

Assessing the Effect of Community and Social Development Projects on Socio – Economic Development in South West, Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

The study assessed the effect of Community and Social Development Projects (CSDP) on Socio – Economic Development (SED) in some selected communities in South West Nigeria. The study specifically assessed CSDP deliverables and resultant effect on the socio – development of community members in the selected communities in South West Nigeria. The study covered Ekiti, Ondo and Osun States in South West Nigeria. The study covered Ekiti, Ondo and Osun States in South West Nigeria. The study was conducted among 632 community members and 74 CSDA staff sampled in the communities in South West, Nigeria. A multi – stage sampling technique was used to select the respondents. Data required were analysed through structured questionnaire and personal observation. Data collected were analysed using both descriptive and inferential statistical tools – logistic regression, simple linear regression, analysis of variance and multivariate analysis of variance of SPSS V.26 and Structural Equation Modelling of AMOS V.26. Multivariate analysis of variance showed a predictive effect of CSDP deliverables on socio – economic development. The variation effects of each SED are 19% for education, employment and income respectively, health 25% (the highest effect), poverty reduction 21% and quality of life 14%. Consequence upon the findings of the study, there is need for concerted effort towards strengthening CSDP implementation as developmental projects, now that it is realised it could be a better strategy to transform community people in terms of socio – economic development.

Keywords: Community and Social Development, Development Projects, Socio – Economic, South West

1. Introduction

Globally, Community and Social Development Projects (CSDP) are considered to be vital in the provision of infrastructure and have gained acceptance across the spectrum of project providers directly contributing to the Socio – Economic Development (SED) of the rural dwellers (Akinwalere & Ajibola, 2016; Ochebo, Ejembi, Agada, & Jiriko, 2018) [1,2]. The desire to do something to improve community life involves structural intervention that gives control over their lives (Isaac & Beauty, 2016) [3]. Similarly, improving the standard of living had been a major issue over years, which had been receiving attention from both international and national bodies including the donor agencies. As a result, the World Bank, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and African Development Bank (ADB) launched their developmental plans in 1988 with the main objective to assist participating communities to integrate poverty reduction into the adjustment programme (Akinwalere & Ajibola, 2016) [1]. Such features as mentioned by Akinwalere and Ajibola (2016) [1] included identification of the poor, targeting particular geographical areas where most of the beneficiaries are believed to live and local community participation in project planning and implementation, other features are specific project selection criteria, some degree of decentralisation in decision making and institutional arrangement with emphasis on quick disbursement of funds in financing small – scale projects intended to address their needs.

The areas of linkages between the current Nigeria's development focus and Community and Social Development Project (CSDP) with those which address Community Driven Development and Socio – Economic Development (SED) are socially inclined, engendering people's participation, creation of job opportunities and wealth through provision of support for various income generating activities

(Oghenekhowo, 2014) [4]. He further asserted that the underlying principles of CSDP are geared at enhancing accelerated community and social development at grassroots level where developments have been limited over the years by absence of resources, lack of accountability and transparency in governance among others. Such developmental principles are conceived in the context of community's vitality to arouse the capacity of SED, income, wealth and to maintain if not improve its relative economic position (Shaffer, 1989; Oghenekhowo, 2014) [5,4]. As a result, development strategy that is intended to bring about SED must be geared towards transformation of society (Isaac & Beauty, 2016) [3]. Fundamentally, the basic development objectives in Nigeria include, reducing rural poverty and unemployment, incorporating grassroots communities into national socio – economic development through effective participation, improving incomes, health facilities and generally quality of life (Omeje & Ogbu, 2015; Usman, Deepali, Kabiru, 2017) [6,7]. Recognising community and social development project as one of the most important means of developing the rural communities, nations ensure provision of infrastructure in order to improve the livelihoods and quality of life of the citizenry (Khoza, 2009; Olufemi, 2012; Afolayan, Tunde & Adeniyi, 2013) [8,9,10].

Community and social development project is considered as an effective programme that promotes socio – economic development in the rural communities. Community and social development project is today gaining increasing recognition and attention all over the world. The past years had seen such a rapid expansion of community and social development projects in Nigeria, as government and non – governmental organisations have been trying out new forms of strategies, policies and principles in order to promote the socio – economic development of rural dwellers (Enyi, 2014; Oghenekhowo, 2014 & Omeje & Ogbu, 2015) [11,4,6]. Gilchrist (2004); Ansarulkhadi and Fariborz (2009) [12,13] opined that community and social development project helps community people to identify unmet needs. Therefore, community and social development projects arouse the capacity of the rural dwellers socio – economic development to survive and persist in generating employment, income and wealth, and to maintain relative economic position (Nkwede, 2009; Samuel, 2015) [14,15]. Hence, helping a community to build its capacity for development is a primary goal of community and social development project (CSDP). Developing countries and their rural areas in particular are characterised by poverty, unemployment, unequal distribution of resources, acute shortage of social, physical institutional infrastructure and increasing rural – urban drift (Ochepo, Ejembi, Agada & Jiriko, 2018) [2].

Similarly, Nigeria's rural people are the most deprived having least access to services such as health, educational facilities and water among others (Okereke – Ejiogu, Asiabaka, Ani & Umunakwe, 2015) [16]. It is based on the perception by Ochepo *et al.*, (2018) [2] that no modern settlement can survive on its own without adequate provision of community infrastructural facilities. Rural community as a whole engages in primary activities that form the basis of socio - economic development and noted that inspite of the importance attached to the rural communities, they are not attractive to living due to the absence of infrastructure, which improves quality of life (Steve, Tamuno & Williams, 2012; Laah, 2014; Bulus and Adefila, 2014) [17,18,19]. Poverty is especially severe in the rural communities, where up to eighty per cent (80%) of the population lives below world poverty line (Godly & Wilfred, 2014; Paul, Agba & Chuckwurah, 2014) [20,21]. Hence, National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) 2020 [22], reported that 52% of people in rural areas live in poverty, compared with 18% in urban parts of Nigeria. Therefore rural community inhabitants tend to be at the margin of existence and opportunities (Galadima, 2014) [23].

The Federal Government of Nigeria and World Bank (WB) in a collaborative venture initiated and established an autonomous agency under the umbrella of Community and Social Development Projects (CSDP) in some States in Nigeria (CSDP, 2011; Dauda, 2013) [24,25]. The CSDP which was launched in 2009 had given a reasonable protection from political interference, centralised planning, decision-making and implementation of rural projects. The process of CSDP is a bottom-up community-focused approach that passionately engages community members to develop mechanisms for solving their problems (Dauda, 2013) [26]. There is evidence of contribution of CSDP to the socio – economic development of rural dwellers, this leads to reduction in maternal and infant mortality through construction and furnishing of primary health centres, improving school performance through the construction and furnishing of primary and secondary education courses, improving access to drinking water through the construction and operation of wells and water pumps and so on (Isaac & Beauty, 2016) [3]. Consequently, given importance to developmental strategy intended to bring about Socio – economic Development (SED) among the community members, therefore, this study examines CSDP and its influence on socio- economic development, especially in the South – Western part of Nigeria.

1. 2 CSDP implementation and Socio-Economic Development in Nigeria.

Nigeria's HDI value for 2018 was 0.534 as such put the country in the low human development category positioning it at 158 out of 189 countries (Nigeria- Human Development Reports - UNDP) [26]. Socio – economic development could lead to progress and well – being in all spheres which influence all aspect of human existence within the country (Radhika, 2018,) [27]. CSDP intervention has become a tool for socio – economic development at the grassroots. CSDP arouse the capacity of the community socio – economic system to survive and persist in generation of employment, income, wealth and to maintain relative economic position. In other words, the issue of CSDP which has taken different policy measures at different times in different countries of the world is assuming a position of eminence in the global socio – economic discourse (Samuel, 2015) [15]. CSDP could constitute an integral part of concealed efforts geared towards socio – economic transformation at the grassroots. Overly, infrastructure is regarded as an integral part of the socio – economic development (Uchegbu, 2013) [28]. Hence, reliable access to affordable rural infrastructure facilities bestows tremendous opportunities to rural people and essential to rural growth and poverty reduction (Strengthening Operational Skills in Community Driven Development, 2002) [29]. ADB (2005) [30] and Abubakar (2012) [31] highlighted the roles of rural infrastructure in many ways; First, rural infrastructure projects provide people with access to markets and basic services that they need. Second, it influences rural economic growth and employment opportunities, and thereby increases the income and development. There are numerous opportunities in rural infrastructural provision, and these include, creation of job opportunities, positive impacts on the lives of urban residents, proper environmental sanitation and boosting of agricultural mechanism. Investment in road that had assisted in poverty reduction in some neglected rural communities (Afolayan, Tunde & Adeniyi 2013) [10].

CSDP micro - projects are construction of bridges, culverts and grading of roads, construction, furnishing and equipping of basic health centres, schools, electricity and water are approved and funded by the agency as an impetus that has increased and improved the economic value and standard of living of the people. The question now is how many pupils are using the school built and how it has affected the school enrolment. In case of health centres, the focus of impact assessment is the number of patients that patronised the hospital and how it has improved the lives of the people (Leye, 2013) [32]. CSDP has always played a key role in targeting the rural communities. Areas of intermediate outcomes of the infrastructural projects include amongst others the following in sector:

- **Education:-**The intervention has not only eased the hardship hitherto faced by pupils or students, but also provided conducive learning environment, increasing enrolment in many of the schools, drastic reduction in long hours of trek to and from school and its attendant risk through the construction of classrooms closer to their homes well secured and school atmosphere is also conducive for learning.
- **Socio - Economic Sector:** - Relief to the affected rural communities in the sense of social interactions. Learning of new trades has also reshaped the skills and capacities of the communities with its attendant possibility of encouraging self - reliance and opening of new businesses. Increased economic social activities with the use of the facilities provided and some revenue earned in the process. The chain effect of which is employment and income generation and also expanded market frontiers through the provision of shed warehouses and sheds for petty traders (Dauda, 2013) [25].
- **Water** - Provision of good portable drinking water has reduced the chances of contracting water borne and allied diseases. There is a reduction in distance and time taken to access portable water. For example, the people of Orisunmibare community, a sprawling rural community in Itaji- Ekiti used to trek a long distance every day in search of clean water to meet their daily water needs (Steve, 2013) [33] this is now a forgone issue, the intervention has assisted in providing four (4) hand- pump boreholes to solve their perennial daily water needs, reducing the number of hours spent to fetch water.
- **Health** – The intervention makes health accessible and affordable to the rural communities. The travel distance, time and other related hardships encountered by the rural communities has greatly reduced, decrease in infant mortality rate and increased in attendance to health centres.
- **Road and Transport** – The intervention has reduced travel time, cost of transportation and increase the number of other related transportation activities and boost the economic status in the communities (increase in household income). Contributions of rural roads to socio – economic development include, accelerated delivery of farm inputs and evacuation of produce, reduction in the cost of transportation and boost inter and intra urban exchange of services.

- **Electricity** - The micro – projects have gingered the establishment of small scale businesses like battery phone charging, computer works, barbing salons, viewing centres and increased connectivity to house appliances (Dauda, 2013) [25]. Many more scale business utilising electricity is increasing.
- **Improved communal cohesion among the rural people.**

Overall, Oladipo (2008) [34] cited in Enefiok and Ekong (2013) [35] reviewed the effects of infrastructural micro – projects on communities to include: rural income, reduced poverty, unemployment, reduced inequalities, increased rural value, added production, enhanced good health/ education/ quality of life, greater integration of rural people into social and economic process.

3 METHODOLOGY

The study adopted a cross sectional survey design among the community members and the staffers of CSDA across some selected status in South West Nigeria; they are Ekiti, Ondo and Osun States respectively. The choice of three States has been justified by the following reasons, Osun State received the lowest, Ekiti State third lowest and Ondo State eighteen the lowest from the Federal Accounts and Allocation Committee (FAAC) (Vanguard, 2017) [36] among the twenty (20) underdeveloped States of Nigeria (Chizoba, 2019) [37] and lastly the three States that are generally made up of rural communities. Multistage sampling method was employed. First stage involved purposive sampling method to select Ekiti, Ondo and Osun States. Second stage involved stratification of each State to three Senatorial districts, third stage purposive selection of six LGAs from each State, fourth stage random selection of three (3) rural communities from the selected LGAs (54 communities). The last stage involved Krejcie and Morgan (1970) [38] formula to determine the sample size of 656 for the study. Total census was employed to select the target respondents of 96 CSDA staff from the selected State, hence making a total sample size of 752 respondents. However, only 706 questionnaires were returned. Both descriptive and inferential tools were used to analyse the data generated from respondents through questionnaire. Mean and Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) were used and Multivariate Analysis of Variance (MANOVA) was used to test the hypothesis at $P < .05$.

4. ANALYSIS DATA AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Effect of CSDP Implementation on Socio – Economic Development in South West Nigeria

Structural Equation Modelling on the Effect of CSDP Implementation on Socio – Economic Development in South West Nigeria (Standardised Estimates).

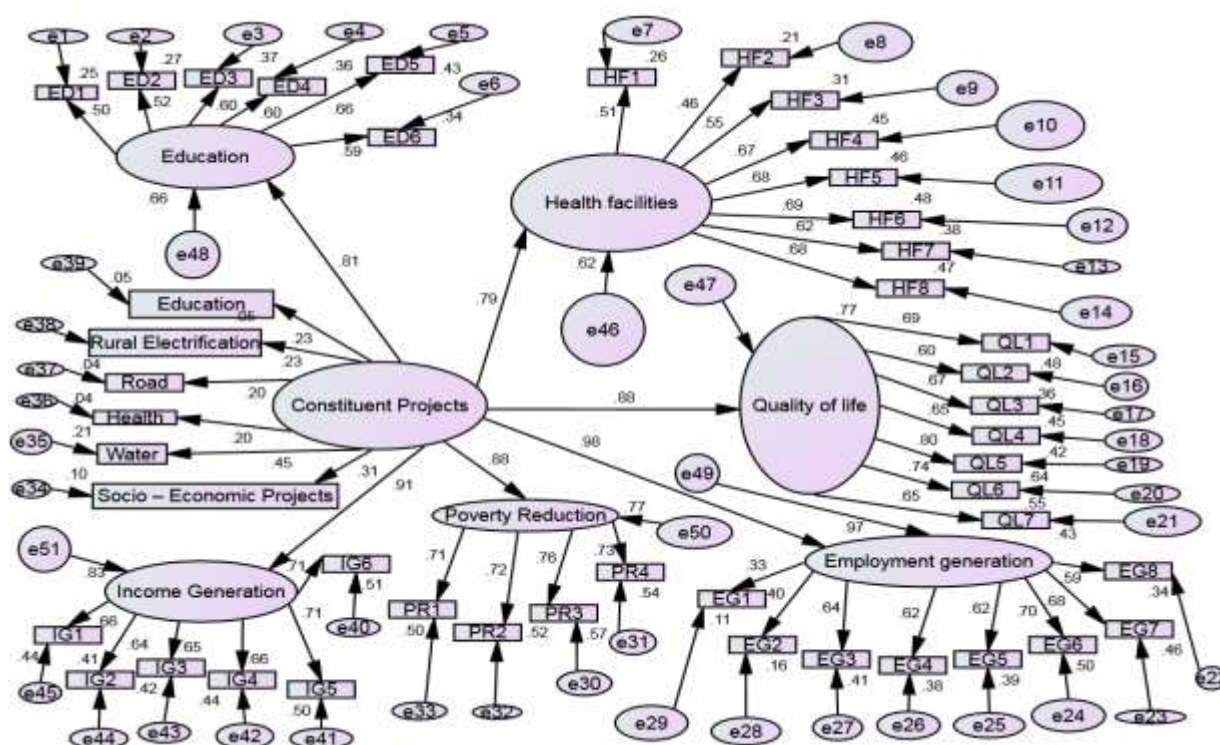


Figure 1 Perceived Effect of CSDP Implementation on Socio – Economic Development

Table 1 Measurement of Goodness of Model Fit on Perceived Effects of CSDP Constituent Implementation on Socio – Economic Development in South West Nigeria

Model	CMIN					Baseline Comparisons					RMSEA			
	NPAR	CMIN	DF	P	CMI N/DF	NFI Delta1	RFI rho1	IFI Delta2	TLI rho2	CFI	RM SEA	LO 90	HI90	PCLOSE
Default model	156	9161.4	2169	.000	4.224	.818	.774	.852	.808	.849	.068	.079	.084	.0000
Saturated model	1325	.000	0			1.000		1.000		1.000				
Independence model	50	19000.5	2275	.000	8.352	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.148	.147	.150	.0000

The opinion of respondents across the three selected States Ekiti, Ondo and Osun States in South West Nigeria to determine the effect of CSDP deliverables on socio – economic development. The result of the analysis as presented in figure 1 shows that there are latent variables (CSDP implementation is the exogenous variable) while socio – economic development (Education, income generation, employment generation, health facilities, poverty reduction and quality of life) were the endogenous variables and forty six observed variables, six was used to measure the latent exogenous variables (CSDP constituent projects implementation) and forty was also used to measure the latent endogenous variable (socio - economic development effects). In addition, there are forty six measurement errors; associated with each observed variables and six residual error associated with the factor being predicted which was represented by an ellipse. In other words, the effects are represented by single-headed arrows in the path diagram. Figure 1 presented the path coefficient for regression of the exogenous latent variables on the latent endogenous variable as indicated by the community members in South West Nigeria in order of loading or regression weights (effect). CSDP constituent projects implementation with an estimates $\beta_1 = .81$, $\beta_2 = .79$, $\beta_3 = .88$, $\beta_4 = .98$, $\beta_5 = .88$ and $\beta_6 = .91$ respectively had positive effects on education, health facilities, quality of life,

employment generation, poverty reduction and income generation. This indicated that, the socio – economic development of the community members increases as the rate of CSDP constituent projects implementation increases and also a decrease in CSDP constituent projects implementation will lead to decrease in socio-economic development in the sampled communities.

Table 1 shows the goodness of model fit test on structural equation in figure 1. Table 1 revealed a Root Mean Error of Approximation (RMSE) value of .068 which indicates an absolute model fit since this value is <.08. Similarly, the baseline comparisons indicated a comparative fit index (CFI) of .849 and Tucker Lewis Index (TLI) of .808 which implied an incremental fit of the model as well as parsimonious fit with minimum discrepancy (CMIN/DF) of 4.224<5.0. The above analysis implies that the model in Figure 1 satisfies the three conditions for measurement of goodness of fit in structural equation modelling. Hence, the model is suitable to predict the effects of CSDP implementation on socio – economic development as perceived by community members in South West of Nigeria.

4.2 Effect of CSDP Implementation on Socio – Economic Development (State by State Comparison)

Table 2 Effect of CSDP Implementation on Socio – Economic Development

SED	Items	Ekiti		Osun		Ondo	
		Mean	O'Mean	Mean	O'M	Mean	O'Mean
Education	Increase in school enrolment	3.95		3.91		4.28	
	Improved the literacy level in the rural communities	3.91		3.87		4.14	
	Creation of conducive learning Environment	3.61		3.85	3.87	4.05	3.88
	Reduction in long hours of trek to and from school through the location of schools closer to their homes	3.13	3.44	4.02		3.71	
	Improved the information level of community dwellers	3.16		3.64		3.71	
	Gives pride and confidence	3.65		3.9		3.37	
	Number of small scale businesses increases	3.39	3.03	3.97		3.8	

Employment Generation	Increase in number of people that have acquired skills for hand works	2.97		3.58		3.89	
	increased sense of belonging and confidence	3.00		3.71		3.53	
	Reduced rural – urban migration	2.87		3.53	3.71	3.52	3.59
	Reduced poverty level	2.95		3.7		3.66	
	Increased job opportunities	2.78		3.86		3.68	
	Increased social contact	2.63		3.74		3.54	
	Reduced crime rate	3.65		3.62		3.13	
	Improved access to basic health services delivery	3.44		3.75		3.89	
	Reduced mortality rate	3.39		3.5		3.98	
	Reduced travel distance and time to health centre	3.26		3.44		3.87	
Health Facilities	Improved health facilities, including immunization of children	3.2		3.8		3.82	
	Availability of health personalities, drugs and other health materials.	3.08	3.13	3.7	3.67	3.89	3.73
	Increased attendance in health centres	3.12		3.9		3.74	
	Change in behaviour of community people to sanitation and hygiene	2.76		3.6		3.25	
	Improved sanitation by use of VIP toilets	2.76		3.7		3.39	
	Increase in social amenities/services	3.02		3.79		3.68	
	Provides comfortability	3.19		3.78		3.8	
Income Generation	Improvement in economic and income generating activities	3.12		3.78		3.71	3.56
	Increase in households' income	3.05	3.03	3.67		3.53	
	Reduction in poverty	2.94		3.64		3.29	
	Improvement in earning capacity	2.87		3.6		3.36	
	Significant Improvement in economic socio – cultural and physical life of participants	3.08		3.52		3.73	
	Improvement in qualities of basic needs of life.	3.18		3.90		3.64	
Poverty Reduction	Improvement and sustenance of living standard	3.11		3.85		3.71	
	Improvement in housing and nutrition	3.19	3.14	3.70	3.74	3.74	3.71
	Quality of social and economic life increases	3.17		3.93		3.83	
Quality of Life	Social interactions and town meetings	3.36		3.64		3.78	
	Creates more social gathering	3.38	3.00	3.76		3.73	
	Access to information and updated news	3.19		3.72	3.6	3.7	3.61

			7	8	
Privileges of accountability and transparency	2.89	3.77		3.6	
Awareness and mobilisation of communities to embark and implement self – help projects	2.58	3.48		3.4	
Reduction in stress	2.32	3.66		3.0	
				2	
Pooled		3.13	3.7	3	3.68

Table 2 shows the State by State analysis on the effects of CSDP implementation on socio – economic development to the beneficiary communities with an overall mean of 3.73, 3.68 and 3.13 representing Osun, Ondo and Ekiti States respectively in order of effects. In addition education has the overall mean score of 2.88 in all the three States.

However, the effect of CSDP implementation was higher on Education in Ekiti State with mean item score of 3.44 closely followed by effects on poverty reductions and health facilities with mean items of 3.14 and 3.13 respectively. Income generation and employment generation had the same effect with mean score of 3.03 while the least effect was on quality of life with mean item score of 3.00.

In Osun State, education has the highest effect with mean score of 3.87, followed by poverty reduction with mean score of 3.74, employment generation and income generation had the same effect with mean score of 3.71 while health facilities and quality of life had the same effect with mean items scores of 3.67 each.

In the same vein, education had the highest effect in Ondo State with a mean score of 3.88, closely followed by health facilities with a mean item score of 3.73, poverty reduction 3.71, 3.61 quality of life, employment generation 3.59 and income generation with mean item score of 3.56. On interstate comparison, the effect of CSDP implementation on education and health facilities was higher in Ondo with mean score of 3.88 and 3.73 respectively while the effects of CSDP implementation on employment generation, income generation poverty reduction and quality of life was higher in Osun State.

4.3 Hypothesis - CSDP deliverables does not have Significant Effect on Socio – Economic Development (SED) among the Community Members in South West Nigeria

Table 3 Effect of CSDP Implementation on Socio – Economic Development (SED) of Community Members

CSDP Implementation		Value	F	Hypothesis df	Error df	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared	Noncent. Parameter
Intercept	Pillai's Trace	.922	1200.967 ^b	6.000	606.000	.000	.922	7205.803
	Wilks' Lambda	.078	1200.967 ^b	6.000	606.000	.000	.922	7205.803
	Hotelling's Trace	11.891	1200.967 ^b	6.000	606.000	.000	.922	7205.803
	Roy's Largest Root	11.891	1200.967 ^b	6.000	606.000	.000	.922	7205.803
CSDP Implementation	Pillai's Trace	.806	4.743	120.000	3666.000	.000	.134	569.185
	Wilks' Lambda	.409	4.888	120.000	3509.776	.000	.138	563.369
	Hotelling's Trace	.996	5.015	120.000	3626.000	.000	.142	601.745
	Roy's Largest Root	.354	10.808 ^c	20.000	611.000	.000	.261	216.163

Table 4 Tests of Between-Subjects Effect of Independent Variables (CSDP Implementation) and on Dependent Variables (Education, Employment Generation, Health Facilities, Income Generation, Poverty Reduction and Quality of Life)

Source	Dependent Variable	Type Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared	Noncent. Parameter	Observed Power ^b
Corrected Model	Education	2183.091a	20	109.155	6.912	.000	.185	138.234	1.000
	Employment	3566.640b	20	178.332	6.957	.000	.185	139.142	1.000
	Health	2730.128c	20	136.506	10.164	.000	.250	203.276	1.000
	Income	3655.503d	20	182.775	6.918	.000	.185	138.352	1.000
	Poverty	1236.730e	20	61.836	7.968	.000	.207	159.355	1.000
	Quality of Life	1945.525f	20	97.276	5.134	.000	.144	102.677	1.000
Intercept	Education	94298.713	1	94298.713	5971.033	.000	.907	5971.033	1.000
	Employment	97012.373	1	97012.373	3784.661	.000	.861	3784.661	1.000
	Health	53580.185	1	53580.185	3989.401	.000	.867	3989.401	1.000
	Income	99893.919	1	99893.919	3780.748	.000	.861	3780.748	1.000
	Poverty	28019.196	1	28019.196	3610.338	.000	.855	3610.338	1.000
	Quality of Life	55573.179	1	55573.179	2932.942	.000	.828	2932.942	1.000
Implementation	Education	2183.091	20	109.155	6.912	.000	.185	138.234	1.000
	Employment	3566.640	20	178.332	6.957	.000	.185	139.142	1.000
	Health	2730.128	20	136.506	10.164	.000	.250	203.276	1.000
	Income	3655.503	20	182.775	6.918	.000	.185	138.352	1.000
	Poverty	1236.730	20	61.836	7.968	.000	.207	159.355	1.000
	Quality of Life	1945.525	20	97.276	5.134	.000	.144	102.677	1.000

a. R Squared = .185 (Adjusted R Squared = .158) b. R Squared = .185 (Adjusted R Squared = .159)

c. R Squared = .250 (Adjusted R Squared = .225)

d. R Squared = .185 (Adjusted R Squared = .158) e. R Squared = .207 (Adjusted R Squared = .181)

f. R Squared = .144 (Adjusted R Squared = .116)

4.3 CSDP deliverables does not have Significant Effect on Socio – Economic Development (SED) among the Community Members in South West Nigeria

Multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) test was used to test the predictive influence of (CSDP deliverables) on (socio – economic development) of the community members in the study area. In Table 3 the interest was on the results for the variable (CSDP deliverables) and to ignore those reported for the intercept. Here it was found out that the MANOVA test statistics showed whether the combined dependent variable, Socio-economic development, is different across the level of CSDP implementation. Therefore, the table showed A one-way MANOVA which revealed a significant multivariate main effect of CSDP deliverables Wilks' $\lambda = .409$, $F = 4.888$, $p < .001$, partial eta square = .138. Power to detect the main effect was 1.00 and all other test were all significant ($p < .05$). Thus, these are very good results, in the sense that it established the significant effect of the independent variables on all the dependent variables.

In furtherance to this, the univariate test for the CSDP implementation, on each of the socio economic development indicators that constituted the study dependent variable were shown further in Table 4. This further offered step down analysis after the MANOVA had been ran and it considered as the post-hoc test after a significant one-way F-test.

However, the univariate results together did not add up the multivariate test. This is to give more clarity in the analysis done on the study of independent variables and the resultant effect on the study dependent variables. These were looked into by identifying the key performance indicators on socio - economic

development that constituted the study dependent variable. Table 4.4 indicated the analysis of the univariate of the independent variables effect on each of the key socio- economic development indicators that constituted the dependent variable of the study. The study was mostly interested on the p-values to address the study hypothesis, that there is no significant effect of CSDP deliverables in predicting the variables (education, employment generation, health facilities, income generation, poverty reduction and quality of life) as key performance indicators to socio - economic development of the community members focusing on rural communities in Ekiti, Osun and Ondo States. Therefore, the results of the analysis depicted the variation in each variable as explained through CSDP deliverables with education, employment and income accounted for 19% ($R^2 = .185$) respectively, health 25% ($R^2 = .250$), poverty reduction 21% ($R^2 = .207$) and quality of life 14% ($R^2 = .144$). This showed that CSDP project implementation had significant effect on all the identified indicators of socio - economic development in South West Nigeria.

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study concluded based on the findings that CSDP deliverables had significant effect on all the identified indicators of SED in the study area. It was observed that employment generation had the highest effect on SED than other indicators.

The following recommendations are made based on the findings;

- There should be concerted effort towards strengthening CSDP as developmental projects now that it is realized it could be a better strategy to transform the community members in relation to SED.
- The objectives and principles of CSDP implementation should be well defined to address the priority needs of improving the SED level of the community members.
- Efforts should be made by the community members in the communities about the need to focus more on CSDP intervention that will provide immediate SED.

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