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Repositioning Community Driven Development Project in Delta State, Nigeria: The SEEFOR Experience

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Abstract
The purpose of the study was to determine Delta State's participation in the SEEFOR project, a community-driven development (CDD) initiative. This study produced a sample size of 187 using both purposive and random sampling methods. Primary data collection were done using semi-structured questionnaires; while secondary data were obtained from the SEEFOR office. The study found that literate males with a mean age of 50 years made up 65.8% of the respondents. Community leaders were the main source of information on CDD projects (21.17%). According to the study, male and female respondents had the greatest mean scores (3.80 and 3.73 respectively) for project identification and the lowest (1.91 and 2.06 respectively) for project appraisal. The majority of respondents (mean > 2.5) were happy with how the micro-projects were implemented. Less severe limitations were indicated by the grand mean of constraints, which was 1.99. Data were analysed using Multiple Regression and t-test. The amount of participation in CDD initiatives between men and women was shown to be not significantly different ($p>0.05$). It was concluded that the CDD project contributed to the level of participation and satisfaction of beneficiaries. It is recommended that monitoring and evaluation processes be included in CDD projects.
Keywords: Project Implementation; Initiatives; Satisfaction; Beneficiaries; Community Development; Participation

Introduction
Many international oil-based organizations work in Nigeria's Niger Delta states to implement community development initiatives in a variety of host communities. These neighborhood-based initiatives and participation are also known as community-driven development (CDD) projects. According to Uzokwe, Ogbekene, and Ovharhe (2015), social responsibility is a factor in the contribution of these community projects. These project donors include Shell Petroleum Development Company, Chevron Nigeria Limited, The Green River Project of Agip Company, and State Employment and Expenditure for Results (SEEFOR) which is supported by The World Bank Group.

Multinationals, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other parties working with the World Bank to promote development are dedicated to their social and corporate duties. In order to maintain the ecosystems, communities, and economies in which they operate, many firms work to implement business practices that improve employee welfare (World Bank, 2015). The World Bank created a corporate responsibility program that promotes sustainability across the entire organization. It aims to encourage resource efficiency and increase worker knowledge of how their daily actions might affect things like recycling, self-dependency, transportation and environmental sustainability.

A programme called SEEFOR, with support from the World Bank, aims to provide minor work opportunities for young people in areas including public works, road maintenance, and waste disposal. Additionally, this has given some technical and vocational financial relief in the form of special grants for

skill development, knowledge empowerment, community improvement, society building and upgrading with cutting-edge facilities to achieve global recognition. This has helped produce skilled and talented individuals who work for themselves, and employable human resources for local and international corporations. A partnership with the Fadama III Agricultural Project (another World Bank project) was established in addition to SEEFOR to help in infrastructure community development projects thus enhancing SEEFOR's accomplishments in agricultural deliverables as a result of increased funding (SEEFOR, 2013; 2017). The public financial management (PFM) and service delivery for the accomplishment of the project development objective (PDO) were the two key areas of attention for the SEEFOR project design. The PDO is divided into three sections: youth employment, CDD initiatives, and training/capacity building and skill development. Both the CDD and the training and skill development component are incorporated as an addition to the SEEFOR's youth employment sector. This study primarily focuses on SEEFOR's CDD initiatives as embraced by community members.

This brings the World Bank (2003) concept description of community-driven development, or CDD as a methodology that offers regulation over felt needs arrangement in planning, organization, decisive opinions, and communal venture into resource building, local content development, and projects ownership to community members as primary stakeholders. According to Uzokwe et al. (2015) and Ovharhe and Ovwigho (2016), this aspect of community interface intervention improves the community's leadership, local governance, empowerment, knowledge of environmental potential usability, peace building, group cohesion, bureaucracy in business documentation and implementation, sense of project ownership, and project sustainability.

Participatory tools are beneficial to a successful CDD project. The use of participatory tools is essential for the implementation of agricultural initiatives that are a part of community development projects, according to Uzokwe and Ovharhe (2011). Needs assessments (ND), participatory rural appraisals (PRA), participatory learning actions (PLA), focus groups, trend analyses, community mapping, baseline studies, and community development plans (CDP) are some of the participatory methods for community development.

Government, multinational corporations, third parties, NGOs, and other funders are considered external stakeholders, whereas community engagement is associated with the community as internal stakeholders (men, women, and youth groups). Its functionality is such that the community would determine their needs in a PRA conduct and prioritize them in ranks of hierarchical felt needs, which would be consolidated into an overall CDP for the community projects implementation between one and five years depending on the design of interested stakeholders. Planning for upcoming short-, medium-, or long-term projects is made possible by this (IFAD, 2009; Waithaka, 2013; FAO, 2015b).

According to Mubita, Libati, and Mulonda (2017), development actors who participate in CDD are typically able to incorporate attitude, local knowledge, skills, and resource utilization into the planning, design, implementation, and coordination of projects at various stages in response to community members' needs and aspirations to ensure project sustainability. (Okereke-Ejiogu, Asiabaka, Ani, and Umunakwe, 2015) claim that community people believe initiatives can go through phases of project initiation, organization, and execution. On some CDD projects, such as lock-up stores, market structures, rural electrification, water boreholes, erosion control, health centers, construction of school blocks, construction/rehabilitation of roads, community farm project, modern oil mill, drainage systems, solid waste management, bus stop, information communication technology centers, and construction of civic centers, they further explain that community members could be examined using perceptual statements.

Why CDD project? According to FAO (2015a), misidentifying the real goals for the populations being addressed decreases project supporter motivation, degree of mobilization, and protection. According to Kwaja (2004), the absence or inadequate recognition of community involvement in decision-making from project design through implementation results in a lower project outcome. Again, Mansuri and Rao (2003) argued that due to both inadequate community participation and poor project outcomes, the construction of public goods and infrastructure continues to be low in sustainability. Participation from the community

promotes efficient planning, competent oversight, prompt monitoring and evaluation procedures, and peacebuilding as a barometer of the development, success, and accomplishment of stated goals and objectives. (UNDP, 2009)

Recent research by Olaleye and Adebusuyi (2019) found that community fellows had low awareness and knowledge of service providers for community-based projects, which led to low CDD involvement. The degree of satisfaction levels received from CDD was found to be influenced by various socio-economic factors, including gender, age, family size, length of residence in a specific location, and ratio of project participation/non-participation. Due to a deficiency of participation, community project designs and implementation procedures frequently fail from the start to the finish (Kiwango, Komakech, Tarimo, and Martz, 2017). According to Ovharhe (2020), the degree of restrictions and bottlenecks in CDD with regards to agricultural projects was obviously high without community participation and comparatively low when there is community participation. The methods used to manage the identified restrictions in many cases (such as the water project) were what ultimately determined how successful the project was. If the project design as a result of needs assessment survey is a manual mono-pump, the provision of an alternative electric-driven sumo pumping machine poses a challenge in the lack of energy.

In the SEEFOR CDD initiatives, it was discovered that men take the lead in the majority of activities as compared to women. Men are mostly involved in the implementation of community micro-projects, according to PIM (SEEFOR, 2015). They perform better than women in terms of engagement in project implementation processes. However, where applicable, it is required that the female membership of committees be one-third. Erin (2014) supported CDD project participation by stating that various benefits of women engagement in such programs have helped improve female participation in political, socioeconomic, and domestic empowering roles.

Despite some level of participation in community development initiatives reported among some grassroots, participation is not yet localized, vast majority of community members have been completely excluded from project planning, monitoring, and evaluation. The top-down approach to project monitoring and evaluation in this situation results in unsatisfactory project outcomes (UNDP, 2009). There is a developmental need for the bottom-top approach model. Michelle (2011) emphasized the importance of community-owned firms and projects as measures of control, representation, and security for project sustainability, as well as internal project monitoring and assessment as supplemental efforts.

CDD programs are based on the concepts and fundamentals of active involvement, significant transparency, appropriate accountability, and improved indigenous capabilities (World Bank, 2021). Community members in various forms require information in order to arm themselves in CDD techniques. In addition, the study aimed to create reasons for rural people to participate in CDD projects, which will help to project utilization and socioeconomic development in the long run.

Thus, the study met its objectives by being guided with the following research questions: What are the socioeconomic characteristics of the project's beneficiaries? Are rural people aware of SEEFOR's involvement as project donors? Do both men and women take part in the CDD project? What are the levels of satisfaction among CDD project beneficiaries? How do researchers recognize the limits that CDD initiatives face? The answers to these research questions, which led to the study objectives, enabled the formation of knowledge of the socioeconomic profile of CDD project respondents.

Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the study was to ascertain the level of satisfaction in participation of CDD projects in Delta State using The SEEFOR experience as a case study. The specific objectives of the study were to:

i. describe the socio-economic characteristics of beneficiaries,
ii. determine the level of rural people awareness of the CDD project,
iii. investigate the role of gender participation in CDD project in implementation committee,
iv. identify beneficiaries' level of satisfaction in project implementation, and

v. capture the constraints facing CDD projects

Hypotheses

The hypotheses adapted for the study is similar to Oghenero *et al*., (2021) where assets and inputs were given to community farmers for poultry project.

The study was directed by two hypotheses:

Ho_1: There is no significant difference between the socio-economic features of project beneficiaries and their level of satisfaction.

Ho_2: There is no significant difference in the level of participation between males and females in CDD projects.

Justification for the Study

The rural people are unaware of the community development projects that the government has earmarked for them each year. This is due to a poor communication and inadequate community representation in governance. There is need for involvement and collaboration with CDD stakeholders and project donors. This, to a great extent, will raise community members' awareness level in engagement, budgeting, implementation and projects sustainability. As a result, a rationale for the study has been established.

Conceptual Framework

In community and local development (CDL) programme of the World Bank which is synonymous to CDD, it was stated "experience has shown that communities can effectively organise to identify community priorities and address local development challenges by working in partnership with local governments and other institutions to build small-scale infrastructure, deliver basic services, and improve livelihoods. This is possible when providing communities access to information, clear and transparent rules, and appropriate technical and financial support" (World Bank, 2023).

The concept upon which this study is built reflects round the nexus between project donors and project beneficiaries. In communities where project donors identify with project beneficiaries through participation in CDD, projects sustainability are ensured (Figure 1). The inclusion of community members in CDD resulted to increased community awareness, gender participation inclusion, project ownership and sustainable project establishment. Whereas, instances where project donors bypass CDD initiatives in project establishment, there are evidences of either non-project or poor project sustainability. As seen in Figure 1, project donors using bottom-top approaches have feedbacks (double headed arrow) on project status from community members. In the contrary, project donors using top-bottom approaches do not have desired feedbacks (broken single headed arrow) from community members. Thus, community social and agricultural projects establishment and sustainability are guaranteed with well-organised CDD initiatives.

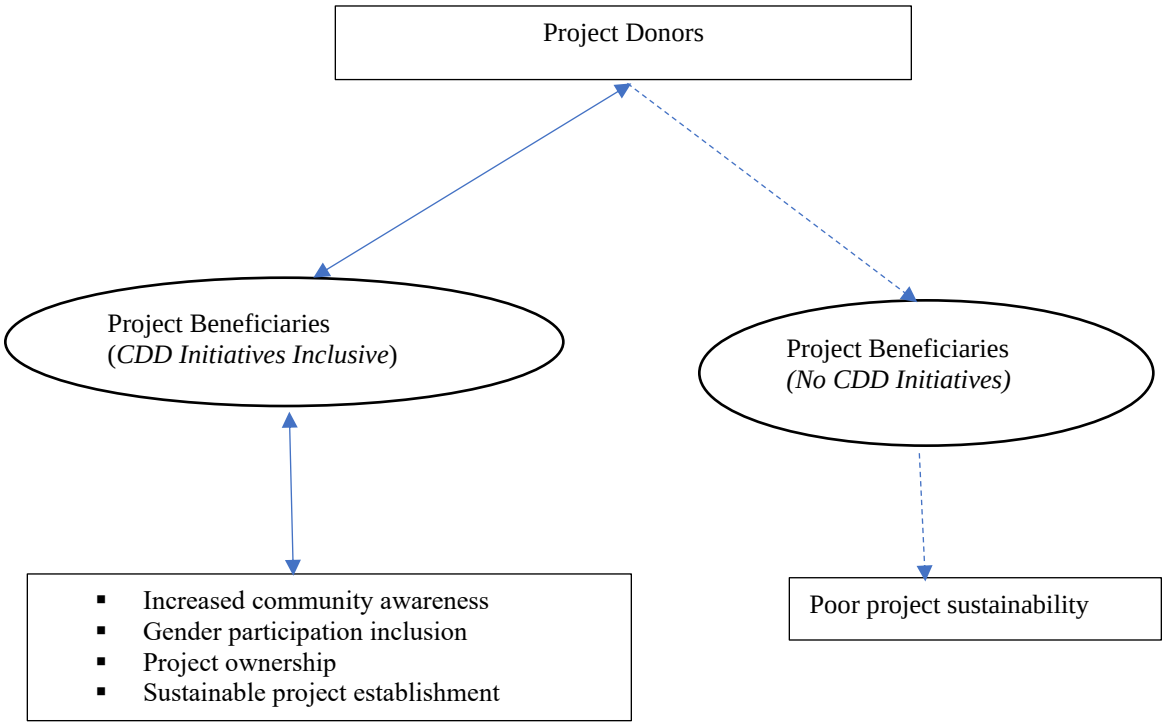

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework for CDD project

Methodology

The study is a research design. The study took place in Delta State which lies between longitude $5^{0}00^{'}$ and $6^{0}45^{'}$ East and latitude $5^{0}00^{'}$ and $6^{0}30'$ North (Delta State, 2016). Delta State is made up of 25 local government areas (LGAs) and three senatorial districts. The senatorial districts and local government areas are as follows: *Delta Central Senatorial District*: Ethiope-east, Ethiope-west, Sapele, Uvwie, Ughelli-North, Ughelli-south, and Udu. *Delta South Senatorial District:* Warri south-west, Warri-south, Warri-north, Burutu, Bomadi, Isoko-south, Isoko-north, and Patani. *Delta North Senatorial District:* Aniocha-North, Ika-south, Ika North-east, Aniocha-South, Oshimili-North, Oshimili-South, Ukwuani, Ndokwa-west, and Ndokwa-east.

Sample Techniques and Sample Size

A choice of multistage sampling procedure was necessary. Emaziye (2021) outlines various locations across selected communities, local government areas and agricultural zones for effective sampling demonstration in a similar study area.

In the *first stage*, a purposive sampling technique was used in this study. This was because SEEFOR has a record of completed projects in a few LGAs across the state. The LGAs were Ughelli North and Isoko South having four communities of completed projects and many other ongoing projects in other LGAs. The communities with completed projects were Agbarho and Ughweru in Ughelli North LGA; and Olomoro and Igbide in Isoko South LGA.

The *second stage* involved a random sampling of respondents from beneficiaries in each community as stated in the SEEFOR database which includes Agbarho (170), Ughweru (155) Olomoro (148) Igbide (150). Being homogenous activities by design, a quota sample of 30% resulted in a ratio of 51:47:44:45 in relation

to Agbarho, Ughweru, Olomoro and Igbide respectively. This made up a sample of 187 respondents for the study area.

Data Collection: Firstly, data were collected with a set of semi-structured questionnaires which were administered to respondents by trained enumerators. The instrument contains five (5) sections in accordance with the five objectives of the research. The questions designed in the instrument are both opened and closed ended questions. Secondly, secondary data were obtained on attributes of community-driven development projects from the SEEFOR office and various works of literature.

Measurement of variables

Socio-economic characteristics such as age were measured in years. Sources of awareness were achieved by the presentation of a list of perceived various sources of information upon which respondents indicated on multiple bases. The community's participation in community-driven development activities concerning project objectives was measured using a rating scale. Some CDD indicators were considered such as project identification, planning, implementation, utilization, monitoring, evaluation and ownership (Rahdari and Anvary, 2015). Various statements related with the following responses: High involvement (4), Medium involvement (3), Low involvement (2), No involvement (1). A mean cut-off mark of 2.5 was used to determine the level of participation as used by Nwaobiala, Ogbonna, and Egbutah (2014). The mean score of 2.5 and above was considered as medium to high participation while below 2.5 was considered as low participation.

Level of satisfaction: respondents were asked to respond to a 4-point Likert scale of very satisfied (4), satisfied (3), fairly satisfied (2), not satisfied (1) was used to determine their responses. The mean value of the response option which is 2.5 was used as a cut-off point, such that a statement with a value of 2.5 and above was regarded as being more satisfied, while those with a mean score below 2.5 were regarded as being less satisfied. This measurement scale is justified when compared to the different ranges for Likert scales given. Brown (2010) demonstrated a dimension of Likert scales ranging from dichotomous, three, four, five, seven and ten. The 'undecided' as yardstick is not inclusive in the four-type Likert scale. Thus adopting of the four-type Likert scale was appropriate for the study so as to draw a conclusive baseline result.

Constraints facing CDD projects: respondents were allowed to respond to a 4 point Likert-type scale of very serious (4), serious (3), fairly serious (2), and not serious (1) using a cut-off mean point of 2.5. The mean score of 2.5 and above was considered as more serious constraint while below 2.5 was considered less serious.

Instrument Validation and Reliability

The instrument was brought under the scrutiny of the face and content types of validity. This guaranteed the degree of accuracy of the instrument items. The reliability test of the instrument was subjected to test retest type of reliability. This measured the degree of consistency of the instrument items. The test retest method was used to administer 60 questionnaires to the same respondents twice at interval of less than three weeks (Odili and Ajua, 1995). The Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient (r) was used.

The correlation formula used for test retest:

$$r = \frac{N\sum xy - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{N\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2]\,[N\sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2]}}$$

Where:

r = correlation coefficient,
x = first administration
y = second administration
N = sampled number of respondents
∑ = summation

Correlation Results

There was a positive and significant correlation between the two variables (X and Y), $r = 0.719$, $p \leq .001$, n = 60 (Table 3.1).There is a high degree of relationship between the first administration of questionnaire (X) and the second administration of questionnaire (Y) after an interval of two weeks.

Table 3.1: Correlation Results on Questionnaire Administration

	Variables	X	Y
X	Pearson Correlation	1	0.719*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000
	N	60	60
Y	Pearson Correlation	0.719*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	
	N	60	60

***Note**: Correlation is significant at p≤ .001*

Data Analysis: Multiple Regression was used to examine hypothesis one;

Ho_1: There is no significant difference between the socio-economic features of project beneficiaries and their level of satisfaction.

Mathematically, Linear Regression equation

$Y = b_0 + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3 + b_4X_4 + b_5X_5 + e$

Where

Y = Community's satisfactory level.

b_0 = A constant

b_1 to b_5 = regression coefficient of four variables.

X_1 = Age of community member.

X_2 = Sex of community member.

X_3 = Marital status

X_4 = Educational qualification.

X_5 = Household size.

e = random error.

Chi-square and t-test were used to analyse hypothesis two.

Ho_2: There is no significant difference in the level of participation between males and females in CDD projects.

Mathematically, t-test is computed using:

$$t = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}} \quad \begin{matrix}\longmapsto \\ \longmapsto \\ \longmapsto\end{matrix} \quad \frac{\text{difference between means}}{\begin{matrix}\text{variance} \\ \text{sample size}\end{matrix}}$$

where $\bar{x}_1$ = mean of sample 1

$\bar{x}_2$ = mean of sample 2

n_1 = number of subjects in sample 1

n_2 = number of subjects in sample 2

s_1^2 = variance of sample 1 = $\frac{\Sigma(x_1 - \bar{x}_1)^2}{n_1}$

s_2^2 = variance of sample 2 = $\frac{\Sigma(x_2 - \bar{x}_2)^2}{n_2}$

Source: *Andy (1992). Fundamental Statistics for Education and the Behavioural sciences*

Results and Discussion

Socioeconomic characteristics

The respondents' ages (Table 1) showed that the majority of the mean age score was 50 years. This further reinforced the earlier finding of Okereke-Ejiogu *et al*. (2015) that middle-aged people (40 – 50 years) participated more in community development activities. Data on respondents' gender reveal that 65.8% of respondents were male while females were 34.2%. This indicates that men were more involved in the CDD project than female. This agrees with the result of community members' participation in Delta State Fadama III (Ovharhe, 2020).

A majority (87.7%) were married and 66.3% had secondary education. Thus, respondents are literates, they could be self-expressive. Education has been discovered to be a great factor in understanding the need for involvement in interventionist programmes towards community development. It is also seen as a very critical variable that could enhance the sustainability of infrastructural projects in rural communities (Hussain, Maqbool, Hussain and Ashfaq 2022).

The household means size was 5 persons. Ovharhe (2019) encountered a related result on upon households survey in the Niger Delta. The study clarified the fact that respondents' contacts with community advisers across the selected community were highest with monthly outreach (56.7%). Contrary to this, agricultural extension advisers visit community farm families on a bi-annual basis (Amafade, Ofuoku, Ovharhe, and Eromedoghene, 2023).

Table 1: Distribution of respondents according to their socio-economic characteristics (n=187)

Parameters	**Frequency**	**Percentages**	**Mean/Mode**
Age			
34-43	54	28.8	
44-53	63	33.5	50 years
54-63	43	22.9	
64-73	27	14.4	
Gender			
Male	123	65.8	Male
Female	64	34.2	
Marital status			
Never Married	20	10.2	
Married	164	87.7	Married
Widowed	3	1.6	
Educational Level			
Primary	1	0.5	
Secondary	124	66.3	Secondary
OND/NCE	18	9.6	
HND/B.Sc.	32	17.1	
M.Sc./PhD.	12	6.4	
Household size			
2 – 5	120	64.1	5 persons
6 – 9	62	33.1	
10-13	4	2.1	
14-17	1	0.5	
Community Adviser			
Weekly	67	35.8	
Fortnightly	3	1.6	
Monthly	106	56.7	Monthly
Quarterly	8	4.3	
Yearly	3	1.6	

Source: Field Responses

Sources of awareness on Community Driven Development project

Results in Table 2 show that most of the respondents got awareness about the CDD project through community leaders (21.17%). Some community members got information from town criers (20.62%) and SEEFOR staff (14.41%) through community visits. Surprisingly, community members did not obtain information from the internet, private extension worker and private organization. An assessment of information needs among rice farmers, Roland, Dulle and Ngalapa (2014) reported that respondents did not make use of the internet, library and public information center due to low awareness of the importance of modern technologies.

Table 2: Respondents information on the source of information on the community-driven development project (multiple responses)

S/N	Sources of Information	Frequency	Percentage
1	Community leaders	116	21.17
2	Town crier	113	20.62
3	SEEFOR staff	79	14.41
4	Telephone	68	12.41
5	Friends	45	8.21
6	Television	42	7.66
7	Radio	39	7.12
8	Family members	18	3.28
9	Governmental staff	13	2.37
10	Government extension worker	10	1.82
11	Non-governmental staff	5	0.91
12	Internet	0	0
13	Private extension worker	0	0
14	Private organization	0	0

Source: Field responses

Gender participation in Community Driven Development

The role of gender participation in CDD project implementation committee. Results in Tables 3a, 3b and 3c show the summary of responses disaggregated by gender of respondents in the level of involvement in the various stages of a project. The results reveal that there was low involvement (cut-off mean < 2.50) of males and females in three stages of participation. Male respondents had an average of 2.46 in the utilization of the project while female respondents had 2.56. However, male and female respondents in participation experienced values (cut off mean > 2.50) in project identification (3.80 and 3.73), planning (3.53 and 3.44) and implementation (3.76 and 3.03) respectively. In a rural development programme execution through CDD, it was reported that there was an increase in women's participation (Erin, 2014).

Table 3a: Role of gender participation in CDD project (male, n = 123)

S/N	Male participation in	Responses on level of involvement				Total Score	Mean Score	Rank
		High (4)	Medium (3)	Low (2)	Zero (1)			
1	Identification	93(380)	27 (81)	3 (6)	0 (0)	467	3.80	1
2	Implementation	106(424)	10(30)	2(4)	5(5)	463	3.76	2
3	Ownership	76(304)	38(114)	9(18)	1(1)	437	3.55	3
4	Planning	76(304)	36(108)	11(22)	0(0)	434	3.53	4
5	Sustainability	54(216)	58(174)	11(22)	0(0)	412	3.35	5
6	Utilization	32(128)	13(39)	58(116)	20(20)	303	2.46	6
7	Monitoring	24(96)	25(75)	33(66)	41(41)	278	2.26	7
8	Evaluation	12(48)	23(69)	30(60)	58(58)	235	1.91	8

Source: Field responses

Table 3b: Role of gender participation in CDD project (female, n = 64)

S/N	Female participation in	Responses on level of involvement				Total Score	Mean Score	Rank
		High (4)	Medium (3)	Low (2)	Zero (1)			
1	Identification	50(200)	11(33)	3 (6)	0 (0)	239	3.73	1
2	Ownership	23(92)	15(45)	14(28)	12(12)	438	3.56	2
3	Planning	39(156)	19(57)	1(2)	5(5)	220	3.44	3
4	Implementation	28(112)	15(45)	16(32)	5(5)	194	3.03	4
5	Utilization	21(84)	12(36)	13(26)	18(18)	164	2.56	5
6	Monitoring	10(40)	12(36)	28(56)	14(14)	146	2.28	6
7	Sustainability	5(20)	12(36)	37(74)	10(10)	140	2.19	7
8	Evaluation	8(32)	7(21)	3(60)	19(19)	132	2.06	8

Source: Field responses

Table 3c: Summary of respondents' participation in project activities disaggregated by gender

S/N	Project activities	Responses (Mean)	
		Male	Female
1.	The extent of participation in project identification	3.80	3.73
2.	Level of involvement in project planning	3.53	3.44
3.	Level of contribution in project implementation	3.76	3.03
4.	Utilization of the project	2.46	2.56
5.	Level of participation in the ownership of the project	3.55	2.77
6.	Sustainability of the project	3.35	2.19
7.	Monitoring of the project	2.26	2.28
8.	Evaluation of the project	1.91	2.06

Source: Field responses

Beneficiaries level of satisfaction in project implementation

Results in Tables 4a, 4b and 4c show how satisfied the respondents were with the micro-projects implementation phases. The analysis received from the field survey shows that from the under listed micro-projects the respondents were greatly satisfied with Town Hall for Olomoro which had an average mean of 3.18, education for Igbide with an average mean of 3.69, water for Agbarho with an average of 3.49 and equipped laboratory science block (mean = 3.66) block for Ughweru in CDD project implementation. All communities had grand mean scores greater than the cut-off value of 2.50. This implies that community members were greatly satisfied with the micro-projects implemented in their communities. In congruence, Ovharhe (2014) and Ovharhe, Oyibo and Alakpa (2016) reported that beneficiaries of a World Bank project (Fadama III) were highly satisfied with their level of involvement in the implementation phase of the project life cycle.

Table 4a: Beneficiaries level of satisfaction in project implementation (Olomoro, n=44)

S/N	Projects	Responses				Total Score	Mean Score
		Very Satisfied (4)	Satisfied (3)	Fairly Satisfied (2)	Not Satisfied (1)		
1.	Town Hall	21 (84)	12 (36)	10 (20)	0 (0)	140	3.18
2.	Water Scheme	15 (60)	19 (57)	10 (20)	0 (0)	137	3.11
		Grand mean = 3.15					

Source: Field responses

Table 4b: Beneficiaries level of satisfaction in project implementation (Igbide, n=45)

S/N	Projects	Responses				Total Score	Mean Score
		Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Fairly Satisfied	Not Satisfied		
1.	School Building	33 (132)	10 (30)	2 (4)	0 (0)	166	3.69
2.	Water	32 (128)	10 (30)	3 (6)	0 (0)	164	3.64
3.	Market Stalls	21 (84)	19 (57)	5 (10)	0 (0)	142	3.16
		Grand mean = 3. 50					

Source: Field responses

Table 4c: Beneficiaries level of satisfaction in project implementation (Agbarho, n=51)

S/N	Projects	Responses				Total Score	Mean Score
		Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Fairly Satisfied	Not Satisfied		
1.	Water Scheme	31 (124)	14 (42)	6 (12)	0 (0)	178	3.49
2.	Electricity	29 (116)	15 (35)	3 (10)	4 (8)	169	3.31
		Grand mean = 3. 40					

Source: Field responses

Table 4d: Beneficiaries level of satisfaction in project implementation (Ughweru, n=47)

Project	Responses				Total Score	Mean Score
	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Fairly Satisfied	Not Satisfied		
Science Block	32 (128)	14 (42)	1 (2)	0(0)	172	3.66

Source: Field responses

Constraints facing CDD projects

Results in Table 5 show various constraints faced in the implementation of CDD projects by the respondents. The major constraints faced by the respondents in the course of the CDD project was that the procedure was too cumbersome for the community-based organization (3.02) which was ranked first and also inadequate support from the state government (1.09) was the least constraint faced by the respondents. The grand mean = 1.99 implied that the constraints facing the CDD project were of a weak degree since they could not affect project completion status. Waithaka (2013) and Ovharhe *et al*. (2016) positioned that rural developmental projects and activities increase with positive impacts on beneficiaries when various degrees of perceived constraints are reduced and made manageable by both community members and external project donors.

Table 5: Constraints facing CDD Projects

S/N	Constraints	Responses				Total Score	Mean Score	Rank
		Strongly Agree (4)	Agree (3)	Disagree (2)	Strongly Disagree (1)			
1.	Procedures are too cumbersome from CBO	92(368)	38(108)	30(60)	29(29)	565	3.02	1st
2.	Poor involvement of local government in project formulation and appraisal	86(344)	24(72)	46(92)	31(31)	539	2.88	2nd
3.	Inadequate provision of resources	12(48)	35(105)	85(170)	55(55)	378	2.02	3rd
4.	Insufficient funds for project implementation	14(56)	14(42)	103(206)	56(56)	360	1.93	4th
5.	Poor disbursement of the fund by	8(32)	23(69)	60(120)	96(96)	317	1.70	5th
6.	Poor training of project animators	26(104)	8(24)	19(38)	134(134)	300	1.60	6th
7.	Poor monitoring and evaluation by community	3(12)	11(33)	62(124)	111(111)	280	1.50	7th
8.	Poor monitoring and evaluation by project staff	3(12)	1(3)	72(144)	111(111)	270	1.44	8th
9.	Inadequate participation of community members	1(4)	6(18)	63(126)	117(117)	265	1.42	9th
10.	Inadequate support from the state government.	0(0)	0(0)	16(32)	171(171)	203	1.09	10th
				Pooled Mean			= 1.99	

Source: Field responses

Results of tested Hypotheses

The first hypothesis was stated that:

Ho_1: There is no significant difference between the socio-economic features of project beneficiaries and their level of satisfaction.

Values in Table 6 show the difference between the socio-economic characteristics of respondents and the satisfactory level of beneficiaries. From the result the value of R=0.606, R^2= 0.565 adjusted R^2=0.542 with F-statistics = 8.162, p value=0.000. The value of R^2= 0.565 shows that there is a significant difference between the socio-economic characteristics of respondents and the satisfactory level of beneficiaries. R^2 of 0.565 implies that 56.5% variable in the level of satisfaction is explained by changes in the socio-economic characteristics of respondents. The F-Statistics of 8.162 shows that the independent variables (Demographic profile included in the model) fitted well with the dependent variable level of satisfaction. The estimated parameters show that three of the socio-economic characteristics namely: Education level (.038*), household size (.000*) and community adviser (.043*) were significant ($p<0.05$) in determining the level of satisfaction.

Table 6: Summary of Regression Model

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	-3.405	2.020		-1.686	.094
Gender	.267	.593	.031	.450	.654
Marital Status	-.114	.567	-.014	-.2011	.841
Educational level	.604	.288	.145	2.011	.038*
Household Size	.721	.139	.354	5.186	.000*
Community Adviser	.491	.266	.128	1.869	.043*

**Significant @ 0.05 (p<0.05)*

R = .606[a] …R Square = .565 Adjusted R Square =.542 Std. Error of the Estimate = 3.811

The second hypothesis was stated that

Ho_2: There is no significant difference in the level of participation between males and females in Community Driven Development projects. (Using t-test)

Records in Table 8 and 9 show the various variables used for the t-test computation at 0.05 level of significance. There is a substantial connection between male and female with a grand mean of 3.07 and 2.86, respectively, at a value of R of 0.75. The model, however, is not significant at P>0.05 (0.110). As a result, there is no statistically significant difference in the amount of engagement in CDD initiatives between men and women.

However, the t-test outcome is not at variance with the post-priori expectation compared to the mean cut-off value (2.5) of descriptive Statistics outcome for a four point Likert Scale from Table 3a and 3b. The implication is that the disparities in condition means are most likely attributable to chance and are least likely due to more participation by males in the study. This confirms the report that males and females are attracted to respective felt needs in CDD projects as identified in the analyzed variables across project identification, planning, implementation, utilization, ownership, sustainability, monitoring and evaluation. Nwaobiala, Ogbonna, and Egbutah (2014) reported full male and female participation in projects establishment.

Tables 8 and 9: Role of gender participation in CDD project

Table 8: Paired Samples Statistics

		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	Male	3.0775	8	.74668	.26399
	Female	2.8575	8	.60493	.21387

Table 9: Paired Samples Test

		Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference Lower	Upper			
Pair 1	Male – Female	.32000	.49477	.17493	-.09364	.73364	1.829	7	.110

Conclusion and Recommendations

From the foregoing, it is concluded that the majority of the beneficiaries who participated in CDD projects were males and with minimum education level of secondary school attainment and average household sizes. Increase in awareness of the SEEFOR projects were through Community leaders, town criers and SEEFOR staff were the major sources of information about SEEFOR CDD project activities. The technical support and visits by SEEFOR staff community advisers were mostly on monthly basis. The CDD projects had a satisfactory impact on the community members in the participation and implantation of projects through

the provision of market stalls, water facilities, electricity, town halls, equipped laboratory science block and other forms of educational supports in the study area.

The low awareness level in some cases was reported as incompatibility with modern technologies such as television, radio and internet usage. This was followed by poor collaborations with private extension worker and private organization. The identifiable major constraints were cumbersome procedure in relating to the project design by stakeholders and inadequate support from the state government.

However, based on the findings, the following recommendations are necessary to add value to the SEEFOR CDD project initiatives:

i. more emphasis should be made on monitoring and evaluation to see that the community members are locally involved in various stages of the project to enhance project sustainability and ownership,
ii. SEEFOR CDD procedure should be made simple and clear for a community-based organization to comprehend and follow up.
iii. External stakeholders such as private organizations and private extension workers should join in the campaign awareness of SEEFOR activities in the rural areas of Delta State.
iv. Efforts are needed to involve Local Government participation in the SEEFOR CDD project activities.

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