

An Assessment of Community and Social Development Projects (CSDPs) on Beneficiaries in Damaturu Local Government Area of Yobe State - Nigeria (2009-2013)

M. Tasiu Dansabo¹ and M. Mustapha Gambo

Abstract: *The study assessed the impact of community and social development projects (CSDPs) in Damaturu, (LGA) Yobe State - Nigeria (2009-2013). The study examined the effects of the intervention on the livelihood of beneficiaries. The specific objectives of the study are; to find out the impact of CSDP on the socio-economic status of the beneficiaries; to identify the impact of CSDP on accessibility of water to the beneficiaries. Empowerment theory was used as a theoretical framework for the study. The study was conducted in five communities that benefited from the intervention. The study population was identified and sample size of 380 was determined using sample size calculator. The instruments used to collect data from the sample were questionnaires for the community members and interview guide for chairmen of Community Project Management Committee (CPMC). The data collected were analysed using statistical tools i.e. descriptive and inferential statistics such as frequency distribution, percentage and chi-square to aid the quantitative analysis while the qualitative data were subjected to content analysis. From the analysis, the study found that the intervention had made positive impact on the lives of beneficiaries in terms of accessibility to social services and reduced people's expenditure on water and education. The study also revealed that the intervention improve the learning environment to pupils in the study area. Based on the findings, it is recommended that government should try to improve access of social services to people, the study also calls on policy makers to discard top-down approach to community development and embrace bottom up approach.*

Introduction

The World Bank Poverty Index reveals that about 1.2 billion people live below poverty line; majority of which are in developing countries where sub Saharan Africa has greater percentage of 48.5%, Europe and central Asia having least number of 0.7%, The Bank also ranked Nigeria third out of the five countries that have the largest number of the poor (World Bank, 2014). According to World Health Organization (WHO) only 32% of rural population in developing countries has access to safe drinking water (Aper and Agbehi, 2011). Khalid (2014) observed that, Nigeria is confronted with many developmental challenges particularly the rural communities where poverty, diseases, unemployment, inadequate social amenities are features of most of the communities.

Against this background, governments and non-governmental organizations embarked on policies and strategies to mitigate the situation in their societies. Kiprotich and Njoroge, (2014) observed that,

¹ Corresponding author's Email: dansabo.tasiu@udusok.edu.ng

various development agencies, governmental and non-governmental agencies have initiated several developmental projects in marginalized areas, one of which is community development projects. Galadima, (2014) notes that, community development programme is one of the veritable tools for improving human condition. Within a decade (1985-1995), quite a few governmental grassroots development programmes were introduced in Nigeria such as the Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI), The National Directorate of Employment (NDE), the Community Bank scheme and the likes, although the impact of these programmes on the poor varies, but they have succeeded in, at least, generating more awareness about poverty and, to some extent, mobilizing the poor for development (Mboho and Inyang, 2011).

However, Mansuri and Rao (2013) note that, World Bank lending for community development projects worldwide has gone up from \$325 million in 1996 to \$2 billion in 2003. Samuel, Artkum, and Ebenezer, (2013) note that, during the period between 1950s and 1960s, Community Development (CD) was actively promoted throughout the developing world as part of the state building process and as a means of raising living standard of the people by governments and the United Nations through its affiliated institutions in Africa. Since independence, rural and community development has been declared a priority by the successive Federal governments-civilian or military alike... (Egbe, 2014). Mark (2002), notes that from 1984-2002 Nigeria has had thirty-seven poverty alleviation and community development programmes implemented to address the issues of poverty and provision of social services to communities but no any meaningful development was witnessed by communities in Nigeria.

Ajadi (2010), observe that Corruption and embezzlement at all levels of the government is hampering the effective implementation and consequent realization of community development programmes in Nigeria. Mohammed (2002), observed that most of the community development programmes adopted in Nigeria emphasize the infrastructural aspect of development at the expense of other facets of development.

The importance of community development in contemporary Nigerian society cannot be exaggerated, as community development ensures national development. Emeh, Eluw and Ukah(2012) state that, Community development is an important element and a sure way to the speedy development of Nigeria. Community development is a strategy of intervention or coordinated activities aimed at bringing about social and economic development, a process of helping a community to strengthen itself and develop towards its potential (Adedokun, Adeyemo, and Olorusola (2010). Khalid (2012), also notes that, provision of infrastructural facilities is one of the essential pre-requisites for the overall economic and social development of a country.

Yobe State economic summit and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) notes that Yobe State is among the states with highest poverty incidence in Nigeria, agrarian and Majority of its inhabitants are

peasants and lack all sought of social services that will improve their standard of living (Yobe, 2008 and Khalid, 2009).

Community and Social Development Projects (CSDPs) are part of World Bank assisted projects with the overall goal of improving access to human services for human development. It is an intervention built on previous poverty reduction projects structured to effectively target social and environmental infrastructure at community level. CSDP is specifically meant to empower communities to plan, part finance, implement, monitor, and maintain sustainable and socially inclusive multi sectoral micro projects (Abatcha, 2014). In the light of this, this study intends to study the impact of CSDP in improving the standard of living of the beneficiaries.

Handemlan (2006), notes that one of the salient characteristics of most developing countries is poverty, more especially in rural areas where there are poor social amenities. Communities in Nigeria are in condition of poverty, low income and investment, unemployment, low productivity and near absence of social and physical infrastructure (Obetta and Okide, 2012). Absence of or inadequate social amenities in rural communities has contributed to the problems in urban centers because such problems emanate from the unprecedented rural-urban migration which is derived from underdevelopment (Emeh, Eluw and Ukah, 2012). Egbe (2014), argue that problems of urban areas cannot be solved unless those of the rural areas are solved such as mass poverty and deprivation, social unrest and political instability- the types Nigeria is facing today, such as the uprising by the Boko Haram, ethnic militia, armed robbery and kidnapping, due to improper policies that touch people at the grassroots. Olubenga (2012) in his discussion on the causes of Boko Haram observe that the lack of adequate social amenities in the communities have given rise to hostilities and tension in most of North Eastern communities. Ebuka and Ifeanyi, (2010) observe that, the lopsidedness in community development programmes in Nigeria has bred many social problems as the youth in rural areas migrate to urban centers in search for better living. Aliyu (2008), note that the socio-economic problems of Yobe State have kept it to nearly the State at near bottom of the socio-economic development indices in Nigeria. Yobe State is typically a state with poverty level of 83.3% and second worst in the country in terms of infrastructure and public utilities (Gulani, 2008). During the dry season, communities in Damaturu use donkeys with rope to help pull the water from well for consumption and most settlements in rural areas may have one well serving the whole community. Similarly, two or more settlements/wards in urban areas may share a water source and residences in the major town depend on water that is sold in containers by vendors (ACF, 2011).

Despite the fact that many intervention programmes such as: Community- Based Poverty Reduction Programme (CBPRP), Fadama I, II, and III programmes, and other intervention programmes were introduced in the state with the aim of improving standard of living of the populace, most communities have remained underdeveloped in terms of basic social amenities (such as pipe borne water, educational facilities, electricity, employment opportunities etc.). Failure and non-sustainability of the previous development programmes have contributed to the low standard of living among the people, more especially in the rural communities, which later generate influx of rural people in to the urban

areas in order to improve their socio-economic status. Against this backdrop, this study is aimed at assessing the impact of CSDP in Damaturu, Yobe State. The study is a pioneer one in the area. To the best of the knowledge of the researcher, a similar work has not yet been done in Yobe state.

Research Questions

Against this background, the study is guided by the following research questions:

1. What is the impact of Community and Social Development Projects (CSDPs) on the socio-economic status of beneficiaries?
2. How does the CSDP improve accessibility of water to the beneficiaries?

Objectives of the Study

The broad aim of the study is to assess the impact of Community and Social Development Projects (CSDPs) in improving standard of living of beneficiaries in Damaturu LGA in Yobe State. The specific objectives are:

1. To determine the impact of CSDP on the socio-economic status of the beneficiaries.
2. To identify the impact of CSDP on accessibility of water to the beneficiaries.

Research Hypotheses

1. H_0 CSDP project has not made impact on the socio-economic status of the beneficiaries.
 H_1 CSDP project has made impact on the socio-economic status of the beneficiaries.
2. H_0 CSDP has not increased accessibility of water to the beneficiaries.
 H_1 CSDP has increased accessibility of water to the beneficiaries.

YSACSDP (2010), baseline survey revealed the availability or otherwise of basic infrastructural facilities across sectors. The sectors are education, health, water, economy, transportation, natural resources/environment and vulnerable/gender. The study revealed that, people had limited access to infrastructural facilities across the 17 LGAs (State) and, where it exists, the facilities are grossly inadequate both in terms of number of structures available and number of items or equipment put in place. On the poverty level, the study revealed that 51 % of rural households sampled were poor while 49 % were non-poor across the 17 LGAs. The study used regression model where variables like formal education, household size, and membership of association and ownership of farmland were used to determine the level of poverty.

Furthermore, in the case of the study area i.e. Damaturu LGA, the study revealed that, 70 % of the respondents believed that the existing primary schools were not adequate, 78 % also said they did not have access to secondary education for their wards, 90 % said the existing secondary schools were not adequate in terms of structures. The study revealed that 76 % of people did not have access to dispensary and about 95 % of the respondents said that the dispensaries were not adequate; 78 % said they did not have access to clinic and about 87 % said the availability of the clinic is not adequate (YSACSDP, 2010).

Socio-economic Impact of Community and Social Development Projects

The World Bank (2014) has revealed that, over 1600 community development plans are being implemented with about 3,435 micro projects, of which more than 50 percent have been completed and put to use. CSDP has benefited more than 2,500 communities with an estimated population of about 3 million people. There has been increase in primary and secondary school enrolments in the project communities in water sector, average distance to water source reduced. Abatcha (2014) note that CSDP in Yobe State has achieved substantially in improving the access of rural poor to social and natural resource infrastructure services, over one hundred communities were assisted with three hundred and twenty six micro projects. Gambo (2014) in a study conducted on the impacts of CSDP in Damaturu stated that, the projects had made significant impacts in the lives of people where people's spending in purchasing water and transport fees had decreased.

CSDP projects have helped to increase the number of people with access to social services such as education, water supply, health services, and transport in the State. Number of person requesting for social services such as water, health, education, transport, rural electricity, recreational/commercial and gender/vulnerable were 325,833 male and 172,917 female. The total population having access to social services before intervention was 108,611 male and 86,458 females. Numbers of people found by the study with access to health facilities were 25,750 male and 29,231 females. The number of people with access to water, health and educational facilities increased by about 73%, 85% and 63% respectively (YSACSDP, 2012).

From this, one can conclude that the intervention has succeeded in increasing social services to people, but the point of contention is that would these projects sustain for a long period of time and salvage people from the menaces of underdevelopment?.

An empirical study conducted by Bello, Iliya and Ahmed (2008) on the effects of community development programmes on rural communities, traced the causes of underdevelopment of communities to poor governance which emanated from corruption, mismanagement and poor planning/implementation. The study revealed that, communal efforts with external interventions are solution to community's problems. The study further revealed that, community development programmes in the study area have improved socio-economic life of people. In acknowledging the study, however, the sample size of 195 against 276,321 used for the study was inadequate by general estimate to make a generalised conclusion. Therefore this study makes effort to obtain a larger sample size that will be adequate for generalisation.

CSDP Water Project on Beneficiaries

United Nations general assembly recognised the right of every human being to have access to sufficient water for personal and domestic use between 50-100 liters per person per day which must be safe, acceptable and affordable (water cost should not exceed 3 percent of household income and

physically accessible). The water source has to be within 1,000 meter of the home and collection time should not exceed 30 minutes (Nkwede and Samuel, 2014).

A study conducted by Nkwede and Samuel (2014) on the impact of CSDP on rural water infrastructure revealed that Nigerian communities are characterised by the absence of poor social infrastructure, water inclusive. The study found that, effort of CSDP to provide communities with safe water supply were not realised because despite the intervention project People trek long distance and spent much time to fetch water, which is contrary to United Nations assertion. In acknowledging the study, however, the application of modernization theory which is a grand theory will not give a clear understanding to the impact of the project in a community. Therefore, this study makes effort to use micro theory in assessing the impact of CSDP water projects.

Empowerment Theory

Empowerment theory serves as a theoretical base for this work. The theory emerged from the need to humanise development policies and programmes. Development recognises power as a key element for bringing about effective social change. Empowerment as a concept is seen as freedom of choice and action that increases control over the resources and decisions that affect the life of an individual. Fride (2006) sees empowerment as an increase in the resources and capability of the poor to participate, negotiate, influence, control and ultimately demand accountability from the institutions that affect their lives. Empowerment is a social-action process that promotes participation of people, organisations, and communities toward the goals of increased individual and community control, political efficacy, improve quality of community life and social justice (Wallerstein, 1992 cited in Lord and Hutchison, 1993). Empowerment puts people at the center of the development process. It implies a participatory approach to development focusing on bottom-up approach rather than top-down approach. Empowerment is generally seen as a key to quality life, increased human dignity, good governance, pro-poor growth, project effectiveness and improved service delivery (Narayan, 2002 cited in Duncan, n.d). Empowerment is a technique that can have meaningful outcomes on community development. It is achieved through a thorough understanding of how each community is made up culturally. Empowerment theory expands the capabilities of the poor to undertake future self-help programmes through the concept of participation. It is a people oriented approach of making the community involved in the whole process rather than one with a focus on process and system which can exclude the community.

In integrating the theory to this study, the theory sees that major goal of development is to improve the quality of community life and social justice. This proved the literature reviewed that community development is a measure to reduce the inequitable system that leaves certain population isolated, marginalised and without access to important resources (Khalid, 2012). Objective of CSDP is to improve access to human services for human development. The theory emphasised that participation of beneficiaries in project implementation has significant impact in achieving community development goals which is the main approach uses by the Community and Social Development Project (CSDP) in

determining community need. The theory which also has the assumption that empowerment can improved the standard of living of beneficiaries and create good governance in a community, this also proved the literature reviewed that community development encompasses ability to feed, cloth, shelter, more income and provision of infrastructural facilities, good health to live longer, good education and participation in decision-making. Objective of CSDP is to improve standard of living of poor people through provision of social services.

Location of the Study

Damaturu Local Government Area (LGA.) is situated along the latitude and longitude of 11.75' N and 11.96' E respectively and 456 meter elevation above the sea level. History of Damaturu can be traced as far back as to 1910. The founders of Damaturu town were hunters. According to oral tradition, the hunters came to a stream in the northern part of the present Damaturu town in search of drinking water. They noted the place has plenty of wild animals which could serve as their source of food. They settled there and named the place *Da'turum* in Kanuri language (meaning abundance of meat) (ACF, 2011).

Furthermore Damaturu LGA is among the first set of local government areas created in 1976 out of the former Borno State by the military government of General Murtala Muhammad. With the creation of Yobe State, from the defunct Borno State on 27 August 1991, Damaturu became the State capital. Farming and animal rearing are the main occupations of the people of Damaturu, the main crops grown are beans, millet, guinea corn, groundnut and gum Arabic. It has a traditional authority figure called *mai Damaturu* (Emir of Damaturu) and the Emir's palace is situated in the ancient area of the town. Sunday is the market day when people from within and outside Damaturu come for commercial activities. Majority of the people of Damaturu are Muslim with the exception of few settlers. The predominant ethnic groups in Damaturu are Kanuri and Fulani but with changes in status as the state capital, now many ethnic groups live in the town (ACF, 2011). The 2006 National Census revealed that, Damaturu LGA had a population of 87,361 inhabitants and the projected population as at 2014 is 90,281 (NPoC Gazette, 2009).

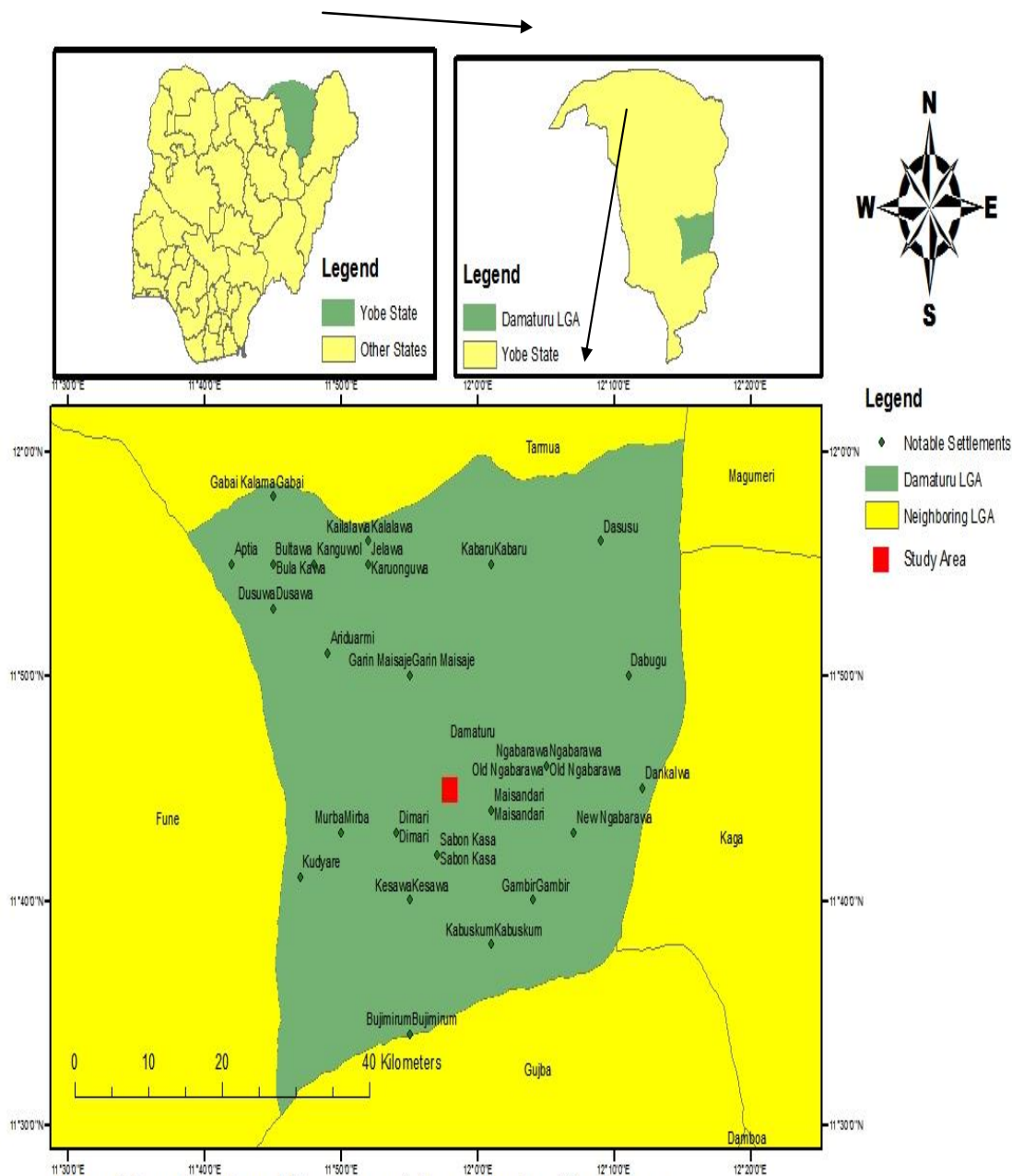
There are three tertiary institutions in Damaturu: State University, Federal Polytechnic and Dr. Umar Sule College of Nursing and Midwifery. There are also three public health care institutions i.e. Specialist Hospital, Maternity Hospital and Primary Health Care Center. Damaturu LGA is divided in to eleven (11) political wards namely Njiwaji/Gwange, Nayinawa, Damakasu, Murfakalam, Kalallawa/Gabai, Sasawa/Kabaru, Bindigari/Pawari, Gambir/Moduri, Kukareta, Damaturu central and Maisandari. The LGA has four districts namely Shehuri, Maisandari, Sasawa and Bulaburin. These four districts are further divided into numerous communities. Damaturu LGA is bordered with Kaga LGA in Borno State in the East, Tarmuwa LGA in the North, Gujba LGA in the South and Fune LGA in the West (ACF,

2011).

(See

APPENDIX III

MAP OF Damaturu Local Government Area Showing Study Area



Study Population

The study population consists of persons that are above the age of 18 from the benefiting communities. The reason for considering only persons from 18 years and above is to have accurate information. The research assessed the impact of CSDP in improving the standard of living of beneficiaries. The study was limited to five out of ten communities that benefited from CSDP intervention in Damaturu Local Government Area. The ten communities are Al-Ansar community, Pawari/Shagari Low cost community, Ben-Kalio/Moduri community and Murfa Kalam community others are Waziri Ibrahim

community, Don Etibet community, Kasaisa/University/mobile base community, YBC/Abbari community, Tijjani Zanna Zakariya community and Mohammed Al-Amin community with a total population of 48,829. The research is limited to five communities within Damaturu LGA, because of security reasons.

Sample Size and Sampling Techniques

The study focused on five out of ten communities that have so far benefited from the interventions of CSDP in Damaturu LGA. In selecting the communities purposive sampling technique was applied because of security reasons in the study area. The five communities have a total population of 28,840 inhabitants (YSACDP,n.d). Using Raosoft (2004) sample size calculator, the sample size for the study stood at 380 with a confidence level of 95%.

Table 1: Distribution of Sample size

Communities	Projects	Population	Percentage %	Sample Size
AL-Ansar Community	Water, education, and environment	2,497	9	35
Pawari/Shagari Lowcost Community	Education and Water	4,340	15	58
Waziri Ibrahim Community	Education and Water	15,000	52	197
YBC/Abbari Community	Education and Water	4,890	17	64
Tijjani Zanna Zakariya Community	Education and Water	2,113	7	26
TOTAL		28,840	100	380

The sample size of each of these communities was determined by its population percentage and CPMC Chairman of each of these communities also served as source for qualitative data (In-depth Interview).

Methods of Data Collection

The research employed both quantitative and qualitative methods to generate the data, using structured questionnaire for the quantitative method and In-depth Interview for qualitative method. Respondents were selected using simple random sampling technique, which was found to be appropriate to the study and it gives equal treatment to all the respondents for the quantitative data while five Chairmen of Community Projects Management Committee (CPMC) were interviewed for the qualitative data. The justification for using Community Projects Management Committee chairmen is to generate data that are not amenable to the questionnaire. These two methods were used to enrich the work. Research assistants were employed and trained to assist the researcher in the administration of questionnaires. For non-literate respondents, items were read and interpreted, and the responses appropriately ticked on their behalf by the researcher/ research assistants.

(a) Quantitative Method

Questionnaire was used as the main instrument of data collection containing relevant questions. The questions were basically open and close-ended with fixed alternatives for the close ended questions. Also interview guides were used to collect qualitative data from the Chairmen of CPMC.

The questionnaire was divided into four sections, as follows: Section one consist of questions about the demographic data of the respondents such as sex, educational qualification, age, marital status, occupation, income etc. Section two consists of questions, on the impact of CSDP towards improving socio-economic status of the beneficiaries. Section three contains questions on objective two of the study, impact of CSDP in improving access to water. Section four contains questions on objective three of the study, which is to seek answers to questions, on the sustainability of projects.

(b) Qualitative Method

The interview schedule contained questions that focused on factors responsible for success or otherwise of the CSDP projects in the community, measures taken by the CPMC or community as a whole for the sustainability of the projects, process followed in getting the intervention, difficulties faced in the implementation process etc. The interviews were conducted with five CPMC chairmen of the sampled communities.

Methods of Data Analysis

In analysis of the data, a Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS, version 16.0) computer software was used as an aid to analyse the quantitative data. Frequency distribution, percentage and Chi-Square test were used to analyse the data. Frequency distribution shows the number of different responses to a particular question while percentage shows the proportion of each response and Chi-Square test was applied to test the hypotheses because the data are numerical and the research is interested in understanding relationship between two variables such as (participation and sustainability). The qualitative data were analysed using content analysis and matrix table. The data

were transcribed through converting recorded conversation into writing form translated verbatim and integrated to the quantitative data.

Data analysis and interpretation

This chapter deals with presentation, analysis and interpretation of the data generated from the field. Three hundred and eighty (380) structured questionnaires were administered on the beneficiaries out of which 378 were successfully retrieved and the analysis was therefore based on 378 respondents. The chapter is divided into six sections. These include socio-economic and demographic characteristics of respondents, impact of CSDP on socio-economic status of the beneficiaries, how CSDP improve accessibility of water to the beneficiaries, relationship between participation and sustainability, hypotheses testing and discussion of the findings.

Impact of Community Social Development Projects on Socio-Economic Status of Beneficiaries

This section discusses the impact of CSDP intervention in improving the socio-economic status of the beneficiaries. There are many intervention projects either by government or NGOs in the state aimed at to improving the socio-economic status of the people.

Table 2: Views of Respondents on Specific Aspects of Intervention Benefited

Specific aspect	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Increased accessibility to infrastructure	238	63.0
Reduced expenditure	95	25.1
Improved income	30	8.0
Others	7	1.9
No response	8	2.0
Total	378	100.0

Majority of the respondents 63.0% reported that the intervention increased their accessibility to infrastructure provided; 25.1% said that the intervention reduced their expenditure, 8.0 % reported that the intervention improved their income level while 1.9 % said they benefited from the intervention in other forms.

The data shows that the intervention made positive impact on the lives of the people. Projects like water and education apart from increased accessibility it also made both water and education affordable to the beneficiaries. The intervention provided conducive learning environment and increased the rate of enrolment of pupils in schools. The reduction in expenditure can be attributed to the amount spent in accessing the items provided to the respondents by CSDP. This reduction would help beneficiaries in saving or improving their purchasing power in some areas. In some instances, respondents reported that the intervention improved both their accessibility and reduced their

expenditure, 8.0% of the respondents said the intervention improved their income, and such respondents are either traders or vendors where the intervention projects opened opportunity of getting more money or had improved their businesses. About 1.9 % said the intervention benefited them in other forms such as reduces time spent by children during fetching water and health condition of the beneficiaries. The effects of these benefits would have impact on the life style of the people in terms of socio-economic status.

Table 3: Views of Respondents on Whether the Intervention has Improved Standard of Living

Options	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	318	84.3
No	53	14.1
No response	7	1.6
Total	378	100.0

Table 3 shows that 84.3 % said the intervention had impacted on their standard of living while 14.1 % said the intervention had no impact on their standard of living. The improvement in standard of living is in the areas of reduction in expenditure, access to clean water and health. Cumulative effect of these services improved the standard of living of the beneficiaries. To support this, in an interview, a chairman of CPMC had this to say;

... CSDP had improved people living standard, Without CSDP some communities in Yobe state would not have access to water, will not have access to education, would not have access to road, so CSDP improved people's living standard (in-depth interview with CPMC Chairman, 10/9/2015)

Impacts of CSDP on Water Project

This section discusses the impacts of CSDP intervention on water project before and after the intervention. Water project is one of projects that almost all the communities in the study area benefited. According to the United Nations, every human being should have access to portable water between 50-100 liters per day and total cost should not exceed 3 percent of household income with distance of not more than 1000 meters and time should not exceed 30 minutes.

Table 4 shows that 41.4 % of the respondents reported that they get water from vendors; 32.1 % used to fetch from other places, while 26.5 % had water in their homes. The information on the table shows that majority of the respondents did not have access to portable water in their homes. They

Table 4: Means of Getting Water by Respondents before Intervention

Means of getting water	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Buying from vendors	157	41.4
Fetching from another place	121	32.1
Available at home	100	26.5
Total	378	100.0

were either buying or fetching from other sources. Only few 26.5% of the respondents had water in their houses. This shows that most of the respondents were either spending money or time before getting water which had effect on their socio-economic lives considering the importance of water in human life. Substantial amount of respondents' income and time are being spent on water which if improved the impact will change their life style. In support of the data, the chairmen had this to say:

before the intervention we use to patronised the service of water vendors, and our children are going to the state university which is far from here to fetch water (CPMC Chairman, 10/9/2015).

In the same vein, a respondent said:

CSDP have reduced the suffering of the community members, before the intervention we seriously suffered due to water scarcity in this community. (CPMC Chairman, 21/10/2015)

Table 5: Types of Water Used by Respondents before the Intervention

Types of water	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Well water	48	12.7
Tap water	314	83.0
River water	11	2.9
Stream water	3	.8
Others	2	.5
Total	378	100.0

Table 5 shows that, 12.7 percent of the respondents were using well water before the intervention; 83.0 % were using tap water; 2.9 % were using river water, 0.8 % were using stream water and 0.5 % were using other sources of water such as buying from vendor.

Table 6 presents the types of water used after the intervention. From the data, 7.1% had been using well water, 91.5 % used tap water, 0.3 % had river water; also 0.3 % used stream water, 0.8 % using other sources of water. The research found that, there was a slight positive change in the type of water used by the respondents after the intervention; where there was a noticeable decrease in number of people using well water from 12.7 % to 7.2 %, the number of people using tap water rose

Table 6: Types of Water Used after the Intervention

Type of water	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Well water	27	7.1
Tap water	346	91.5
River water	1	0.3
Stream water	1	0.3
Others	3	0.8
Total	378	100.0

from 83.0 % to 91.5 %, decrease in river water users from 2.9 % to 0.3 % . There was also decrease in stream water users from 0.8% to 0.3%. This shows that, the intervention made significant impact on the lives of people in terms of water.

Table 7: Distance Covered by Respondents to Get Water before the Intervention

Distance by meters	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Less than 400 meters	164	43.5
401-800 meters	121	31.8
801-1200 meters	64	17.0
1201 meters and above	29	7.7
Total	378	100.0

It was found that 43.5% of the respondents had access to water in less than 400 meters, 31.8% had access to water between 401-800 meters, 17.0 % had access to water in between 801-1,200 meters and 7.7 % of the respondents said they walk for more than 1,201 meters before getting water. This indicates that more than 7.7 % of the respondents had to go beyond the United Nations' recommended distance of 1,000 meters before getting water. This has implication on children's education as pupils who fetched water in the morning and evening before going to school missed classes or were always late.

The CPMC chairmen had this to say:

Before the intervention their children had to go to neighboring communities to get water, in a situation where there is no water in the neighborhood communities they find it very pathetic (chairman, 7/9/2015).

Also a respondent said before the intervention, "the situation is very pathetic they cover a distance of at least 2000 meters or more to get water" (21/10/2015).

Another respondent said before the intervention, "if they don't get from water vendors or they have no money to buy they had to go to the State University which is almost half a kilometer from the community" (10/9/2015)

Table 8: Distance Covered by Respondents to Get Water after the Intervention

Distance by meters	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Less than 400 meters	273	72.1
401-800 meters	70	18.6
801-1200 meters	25	6.6
1201 meters above	10	2.7
Total	378	100.0

The data shows that 72.1 % of the respondents had access to water in less than 400 meters, 18.6 % had access to water between 401-800 meters, 6.6 % of the respondents covered distance of 801-1,200 meters to get water and more than 2.7 % covered distance of more than 1,201 meters to get water. The research found that there has been a reduction of distance covered by the respondents before getting water. This reduction of distance had impact on their children's education and improved their accessibility to clean water and good health condition.

"Now the water is in their doorstep, they have no problem" (Chairman, 21/10/2015).

In the same vein one of the respondents also said with the intervention they have no problem of water in the community and 70% of the houses are connected to the water source (Chairman, 8/9/2015).

Also another respondent said if the bore-hole is working they have no problem they are not going anywhere because the bore-hole is supplying water on daily basis (Chairman, 7/9/2015).

Table 9: Time Taken by Respondents to Get Water before Intervention

Time	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Less than 30 minutes	188	49.9
31-60 minutes	111	29.2
61 minutes-1 hour. 30 minutes	53	14.1
1 hr. 31 minutes -2 hr.	26	6.9
Total	378	100.0

Table 9 indicates that 49.9 % of the respondents were getting water in less than 30 minutes, 29.2 % spent around 31 to 60 minutes before getting water, and 14.1 % spent 1hr to 1hr 30 min to get water, while 6.9 % would spend 1hr.31 min to 2 hrs. to get water. From the data presented majority of the respondents spent more than 30 minutes to get water, which is against United Nations recommendation, which states that collection time should not exceed 30 minutes. The study revealed

that communities in the study area were lacking all sought of social services as some rural communities use donkeys to pull water from well during dry season and two more communities sharing one source of water. To support the information, the chairmen had this to say:

They use to fetch water at the University before the intervention which they had to trek for at least 15 minutes from their community for them to get water to their community they spend at least 30-45 minutes (Chairman, 10/9/2015).

Another respondent also said they spend at least 20-30 minutes to get water before the intervention (8/9/2015).

“Sometime for them to get vendor they spend not less than 30 minutes or 1hour” (Chairman, 21/10/2015).

Table 10: Time Taken by Respondents to Get Water after Intervention

Time	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Less than 30 minutes	273	72.4
31-60 minutes	49	12.7
61 minutes- 1 hr. 30 minutes	40	10.6
1 hr. 31minute- 2 hr.	14	3.7
No response	2	.5
Total	378	100.0

Table 10 shows that 72.4 % of the respondents were getting water in less than 30 minutes, 12.7 % were getting water within 31to 60 minutes, 10.6 % were getting water within 61 to 1hr30minutes and 3.7 % spent 1 hr. 31 min to 2 hrs to get water. From the data, there was a significant reduction of time taken by respondents to get water. Before the intervention, 49.9 % spent 30minutes to get water. After the intervention it increased to 72.4%. Those that were getting water within 31to 60minutes reduced from 29.2 % to 12.7% and those getting water within 61 min to 1hrs 31min to 2hrs also reduced from 6.9 % to 3.7%. This indicates that there was improvement in access to water which had positive effect on socio-economic life of people by reducing the expenditure on water, and access to clean water.

The chairmen had this to say:

Now the water is in their doorstep, they need not to spend much time only a matter of on the bore-hole by the operator (Chairman, 21/10/2015)

With few minutes now they get water even if a person has not connect his house in not more than 5 minutes they get from his/her neighbor (Chairman, 5/9/2015)

Also another respondent said with the intervention, now their houses are now connected to the water source they need not to go anywhere to fetch water (Chairman, 7/9/2015)

Table 11: Monthly Expenditure on Water before the Intervention

Amount	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Less than ₦1,000	145	38.5
₦1,001- ₦2,000	89	23.3
₦2001-₦3,000	100	26.5
₦3001- above	43	11.4
No response	1	.3
Total	378	100.0

Table 11 indicate that 38.5 % of the respondents spent less than ₦1, 000 per month on water, 23.3 % spent ₦1,001 to ₦2, 000 per month, 26.5 % spent ₦2,001 to ₦3,000 monthly and 11.4 % spent more than ₦3,001 on water every month. According to the United Nations recommendation, water cost should not exceed 3 % of household income. The finding shows that, Yobe State Water Corporation charged only ₦200 per month as water bill in the state and water vendors' were selling 300 liters of water at the cost of ₦150 to ₦300. If government and other donor agencies intervene in providing boreholes and other sources of water in communities, the cost of water paid for by people would reduce. To support this data, the chairmen had this to say:

we only pay ₦ 200 monthly to state water cooperation as water bill (CPMC Chairman,10/9/2015)

With the intervention we only pay ₦200 per month to Yobe State water cooperation (CPMC Chairman, 8/9/2015)

Table 12: Monthly Expenditure on Water after Intervention

Amount	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Less than ₦1,000	249	65.8
₦1,001- ₦2000	60	15.9
₦2,001-₦3,000	53	14.1
₦3,001-above	15	4.0
No response	1	.3
Total	378	100.0

Table 12 shows that about, 65.8 % of the respondents were spending less than ₦1, 000 on water monthly, 15.9 % spends ₦1, 001 to ₦2, 000, 14.1 % spent ₦2, 001 to ₦3, 000 and 4.0 % spent more than ₦3, 001. From the data, it was revealed that the intervention reduced respondents' expenditure on water. Before the intervention only 38.5 % of respondents were spending less than ₦1,000 on water monthly but after the intervention the percentage increased from 38.5 % to 65.8 %, those that spent ₦1,001 to ₦2,000 also reduced from 23.3 % to 15.9 %, and those that spent ₦2,001 to ₦3,000 also reduced from 26.5 % to 14.1 % and those that spent more than ₦3,000 also reduced from 11.4 % to 4.0 %. From this analysis the research revealed that the intervention made impact on the livelihood of respondents and this also improved the socio-economic status of beneficiaries. Such developmental

project had meaningful impact in addressing poverty in the society, as chronic poverty seriously deprived people's progress over a long period of time.

Hypothesis I: CSDP projects has made impact on the socio-economic status of the beneficiaries

Table 13: Relationship between CSDP Projects and Socio-Economic Status of the Beneficiaries

CSDP Project	Socio- Economic		Total
	Yes	No	
Yes	315	49	364
No	4	4	8
Total	319	53	372
X ²	Df		Significant level
8.554	01		0.003

Source: SPSS output

Note: (**) indicates significant at 5% level.

The information shows that coefficient of Chi – square of 8.554 with degree of freedom one (1) is significant at 5% level of significant. In testing hypotheses one, we accept the alternative hypothesis which states that “CSDP has impact on the socio-economic of the beneficiaries. This is because the calculated value is higher than the critical value which is 3.641 the result shows that CSDP intervention has significant impact on the socio-economic of the beneficiaries.

Hypothesis II: CSDP has increased accessibility of water to the beneficiaries

The information shows that the coefficient of Chi – square of 46.351 with degree of freedom one (1) is significant at 5% level of significant. In testing hypothesis two, we accept the alternative hypothesis which states that “CSDP has increased accessibility of water”. The result shows that CSDP has significantly increased accessibility of water to the beneficiaries. This is because the calculated value is higher than the critical value which is 3.641

Table 14: Relationship between CSDP Water Project and Accessibility of Water

CSDP Project	Accessibility of Water		Total
	Yes	No	
Yes	355	13	368
No	05	05	10
Total	360	18	378
X ²	Df		Significant level
46.351	01		0.000

Source: SPSS output

Note: (**) indicates significant at 5% level.

Discussion of the Major Findings

The socio-economic and demographic data for the study are sex, age, marital status, number of children, income level, education and occupation. On the sex variation there was quite significant difference as males constituted 74.3 % while females 25.7 %. On the age, majority of the respondents found were youth under age category of 18-40 years which constituted about 61.5 %. Similarly on the marital status, the finding revealed that 64.2 % of the respondents were married and the majority had children while on the income level, the finding showed that only 35.3 % of the respondents earned above ₳ 40,000 per month, the study also reveals that majority of the respondents were educated either in Quran or western knowledge.

The findings of the study clearly revealed that people had low access to social services in the study area. Social amenities like water and education which are essential amenities for human survival were inadequate in all the sampled areas where people had to spend high percentage of their income in buying water, and this also affected children's education as they had to fetch water before going to school. This is also evident in the literature reviewed where the baseline study conducted before the intervention found poor access to social services in the study area (YSACSDP, 2012)

The study found that there was no conducive learning environment for children in the study area where children were congested in a temporary class. It was found that with the intervention pupils' learning environment improved and parents' expenditure on children education also reduced in terms of transportation and school fees. Though provision of physical infrastructure alone would not suffice the development of education in the community, still there is the need for the communities to be provided with more teaching aids. Orji (2005) notes that the scarcity of basic textbooks and other instructional

materials as well as teaching aids, inadequate motivation of the teaching force at the primary, secondary and tertiary institutions contribute to the deterioration of educational system.

United Nations General Assembly recognised the right of every human being to have access to sufficient water for personal and domestic use between 50-100 liters per person per day which must be safe, acceptable and affordable and the water cost should not exceed 3 percent of household income and physically accessible the water source has to be within 1,000 meters of the home and collection time should not exceed 30 minutes. This study discovered that there is significant improvement with regards to United Nations recommendation for access to water in the study area. Before the intervention only 83 % had access to tap water which rose to 91.5% after the intervention. Also before the intervention, only 38.5 % spent less than ₦ 1000 per month on water while after the intervention it was increased to 65.8 % which shows that there was reduction in people's expenditure on water. It was also observed that before the intervention more than 24 % of the respondents had access to water in a distance of 1000 meters, and after the intervention it was reduced to 9.3 %. In terms of time, the research found that only 49.9 % of the respondents have access to water in less than 30 minutes before the intervention with the intervention it increased to more than 72 %. As shown in the above tables. The researcher notes that, if such effort were to be continued, the United Nations recommendation and goal 6 of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) would be realised and this can usher in to the desired level of economic growth which cannot be attained unless the social sector is properly developed.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, the study proffers the following recommendations:

- i. Government should try to improve access of social services to people since provision of these services is one of the bedrocks of development.
- ii. Governments at all levels should improve their budgetary allocations in micro community projects to address poverty in the society.
- iii. Federal government should establish a similar agency like that of the CSDP to approach community development in the country

References

- Abatcha, K. (2014). CSDP in Yobe: promoting community driven-development. Paper presented at the seminar organized to community members at CSDP office in Damaturu.
- ACF. (2011). Community mobilization assessment report Damaturu and Fune LGAs. Yobe State. Retrieved from action against hunger website: // www.actionagainsthunger.org/site/default/files/pulications/community_mobilization_Assessment_Report_Damaturu_and_Fune_Local_Government_Areas_Yobe_State. 21/10/2014
- Adedokun, M.O, Adeyemo, C. W. and Olorusola, O. (2010). The impact of communication on community development: *Journal of communication*, 1, (1), 101-105.
- Ajadi, B. (2010). Poverty situation in Nigeria: an overview of rural development institutions. *Pakistan Journal of sciences*, 7(5) 351-356.

Aliyu, M.B. (2008). Proceedings of the Yobe State economic summit. In Z.Bunu, S.A. Saidu, and Y.L.Ngama, (eds.), *Proceeding of the Yobe State economic summit*. Ibadan, Nig: Spectrum Books limited.

Aper, J.A and Agbehi, S.I (2011). The determining factors of rural water supply pattern in Ugbokolo community, Benue state-Nigeria. Accessed www.ccsenet.org/jsd 23/2/2015.

Bello, A.I, Iliya, B.A, & Ahmed, F.F. (2008) Effects of community development programmes on Rural communities; A case study of Gwoza Township. In B. A.S. Muhammad, N.M. Yauri, M. N. Tukur, D.O. Abdulsalam and M.U. Alti (Eds), *Reading in management studies*, 1 164-177. Sokoto, Whales J. Adverts limited.

Ebuka, E.C.C. and Ifeanyi, O.M. (2010). Poverty alleviation programmes under President Olusegun Obasanjo between 1999-2004: lesson for present administration. *International Journal of social science*, 2, (4) 1-5.

Egbe, E.J. (2014). Rural and community development an assessment. *Arabian Journal of Business and management studies*, 1, (2), 17-30.

Emeh, I.K.J. Eluw, I.J. and Ukah, F.O. (2012). Rural community in Nigeria; A group dynamics Perspective. *Interdisciplinary Journal of contemporary research in business*, 4, (5) 109-117.

Duncan, L (n.d.) Community development through empowerment of the rural poor. Accessed http://www.be.unsw.edu.au/sites/default/upload.../5A4_7pdf 11/9/2014

Fride, A. (2006). Development backgrounder. Accessed www.fride.org/descarga/bgr_empowerment_eng_may06.pdf 11/9/2014

Galadima, M. (2014) Rural infrastructure strategy for poverty reduction in Nigeria: Yobe IFAD-CBARDP experience. *European scientific Journal*, 1, (5) 605-612.

Gambo, M.M. (2014). Preliminary assessment of the impact of community and social development project (CSDP) in Damaturu LGA, Yobe State. 2009-2012. Graduate seminar paper presented at the sociology Department, Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto July. 2, 2014

Gulani, M.S. (2008). Proceedings of the Yobe State economic summit. In Z.Bunu, S.A. Saidu, and Y.L. Ngama. (eds.), (P.15) Ibadan, Nigeria: Spectrum Books limited.

Handelman, H. (2006). *The challenges of third world development* (4th ed.) 3-5 USA, Pearson Prentice Hall.

Khalid, S. (2009). Poverty Eradication and the Challenge of Development in Nigeria. In A.M. Ashafa (Ed). *Development Review* (P.35-43)

Khalid, S. (2012) Rural development administration in Nigeria. In I.S. Ogundiya and J. Amzat (Eds.), *The Basics of social sciences* (P.535-550). Lagos, Nigeria: Malthouse press Limited.

Khalid, S. (2014). Community mobilization for sustainable development. A text of paper presented at the launching of ₦50 Million Appeal Fund for the Construction of Town Hall and Entrepreneurship Centre, organized by Ambursa Development Association, held at Ambursa, Kebbi State, 28th December, 2014

Khalid, S. (2014) The role of traditional leaders in community mobilization and development of Kebbi State. Text of Paper Presented at a Sensitization Workshop for District Heads and Vice-Chairmen of Local Government Areas organized by the Gwandu Emirate Development Association (GEDA) held at Abdullahi Fodiyo Palace, Birnin-Kebbi, Kebbi State, Tuesday 6th May, 2014.

Kiprotich, D. and Njoroge, L. (2014). Analysis of the ways in which community participation influence sustainability of government funded water projects in semi-Arid areas: A case Study of Nzambani. *International Journal of academic research in business and social Science*, 4, 302-312

Lord, J. and Hutchison, P. (1993). Process of Empowerment: implication for theory and practice. www.johnlord.net/web_documents/process_of_empowerment.pdf accessed 20/10/2014

Mansuri, G. and Rao, V. (2013). Evaluating community-Based and community-Driven development: A critical review of the evidence. Accessed www.worldbank.org/INTECARGETOPOMDRIDEV/resources/Des_study.pdf 13/6/2014

Mark, D.T. (2002). Assessment of Poverty reduction strategy in Nigeria. *The poverty eradication programme in Nigeria: Problems and prospects*. In Jega, M.A. and Wakili, H. (eds.), published CDRT kano, Nigeria

Mboho, K.S. and Inyag, A.I. (2011). Poverty alleviation programmes in Nigeria. A study of the United Nations development programmes (UNDP) micro-credit scheme in Uyo, LGA of Akwa Ibom State. *International Journal of social and policy*, 8, (1), 162-166.

Mohammed, I.Z. (2002). The concepts of economic growth and development. In Abdullahi, M. and Saidu, S. (Eds). *Leading issues in economic development and social welfare*. Kano, Samarib Publishers.

National Population Commission Gazette (NPoC), (2009) Federal Republic of Nigeria, official gazette Number, 2, 90

Nkwede, J.O. and Samuel, N.A. (2014) World Bank assisted community development program: A study of rural areas in Ebonyi state Nigeria. Access <http://dx.doi.org/10.4172/2332-0761.1000110>

Obetta, K.C. and Okide, C.C. (2012). Rural development trend in Nigeria: Problems and prospects Retrieved <http://www.ruraldevelopmenttrendsinnigeria.html> 14/3/2014

Olugbenga, A. (2012). A critical analysis of Boko Haram perspective of western education in the Nigerian society. *Nigerian Journal of sociology of education*, 1, (1), 37-40.

Orji, J.I. (2005) An assessment of impact of poverty reduction programmes in Nigeria as a development strategy, 1975-2005. PhD Dissertation (u.p) Department of Management and Policy Studies ST Clements University, Turk and Caicos Island

Raosoft (2004). Sample size calculator. (Accessed <http://www.raosoft.com/samplesize.htm> 17/7/2015)

Samuel, Z.B, Arkumt, T. and Ebenezer, A.O (2013) Community Development in Ghana: Theory and practice. *European Scientific Journal*, 9,(17), 79-101.

World Bank, (2014). Poverty development index 2013 data.worldbank.org/topic/poverty accessed 10/8/2014

Yobe (2008). Proceedings of the Yobe State economic summit. In Z.Bunu, S.A. Saidu, and Y.L. Ngama, (eds.), Spectrum Books limited, Ibadan, Nigeria

YSACSDP, (2010). Technical report on the conduct of a baseline survey in 17 LGAs in Yobe State (u.p.)

YSACSDP, (2012) Report of outcome study of completed micro projects of Yobe Community and Social Development. (u.p.) Submitted to community and social development project