

Appraisal of Public Participation in the Provisions of Physical Infrastructure in Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

Public participation is a global process which includes not only the deliberate hearings, but also the role of politicians, civic activists, business leaders, the media and others in engaging in or forcing public conversation about planning topics in the provision of physical infrastructure in the country. Both primary and secondary data types were employed in the study; primary data were collected through the administration of questionnaire on residents in the campus neighbourhoods and personal observation was carried out. Secondary data were sourced from existing literature; which include published and unpublished materials, dissertation and term papers and also base map of the study area. Data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistical methods which included frequency counts demonstrated with tables and charts. Major inferences can be drawn from the analysis of the data obtained on the field. The physical infrastructure facilities in the study area were identified and their level of functionality was analysed. After identifying the physical infrastructure in the study area, their level of functionality and the management of the physical infrastructure, the socio economic characteristics and residents involvement in the provision and management of physical infrastructural facilities were analysed.

Keywords: Public, Participation, Infrastructure, Provision, Physical.

INTRODUCTION

Public participation is a global process which includes not only the deliberate hearings, but also the role of politicians, civic activists, business leaders, the media and others in engaging in or forcing public conversation about planning topics (Giddings, 2010). It is an intricate expression as it has no specific definition, limits, boundaries, or established criteria with which it can be measured. Batley (1996) observed that participation should be open to speculations and personal interpretations as “participation is a broad word, widely used, relating to work place and production, to community development/ neighborhood self-help and to government administration”. According to Moore (2006), community participation is used for ideological reasons and

community development as significant ideologically in encouraging favorable institutions and attitudes, and in discouraging those unfavorable ones that might lead to the development of a radical challenge. Public participation creates satisfaction at the level of the participants, Schumacher calls participation the “good work”, work of the kind that fulfills life both in the way that it is carried out and by means of what is done and made.

White’s definition of community participation (1982) plays an active role in the provision of basic needs, not only to increase self-reliance but for efficiency of application. Such needs as health, education, safer water, electricity, and sewage can only or more efficiently be provided for true public effort. The role of

non-material basic needs, both as an end in their own right, and as a means to meeting material needs that reduces costs and improve impacts, is a crucial aspect of the basic needs approach. In practical terms, community participation directly benefits agencies because it broadens their resource base in physical, financial, and most important human terms. Clearly, it is not in the interest of governments to involve their clients in designing and creating support programs and in sharing the responsibility for short-term and long-term outcomes of development efforts. In practical terms, community participation directly benefits agencies such as social welfare departments, planning offices and local housing authorities, as it broadens their resource base in physical, financial and most important human terms. It distributes and shares responsibility for the design, management and executions of programs and project. Through community participation, government, despite limited outlays per capita support, assist a far greater number of needy that can be reached by current conventional programs.

Maintaining a harmonious society is the governing philosophy behind many governments. To achieve this, policy makers strive to convey their plans to the general public and solicit opinions from a cross-section of the community before any key policy decisions are reached (Rowe and Frewer, 2004). This is particularly the case for public infrastructural projects as the projects as the provision of this type of facilities can be controversial and may affect the interests of many people in the society (Deegan and Parkin, 2011; Song *et al* 2011). Therefore, a thorough understanding of the needs of the society at large, the grievances of the affected citizens and the suggestions of the concerned groups is desirable. This should help to ensure the required facilities are properly planned, designed, but, operated and demolished to serve the well-being of

various parties in a complex society (Wolter, 2009). By relieving the tension between the government and society, essential facilities or services can be delivered smoothly and satisfactorily (Batheram *et al*, 2005, Song *et al.*, 2011). Compared with the health care and education sectors, the development of public participation in the construction industry is still very rudimentary (Rowe and Frewer, 2004), and there is a need to make the participatory process more systematic (Creighton, 2005; Song *et al.*,2011).

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

This study will examine the extent of public involvement through CBO's in the provision and management of physical infrastructure in order to promote the wellbeing of people in the study area by formulating appropriate management strategies. The aim will be achieved through the following objectives:

- Identify the existing physical infrastructures in the study area,
- Examine the contributions of CBO's in the provision and management of the existing infrastructures,
- Assess the functionality of infrastructural facilities provided by the CBO's in meeting their needs,
- Formulate appropriate strategies for the improvement and management of physical infrastructures by CBO's in the area.
- Examine the level of public participation in the provision of physical infrastructure in the study area.

Statement of the Problem

After several years of experience in financing, designing and managing development projects, a lot of these projects still fail to achieve their objectives in many countries of the world including Nigeria (Hoha 2007). The performance of projects supported by government has

continued to deteriorate steadily and the rate at which these projects are failing to accomplish the purpose it is set to fulfill is increasing at an alarming rate. Many at times while addressing the factors that are responsible for this failure, attention is solely placed on the implementation stage and little consideration is given to how these projects are able to sustain the delivery of services or produce their intended impacts over time. Baccaro L. 2001 observed that public facilities in Nigeria's are inadequate, the roads, hospitals, schools, markets, recreational facilities are not good enough, neither are they sufficient so as to provide the expected service and satisfaction to the users. The provision of public facilities has been an age long problem in developing countries, Nigeria inclusive. The alarming and unprecedented rate of urbanization, without a commensurate rate of industrialization had led to the problem of over utilization of infrastructural facilities, inadequate services as well as increasing unemployment (Adeboyejo and Abolade, 2007).

In many Nigerian cities today, urban facilities have deteriorated due to uncontrolled urbanization. The situation has aggravated due to the failure of government policies in addressing urban maladies. However the provision of public facilities has for long remained an issue at political debates and successive governments have always sought to expand the scope and range of public facilities provided especially in the urban areas (Adeboyejo and Abolade, 2007) including Akure Township. Although some notable achievements with regards to project development were recorded, the reconnaissance survey conducted revealed that some projects are abandoned at implementation stage, while others are poorly carried out resulting in the wastage of resources and sub-standard projects. Another issue is the privatization and

commercialization of public facilities and services, the scarcity or dearth of life sustaining facilities, and the failure of government to provide necessary facilities which has cumulatively opened wide opportunities for influential individual to exploit the less privileged residents.

Based on these, this research attempt to evaluate the extent of public involvement in development projects and activities of CBOs in promoting sustainable community development in the study area.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- What are the existing physical infrastructure in the study area?
- What are the requirement for the need of the community in terms of physical infrastructure?
- How do CBO's contribute in the provision of physical infrastructure in the study area?
- What is the level of public participation in the provision of physical infrastructure in the study area?

JUSTIFICATION FOR STUDY

Development is generally concerned with the enhancement of individuals' ability to shape their lives and measures put in place to enable people recognize their own ability, identify their problems and use the available resources to earn income and build a better life for themselves. Stiglitz (2000) observed that Community development is the transformation of society and movement from traditional ways of thinking and methods of production to more modern ways. He further stated that development must improve all aspects of peoples' lives. This is what Servaes (2001) calls multi-dimensional development. Following the multidimensional nature of development, the (South African Development Framework (2007) describes community development as a means of helping people to set priorities in their communities

through effective and democratic bodies which provides local capacity, invest in basic infrastructure and social services, and ensure the safety and security of the rural population, particularly that of women and children.

However, institutional and articulated programmes for community infrastructure development in Nigeria are still lacking due to the failure of government in providing the basic facilities and services. Consequently, while some communities have made significant advancement, others are lagging behind in the provision and access to infrastructure. Therefore, the role of CBOs in complimenting the constitutional efforts of the governments at various levels of project provision is more than necessary. This complexity makes the employment of Community Based Organizations (CBOs) an important tool to effect community development.

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF STUDY

The study was limited to the geographical region of Akure Township. The study focuses on the roles of Community Base Organizations in community development.

Numerous limitations were encountered in the course of carrying out this research work and they include:

- (i) Inadequacy of relevant research materials in the University Library.
- (ii) High cost of obtaining information from the internet.
- (iii) Restricted access to case study and information pertaining to such.

In spite of the limitations mentioned above, the researcher worked within the limited resources to ensure that the objectives of the research were met.

THE STUDY AREA

Geographical Location

Ondo state was one of the seven states created on 3rd February, 1976 with Akure being the state capital. It was carved out of

the former Western Region.

Geographically, the state lies between latitudes 50° 45'N and 70° 52'N and longitudes 40° 20'E and 60° 3'E. Its land area is 15,500 square kilometers. The state is bounded on the East by Edo and Delta States, on the West by Ogun and Osun States, on the North by Ekiti and Kogi State and to the South by Bight of Benin and Atlantic Ocean. Ondo state is one of the eight states of the federation with a coast line. The population is put at 3,640,877 (2006 census), the current projection however put the state at over 3 million people.

The state has widespread tourism features. There are maze of creeks, river and lakes in the coastland area. Lowlands ragged hills and granite outcrops are found in most part of the state like Idanre, OkeagbeAkoko and Oka Akoko. Some notable rivers in the state are Owena, Ogbese, Ose and Oluwa.

Brief History of Akure

Akure is a traditional Nigerian city and like other traditional Yoruba towns in the country, it existed long before the British colonial rule in Nigeria. Folklore mentioned the city was founded by a descendant child of Oduduwa, the progenitor of the Yoruba people. The Prince left Ile-Ife in search of a place to settle just as many other Yoruba cities were founded by Princes. The heavy royal beads on his neck was to have broken with the beads running off, thereby deciphering this must be the place Olorun (God) wants him to settle at, hence the name "Àkúnṛẹ" (Beads broken), later becoming Akure. Akure's King is known as the Deji of Akure and supported by five high chiefs under the domain. It was said that one of the high chiefs caught a tiger, thereby adding an appellation to the city's name Akure Oloyemekun (Chief caught a tiger alive) or Oyemekun for short. The Oba's

palace is located at the centre of the town. It is a very old palace. The palace of Deji of Akure has been declared as the Second National Monumental in Ondo State by Federal Government of Nigeria. The mighty palace located in the heart of Akure, the capital now contained eighteen courtyards namely: Uhalila, Uhaajukuto, UhaOgoja, UhaMese, UhaIbura, Uha Ado aya, UhaAgada, UhaAgboro, UhaLayo, UhaLeke, Uha Awa gun, UhaJimifonnun, UhaIkomo, Uha Ado lie, UhaOrile, UhaAgbeto, UhaOrijuto, Uhaogoro.

Each courtyard has a specific function that it serves. For example, Uha Lila is used for ceremonial occasion such as reception for important dignitaries; uhaIkomo is for naming ceremonies, while UhaOjukoto is used for the installation of chiefs and UhaIbura for oath-taking. It is interesting to note that the massive palace were familiar in, what is described as, the art of modern landscaping, because each of the ground floor of courtyard is higher than the other, allowing the free flow of the rain-water from one courtyard to the other and finally emptying itself into the main courtyard, known as UhaNla and from there to the city's main drainage system. The unique drainage of the massive palace has prevented the collapse of the walls of the courtyards unlike other palaces in Yoruba land whose courtyards lacked proper drainage system thereby resulting into water-logged courtyards and basement

of the walls after any drainage. There are three main entrances to the main road; one for the males, one for the females while the central one is for the royalty i.e. the Oba. Presently a bigger and modern palace is being built behind the old palace. Oja Oba, which translates to mean the Oba's Market, is just a stone throw from the Palace. Akure is the birthplace of distinguished Nigerians like Chief Olu Falae (one time presidential candidate of a mega political party), Chief Reuben Fasoranti (leader of pan-Yoruba group: Afenifere) and several personalities in industry, academia, military, judiciary and the civil service. It is also the birth place of Kole Omotosho.

Historical Background of Akure South Local Government

Akure south local government area with its headquarter secretariat along Ilesha road. It was carved out of the old Akure local government council on the first of October 1996. The building was commissioned in on the 6th of October 1997. Under the regime of the former head of state, Gen. Sani Abacha. It was created to improve the socio-economic activities, growth and development of all kinds of the region. The Local Government is made up of eleven political wards. The wards are: Aponmu, Gbogi/Isinkan (1), Gbogi/Isinkan (2), Ijomu/Obanle, Ilisa, Oda, Odepetu, OkeAro, Iro, Oshodi-isolo and Owode/Imuagun.

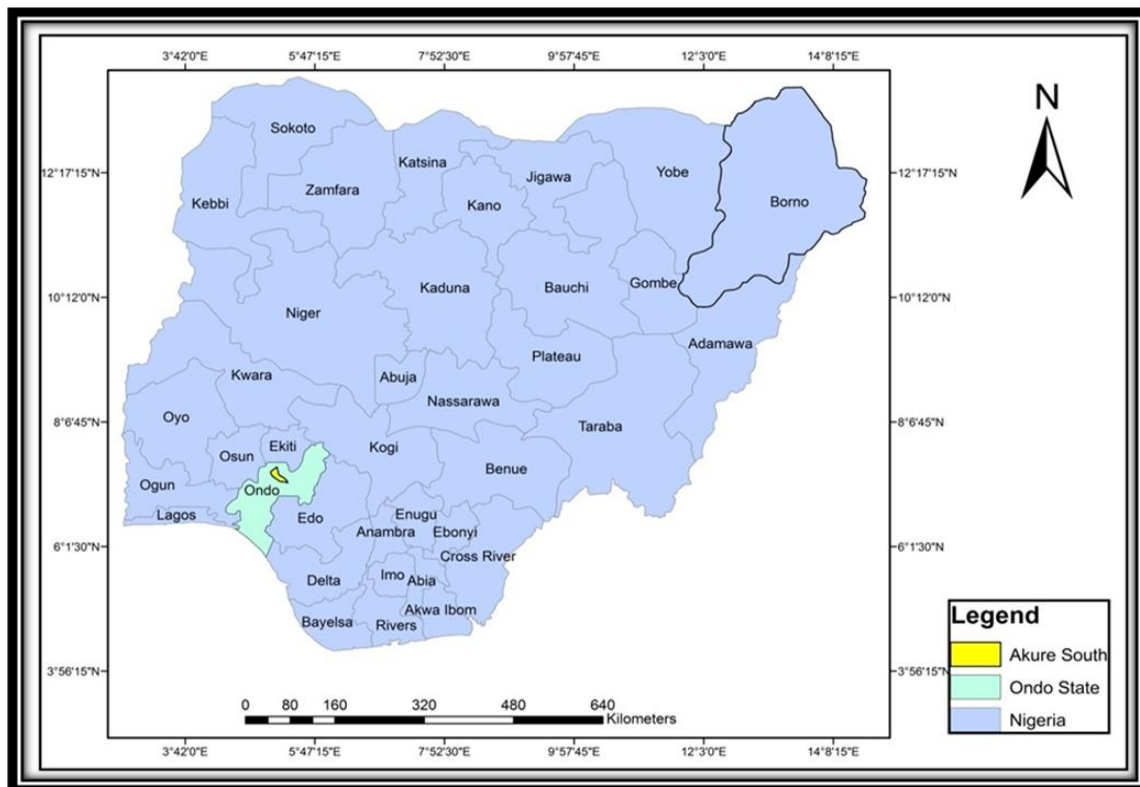


Fig 1. 1 Akure South In Ondo State Nigeria

Source: Ministry of Physical Planning and Urban Development Akure 2018.

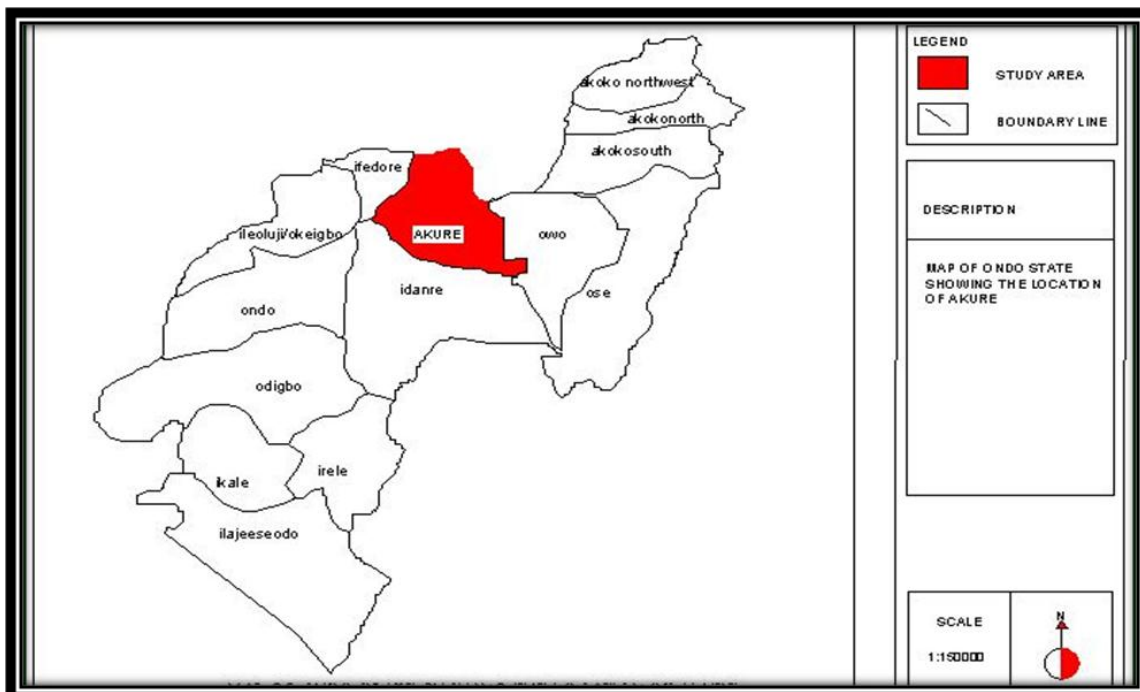


Fig 1.2: Akure In Ondo State

Source: Ministry of Physical Planning and Urban Development Akure 2018.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Since 1960's, urban planning profession has developed increasingly sophisticated

techniques and theories regarding how and why to involve citizens in planning processes. Critics pilloried the

effectiveness of citizens participation during the war on poverty, suggesting a new theoretic approach to participation itself was needed. Despite the theoretical disagreement about the proper definition and practice of participation, professional literature reflects a consensus a variety of additional techniques can enhance the process and result in more effective and democratic plans. These debates suggest ways planners can craft strategies that take into account social divisions and inequality, and effectively incorporate internet technology into existing processes. The way citizens are involved in urban planning can vary a lot from countries. Essentially, each community needs to devise its own community planning process carefully to suit local conditions.

Participation according to the Oxford English Dictionary is the action or act of partaking, having or forming a part of. Participation as a concept came to the limelight as a result of rising advocacy for the end of the top-down strategy to development action in favor of greater inclusion of the subjects of the development programs. Blackburn and Holland (2001) agree that participation is a process and not just a solid product; however, they are also quick to note that it is very difficult to establish a universal definition for participation. This indicates that different scholars, authors and organizations define and understand participation differently. Their definitions and understanding is often guided by the orientation and intent of the individual or organization defining participation, given the circumstances.

Although participation is widely known to be a free process, in some instances it practically requires that people are dragged into getting involved in operations that are of no interest to them, but they are coerced in the name of participation. Blackburn and Holland (2001) look at

participation as a concept that is closely linked to community development. They also explain that very often, participation is seen as some kind of ingredient that can be added to the recipe for community development so that the results from the development project are palatable. The concept of participation requires clear interpretation and careful comprehension before it is adopted for any given purpose. Blackburn and Holland (2001) described the different interpretation of the concept of participation by use of four "terms", that is collaboration-input-sponsorship, community development, organization and empowering. These terms are used to explain the different orientations in the participation is adopted by the implementers.

Participation can be looked at as a means as much as it can be looked at as an end in itself. Participation can be perceived as a means if it is adopted as a method of achieving success in a development program. It can also be an end in itself if it is seen as "a process the outcome of which is meaningful participation" (Dalay-Clayton et al., 2003; Kumar, 2002). In contemporary practice of participation, the former perception is more prominent. Participation is adopted as a catalyst to success of a beneficial undertaken in a community. Public participation is the act of allowing individual citizen and group of citizens within a community to take part in issues which affects the whole community. In other words, public participation involves making input to any issues by interested members of the public in order to ensure that plan is made with the people and not just for the people. It is generally believed that any plan that is not made with the people may not work (Agboola, 2004).

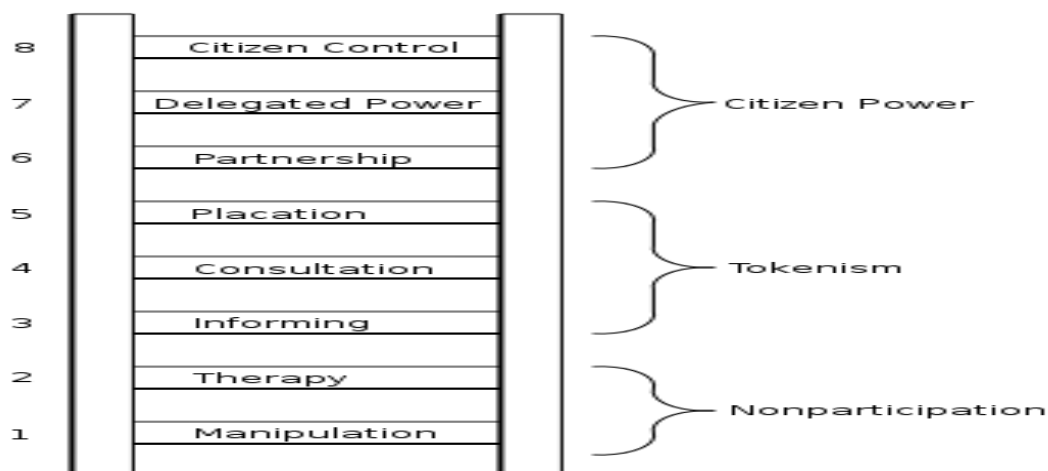
Citizen participation is a concept used to refer to the need for local involvement in the sustainable urban planning and

management process. It is a means and a process employed by people to effect changes, increase control over resources and regulate institutions, through sharing and then transfer of power as social groups to control their own lives and improve their living conditions. (Wahab, 2000). Community contribution is the process by which individuals and families assume responsibility for their own health and welfare and for those of the community and develop the capacity to contribute to theirs and the community development. This enables the community to know their own situation better and is motivated to solve their common problems. It also enables them to become agents of their own development instead of positive beneficiaries of development aid (Imparato and Ruster, 2003). (Agboola, 2004) argues that it is only by incorporating local people in the decision making process that the decisions can be tailored to the specific needs of the people.

There are various objectives of community contribution according to Olalekan, (2012) and these objectives are : To establish good and effective communication link with the public at the initial stage of a program that there will

be no frustration at any stage of the plan and program formulation, to inform and educate the public about the planning procedures so as to make them understand the scope and limitation, to enable the individuals and groups to influence agency decisions in a representational manner. Lastly, to be able to select alternatives and useful policies that would be of general interest.

The “ladder of citizen participation” was first described in an article by Sherry R. Arnstein (1969). The article provides an overview of the different ways the public can be involved in decision making. It describes eight(8) levels of participation which are divided into three (3) main categories which are non-participation, tokenism and citizen power. Even though it was first published over 40 years ago, planners, architects, politicians, power holders and many others still acknowledge these different levels of participation. Under non-participation there are manipulation, therapy and informing, tokenism we have informing, consultation, placation and citizen power involves partnership, delegated power, citizen control



Source: Arnstein (1969)

Manipulation: Arnstein categorizes the first two levels in her ladder of citizen participation as Non-participation this is where the public is not directly involved and may be manipulated into thinking they are part of decision making, where the power holders have created a phony form of participation, perhaps around a decision already made. At the first level there is Manipulation where people are educated and may be advised to sign proposals they believe to be in their interest. Therapy, the second level of the participation, which Arnstein calls therapy, involves the power holders curing the people. The power holders promise to assist the citizens and have them engage in different activities where their opinions may be cured and in the end accepted by the citizens. Informing, Consultation and Placation which is referred to as **TOKENISM** is where the citizens become involved but only to certain extent. If consultation and information is taken into account as part of the planning process, this step will be of limited value and could therefore fall back into the non-participating level. Informing is a most important first step to legitimate participation. This is where the citizens are informed of what is happening. It is a one-way information process where people receive the information through newspapers, in the media, online or by other means. It has no channel for feedback, Consultation, this is a legitimate step attitude surveys, neighborhood meetings and public enquires. This is still seen by Arnstein as just a window dressing ritual. It is a step in which citizens opinion can start to affect the power holder's opinion. Consultation is a form of citizen participation utilized in urban planning. Placation is the fifth level in Arnstein's ladder where a citizen's opinion will start influencing the power holder's decision. At this level, citizens may be hand-picked to sit on a governing board that makes decision on the planning process. It allows the citizens to advise or plan an infinitum

but retains for power holders the right to judge the legitimacy or feasibility of the advice.

Partnership in the 6th ladder, power is in fact redistributed through negotiation between citizens and power holders. In partnership, planning and decision-making responsibilities are shared e.g. through joint committee. Delegation for this step in the ladder, the citizens hold a clear majority of seats on committees with delegated powers to make decisions. The public now has the power to assure accountability of the program to them. Citizen control, the word describes its level since it gives the citizens the power to decide. This can be achieved through referendums but since those are often costly and difficult to arrange, it would most likely slow down the process substantially. They are therefore often only utilized for larger decisions. In many cases, local authorities do not, however, give their citizens full control in such elections, but treat the results instead only as advisory for the final decision made by the city council or other such decision making bodies. Have-nots citizen handles the entire job of planning, policy making and managing a program e.g. Neighborhood Corporation with no intermediaries between it and the source of funds. Level 1 and 2 can be regarded as the Non-Participatory level, 3,4 and 5 shows the degree of Tokenism and the last three steps 6,7 and 8 shows the degree of citizen power.

RESEARCH DESIGN

The research methodology presents the ways in which the study was carried out and methods involved in designing the research. Reconnaissance survey was carried out to get familiar with the study area and to gather the information about the existing condition of physical infrastructures, their location, functionality, attitude of the citizen

towards the utilization.

Sources of Data

Data will be sorted from two major sources in order to achieve the proposed aim through the outlined objectives of the study. These sources include;

- Primary source
- Secondary source.

Primary Source: These are the raw data that will be obtained from the field work through questionnaire administration and oral interview. Two types of questionnaire will be administered; the first will be administered to the sampled resident. The questionnaire will obtain information on the availability of infrastructural facilities in the area, the functionality, the agencies involved in the management of infrastructural facilities after execution. The second questionnaire will be administered to the CBOs in the study area, which includes landlord association, religious organization, youth development, women society among others.

Secondary Source: The secondary data sources will be collected from published and unpublished materials, which include textbooks, journals, article, past research projects, pamphlets and text from internet.

RESEARCH POPULATION

Information such as population of the resident in the study area will be obtained from National Population Commission (NPC 2006). Other information gathered include concepts as well as theoretical issues that are found relevant and applicable to the objectives of the study. In addition, information on historical background, geographical area among others was extracted from the different materials. Documents' showing residential areas with their respective wards and population was collected from the local government headquarters in the study area. This helped in the enumeration of

sampling as well as questionnaire administration. The 2006 population census document was projected to 2014 using the growth rate of 3% per annum so as to get the accurate population in determining the number of questionnaire used for the research.

Sampling Frame Work

Stratified random sampling technique will be used in administering questionnaire for the selected sample sizes for each of ward in the study area.

Sampling Sizes

Akure Local Government is having 11 political wards. The wards are: Aponmu, Gbogi/Isinkan (1), Gbogi/Isinkan (2), Ijomu/Obanla, Lisa, Oda, Odepetu, Oke aro/uro(1), Oke aro/uro(2), Oshodi-isolo and Owode/Imuagun. Out of which seven will be sampled based on population distribution. 150 questionnaires will be administered to the residents using stratified random sampling. For convenience, 20 questionnaires will be administered to the CBO's in the Akure South Local Government using purposive sampling. The 2006 population figure of 360,268, with 178,672 males and 181,596 females will be projected to 2018 using 3% growth rate as given by World Health Organization to get the current estimate value of the study area. The first stage of the process is the division of the local government into wards, which has been done by the local government. The second stage of this technique is the stratified random selection of the seven wards.

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

The analysis of data obtained through the field survey conducted and discussion of findings were presented. The information obtained includes; The availability of infrastructural provision in the study area, characteristics and activities of CBO's; socio-economic characteristics of respondents across the wards, respondent's

perceived functionality of infrastructural projects and the relationship between

CBOs activities and infrastructural provisions were analyzed.

Table 1: Availability of infrastructural facilities in the study area

Infrastructural facilities	Wards													
	Aponmu		Owode/Imuagun		Gbongi/Isinkan		Lisa		Oke Aro/uro		Oda		Ijomu /Obanla	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Health	30	16	26	13.8	32	17	19	10.1	28	14.9	26	13.8	27	14.4
Borehole	29	15.4	27	14.4	25	13.3	22	11.7	30	16	28	14.9	27	14.4
Waste disposal	30	16	25	13.3	29	15.4	18	9.6	33	17.6	22	11.7	31	16.5
Public toilet	28	14.9	28	14.9	24	12.8	23	12.2	29	15.4	31	16.5	26	13.8
Educational facilities	31	16.9	24	12.8	29	15.4	19	10.1	32	17	20	10.6	33	17.6
Shopping mall	30	16	25	13.3	28	14.9	20	10.6	31	16.5	21	11.2	33	17.6
Drainage	33	17.6	22	11.7	28	14.9	21	11.2	30	16	24	12.8	30	16
Road	29	15.4	26	13.8	29	15.4	20	10.6	31	16.5	24	12.8	29	15.4
Electricity	27	14.4	26	13.8	28	14.9	32	17.0	19	10.1	30	16	26	13.8

Source: Author's Fieldwork, 2018.

Table 1 reveals the availability of infrastructural facilities in the study area. Health facilities recorded 16% in Aponmu, 13% in Owode/Imuagun 17% in Gbongi/Isinkan, 10.1% in Lisa, 14.9% in Oke aro, 13.8% in Oda, 14.4% in Ijomu/Obanla. Observation from the table reveals that Gbongi/Isinkan has the highest percentage with 17 percent.

Borehole availability accounted for 15.4% in Aponmu, 14.4% in Owode/Imuagun, 13.3% in Gbongi/Isinkan, 11.7% in Lisa, 16% in Oke aro, 14.9% in Oda 14.4% in Ijomu/Obanla. Observation from the table shows that Aponmu has the highest responses on borehole availability which could be as a result of its adequacy.

Public toilet facility accounted for 16.5% Oda, Oke aro 15.4%, Aponmu and Owode/Imuagun 14.9%, Ijomu/Obanla 13.8%, Gbongi/Isinkan 12.8%, Lisa 12.2%. This implies that Oda has the highest frequency of provision of public toilet facilities.

Educational facilities recorded for Ijomu/Obanla 17.6%, Oke aro/uro 17.0%, Aponmu 16.5%, Gbongi/Isinkan 15.4%,

Owode/Imuagun 12.8%, Oda 10.6%, Lisa 10.1%. This implies that Ijomu/Obanla has the highest frequency of educational facilities in the ward and conclusion Ijomu/Obanla has much access to educational facilities.

Shopping mall in Ijomu accounted for 17.6%, Oke aro/uro 16.5%, Aponmu 16.0%. Gbongi/Isinkan 14.9%, Owode/Imuagun 13.3%, Oda 11.2% Lisa 10.6%. This indicates that Ijomu has the highest frequency on shopping mall which implies that Ijomu possess much shopping mall facilities.

Drainage accounted for 17.6% in Aponmu, 16.0% Oke aro and Ijomu/Obanla, Gbongi 14.9%, Oda 12.8%, Owode/Imuagun 11.7%, Lisa 11.2%. This indicates that Aponmu have drainage facilities than any other wards.

Road facilities accounted for 15.4% in Aponmu, Gbongi/Isinkan and Ijomu/Obanla, 13.8% in Owode/Imuagun, 10.6% in Lisa, 16.5% in Oke aro/uro and 12.8% in Oda. This implies that Oke aro/uro has the highest response on road availability which could be as a result of adequate road facilities.

Electricity facilities accounted for 14.4% in Aponmu, 13.8% in Owode/Imuagun and Ijomu/Obanla, 14.9% in Gbongi/Isinkan, 17% in Lisa, 10.1% in Ok ear/uro, 16.0%

in Oda. It can be deducted from the analysis that Lisa has the highest responses on electricity availability out of the wards sampled.

Table 2: Residents involvement in the provision of physical infrastructure

(A)Gender of Respondents and Involvement in Infrastructural Provision														
Gender			YES		NO		MANAGEMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES							
							Community members		Government		CBOs		Others	
			F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Male			58	43	18	33	52	46	12	46	8	29	4	36
Female			75	87	37	67	61	54	24	54	20	17	7	64
Total			133	100	55	100	113	100	26	100	28	100	11	100
(B)Age of Respondents and Involvement in Infrastructural provision														
Age			YES		NO		MANAGEMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES							
							Community members		Government		CBOs		Others	
			F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
20-29			14	10	16	31	34	30	11	31	7	25	1	9
30-39			34	25	21	40	28	25	13	36	7	25	7	64
40-49			36	26	14	27	38	34	3	8	6	21	3	27
50-59			37	27	0	0	7	6	2	6	5	18	0	0
Above 60			15	11	1	2	6	5	7	19	3	11	0	0
Total			136	100	52	100	113	100	36	100	28	100	11	100
(C)Marital Status of Respondents & Involvement in Infrastructural Provision														
Marital Status			YES		NO		MANAGEMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES							
							Community members		Government		CBOs		Others	
			F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Single			33	24	16	31	29	26	12	33	7	25	1	9
Married			97	71	36	69	82	73	24	67	17	61	10	91
Divorced			4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	14	0	0
Widow/widower			2	1.5	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total			136	100	52	100	113	100	36	100	28	100	11	100
(D) Educational Qualification of Respondents & Involvement in Infrastructural Provision														
Educational Qualification			YES		NO		MANAGEMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES							
							Community members		Government		CBOs		Others	
			F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
No Formal education	54	40	15	29	30	29	15	34	12	41	3	30		
Primary Education	30	22	23	44	38	37	9	20	9	31	4	40		
Secondary Education	24	18	13	25	23	22	9	20	1	3	1	10		
Tertiary Education	28	21	1	2	13	13	11	25	7	24	2	20		
Total	136	100	52	100	104	100	44	100	29	100	10	100		

Source: Author's Fieldwork, 2018.

Gender Of Respondents And Involvement In Infrastructural Management

Table 2a reveals the gender of respondents and their involvement in infrastructural provision. 43% male respondents were

involved in the provision of infrastructure while 33% were not involved. 57% female respondents were involved in the provision of physical infrastructure while 67% female were not involved. This implies that female respondents were more

involved in the provision of physical infrastructure.

46% male respondents indicated that community members were involved in the management of the facilities, 54% female respondents indicated that the facilities were managed by community members, 46% male respondents indicated that the government were involved in the management of facilities while 54% female respondents indicated that government were involved in the management of facilities. 29% male and 71% female indicated that CBOs were involved in the management of facilities. Finally, 36% male and 64% female indicated that other agencies were involved in the management of infrastructural facilities. Thus, it can be deduced from the table that that majority of the respondents with frequency of 113 indicated that the community members were mostly involved in the management of infrastructural provision after implementation which implies that the projects was accepted by the community members.

Age of Respondents And Involvement In Infrastructural Provision

Table 2b shows that 27% age group between 50-59 were mostly involved in the provision of infrastructure while age group between 20-29 with 10% were less involved. In the management of infrastructural facilities, 34% age group between 40-49 indicated that community members were involved in management of facilities while 5% of respondents above 60 indicated that the facilities were managed by community members, 36% of respondents between 30-39 indicated that the facilities were managed by government while 6% respondents between 50-59 indicated that the facilities were managed by government. Both age groups 20-29 and 30-39 with 25% indicated that CBOs were mostly involved in the management

of facilities in the study area. This implies that the age of respondents influences their involvement in the provision of infrastructural facilities. Majority of the adult population were mostly involved in the provision of facilities with shows they are interested in the decision making process.

Marital Status Of Respondents & Involvement in Infrastructural Provision

Table 2c reveals that 71% of respondents that are married were mostly involved in the provision of facilities while 24% single respondents indicated their involvement in the provision of facilities. 73% of married respondents indicated that the facilities were managed by community members, 26% of single respondents also indicated that community members were involved in the management of facilities. 67% of married respondents indicated that government were involved in the management of facilities, 33% of single respondents also indicated that government were involved in the management of facilities, 25% single and 61% married respondents indicated that CBOs were involved in the management of facilities. This implies that the marital status of respondents influence their involvement and management.

Educational Qualification of Respondents & Involvement in Infrastructural Provision

Table 2d reveals that 40% of respondents with no formal education were involved in the provision of facilities while respondents with primary and secondary education with 22% and 18% respectively were involved in the provision of facilities, 21% of respondents with tertiary education were involved in the provision of facilities. This implies that majority of respondents with no formal education were involved which could be due to their quest to be involved in decision making process.

Furthermore, respondents with primary education with 37% indicated that government are involved in the management of facilities after implementation also, respondents with tertiary education with 13% indicated that community members were involved in the management of facilities. Respondents with no formal education with 34% indicated that government are involved in the management of infrastructural facilities while respondents with primary and secondary education with 20% indicated that government were involved in the management of infrastructural facilities in

their area. Moreover, respondents with no formal education with 41% said CBOs are involved in the management of infrastructural facilities while 3% of the respondents with secondary education said CBOs were involved in the maintenance of infrastructural facilities. Lastly, 40% of the respondents with primary education indicated that others agencies are involved in the management of infrastructural facilities and 10% of the respondents with secondary education indicated that others were less involved in the management of infrastructural facilities in study area.

Table 3: CBOs Characteristics and Activities

CBOs year of Establishment		
Year(s)	Frequency	Percentage
<1980	7	35.0
1981-1990	8	40.0
1991-2000	5	25.0
Total	20	100
Membership strength		
Member(s)	Frequency	Percentage
<20	2	10.0
20-40	5	25.0
40-60	5	25.0
60-80	5	25.0
>80	3	15.0
Total	20	100
(c) CBOs responses on community development projects		
Community development	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	20	100.0
No of development projects		
Number(s)	Frequency	Percentage
2-4	6	30.0
5-10	10	50.0
>10	4	20.0
Total	20	100
CBOs responses on abandoned projects		
Abandoned project	Frequency	Percentage
Insufficient funds	8	40.0
Lack of cooperation	4	20.0
Government policy	3	15.0
None	5	25.0
Total	20	100
Source of Finance		
Sources of finance	Frequency	Percentage
Volunteers	6	30.0
Philanthropist	2	10.0
Government	10	50.0
Levies/ Donations from members	2	10.0
Total	20	100.0
CBOs responses on projects management after execution		
Management	Frequency	Percentage
Community members	9	45.0
Government	5	25.0

CBOs	6	30.0
Total	20	100.0
Responses on assistance from the government		
Assistance	Frequency	Percentage
Finance	14	70.0
Materials	6	30.0
Total	20	100.0
Responses on other areas of assistance from government		
Areas	Frequency	Percentage
Youth Empowerment	2	10.0
Scholarship provision	2	10.0
Partnership	16	80.0
Total	20	100.0
Responses on obstacles to project execution		
Obstacle(s)	Frequency	Percentage
Management	5	25.0
Finance	10	50.0
Political inference	1	5.0
Government policy	2	10.0
Others	2	10.0
Total	20	100.0

Source: Author's Field survey (2018)

Year of Establishment

The age of CBOs may influence the performance involvement during project execution. Observation from table 3a above reveals CBOs year of establishment in each wards in the study area shows that majority of the community organization were establish in the year 1981 – 1990 (405%). Follow by <1980 (35%) and 1991-2000 (25%). This indicate that majority of the community based organization has been in existence for a very long time.

CBOs Membership Strength

The strength of any organization is determined by its members and this also influence the scope and effectiveness of such. From table 3b above, members in each community base organization in the study area lies between 20-80 members have the highest percentage (25%). Follow by >80 (15%) and < 20 (10%). This indicates that members in each community organization lie between the ranges of 20-80 therefore residents are interested to join one community organization to support community development.

CBOs response on community

development projects

Table 3c above reveals that majority of the community based organization embark on community development.

Number of Development Projects

Table 3d above shows the development projects of the community based organization which range between 5-10 (50.0%) and the minimum development projects range between 2-4 (30.0%). This implies that each community based organization in all the ward participants in one projects or the other at middle range.

Responses on Abandoned Project

Projects abandonment ensures when it falls to receives the needed support from the recipients. It's could result from factors such as insufficient funds, lack of cooperation from community members. Table 3e reveals one of the main causes of abandoned projects was insufficient funds (40.0%), followed by lack of cooperation from the members (20.0%) and lastly, government policies (15.0%).

CBOs Sources of Finances

One of the major factors that influence projects initiation and accomplishment is the availability of funds, this cannot be

overemphasized in the successful implementation of projects by CBOs. Table 3f reveals that the source of finance for each community based organization development projects in each wards is through government (50.0%), followed by volunteers (30.0).)%, philanthropist and levels donations from members (10> %) This indicate that community based got their finance from the government.

Response on Projects Management Execution

Projects management after execution is important as its ensures sustainability and create a sense of belonging to the affected community. Table 3g reveals that most projects manage after execution were mange by community members (45>0%), CBOs (30.0%) and government (25.0%). This implies that most projects were managed by the community members.

Responses on Assistance by the Government

CBOs invention may be incomplete without aid in one area or the other, some activities executed by them requires government approval some of which are reveal in table 3h shows that highest assistance which government rendered in financial assistance (70.0%) to the association and the other assistance is materials (30.0%). This implies that government p[refers to rendered finance assistance to the association than any other assistance.

Other area of Government assistance

Table 3i indicates that highest area which government can aid association is by having partnership (80.0%) with the association, followed by youth empowerment and scholarship (10.0%). This implies that the community based organization prefer that the government should have good partnership with them.

Obstacles to Projects Execution

Table 3j indicates the main obstacles to projects execution to the community based organization are financed (50.0%), followed by management (25.0%0), government policy (10.0%) and finally political inference (5.0%). This implies that the main obstacle to project execution by the association is financed.

Functionality of Facilities Provided in the Study Area

Attempt is made in this sub-section to rate the residents perception on the functionality of facilities provided in the study area. Table 4 below shows the physical infrastructural facilities provided in the study area with their level of functionality. Likert Scale was used to weigh the resident's perception on rate the facilities provided in the accordance with their level of functionality. This was done by calculating the summation of the weighted value to different degree of responses as shown: very functional= 5, functional=4, just functional = 3, less functional = 2 and not functional =1.

Table 4: Functionality of Facility Provided in The Study Area

Level of functionality	Ranking					Functionality index of facility					
	VF	F	JF	LF	NF	NR(f)	FWV	FWV/NR	X	D	D ²
	5	4	3	2	1						
Health facility	117	57	8	4	2	188	847	4.51	3.386	1.124	5.035
Borehole	99	40	33	16	0	188	786	4.18		0.794	7.919
Waste disposal	62	55	43	28	0	188	715	3.75		0.364	9.327
Public toilet	20	69	61	23	15	188	620	3.30		-0.086	9.697
Educational facility	115	25	23	16	9	188	785	4.18		0.794	7.366
Shopping facility	20	57	11	7	93	188	468	2.49		-0.896	15.398
Drainage facility	15	114	20	17	22	188	647	3.44		0.054	8.845
Road facility	131	5	22	9	21	188	654	3.48		0.094	8.608

Electricity	10	40	63	26	49	188	500	2.66		-0.726	14.093
Others	125	40	15	6	2	188	351	1.87		-1.516	20.648
Total								34.35			

Source : Author's Fieldwork, 2018.

It was observed from table4 above that health facility has the highest positive functionality index if 1.124. This implies that health facility out of the other facilities has the highest functionality under the study. This is followed by borehole and educational facility with a functionality index of 0.794, this implies that in the study area borehole and educational facility are very functional in the study area. Then followed by waste disposal facility with functionality index of 0.369, road facility of 0.094 functionality index and drainage facility has the least functionality index 0.0054.

However, the physical infrastructural facility that have highest negative functional index is public toilet with index of -0.0086 which implies that public toilet is not functional in the study area, this could result to environmental pollution of the area. Next to its is electricity of functionality index of -0.726, shopping center of functionality index of -0.896 while the facility that has the least functionality index is other facilities like hall.

It can be deduced from the above that

physical infrastructural facility that have the positive functionality index are the facility that are highly functioning and maintained in the study area while those that have the negative functionality index implies that despite their present in the study area, they are not either functioning nor maintained.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CBOs ACTIVITIES AND PROVISION OF PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Ho: CBOs activities do not have effect on the provision of physical infrastructure in the study area

Regression analysis on CBOs activities and provision of physical infrastructure

Linear regression analysis was computed to determine the effect of CBOs activities on the provision of physical infrastructure in the study area. The dependent variable is CBOs activities, while the independent variable is physical infrastructure. It could be noted that the variables of CBOs activities were summarized into one variable using compute variable of SPSS. It (dependent variable) was regressed on variable of physical infrastructure (Independent variable). The result is contained in the following tables:

Table 5a: Regression Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.691 ^a	.478	.475	.14372

Predictors: (Constant), infrastructure

Table 5b: Test of Statistical Significance of Regression Model

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig
Regression	3.512	1	3.512	170.036	.000 ^a
Residual	3.842	186	.021		
Total	7.355	187			

a. Predictors: (Constant), infrastructure

b. Dependent Variable: CBOs characteristics

Table 5c: Regression Coefficients

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standard Coefficients		
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1 (Constant)	.480	.060		8.065	.000
Infrastructure	.674	.052	.691	13.040	.000

Dependent: CBOs characteristics

With F- value of 170.036 and P- value of 0.000 in table 5b, it is observed that the relationship between CBOs activities and infrastructural provision is significant. Moreover, with correlation coefficient(R) of 0.691 and coefficient of multiple determination(R^2) of 0.478, as shown in table 5a, one observes that about 47.8% of infrastructural provision may be attributed to a magnitude increase in CBOs activities. In other words, close to 48% of the variability in observed CBOs activities is explained by incidence of physical infrastructural provision in the study area. The remaining 52% as observed here may be due to the other factors that informed the provision of physical infrastructural, like government provisions; philanthropist; NGOs and other agencies.

To determine the weight of the components of physical infrastructure, reference is made to the regression coefficients as shown in table 5c. Using the standardized beta coefficients, the constant "a" would disappear and the regression equation is of the form:

$$Y = a + bx$$

Becomes:

$$Y \text{ (i.e. CBOs activities)} = 0.691x$$

General Inference

Major inferences can be drawn from the analysis of the data obtained on the field. The physical infrastructure facilities in the study area were identified and their level of functionality was analysed. After identifying the physical infrastructure in the study area, their level of functionality and the management of the physical infrastructure, the socio economic

characteristics and residents involvement in the provision and management of physical infrastructural facilities were analysed.

The analyses of the data reveals that the level of functionality of each physical infrastructural facility is not significant and also where some of the physical infrastructural facilities were functioning, they are lacking maintenance which is one of the defect of non-effective citizen participation which Asenuga (1992) asserted that, defective citizen participation is one of the problem of planning process that are faced in most society. From the regression analysis conducted, it was observed that the relationship between CBOs activities and infrastructural provision is significant which could be attributed to public involvement in the decision making process of infrastructural provision while other number of factors includes the provision of infrastructural facilities by the government, NGOs, CDAs among others.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Conclusion
The study has identified that citizen participation is needed in sustainable development projects in order to achieve proper implementation and maintenance so as to prevent project abandonment. It is therefore of great importance to see beyond the benefit it offers the project implementer and be concerned with its benefit for our immediate environment. The literature review identified that there are different approaches to engage in so as to have the

citizens' improvement in the projects and this will help to realise a sustainable development and improve the wellbeing of the people.

Recommendation

The followings are therefore recommended for the study:

- In public participation, citizen should be involved in all development process stages. Citizen should take part in consultation level which is one of the ladders of citizen participation rung developed by Sherry Arnstein (1969).
- The coming together of citizen and planning officer in consultation stage will help to yield a positive result, therefore it should be encouraged.
- Evaluation and re-evaluation of male and female representation in any development process should be undertaken as each sex has a different view about some projects based on how they use or need it.
- Job contract should be given to citizen to carry out but supervised seriously by the government so that the project can be completed on time and done well.
- In the management stage, a citizen should be appointed for the maintenance of the physical infrastructural facility put in place.
- Citizens should also be involve in the decision making process of any development activities as they are the once who will end up using it.

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