members provide supportive roles for the household head on various community activities in order to maintain rural economics. However, moderate household size may encourage better participation (Gladwin, Peterson and Uttaro, 2002). This finding also follows the observation of Dennery's (1995) who asserted that the larger the household size the more mouth to be fed, the more time is devoted for food production especially among relatively poor households.

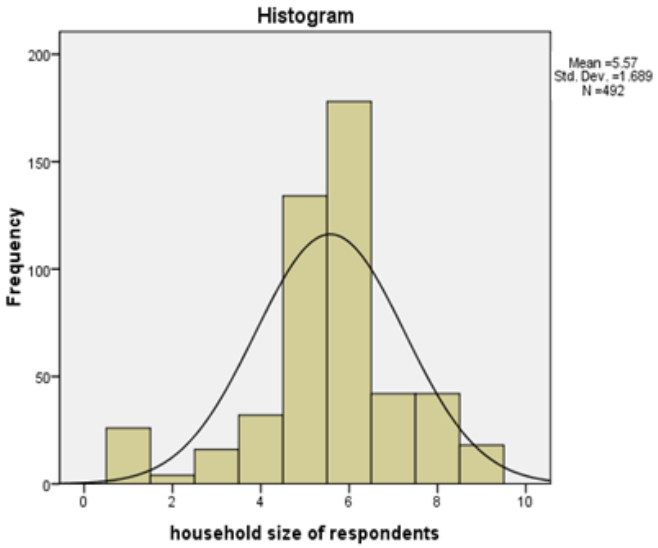

Figure 1: Histogram of pooled respondents according to classification of household size

The distribution of average cost of maintenance of projects per anuum within respondents' communities indicate that 94.7% of Fadama respondents' and 30.9% of CSDP respondents spent less than 20,000 respectively. Another 5.3% of Fadama and 17.1% of CSDP respondents spent between 21,000 and 30,000. However, no Fadama respondent mentioned spending more than 30,000 on project maintenance while 26.0% of CSDP respondents mentioned over 30,000. The mean cost of project maintenance per year for Fadama respondents was ₦ 8,320.00 while that of CSDP was ₦ 41,640.00. The pooled mean for annual project maintenance was ₦ 37,477.00. This result indicates that the cost implication of maintaining CSDP projects is far higher than that of Fadama projects. This might be as a result of the type of projects benefitted in CSDP which are described as gigantic than the ones in Fadama.This findings agrees with World Bank (2006) that bigger projects will definitely require more funds to maintain them than little ones.

Table 1: Distribution of respondents' gender and average cost of project maintenance per year

	FADAMA		*CSDP*		*POOLED PARTICIPANTS*	
Characteristics	*Frequency*	*Percentage*	*Frequency*	*Percentage*	*Frequency*	*Percentage*
Gender						
Male	169	68.7	13	5.3	30	6.1
Female	77	31.3	91	37.0	168	34.1
Average cost of project maintenance						
Less than 20,000	50	20.3	46	18.7	96	19.5
21,000 – 30,000	37	15.0	41	16.7	78	15.9
31,000 – 40,000	45	18.3	44	17.9	89	18.1
41,000 & above	62	25.2	28	11.4	90	18.3
Mean = 8,320				41,640		

Field survey, 2013

Table 2 shows nine constraints to participation of Fadama farmers in project activities. Complex protocol (wms= 2.18) ranked 1st followed by slow decision making (wms = 2.17) which ranked 2nd. Delayed fund release and time constraint (wms=2.00) ranked 3rd while location of meeting points (wms = 1.24) ranked 4th.Payment of counterpart fund(wms=1.03) ranked 5th while possibility of elite capture (wms = 0.41) ranked 6th. Dishonesty of group officers (wms=0.39) ranked 7th while the least ranked was gender insensitivity (wms=0.09). This findings show that the design and methodology of the project appears complicated to farmers who might have probably expected a more simplified implementation processes (OYSFADO, 2007). There is the possibility that the slowliness in decision making and other steps to be undertaken might have contributed to delayed fund release which was considered one of the major constraints to participation in the Fadama project.

The same Table 2 shows the various constraints to participation in CSDP group activities by participants. Time constraint with the weighted mean score of 2.13 ranked 1st closely followed by complex protocol (wms=2.12) which ranked 2nd. Slow decision making process (wms= 2.11) ranked 3rd while delayed fund release (wms =2.09) ranked 4th. The constraint which ranked 5th was location of community meeting point (wms = 1.12) while Payment of counterpart fund (wms = 0.90) ranked 6th. Ranked 7th was Possibility of elite capture (wms= 0.56) while the least ranked was gender insensitivity (wms = 0.01). It could be deduced from this result that participation in CSDP takes more of the time of participants. Most of the itemized group activities require adequate time. Majority of participants in this project are farmers and civil servants and so might find it burdensome to satisfy the time consuming nature of the design of the CSDP project. It should also be emphasized that decision making process must be democratic and so it

was. This implies that every community group members as much as possible must endeavor to participate.

The first four constraints as shown in table 2 are interrelated. They revolve around chains of sequential activities (PIM, 2004). NFDO (2007) stated that community members have to be mobilized and sensitized, groups have to be formed and legally registered, group officers have to be elected and bank account have to be opened if not already in place. Additionally, Participatory Rural Appraisal has to be conducted for need assessment, Local Development Plans have to be drawn, submitted and approved. Counterpart fund of at least 10% also have to be paid before possible disbursement of funds for project implementation (PIM, 2004). This listed condition requires significant time. Surely, respondents under this study were right in the stated challenges (Adeyemo, 2010). It also agrees with the findings of Adeyemo (2010) that skills of community group members must be built and properly enhanced to carry out participatory planning as well as to implement, operate and maintain sub projects even from project inception. Community groups must be built to overcome constraints and challenges. The challenge of location of meeting places (wms= 1.18) which ranked 5th confirms the dispersed nature of communities under this study. It should be recalled that the mean distance from respondents' houses to community meeting point was 3.2kms. This is a major constraint. A community group meeting is compulsory under World Bank assisted projects such as Fadama and CSDP (NFDO, 2005). No meeting, no dues and remote chances of paying counterpart fund (wms = 0.99). An OYSFADO (2007) finding confirms that Fadama is pro poor in outlook. Even, the fact that many of the respondents belonged to cooperative societies did not make it comfortable for them to take loans in their various cooperative societies for the purpose of undertaking this obligation and payback in good time. This probably informed the inclusion of in kind contribution as an alternative to financial contribution as envisaged by project handlers to reduce the burden of cash payment (LEEMP, 2008). Possibility of elite capture (wms = 0.49) ranked 7th.This might not have been a serious problem under this study but fewer respondents complained of some communities consisting of individual who acted as threat to hijack community project. Most of this elites capitalize on the perceived weaknesses of some community members to pay certain fees and thereafter act as lords over them (NFDO, 2007).The challenge which ranked least was gender insensitivity (wms=0.10). Definitely, Fadama and LEEMP are gender sensitive (World Bank, 2000).

Table 2: Rank order distribution of Fadama, CSDP and pooled respondents according to constraints to participation in community group activities

Constraints to participation in community group activities	*FADAMA*		*CSDP*		*Pooled participants*		
	Weighted mean score (WMS)	*Rank*	*Weighted mean score (WMS)*	*Rank*	*Weighted mean score (WMS)*	*Rank*	*remark*
Complex protocol	2.18	1	2.12	2	2.14	1	Serious
Slow decision making process	2.17	2	2.11	3	2.13	2	Serious
Delayed fund release	2.00	3	2.09	4	2.05	4	Serious
Time constraint	2.00	3	2.13	1	2.06	3	Serious
Location of meeting point	1.24	4	1.12	5	1.18	5	Not Serious
Payment of counterpart fund	1.03	5	0.90	6	0.99	6	Not Serious
Possibility of elite capture	0.41	6	0.56	7	0.49	7	Not serious
Dishonesty of group officers	0.39	7	0.48	8	0.43	8	Not serious
Gender insensitivity	0.09	8	0.01	9	0.10	9	Not serious

Cut off mean of constraints against Fadama and CSDP participants = 1.5

Source: Field Survey, 2013.

The estimates of the ordered logit analysis are presented in table 3. Out of all the fourteen selected variables regressed against sustainability of community projects, seven had significant coefficients at different levels of significance. Specifically, the following variables: household size (r=1.323;P<0.01),), income (r=0.043;P<0.01),), years of formal education (r=2.698; P<0.01),), bottom- top approach (r=0.289;P<0.05),), accountability of participants' leaders(r=0.341 P<0.05),) and type of benefits derived(r=0.522; P<0.00),) significantly increase the likelihood of sustainability of community projects within the study area because of the positive signs on their coefficients. Conversely, age (r=-2.641;P<0.00) has significant but negative coefficient with level of sustainability of community projects within the study area. It should be recalled that a negative sign on the coefficient implies that as age increases, perceived level of sustainability of community projects decreases. Similarly, a positive sign indicates that with a unit increase in a particular variable there is also an increase in the perceived level of sustainability of community projects within the study area. The positive sign of the coefficient value show direct relationship between sustainability level and selected variables. This implies that for every unit increase in household size, income, years of formal education, bottom- top approach, accountability of participants' leaders and type of benefits derived, sustainability respectively increase. Vice visa, the negative sign of the coefficient value shows the inverse relationship between age and level of sustainability of community project.

These results agree with NFDO II (2005) which stated that the project adopted a demand-driven approach (bottom-top) whereby all participants were encouraged to develop participatory and socially inclusive local development plans to be coordinated by their respective Local Governments. OYSFADO (2007) also stated that project activities focused on financial contributions of community group members

(accountability of participants' leaders) to enhance access to productive assets and services in a multifaceted dimension to achieve for poverty alleviation. This is also in agreement with NFDO (2007) which stated that active and productive project beneficiaries with minimal education (years of formal education) will be able to prepare maintenance, procurement and local development plans for the optimal management of small scale enterprises. Finally, the various influencing factors highlighted support the findings of NFDP II (2005) which reaffirmed that, community people will only be ready to accept any form of Government intervention (type of potential benefit) provided it attracts economic advantage, physical advantage and social benefits to them and their immediate society with less cumbersome tasks.

Table 3: Ordered logit estimates of determinants of sustainability of community projects in Southwest Nigeria

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	z value	P value
Age	-2.641	0.710	-3.72*	0.000
Household size	1.323	0.428	3.09*	0.002
Years of formal education	2.698	0.023	4.26*	0.000
Distance	-0.046	0.033	-1.39	0.166
Average income	2.043	0.012	3.53	0.000
Nature of project design	-0.158	0.142	-1.11	0.266
Gender consideration	0.160	0.176	0.91	0.365
Funding provided by participants	-0.698E-02	0.137	-0.05	0.959
Bottom top approach	0.289	0.150	1.98**	0.044
Accountability of participants' leaders	0.341	0.168	2.33**	0.042
Types of benefit derived	0.522	0.164	3.18*	0.001
Democratic choice of leadership	-0.179	0.142	-1.26	0.206
Integrity of participants' field officers	0.109	0.148	0.74	0.459
Support provided by participants' Local govts	-0.024	0.149	-0.17	0.869

*Correlation significant at 0.01, **Correlation significant at 0.05

Source: Field survey, 2013

4. Conclusions and Recommendations

The cost implication of maintaining CSDP projects is far higher than that of Fadama projects. Therefore, government should beat down the heavy cost of maintaining agricultural projects and specifically the CSDP projects. Educations positively influence the sustainability of the World Bank projects in the study area. Therefore, government should encourage uneducated farmers to engage in adult education. The rich beneficiaries had sustainability of community project than the poor ones. Thus, the income of farmers could be enhanced by allocating low interest rate credit facilities to them. Bottom-top approach enhances project sustainability. Therefore, the beneficiaries of any intervention project should be given priorities in decision making. This is to ensure sustainability of such project.

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