.03
10	Information dissemination during project implementation	297	77	83	69	51	17	803	2.67	0.27	0.07
11	Equal access to project benefits	299	73	89	59	62	16	791	2.63	0.23	0.05
12	Transparency on project execution	293	84	93	62	43	11	729	2.42	0.03	0.00
13	Self reliance leadership structure	297	60	101	57	59	20	773	2.57	0.17	0.03
14	Project design to community level	298	64	111	61	51	11	738	2.45	0.06	0.00
15	Incorporation of local creativity to development	296	58	105	66	61	6	758	2.50	0.11	0.01
16	Household involvement in project monitoring and evaluation	300	72	82	77	56	13	771	2.56	0.16	0.03
17	Distance of project to your building	298	63	94	89	43	9	761	2.53	0.13	0.02
18	Implementation of household advice towards project choice and execution	295	79	103	45	52	10	733	2.44	0.04	0.00
									43.14	----	0.65

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

Household's Responses on Satisfaction with Community Based Organisation in Oyo Central

S/N	Satisfactory Indicators	No	Respondents Level of Agreement 2000 and Beyond								
			VD	D	I	S	VS	SWV	HSCDP (x)	(x - \bar{x})	(x - \bar{x}) ²
1	Household's involvement in project initiation	296	82	71	43	84	16	770	2.96	-0.07	0.00
2	Articulation of Individual needs	300	67	84	63	60	26	782	2.56	-0.07	0.00
3	Articulation of community needs	313	86	78	63	55	17	743	2.47	-0.16	0.02
4	Consultation of households before project implementation	300	65	86	62	69	18	785	2.61	-0.02	0.00
5	Training of community members on project management	298	76	82	56	62	22	732	2.43	-0.19	0.04
6	Planning for future and seasonal needs	296	63	80	56	76	21	774	2.57	-0.05	0.00
7	Transparency of funds mobilization	293	70	68	62	75	18	748	2.49	-0.14	0.02
8	Transparency on other mobilized resources	297	66	72	54	71	34	785	2.61	-0.02	0.00
9	Information dissemination before project implementation	295	70	56	64	82	23	805	2.67	0.05	0.00
10	Information dissemination during project implementation	296	55	78	50	76	37	856	2.84	0.22	0.04
11	Equal access to project benefits	297	85	66	54	73	19	781	2.59	-0.03	0.00
12	Transparency on project execution	297	67	64	66	76	24	769	2.55	-0.07	0.00
13	Self reliance leadership structure	294	75	71	64	66	18	832	2.76	0.14	0.02
14	Project design to community level	297	58	80	47	86	26	804	2.67	0.05	0.00
15	Incorporation of local creativity to development	298	64	73	62	81	18	801	2.66	0.04	0.00
16	Household involvement in project monitoring and evaluation	298	71	74	45	75	33	889	2.95	0.33	0.11
17	Distance of project to your building	298	72	69	63	73	21	769	2.55	-0.07	0.00
18	Implementation of household advice towards project choice and execution	288	74	79	42	71	22	801	2.66	0.04	0.00
									47.26	-----	0.28

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

Household's Responses on Satisfaction with Community Based Organisation in Oyo North

S/N	Satisfactory Indicators	No	Respondents Level of Agreement Before 1999								
			VD	D	I	S	VS	SWV	HSCDP (x)	(x - \bar{x})	(x - \bar{x}) ²
1	Household's involvement in project initiation	384	123	110	48	94	9	908	2.36	0.18	0.03
2	Articulation of Individual needs	384	68	175	66	67	8	924	2.40	0.22	0.05
3	Articulation of community needs	383	89	146	63	62	18	928	2.41	0.23	0.05
4	Consultation of households before project implementation	384	120	126	56	71	11	879	2.28	0.11	0.01
5	Training of community members on project management	384	132	129	51	62	10	841	2.81	0.00	0.00
6	Planning for future and seasonal needs	383	128	138	45	52	20	847	2.20	0.02	0.00
7	Transparency of funds mobilization	384	132	127	56	45	24	854	2.22	0.04	0.00
8	Transparency on other mobilized resources	382	127	121	69	56	9	845	2.19	0.02	0.00
9	Information dissemination before project implementation	383	88	144	52	91	8	936	2.43	0.25	0.06
10	Information dissemination during project implementation	384	101	148	54	60	21	904	2.35	0.17	0.03
11	Equal access to project benefits	384	109	127	68	53	27	914	2.37	0.20	0.04
12	Transparency on project execution	379	131	101	64	72	11	868	2.25	0.08	0.01
13	Self reliance leadership structure	385	99	135	77	57	17	913	2.37	0.20	0.03
14	Project design to community level	385	110	134	66	70	5	881	2.29	0.11	0.01
15	Incorporation of local creativity to development	385	106	153	55	65	6	867	2.25	0.08	0.00
16	Household involvement in project monitoring and evaluation	385	115	133	70	62	5	864	2.24	0.07	0.00
17	Distance of project to your building	384	80	153	46	94	11	955	2.48	0.30	0.09
18	Implementation of household advice towards project choice and execution	384	119	131	63	63	8	862	2.24	0.06	0.00
									39.17		0.45

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

Household's Responses on Satisfaction with Community Based Organisation in OyoNorth

S/N	Satisfactory Indicators	No	Respondents Level of Agreement 2000 and Beyond								
			VD	D	I	S	VS	SWV	HSCDP (x)	(x - \bar{x})	(x - \bar{x}) ²
1	Household's involvement in project initiation	385	84	113	58	98	32	1014	2.63	0.22	0.05
2	Articulation of Individual needs	384	58	142	81	86	17	1050	2.72	0.31	0.10
3	Articulation of community needs	383	66	125	61	104	27	994	2.58	0.16	0.03
4	Consultation of households before project implementation	385	100	94	74	101	16	887	2.30	-0.11	0.01
5	Training of community members on project management	385	98	154	66	52	15	929	2.41	0.00	0.00
6	Planning for future and seasonal needs	385	103	139	44	79	20	925	2.40	-0.01	0.00
7	Transparency of funds mobilization	385	105	130	58	74	18	930	2.42	0.00	0.00
8	Transparency on other mobilized resources	385	100	138	49	83	15	994	2.58	0.16	0.03
9	Information dissemination before project implementation	385	97	110	59	95	24	976	2.54	0.12	0.01
10	Information dissemination during project implementation	385	84	134	67	77	23	1036	2.69	0.27	0.07
11	Equal access to project benefits	385	63	135	59	114	14	971	2.52	0.10	0.01
12	Transparency on project execution	385	88	127	72	77	21	1003	2.61	0.19	0.04
13	Self reliance leadership structure	385	75	125	77	93	15	1005	2.61	0.19	0.04
14	Project design to community level	385	72	133	66	101	13	974	2.53	0.11	0.01
15	Incorporation of local creativity to development	384	77	128	93	73	18	1021	2.65	0.23	0.05
16	Household involvement in project monitoring and evaluation	385	76	138	67	89	15	1054	2.74	0.32	0.10
17	Distance of project to your building	385	69	115	77	96	28	965	2.51	0.09	0.01
18	Implementation of household advice towards project choice and execution	379	78	121	95	65	20	1039	2.70	0.28	0.08
									43.51		0.64

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

PART C

Households Responses on Obstacles to Development Participation in Oyo South

S/N	OBSTACLE	No	Respondents Level of Agreement Before 1999								
			VH	H	M	L	VL	SWV	ODP (x)	(x - \bar{x})	(x - \bar{x}) ²
1	Financial problem among community members	386	171	107	65	37	6	1558	4.03	0.63	0.39
2	Wealth disparity among community members	386	68	104	165	42	7	1342	3.47	0.07	0.00
3	Power disparity among community members	385	49	144	133	44	15	1323	3.42	0.02	0.00
4	Exclusion of households from development process	384	91	117	57	101	18	1314	3.40	0.00	0.00
5	Lack of trust on project finance among community members	382	114	105	50	92	21	1345	3.48	0.08	0.00
6	Disagreement between the technical and non-technical aspect in project implementation	387	169	86	47	79	6	1494	3.86	0.46	0.21
7	Gender discrimination among community members	386	52	110	55	95	74	1129	2.92	-0.48	0.23
8	Unequal accessibility to project benefit among community members	385	66	120	101	87	11	1298	3.35	-0.04	0.00
9	Unequal accessibility to transformational information among community members	386	106	116	97	57	10	1409	3.64	0.24	0.05
10	Un-cooperative attitude among community members on the source of project finance	387	112	103	62	93	17	1361	3.52	0.12	0.01
11	Hostility to community participation by other groups within the community	387	82	77	111	85	32	1253	3.24	-0.16	0.02
12	Hostility to community participation by other groups outside the community	386	35	73	125	119	34	1114	2.88	-0.52	0.27
13	Religion contradiction on development choice	379	63	73	75	112	56	1112	2.87	-0.53	0.28
14	Ineffective institutional leadership structure	389	121	76	100	69	17	1364	3.52	0.13	0.02
									47.59	-----	1.51

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

Households Responses on Obstacles to Development Participation in Oyo South

S/N	OBSTACLE	No	Respondents Level of Agreement 2000 and Beyond								
			VH	H	M	L	VL	SWV	ODP (x)	(x - \bar{x})	(x - \bar{x}) ²
1	Financial problem among community members	379	150	103	59	56	11	1462	3.78	0.47	0.23
2	Wealth disparity among community members	380	75	156	79	62	8	1468	3.80	0.48	0.23
3	Power disparity among community members	380	66	131	92	73	18	1294	3.34	-0.03	0.00
4	Exclusion of households from development process	381	87	114	54	91	35	1270	3.28	-0.03	0.00
5	Lack of trust on project finance among community members	383	93	93	94	82	21	1304	3.37	0.06	0.00
6	Disagreement between the technical and non-technical aspect in project implementation	382	156	72	61	73	20	1417	3.66	0.35	0.12
7	Gender discrimination among community members	379	35	113	66	74	91	1064	2.75	-0.56	0.32
8	Unequal accessibility to project benefit among community members	380	113	110	43	97	17	1345	3.48	0.16	0.03
9	Unequal accessibility to transformational information among community members	381	87	104	67	94	29	1269	3.28	-0.03	0.00
10	Un-cooperative attitude among community members on the source of project finance	383	84	119	69	95	16	1309	3.38	0.07	0.01
11	Hostility to community participation by other groups within the community	378	74	86	101	102	15	1236	3.19	-0.12	0.01
12	Hostility to community participation by other groups outside the community	383	66	93	81	100	43	1188	3.07	-0.24	0.06
13	Religion contradiction on development choice	382	55	82	50	99	96	1047	2.70	-0.60	0.36
14	Ineffective institutional leadership structure	380	99	97	57	93	34	1274	3.30	-0.02	0.00
									46.37	-----	1.37

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

Households Responses on Obstacles to Development Participation in Oyo Central

S/N	OBSTACLE	No	Respondents Level of Agreement Before 1999								
			VH	H	M	L	VL	SWV	ODP (x)	(x - \bar{x})	(x - \bar{x}) ²
1	Financial problem among community members	300	137	87	33	32	11	1181	3.92	0.62	0.36
2	Wealth disparity among community members	300	66	141	43	42	8	1064	3.53	0.20	0.04
3	Power disparity among community members	295	45	94	90	53	13	964	3.20	-0.12	0.02
4	Exclusion of households from development process	296	65	97	71	41	22	987	3.28	-0.05	0.00
5	Lack of trust on project finance among community members	298	65	87	85	44	17	991	3.29	-0.03	0.00
6	Disagreement between the technical and non-technical aspect in project implementation	295	88	83	47	52	25	1039	3.45	0.12	0.02
7	Gender discrimination among community members	295	59	102	50	47	37	966	3.21	-0.12	0.01
8	Unequal accessibility to project benefit among community members	295	52	98	73	52	20	980	3.26	-0.07	0.00
9	Unequal accessibility to transformational information among community members	298	68	81	71	46	32	992	3.30	-0.03	0.00
10	Un-cooperative attitude among community members on the source of project finance	298	71	91	64	48	24	1026	3.41	0.08	0.00
11	Hostility to community participation by other groups within the community	298	61	88	80	53	16	962	3.20	-0.13	0.02
12	Hostility to community participation by other groups outside the community	298	57	94	70	57	20	919	3.05	-0.27	0.07
13	Religion contradiction on development choice	297	52	83	65	47	50	929	3.09	-0.24	0.06
14	Ineffective institutional leadership structure	298	65	99	60	51	23	1014	3.37	0.04	0.00
									46.56		0.61

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

Households Responses on Obstacles to Development Participation in Oyo Central.

S/N	OBSTACLE	No	Respondents Level of Agreement 2000 and Beyond								
			VH	H	M	L	VL	SWV	ODP (x)	(x - \bar{x})	(x - \bar{x}) ²
1	Financial problem among community members	297	86	90	58	42	21	1075	3.57	025	0.06
2	Wealth disparity among community members	297	59	120	62	37	19	1080	3.58	0.27	0.07
3	Power disparity among community members	292	72	90	64	47	19	1048	3.48	0.16	0.03
4	Exclusion of households from development process	293	53	89	79	54	18	1016	3.38	0.16	0.03
5	Lack of trust on project finance among community members	297	84	76	61	59	17	1063	3.53	0.21	0.04
6	Disagreement between the technical and non-technical aspect in project implementation	297	83	86	66	46	16	1043	3.47	0.14	0.02
7	Gender discrimination among community members	299	56	81	57	41	64	913	3.03	-0.29	0.08
8	Unequal accessibility to project benefit among community members	297	70	69	73	53	32	961	3.19	-0.13	0.02
9	Unequal accessibility to transformational information among community members	297	67	82	56	67	25	1004	3.34	0.01	0.00
10	Un-cooperative attitude among community members on the source of project finance	296	71	79	62	60	24	1019	3.39	0.06	0.00
11	Hostility to community participation by other groups within the community	294	51	85	70	50	38	959	3.19	-0.14	0.02
12	Hostility to community participation by other groups outside the community	294	60	77	64	53	40	907	3.01	-0.31	0.09
13	Religion contradiction on development choice	296	57	74	45	55	65	934	3.10	-0.22	0.05
14	Ineffective institutional leadership structure	289	65	64	62	55	43	973	3.23	-0.08	0.00
									46.50		0.50

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

Households Responses on Obstacles to Development Participation in Oyo North

S/N	OBSTACLE	No	Respondents Level of Agreement Before 1999								
			VH	H	M	L	VL	SWV	ODP (x)	(x - \bar{x})	(x - \bar{x}) ²
1	Financial problem among community members	382	174	90	36	64	18	1484	3.85	0.54	0.30
2	Wealth disparity among community members	381	92	113	56	90	30	1290	3.35	0.03	0.00
3	Power disparity among community members	382	94	114	50	99	25	1299	3.37	0.06	0.00
4	Exclusion of households from development process	378	86	116	48	107	21	1273	3.30	-0.01	0.00
5	Lack of trust on project finance among community members	380	121	76	59	108	16	1318	3.42	0.11	0.01
6	Disagreement between the technical and non-technical aspect in project implementation	383	65	140	61	92	25	1277	3.31	0.00	0.00
7	Gender discrimination among community members	383	85	111	52	83	52	1243	3.22	-0.09	0.01
8	Unequal accessibility to project benefit among community members	383	83	97	69	92	42	1236	3.21	-0.11	0.01
9	Unequal accessibility to transformational information among community members	383	83	116	62	89	33	1276	3.31	0.00	0.00
10	Un-cooperative attitude among community members on the source of project finance	382	97	97	74	86	28	1295	3.36	-0.05	0.00
11	Hostility to community participation by other groups within the community	380	65	123	66	92	34	1233	3.20	-0.11	0.01
12	Hostility to community participation by other groups outside the community	380	62	103	85	88	42	1195	3.10	-0.24	0.05
13	Religion contradiction on development choice	382	53	98	95	80	56	1158	3.00	-0.30	0.10
14	Ineffective institutional leadership structure	381	101	100	63	92	25	1303	3.38	0.06	0.00
									46.44	----	0.48

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

Households Responses on Obstacles to Development Participation in OyoNorth.

S/N	OBSTACLE	No	Respondents Level of Agreement 2000 and Beyond								
			VH	H	M	L	VL	SWV	ODP (x)	(x - \bar{x})	(x - \bar{x}) ²
1	Financial problem among community members	381	130	103	82	55	11	1429	4.75	0.71	0.50
2	Wealth disparity among community members	381	93	112	68	85	23	1313	4.36	0.32	0.11
3	Power disparity among community members	378	92	112	72	69	33	1295	4.30	0.27	0.07
4	Exclusion of households from development process	372	87	120	62	86	17	1290	4.29	0.25	0.06
5	Lack of trust on project finance among community members	382	94	104	78	71	35	1302	4.33	0.29	0.08
6	Disagreement between the technical and non-technical aspect in project implementation	376	46	105	91	110	24	1167	3.88	-0.16	0.03
7	Gender discrimination among community members	381	43	87	71	108	72	1064	3.53	-0.50	0.25
8	Unequal accessibility to project benefit among community members	381	41	102	73	114	51	1111	3.70	-0.35	0.12
9	Unequal accessibility to transformational information among community members	379	45	130	79	96	29	1203	4.00	-0.04	0.00
10	Un-cooperative attitude among community members on the source of project finance	379	60	98	108	82	31	1211	4.02	-0.01	0.00
11	Hostility to community participation by other groups within the community	382	63	110	98	109	22	1229	4.08	0.05	0.00
12	Hostility to community participation by other groups outside the community	376	54	79	87	110	46	1113	3.70	-0.34	0.12
13	Religion contradiction on development choice	379	50	89	92	76	72	1106	3.67	-0.36	0.13
14	Ineffective institutional leadership structure	381	62	118	60	77	64	1180	3.92	-0.12	0.01
									56.12	-----	1.48

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

APPENDIX 5

PART A

Household Responses on Community Based Organisation Development Processes and Poverty alleviation in Oyo South Senatorial District.

S/N	Aspect of Development Processes and Poverty alleviation	No	Respondents Level of Agreement Before 1999								
			VH	H	M	L	VL	SWV	CDPPR (x)	(x - \bar{x})	(x - \bar{x}) ²
1	Infrastructural Development	380	177	108	68	22	5	1570	4.06	0.38	0.14
2	Partnership with other development organization on community development	379	100	101	149	9	20	1389	3.59	-0.09	0.00
3	Charity services and financial support to project development	380	78	158	108	28	8	1410	3.64	-0.04	0.00
4	Consultation with other development stakeholders	380	133	96	97	47	7	1441	3.72	0.04	0.00
5	Maintenance of community projects.	379	104	144	107	14	10	1455	3.76	0.08	0.01
6	Establishment of vocational training centres	380	94	119	134	18	15	1399	3.61	-0.07	0.01
7	provision of security	380	80	177	87	26	10	1431	3.70	0.02	0.00
8	supply of labour and technical advice	380	67	121	110	72	10	1303	3.37	-0.31	0.10
									29.45	-	0.26

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

Household Responses on Community Based Organisation Development Processes and Poverty alleviation in Oyo South Senatorial District.

S/N	Aspect of Development Processes and Poverty alleviation	No	Respondents Level of Agreement 2000 and Beyond								
			VH	H	M	L	VL	SWV	CDPPR (x)	(x - \bar{x})	(x - \bar{x}) ²
1	Infrastructural Development	370	148	121	67	25	9	1484	3.83	0.09	0.01
2	Partnership with other development organization on community development	378	146	131	56	26	19	1493	3.86	0.11	0.01
3	Charity services and financial support to project development	377	41	179	107	34	16	1326	3.43	-0.31	0.10
4	Consultation with other development stakeholders	378	82	185	55	29	27	1402	3.62	-0.12	0.01
5	Maintenance of community projects.	377	113	138	78	28	20	1427	3.69	-0.05	0.00
6	Establishment of vocational training centres	375	166	115	58	19	17	1519	3.92	0.18	0.03
7	provision of security	379	99	163	78	24	15	1444	3.73	-0.01	0.01
8	supply of labour and technical advice	376	123	158	66	15	14	1489	3.85	0.11	0.01
									29.93	-	0.18

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

Household's Responses on Community Based Organisation Development Processes and Poverty alleviation in Oyo Central Senatorial Districts.

S/N	Aspect of Development Processes and Poverty alleviation	No	Respondents Level of Agreement Before 1999								
			VH	H	M	L	VL	SWV	CDPPR (x)	(x - \bar{x})	(x - \bar{x}) ²
1	Infrastructural Development	295	98	60	54	52	31	998	3.32	0.16	0.03
2	Partnership with other development organization on community development	297	47	106	69	54	21	959	3.19	0.03	0.00
3	Charity services and financial support to project development	294	43	114	72	42	23	966	3.21	0.06	0.00
4	Consultation with other development stakeholders	296	47	101	76	47	25	964	3.20	0.05	0.00
5	Maintenance of community projects.	289	66	77	69	46	31	953	3.17	0.01	0.00
6	Establishment of vocational training centres	289	41	104	56	57	34	903	3.00	-0.15	0.02
7	provision of security	296	59	60	79	60	38	930	3.09	-0.06	0.01
8	supply of labour and technical advice	296	32	96	79	56	33	920	3.06	-0.10	0.01
									25.24	—	0.07

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

Household's Responses on Community Based Organisation Development Processes and Poverty alleviation in Oyo Central Senatorial Districts.

S/N	Aspect of Development Processes and Poverty alleviation	No	Respondents Level of Agreement 2000 and Beyond								
			VH	H	M	L	VL	SWV	CDPPR (x)	(x - \bar{x})	(x - \bar{x}) ²
1	Infrastructural Development	299	63	98	63	55	20	992	3.30	0.19	0.04
2	Partnership with other development organization on community development	297	59	92	79	49	18	953	3.16	0.05	0.00
3	Charity services and financial support to project development	295	58	99	52	60	26	907	3.01	-0.09	0.01
4	Consultation with other development stakeholders	289	55	84	64	58	28	924	3.07	-0.03	0.01
5	Maintenance of community projects.	287	51	93	59	50	34	912	3.03	-0.07	0.00
6	Establishment of vocational training centres	294	45	105	67	56	21	932	3.10	-0.01	0.00
7	provision of security	287	50	90	64	54	29	924	3.07	-0.04	0.00
8	supply of labour and technical advice	291	52	91	67	58	23	942	3.13	0.02	0.00
									24.87	—	0.06

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

Household's Responses on Community Based Organisation Development Processes and Poverty alleviation in Oyo North Senatorial Districts.

S/N	Aspect of Development Processes and Poverty alleviation	No	Respondents Level of Agreement Before 1999								
			VH	H	M	L	VL	SWV	CDPPR (x)	(x - \bar{x})	(x - \bar{x}) ²
1	Infrastructural Development	377	66	123	62	87	39	1221	3.17	0.13	0.02
2	Partnership with other development organization on community development	381	58	113	69	77	64	1167	3.03	-0.01	0.00
3	Charity services and financial support to project development	379	55	96	93	97	38	1170	3.04	-0.01	0.00
4	Consultation with other development stakeholders	380	51	95	83	102	49	1137	2.95	-0.09	0.01
5	Maintenance of community projects.	376	62	112	82	87	33	1211	3.15	0.10	0.01
6	Establishment of vocational training centres	374	56	77	72	101	68	1074	2.79	-0.25	0.06
7	provision of security	376	51	120	90	83	34	1205	3.13	0.09	0.01
8	supply of labour and technical advice	373	54	117	75	95	32	1185	3.08	0.04	0.00
									24.34		0.10

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

Household's Responses on Community Based Organisation Development Processes and Poverty alleviation in Oyo North Senatorial Districts.

S/N	Aspect of Development Processes and Poverty alleviation	No	Respondents Level of Agreement 2000 and Beyond								
			VH	H	M	L	VL	SWV	CDPPR (x)	(x - \bar{x})	(x - \bar{x}) ²
1	Infrastructural Development	377	88	114	71	67	37	1280	3.32	0.23	0.05
2	Partnership with other development organization on community development	379	79	94	69	83	54	1198	3.11	0.02	0.00
3	Charity services and financial support to project development	380	73	91	88	91	37	1212	3.15	0.06	0.00
4	Consultation with other development stakeholders	375	61	90	86	89	49	1150	2.99	-0.10	0.01
5	Maintenance of community projects.	368	80	86	76	79	47	1177	3.06	-0.01	0.00
6	Establishment of vocational training centres	373	53	78	82	98	62	1081	2.81	-0.28	0.08
7	provision of security	373	82	98	76	82	35	1229	3.19	0.10	0.01
8	supply of labour and technical advice	370	72	97	83	78	40	1193	3.10	0.01	0.00
									24.73	—	0.16

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

Households Responses on Levels of Poverty before and after Community Based Organisations Projects Interventions in Oyo South Senatorial District

S/No	Indicators of Measurement		CBOs Impact Rating Index in O. S. S. D Before																				
			Respondents Level of Poverty Before CBOs Project Implementation										Respondents Level of Poverty After CBOs Project Implementation										
			No of Respondents	Vs	S	LS	NS	NS A	SWV	Y	X	$X - \bar{X}$	$(X - \bar{X})^2$	No of Respondent	Vs	S	LS	NS	NS A	SWV	Y	X	$X - \bar{X}$
1	Philanthropic	Social - assistance to the needy	385	12	33	81	122	137	816	2.12	2.12	-0.38	0.14	371	57	64	50	115	85	1006	2.71	2.71	-0.10
2	Security	Rape/indecent assaults	387	128	98	75	67	19	1410	3.64	3.66	1.16	1.35	340	91	74	72	61	42	1131	3.33	3.26	0.45
		Burglary/house braking	384	135	178	25	33	13	1541	4.01				371	68	89	63	99	53	1136	3.06		
		Breach of public peace	180	56	25	19	26	54	543	3.01				191	21	18	32	26	94	419	2.19		
		Kidnapping and physical insecurity	363	161	93	55	42	12	1438	3.96				368	175	118	71	30	26	1646	4.47		
3	Socio-cultural Heritages	Inclusion of people in development processes	354	10	12	43	128	161	644	1.82	1.96	-0.54	0.29	380	61	73	44	119	83	1050	2.76	2.91	0.10
		accountability and transparency	387	7	28	33	122	197	687	1.77				383	70	68	85	70	90	1107	2.89		
		Social solidarity	364	29	18	24	164	129	746	2.05				376	85	71	62	92	66	1145	3.04		
		influence and control on developments	382	27	31	15	102	207	715	1.87				387	65	92	36	99	95	1094	2.83		
		Community dignity and prestige	379	12	28	44	168	227	867	2.29				366	70	68	91	74	63	1106	3.02		
4	Infrastructural Provision	Access to transformational Information	369	31	24	18	181	115	782	2.12	2.12	-0.38	0.14	350	40	68	73	92	77	952	2.72	2.71	-0.10
		Access to all seasons road	374	23	27	37	162	125	783	2.09				368	31	43	68	75	151	832	2.26		
		Access to water	383	63	52	79	75	114	1024	2.69				381	16	72	36	100	157	833	2.18		
		Access to electricity	387	28	64	71	99	125	932	2.40				387	30	79	115	110	53	1084	2.80		

		Access to health care	387	21	39	150	72	105	960	2.48	2.48	-0.02	0.00	380	69	74	99	25	113	1101	2.70	2.70	-0.11
		Access to market places	195	34	41	23	69	28	569	2.92				201	62	55	44	16	24	718	3.57		
		Quality and hygienic environment	351	15	26	29	13	151	677	1.93				382	60	48	89	111	74	1055	2.76		
		Nutrition adequacy	374	26	39	96	16	92	988	2.64				381	30	61	40	100	150	864	2.27		
		Access to school	369	66	74	90	79	60	1114	3.01				372	78	83	64	74	73	1135	3.05		
5	Economy and Empowerment	Income	385	33	42	67	13	113	907	2.36	2.28	-0.22	0.05	381	65	71	83	41	121	987	2.59	2.51	-0.30
		Employment opportunity	386	41	12	72	10	160	831	2.15				382	61	43	69	100	109	993	2.60		
		Productivity	370	7	53	83	14	87	863	2.33				361	44	41	64	55	157	843	2.33		
		Total								55.64						1.83							

$$\bar{x} = 2.50$$

$$\bar{x} = 2.81$$

Households Responses on Levels of Poverty before and after Community Based Organisations Projects Interventions in Oyo Central Senatorial District

S/No	Indicators of Measurement		CBOs Impact Rating Index in O. C. S. D																					
			Respondents Level of Poverty Before CBOs Project Implementation										Respondents Level of Poverty After CBOs Project Implementation											
			No of Respo ndent	VS	S	LS	NS	NSA	SW V	Y	X	$x - \bar{x}$	$(x - \bar{x})^2$	No of Respo ndent	VS	S	LS	NS	NSA	SW V	Y	X	$X - \bar{X}$	$(X - \bar{X})^2$
1	Philanthropic	Social - assistance to the needy	300	36	41	28	150	45	773	2.58	2.58	-0.09	0.00	296	68	83	71	65	09	1.02 4	3.4 6	3.46	-0.48	0.23
2	Security	Rape/indecent assaults	268	98	60	71	32	7	1014	3.78	3.45	0.78	0.61	276	64	36	29	30	117	728	2.6 4	2.79	-0.19	0.04
		Burglary/house braking	292	72	91	65	28	36	1011	3.46				292	24	31	82	108	47	753	2.5 8			
		Breach of public peace	160	15	61	52	11	21	518	3.24				180	36	07	25	82	130	577	3.2 1			
		Kidnapping and physical insecurity	299	79	73	61	32	54	988	3.30				283	23	107	19	34	100	768	2.7 1			
3	Socio-cultural Heritages	Inclusion of people in development processes	286	19	32	51	109	75	669	2.34	2.37	-0.30	0.09	290	83	89	71	32	15	1063	3.6 7	2.92	-0.06	0.00
		accountability and transparency	278	43	22	64	69	80	713	2.56				265	61	25	49	28	102	710	2.6 8			
		Social solidarity	290	27	18	63	83	99	661	2.28				291	35	39	24	82	111	678	2.3 3			
		influence and control on developments	289	32	10	66	89	92	668	2.31				285	61	48	62	93	21	890	3.1 2			
		Community dignity and prestige	291	16	32	71	99	73	692	2.38				290	49	61	38	72	70	817	2.8 2			
4	Infrastruc	Access to transformational Information	280	36	16	29	116	83	646	2.31	2.32			285	48	69	44	81	43	853	2.9 9			
		Access to all seasons road	291	13	43	61	80	94	674	2.32				292	65	37	49	41	100	802	2.7 5			

		Access to water	293	18	49	29	120	77	690	2.35	2.41	-0.26	0.072	292	81	26	31	60	94	816	2.79	2.99	0.01	0.00
		Access to electricity	293	29	38	48	100	78	719	2.45				290	48	53	65	80	44	851	2.93			
		Access to health care	293	27	41	65	128	32	782	2.67				296	71	23	66	78	58	859	2.90			
		Access to market places	218	60	16	32	83	81	707	3.24				141	37	39	5	18	42	434	3.08			
		Quality and hygienic environment	293	29	12	38	61	153	582	1.99				297	87	59	63	48	40	996	3.35			
		Nutrition adequacy	292	25	21	32	68	146	587	2.01				296	65	71	50	39	71	908	3.06			
		Access to school	292	28	34	61	73	96	701	2.40				297	49	65	71	80	32	910	3.06			
5	Economy and Empowerment	Income	290	30	61	62	84	53	801	2.76	2.55	-0.12	0.01	295	68	42	82	13	96	876	2.97	2.73	-0.25	0.06
		Employment opportunity	290	14	32	78	56	110	654	2.26				293	36	29	68	74	86	734	2.51			
		Productivity	291	33	61	29	101	67	765	2.63				291	48	36	82	34	91	789	2.71			
		Total							57.29			0.78							64.32			0.33		

$\bar{x} = 2.67$

$\bar{x} = 2.98$

Households Responses on Levels of Poverty before and after Community Based Organisations Projects Interventions in Oyo North Senatorial Districts

S/No	Indicators of Measurement		CBOs Impact Rating Index in O. N. S. D																					
			Respondents Level of Poverty Before CBOs Project Implementation										Respondents Level of Poverty After CBOs Project Implementation											
			No of Respondent	VS	S	L S	NS	NSA	SW V	Y	X	$\frac{X}{\bar{X}}$	$(\frac{X}{\bar{X}} - 1)^2$	No of Respondent	VS	S	LS	NS	NSA	SW V	Y	X	$\frac{X}{\bar{X}}$	$(\frac{X}{\bar{X}} - 1)^2$
1	Philanthropic	Social - assistance to the needy	382	91	26	38	103	124	1003		2.63	0.04	0.00	382	101	115	70	13	83	1284	3.36	3.36	0.23	0.05
2	Security	Rape/indecent assaults	371	98	101	90	61	21	1307		3.35	0.76	0.58	361	28	33	65	151	84	853	2.36	2.23	-0.90	0.81
		Burglary/house braking	380	62	89	103	64	52	1205	384				11	38	118	120	97	898	2.34				
		Breach of public peace	200	69	43	24	34	30	587	165				19	28	36	27	55	424	1.10				
		Kidnapping and physical insecurity	384	78	109	100	31	66	1254	385				69	101	81	72	62	1198	3.11				
3	Socio-cultural Heritages	Inclusion of people in development processes	381	30	26	18	105	202	720		2.18	-0.41	0.17	370	75	109	115	64	107	1391	3.76	3.44	0.31	0.10
		accountability and transparency	370	31	36	68	78	157	816	381				90	52	81	36	122	1095	2.87				
		Social solidarity	382	66	39	72	63	142	970	364				118	100	64	31	51	1295	3.56				
		influence and control on developments	365	39	44	49	164	69	915	376				112	64	83	69	48	1251	3.33				
		Community dignity and prestige	377	31	20	18	103	200	695	363				99	109	115	21	19	1337	3.68				
4	Infrastructural Provision	Access to transformational Information	380	36	24	16	150	154	778					381	98	71	85	71	56	1227	3.22			
		Access to all seasons road	383	61	36	18	52	216	823	372				81	91	43	101	56	1156	3.10				
		Access to water	385	33	28	63	109	152	836	379				70	152	113	32	12	1373	3.62				
		Access to electricity	365	36	38	26	99	166	774	382				69	108	92	49	64	1215	3.18				
		Access to health	374	24	18	26	30	276	606	385				79	103	115	40	48	1280	3.32				

PART B

Households Responses on Community Based Organisation Development Capability in

Oyo North Senatorial Districts

S/N	Development Attributes	No	Respondents Level of Agreement								
			SA	A	U	D	SD	SWV	CDC (x)	(x - \bar{x})	(x - \bar{x}) ²
1	Involvement of individual in project development	384	181	175	10	9	9	1662	4.32	0.09	0.01
2	Involvement of Community in project development	384	176	182	22	2	2	1680	4.36	0.13	0.02
3	Promotion of community welfare	385	168	183	21	11	2	1689	4.39	-0.16	0.03
4	Competence in fund and revenue development	385	121	192	49	20	3	1563	4.06	-0.17	0.03
5	Capability of solving problems before and after project implementation	384	127	193	45	14	5	1573	4.09	-0.14	0.02
6	Adequacy of vision minded leader and supportive members	385	155	178	31	17	4	1618	4.20	-0.03	0.00
7	Empowering community within the development priority and local resources	385	157	174	25	25	4	1610	4.18	-0.05	0.00
									29.6		0.11

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

Households Responses on Community Based Organisation Development Capability in

Oyo Central Senatorial Districts

S/N	Development Attributes	No	Respondents Level of Agreement								
			SA	A	U	D	SD		CDC (x)	(x - \bar{x})	(x - \bar{x}) ²
1	Involvement of individual in project development	300	168	108	15	2	7	1295	4.30	0.22	0.05
2	Involvement of Community in project development	296	109	130	31	11	15	1213	4.03	-0.05	0.00
3	Promotion of community welfare	298	123	118	30	11	16	1235	4.10	0.02	0.00
4	Competence in fund and revenue development	297	111	97	49	22	18	1177	3.91	-0.17	0.03
5	Capability of solving problems before and after project implementation	300	128	106	31	20	15	1196	3.97	-0.01	0.01
6	Adequacy of vision minded leader and supportive members	298	125	132	24	14	3	1262	4.19	0.11	0.01
7	Empowering community within the development priority and local resources	300	120	122	44	9	5	1227	4.08	0.00	0.00
									28.58		0.10

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

**Households Responses on Community Based Organisation Development Capability in
Oyo South Senatorial District**

S/N	Development Attributes	No	Respondents level of Agreement								
			SA	A	U	D	SD	SWV	CDC (\bar{x})	($x - \bar{x}$)	($x - \bar{x}$) ²
1	Involvement of individual in project development	387	211	107	32	20	17	1638	4.23	0.21	0.04
2	Involvement of Community in project development	377	101	188	69	16	13	1509	3.89	-0.13	0.02
3	Promotion of community welfare	387	75	210	61	27	14	1466	3.79	-0.24	0.06
4	Competence in fund and revenue development	387	105	147	97	25	13	1467	3.80	-0.23	0.05
5	Capability of solving problems before and after project implementation	387	118	127	122	11	9	1495	3.86	-0.23	0.03
6	Adequacy of vision minded leader and supportive members	387	178	177	21	10	1	1682	4.35	0.32	0.01
7	Empowering community within the development priority and local resources	387	152	198	26	6	5	1647	4.26	0.24	0.06
									28.18		0.27

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

PART C

Responses of Community Based Organisations on Factors Capable of Reducing Poverty and Enhancing Socio-economic Development in Oyo South Senatorial District.

S/N	Factors Capable of Reducing Poverty and Enhancing Socio-economic Development	No	Respondents level of Agreement								
			SA	A	U	D	SD	SWV	FCRP (x)	(x - \bar{x})	(x - \bar{x}) ²
1	involvement of private sectors' in project finance	25	12	9	3	0	1	106	4.24	0.45	0.20
2	promoting Freedom of information on government opportunities and services	25	11	12	1	0	1	107	4.28	0.49	0.24
3	transparency with regards to public spending	25	9	11	3	2	0	102	4.08	0.29	0.08
4	promoting rule of law and justice	25	10	11	4	0	0	106	4.24	0.45	0.02
5	monitoring government development and financial expenditure	25	9	10	5	0	1	101	4.04	0.25	0.06
6	promoting community involvement in project implementation, maintenance and services	25	11	8	6	0	0	105	4.20	0.41	0.17
7	financial involvement of religion based organization on project development	25	5	8	8	1	3	86	3.44	-0.35	0.12
8	Financial involvement of perspective users on development choice	25	6	11	4	3	1	93	3.72	-0.07	0.00
9	ensuring development project to reflect community priorities	25	9	12	2	0	2	101	4.04	0.25	0.06
10	encouraging poor people's organization for adequate representation and accountability	25	5	10	5	0	5	85	3.40	-0.39	0.15
11	promoting conditions for job creation and wealth acquisition	25	10	9	6	0	0	104	4.16	0.37	0.14
12	Self support to grassroots development	24	11	5	7	1	0	99	3.96	0.17	0.03
13	Promoting export led product	25	6	4	11	2	2	85	3.40	-0.39	0.15
14	Promoting labour intensive growth	19	2	7	4	2	4	58	2.32	-1.49	2.22
15	Investment in physical infrastructure	19	10	5	4	0	0	82	3.28	-0.51	0.26
	Total								56.80		4.08

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

**Responses of Community Based Organisations on Factors Capable of Reducing Poverty
and Enhancing Socio-economic Development in Oyo Central Senatorial District.**

S/N	Factors Capable of Reducing Poverty and Enhancing Socio-economic Development	No	Respondents level of Agreement								FCRP (x)	(x - \bar{x})	(x - \bar{x}) ²
			SA	A	U	D	SD	SWV					
1	involvement of private sectors' in project finance	26	15	5	5	1	0	112	4.31	0.30	0.09		
2	promoting Freedom of information on government opportunities and services	26	9	10	4	3	0	103	3.96	-0.05	0.00		
3	transparency with regards to public spending	26	16	6	2	2	0	114	4.38	0.37	0.14		
4	promoting rule of law and justice	26	17	4	4	1	0	115	4.42	0.41	0.17		
5	monitoring government development and financial expenditure	26	12	9	4	1	0	110	4.23	0.22	0.05		
6	promoting community involvement in project implementation, maintenance and services	26	13	4	8	1	0	107	4.12	0.11	0.01		
7	financial involvement of religion based organization on project development	26	5	10	7	3	1	93	3.58	-0.43	0.18		
8	Financial involvement of perspective users on development choice	26	6	12	4	3	1	97	3.73	-0.28	0.08		
9	ensuring development project to reflect community priorities	26	12	13	0	1	0	114	4.38	0.37	0.14		
10	encouraging poor people's organization for adequate representation and accountability	26	8	14	1	0	3	102	3.92	-0.09	0.00		
11	promoting conditions for job creation and wealth acquisition	26	12	10	4	0	0	112	4.31	0.30	0.09		
12	Self support to grassroots development	26	13	9	4	0	0	113	4.35	0.34	0.12		
13	Promoting export led product	26	7	10	6	3	0	102	4.12	0.11	0.01		
14	Promoting labour intensive growth	21	7	5	5	3	1	77	2.96	-1.05	1.10		
15	Investment in physical infrastructure	21	11	6	4	0	0	91	3.50	-0.51	0.26		
	Total								60.27		2.44		

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

Community Based Organisations Responses on Factors Capable of Reducing Poverty and Enhancing Socio-economic Development in Oyo North Senatorial District.

S/N	Factors Capable of Reducing Poverty and Enhancing Socio-economic Development	No	Respondents level of Agreement								
			SA	A	U	D	SD	SWV	FCRP (x)	(x - \bar{x})	(x - \bar{x}) ²
1	involvement of private sectors' in project finance	36	22	8	2	4	0	156	4.33	0.35	0.12
2	promoting Freedom of information on government opportunities and services	36	22	11	3	0	0	163	4.52	0.54	0.29
3	transparency with regards to public spending	36	21	9	5	1	0	158	4.39	0.41	0.17
4	promoting rule of law and justice	36	21	14	1	0	0	164	4.56	0.58	0.34
5	monitoring government development and financial expenditure	36	20	10	6	0	0	158	4.39	0.41	0.17
6	promoting community involvement in project implementation, maintenance and services	36	23	10	2	0	1	162	4.50	0.52	0.27
7	financial involvement of religion based organization on project development	36	16	7	5	6	2	137	3.81	-0.17	0.02
8	Financial involvement of perspective users on development choice	36	10	13	11	2	0	139	3.86	-0.12	0.01
9	ensuring development project to reflect community priorities	36	21	13	2	0	0	163	4.53	0.55	0.30
10	encouraging poor people's organization for adequate representation and accountability	36	18	15	1	2	0	157	4.36	0.38	0.14
11	promoting conditions for job creation and wealth acquisition	35	15	16	4	0	0	151	4.19	0.21	0.04
12	Self support to grassroots development	36	19	13	3	0	1	157	4.36	0.38	0.14
13	Promoting export led product	36	13	7	8	3	5	128	3.56	-0.42	0.18
14	Promoting labour intensive growth	19	8	6	4	1	0	78	2.17	-1.81	3.28
15	Investment in physical infrastructure	19	10	4	3	2	0	79	2.19	-1.79	3.20
	Total								59.72		8.67

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

Households Responses to Factors Capable on Reducing Poverty and Enhancing Socio-economic Development in Oyo North Senatorial District.

S/N	Factors Capable of Reducing Poverty and Enhancing Socio-economic Development	No	Respondents level of Agreement								
			SA	A	U	D	SD	SWV	FCRP (x)	(x - \bar{x})	(x - \bar{x}) ²
1	Involvement of private sectors' in project finance	382	204	138	25	9	6	1671	4.34	0.59	0.35
2	promoting freedom of information on government opportunities and services	382	141	199	15	25	2	1049	2.72	-1.02	1.04
3	transparency with regards to public spending	383	183	143	31	13	8	1610	4.18	0.44	0.19
4	promoting rule of law and justice	383	196	150	24	10	3	1675	4.35	0.16	0.37
5	Monitoring government development and financial expenditure	381	194	145	30	9	3	1616	4.31	0.57	0.32
6	Promoting community involvement in project implementation, maintenance and services	384	170	170	23	18	3	1637	4.25	0.50	0.26
7	Financial involvement of religion based organization on project development	384	123	180	21	49	11	1507	3.91	0.17	0.03
8	Financial involvement of prospective users on development choice	381	118	175	32	51	5	1493	3.88	0.13	0.02
9	ensuring development project to reflect community priorities	382	176	161	24	13	8	1630	4.23	0.49	0.24
10	Encouraging poor people's organization for adequate representation and accountability	382	134	180	28	32	8	1546	4.01	0.27	0.07
11	promoting conditions for job creation and wealth acquisition	383	210	121	34	12	6	1666	4.33	0.58	0.34
12	Self support to grassroots development	381	143	179	33	19	7	1575	4.09	0.35	0.12
13	promoting export led product	377	127	152	48	46	4	1483	3.86	0.11	0.01
14	Promoting labour intensive growth	381	128	169	46	32	6	1524	3.96	0.21	0.05
15	Investment in physical infrastructure	383	147	171	33	23	9	1573	4.08	0.34	0.02

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

Households Responses on Factors Capable of Reducing Poverty and Enhancing Socio-economic Development in Oyo Central Senatorial District.

S/N	Factors Capable of Reducing Poverty and Enhancing Socio-economic Development	No	Respondents level of Agreement								
			SA	A	U	D	SD	SWV	FCRP (x)	(x - \bar{x})	(x - \bar{x}) ²
1	Involvement of private sectors' in project finance	298	129	115	32	13	9	1224	4.07	0.19	0.04
2	Promoting freedom of information on government opportunities and services	300	111	114	37	28	10	1155	3.83	-0.05	0.00
3	transparency with regards to public spending	298	91	142	39	16	10	1164	3.86	-0.02	0.00
4	promoting rule of law and justice	298	102	111	49	17	19	1162	3.86	-0.02	0.00
5	Monitoring government development and financial expenditure	294	96	119	37	31	11	1148	3.81	-0.07	0.01
6	Promoting community involvement in project implementation, maintenance and services	295	118	131	28	12	6	1232	4.09	0.21	0.40
7	Financial involvement of religion based organization on project development	300	91	143	38	20	3	1164	3.86	-0.02	0.00
8	Financial involvement of prospective users on development choice	294	88	135	56	7	8	1114	3.70	-0.18	0.03
9	ensuring development project to reflect community priorities	297	109	125	49	10	4	1225	4.06	0.18	0.03
10	Encouraging poor people's organization for adequate representation and accountability	293	101	114	38	19	21	1132	3.76	-0.12	0.01
11	promoting conditions for job creation and wealth acquisition	297	114	132	29	14	8	1228	4.08	0.20	0.04
12	Self support to grassroots development	296	96	128	48	17	7	1163	3.86	0.02	0.00
13	promoting export led product	296	93	123	41	31	8	1107	3.68	-0.20	0.04
14	Promoting labour intensive growth	294	89	136	49	10	10	1126	3.74	-0.14	0.02
15	Investment in physical infrastructure	296	127	114	31	13	11	1196	3.97	0.09	0.01

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011

Households Responses on Factors Capable of Reducing Poverty and Enhancing Socio-economic Development in Oyo South Senatorial District.

S/N	Factors Capable of Reducing Poverty and Enhancing Socio-economic Development	No	Respondents level of Agreement								
			SA	A	U	D	SD	SWV	FCRP (x)	(x - \bar{x})	(x - \bar{x}) ²
1	Involvement of private sectors' in project finance	382	166	70	108	29	9	1501	3.88	0.05	0.00
2	Promoting freedom of information on government opportunities and services	381	161	79	89	33	19	1473	3.81	-0.02	0.00
3	Transparency with regards to public spending	382	62	119	146	44	11	1323	3.42	-0.41	0.17
4	Promoting rule of law and justice	382	57	130	95	62	38	1253	3.24	-0.59	0.35
5	Monitoring government development and financial expenditure	386	103	181	45	43	14	1474	3.81	-0.02	0.00
6	Promoting community involvement in project implementation, maintenance and services	387	158	148	60	18	3	1607	4.15	0.32	0.10
7	Financial involvement of religion based organization on project development	386	98	241	36	8	3	1541	3.99	0.16	0.03
8	Financial involvement of prospective users on development choice	387	133	181	43	29	1	1583	4.09	0.26	0.00
9	ensuring development project to reflect community priorities	373	99	187	63	15	9	147	3.80	-0.03	0.01
10	Encouraging poor people's organization for adequate representation and accountability	386	78	205	66	19	18	1464	3.78	-0.05	0.01
11	promoting conditions for job creation and wealth acquisition	387	124	110	104	27	22	1448	3.74	-0.09	0.02
12	Self support to grassroots development	387	95	131	124	27	10	1435	3.71	-0.13	0.01
13	promoting export led product	387	120	167	65	27	8	1525	3.94	0.11	0.07
14	Promoting labour intensive growth	387	167	138	44	31	7	1588	4.10	0.27	0.07
15	Investment in physical infrastructure	383	154	116	78	28	7	1533	3.96	0.13	0.02

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2011