
Assessment of Community and Social Projects on Social Infrastructural Development of Kwali Area Council Federal Capital Territory

James Aondoaver Kwaghza¹ & Mohammed Abdullahi¹

¹Department of Public Administration, Nasarawa State University, Keffi.

*Correspondence Email: jameskwaghza@gmail.com

Abstract

This study focuses on the assessment of the Community and Social Development Projects (CSDP) on social infrastructure development in the Kwali Area Council of the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). Social infrastructure plays a vital role in enhancing the quality of life and well-being of a community's residents. The research aims to evaluate the effectiveness and sustainability of the CSDP's initiatives in promoting social infrastructural development within the Kwali Area Council. The study adopted the documentary research method through the review of various documents—books, journals, government publications, and other written materials that are relevant and valid in the area of study by subjecting the various information to deductive reasoning to find answers to research questions. The findings from the presented data highlighted the substantial impact of the Federal Capital Territory Community and Social Development Project (FCT-CSDP) on the development of social infrastructure in Kwali Area Council. The construction and rehabilitation initiatives undertaken through FCT-CSDP grants have significantly contributed to various aspects of the community. The study recommends that to ensure the continued benefits of the FCT-CSDP initiatives, it's crucial to incorporate sustainability measures into project planning. This could involve training community members in the maintenance and management of the constructed facilities, creating income-generating activities linked to the projects, and establishing mechanisms for ongoing monitoring and evaluation.

Keywords: CSDP, Education, Skill Acquisition Centre, Social Infrastructure, Kwali

JEL Classification: H54

1. Introduction

Communities need infrastructure to be in place in order to be livable, and throughout history, human societies have been striving to develop. At different times, communities

have sought to improve their lot through self-help efforts, otherwise known as community development activities, which constitute part of the development strategy. Khalid (2014) observed that Nigerian communities are confronted with many developmental challenges, such as poverty, diseases, unemployment, and inadequate social amenities. This enable governments and non-governmental organisations to embarked on policies and strategies that mitigate the situation in their societies. Although, various development agencies, governmental and non-governmental organisations have initiated several developmental projects in marginalised areas (Kiprotich & Njoroge, 2014). Galadima (2014) notes that community development programmes are one of the most verifiable tools for improving the human condition. Within a decade (1985–1995), quite a few governmental grassroots development programmes were introduced in Nigeria, such as the Directorate of Food, Roads, and Rural Infrastructure, the National Directorate of Employment, the Community Bank Scheme, and the like. Although the impact of these programmes on the poor varies, they have succeeded in, at least, generating more awareness about poverty and, to some extent, mobilising the poor for development (Mboho & Inyang, 2011).

According to Udu and Onwe (2016), over 80% of the population of developing countries resides in rural communities. For this reason, community development efforts ought to be geared towards improving the living standard of the mass of the low-income population residing in rural areas and making the process of their development self-sustaining. Also, Oyesola (2013) reported that close to 80% of the population in Nigeria lives in rural areas and is directly or indirectly involved in the use of land resources, but the majority of these rural dwellers are facing several problems that reduce their productivity. Some of these problems include environmental constraints, infrastructural deficiencies, marketing problems, technological constraints, institutional constraints, the high cost of labour, inadequate agricultural incentives, and a lack of sustainable rural development programmes. This understanding informed the community development efforts of successive governments in Nigeria targeted at rural communities.

In Nigeria, majority of the projects and services embarked upon by successive governments in the past to alleviate poverty amongst the citizenry never yielded the desired results (CSDP-Project Implementation Manual, 2019). This is because of the top-down supply-driven and non-participatory mode of delivering services to communities. The search for service delivery mechanisms that are demand-driven, covering multiple sectors and depending on specific community-determined needs, therefore, became increasingly necessary (Project Implementation Manual, 2019). Thus the Federal Government of Nigeria sought and obtained financial assistance from the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank Group to support the

implementation of the Community and Social Development Project (CSDP). The implementation of CSDP became effective on July 1, 2008. The initial overall goal of the CSDP is to improve access to services for Human Development (HD), while the Project Development Objective (PDO) is to support the empowerment of communities and LGAs for sustainable increase access of poor people to improved social and natural resource infrastructure, in the areas of feeder roads construction and rehabilitation, culverts, bridges, provision of boreholes, health facilities, rural electrification, construction and rehabilitation of primary and secondary schools, skills acquisition centers, television viewing centres, rural market infrastructure and drainage system. (CSDP Report, 2021).

For an overview understanding of the concept of community and social development projects, it will be to further dissect these compounded concepts into, community development and social development. A community is often a geographical area, normally a local government region or a particular town. Community can also be seen based on shared interests, identity or characteristics whereas development is viewed as a process that creates growth, progress, positive change, or the addition of physical, economic, environmental, social and demographic components. Community development considers community members to be experts in their lives and communities, and values community knowledge and wisdom. Community development programs are led by community members at every stage – from deciding on issues to selecting and implementing actions, and evaluation. Community development is a holistic approach grounded in principles of empowerment, human rights, inclusion, social justice, self-determination and collective action (Kenny & Connors, 2017). Social development on the other hand is viewed as a process of an upward directional movement of society from lesser to greater levels of energy, efficiency, quality, productivity, complexity, comprehension, creativity, choice, enjoyment and accomplishment. These encompasses a commitment to individual well-being and volunteerism and the opportunity for citizens to determine their own needs and to influence decisions that affect them.

In recent years, the Kwali Area Council has witnessed various community and social development projects aimed at addressing the gaps in social infrastructure. These projects are often funded and implemented through collaborations between governmental agencies, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), community-based organisations, and other development partners. The projects aim to uplift the living standards of the local population and promote sustainable development. Furthermore, the study encompasses a deeper examination of the socio-economic dynamics of the Kwali community in relation to these development projects. Issues such as community engagement, project sustainability, equitable distribution of benefits, and the extent to

which the projects have empowered local residents are also critical dimensions that need thorough investigation.

Therefore, the central research problem is; how effective and transformative are the community and social development projects with particular emphasis on the construction of primary school classrooms, skill acquisition centres, and drainage systems with culverts and roads, in driving social infrastructural development within the Kwali Area Council of the Federal Capital Territory?

The study aim to assess community and social development project on social infrastructural development in Kwali area council of FCT, other specific objectives are to examine the effectiveness and transformation of community and social development projects with particular emphasis on the construction of primary school classrooms, skill acquisition centres, and drainage systems with culverts and roads towards social infrastructural development within the Kwali Area Council of the Federal Capital Territory.

2. Literature Review

In line with this, the United Nations in Nwoye (2016) defines community and social development as a process where members come together to take collective action and generate solutions to common problems. Community development is a broad term given to the practices of civic leaders, activists, involved citizens, and professionals aiming to improve various aspects of communities, typically striving to build stronger and more resilient local communities. Ani (2010) sees community and social development as a process by which people living in a geographically demarcated area unite together to work on improving their living conditions with or without assistance from the government. According to Anurugwo (2014), community and social development is viewed as an educative process towards effecting positive change in the lives of community members. It is a capacity-building venture in which members collectively work towards addressing their common interests. Similarly, the issue of felt need, extensive citizen involvement, consensus of opinion, and local decision making are given primary importance in every community and social development activity. Community and social development is about developing the power, skills, knowledge, and experience of people as individuals and groups. It enables them to undertake initiatives of their own to combat socioeconomic, political, and environmental problems as well as participate fully in the democratic process.

Although successive governments (Federal, State and Local) have embarked on different forms of poverty alleviation projects such as the construction and rehabilitation of roads, schools, hospitals and health centres, the provision of potable water and a host of others, the projects have not yielded the maximum desired results,

largely because they were not properly focused and directed, many of the supposed beneficiaries did not benefit reasonably, neither did they have feelings of ownership of the projects. To overcome the problem of increasing poverty view of the above, the Federal Government of Nigeria sought and obtained financial assistance from the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank Group to support the implementation of the Community and Social Development Project (CSDP). The Project, aimed at empowering communities to plan, part-finance, implement, monitor and maintain sustainable and socially inclusive multi-sectoral micro-projects among others has been formulated and implemented in close partnership with the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN). It is expected to have a positive impact on human development outcomes through the financing of socio-economic and natural resource common goods, as well as upward and downward accountability between communities, LGAs, and State Agencies. Building on previous successful experiences of Community-Driven Development (CDD) approach.

On concept of Social Infrastructure/ Development, the notion of social infrastructure has emerged over the last decade. Heaps of research have been conducted in India, Australia, the UK, and Hong Kong, China. The domain has emerged mainly due to the fact that public infrastructure is the most apparent form of construction that interests society at large (Duffield, 2016). Infrastructure is defined as the productive capital structures that underpin the economy and society and contribute over time to the achievement of their economic and social goals (Johnson et al., 2015). In this regard, economic and social infrastructure had consequently emerged. Although both economic and social infrastructures have significant social impacts on individuals, communities, and the general public at large in terms of practicality, a distinction between both infrastructures based on their social impact is ambiguous and difficult to establish (Gilmour et al., 2010). Likewise, SIP is a set of services delivered by welfare agencies, more commonly known as "human services". The outcome of human services is more difficult to predict as it is dependent on the way staff interpret policies (a factor less significant in economic infrastructural projects) as well as how recipients react to them (Hasenfield, 2012). As a result, as the SIP domain expands rapidly, the need to differentiate both infrastructures increase. Social infrastructure also involve a wider range of partners, including, in most cases, various government agencies, private companies, and non-profit organisations, together with a selection of user groups, freelance scientists, independent consultants, and academic research institutes (Oppen *et al.*, 2015). Although social infrastructure projects involve welfare agencies and are generally smaller in scale as compared to economic infrastructure, they are as complex and dynamic as generic construction projects. This is due to the fact that the post-construction and maintenance stages involve ongoing involvement with the community

(Jefferies and McGeorge, 2009). Wai *et al.* (2011) concluded that social infrastructure projects are the provision of infrastructure, particularly with respect to three aspects: well-defined social value, non-profit-defined provision, and generally procured via the public-private partnership (PPP) contracting method. Oppen *et al.*, (2015) posited that social infrastructural development refers to the process of improving and expanding the essential facilities and services that contribute to the overall well-being and quality of life of a community or society. These facilities and services were designed to address various social needs and support the functioning of a society by promoting social cohesion, inclusivity, and human development.

Social infrastructural development encompasses a wide range of areas and services that are crucial for a society's progress, some of the key components include: Education; the building and improvement of schools, colleges, universities, and other educational institutions. Social services, a range of services aimed at supporting vulnerable populations. Recreation and Culture; developing spaces for recreation, sports, cultural events, and community gatherings. Transportation and connectivity, a well-developed transportation infrastructure; including roads, public transportation systems, and connectivity to remote areas and Social Integration and community development: Initiatives that promote social interaction, dialogue, and cooperation among diverse groups within society help create a sense of unity and understanding. Community centres, cultural exchange programmes, and initiatives that address social disparities contribute to social integration. Overall, social infrastructural development aims to improve the overall quality of life for individuals within a society by addressing their basic needs, promoting equal opportunities, and creating an environment where people can thrive physically, emotionally, and economically. It requires careful planning, collaboration among various stakeholders, and a long-term commitment to fostering a better society.

Empirically, Egugb and Omitogun (2018) examine the role of public-private partnerships in infrastructural development in Nigeria. This paper is qualitative in nature because the data for the study were sourced through secondary means. The paper adopts the historical/descriptive method of data analysis. A combination of social contract theory and principal-agent theory was used as the theoretical framework. The paper recommends, amongst other things, that an adequate legal framework be put in place for the implementation of public-private partnership projects to guide against abandonment when there is a leadership change in the country. The Olusa (2021) study was carried out in the Ibule-Soro community, in Ifedore Local Government Area, Ondo State. In all, 400 buildings were identified in the community by the community leaders, out of which 10% were selected, giving a sample size of 40 for the questionnaire administration. A discussion session was held with the leaders of the community. The

concept of community development and CSDP was critiqued. Findings revealed that the community is not poor, as 65% of the respondents earned above N30,000, which is the minimum wage in Nigeria. This may be due in part to the fact that 85% of the respondents are engaged in one or another activity, like government employment, private sector employment, or self-employment. Also, 65% of the respondents submitted that the community heard about CSDP through the community leader. The use of a participatory approach to the implementation of community projects was recommended for adoption in similar future projects.

Owakoyi (2019) investigated rural communities' access to community and social development projects in North Central Nigeria. A multistage sampling technique and a sample size of 418 respondents were selected for the study. Data for the study were collected from primary sources. Primary data were collected through a well-structured questionnaire. 58.7% of the respondents were male, whereas 41.3% were female. Descriptive statistics, such as frequency distribution, percentages, and mean scores, were used to analyse the socioeconomic characteristics of the participants and their access to the CSDP project. Analysis of the educational qualifications of respondents in the pooled results shows that the majority of the respondents (43.3%) had secondary school certificates, (24.8%) had various tertiary certificates, 19.5% had primary school leaving certificates, and (1.3%) had one form of formal education. This implies that about 88.9% of the respondents had formal education. It was also found that benefiting communities had high access to CSDP infrastructure provision, and the respondents in the benefiting communities strongly agreed that the infrastructure provided by the CSDP had a great effect on the various aspects of the community.

Opara (2021) investigated the impact of foreign aid on the community and social development of different sectors of the Nigerian economy. Particular emphasis was laid on the impact of electricity projects on small-scale businesses in Nigeria: A Study of the South-East States. The empowerment theory of development provided the theoretical framework for the research. A survey and content-based analytical approach were adopted to elicit data for the study. A multi-stage sampling technique was used to select respondents. The primary data were analysed using Z-test parametric statistics. The findings revealed that CSDP infrastructure, however, is rated highly in the provision of micro-projects to rural communities, but its approach is more group-targeted than individual-targeted. Consequently, the paper recommends, amongst others, that adequate background studies be undertaken to understand the demographic characteristics of the rural communities to enable development agencies to target their efforts on the real poor based on sufficient need assessments of recipients and to ensure the sustainability of the projects.

Ndem, Angioha, and Dike (2020) examine the impact of Cross River Community and Social Development Project (CSDP) on the socio-economic wellbeing of the rural poor in Odukpani Local Government Area of Cross River State, Nigeria. The study specifically examines the extent to which the Cross River Community and Social Development Project (CSDP) in terms of the provision of socio-economic facilities and basic health care facilities relates to the socio-economic wellbeing of the rural poor in Odukpani Local Government Area of Cross River State, Nigeria. The study adopted the Expost Factor research method. The sample size for the study is three hundred and eighty-four (384) wards in Odukpani Local Government Area, drawn using the purposive sampling technique, the simple random technique, and the systematic technique. The instrument of data collection was the questionnaire. Data collected from the field was analysed hypothesis by hypothesis; each was tested using the Pearson Product Moment Correlation statistical tool at a 0.05 level of significance. The results of the analysis of the data revealed that the Cross River Community and Social Development Project (CSDP), in terms of the provision of socio-economic facilities and the provision of basic health care facilities, significantly relates to the socio-economic wellbeing of the rural poor in Odukpani Local Government Area of Cross River State, Nigeria. The study therefore recommends that socio-economic activities and programmes such as skill acquisition be extended to other local government areas of the state, as this will allow other communities to benefit positively from them.

Eja, and Ramegowda (2019) examine Government Project Failure in Developing Countries: A Review with Particular Reference to Nigeria. The study aimed at investigating the causes, effects and consequences of project failures in developing countries with particular reference to Nigeria, through literature review. Information on project failures in Africa, Asia and little in Europe were reviewed, data were sourced through journals, books and newspapers. Some of the causes established were poor financial capacity; inaccurate costing and corruption; incompetence and lack of knowledge; poor planning and estimation; poor communication; poor contracting and contractor practices; frequent design scope changes and errors; socio-cultural and political interference; poor leadership and corruption. Therefore, the study recommended that Nigerian government should overhaul its policy architecture to mitigating the causes of project failure, and in particular, stemming down corruption.

Akinwalere, and Ajibola (2015) Assesed Rural Infrastructural Development Projects in Ondo State: Case Study of Ondo State Community and Social Development Agency. The study was conducted to assess the impact of rural infrastructural projects in Ondo State using the bottom-up approach (Community Drive Development) through the Ondo State Community and Social Development Agency (ODCSDA). A multi-stage sampling technique was used. Pearson correlation and Relative Importance Index (RII)

were used for analysis. Results showed that more than eighty percent (80%) of the respondents were fully involved in project identification, planning and implementation in their respective communities. Level of community contribution and participation project identification, planning and implementation, location of project, standard of project implemented were found to have positively affected their perception of project sustainability. The study recommends ODCSDA approach as worthy of emulation by government at all levels and every development partners in their quest for rural development.

In discussing the theoretical framework, Modernization theory developed by multiple scholars and thinkers were used, and its origin can be traced back to the mid-20th century, for the purpose of this study Walt Rostow modernization theory was adopted. Rostow, in his 1961 book "The Stages of Economic Growth: A Non-Communist Manifesto," outlined a five-stage model of development, with societies progressing from traditional to modern through stages of preconditions for take-off, drive to maturity, and age of high mass consumption. This theory is a socio-economic and political theory that attempt to explain the process of societal development and transformation from traditional, agrarian societies to modern, industrialized ones. It suggests that societies evolve through predictable stages of development and that industrialization and economic growth are key drivers of this progression. The theory gained prominence during the Cold War era as a way to understand and promote development in newly independent countries. Key principles of modernization theory states that modernization implies an intellectual, a technological and social revolution. It transforms three of man's most fundamental relationship to time, nature and to his fellowmen. However modernization theory has been critiqued for its Eurocentrism and dependency assumption that Western models of development are universally applicable. Critics argue that it oversimplifies the complex process of societal change and fails to consider historical, cultural, and structural factors that can influence development. Applying this theory to explain the assessment of community and social development project focused on social infrastructural development in the Kwali Area Council of the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) in trying to take Kwali Area Council of Federal Capital Territory through the five stages of Rostow's Modernisation theory which will translate one of Abuja's poorest area council into a better developed community.

In the modernization model approach, the first step is to identify the stage of the community and also work with members of the community in identifying their needs and priorities. This involves conducting consultations, surveys, and workshops to understand which of the social infrastructure is lacking in the Kwali Area Council. For instance, community members might identify a need for improved schools, healthcare

facilities, sanitation, roads, and water supplies. Once the needs are identified, community members actively participate in the decision-making process. They collaborate with local government officials, NGOs, and other stakeholders to design project proposals that address the identified needs. This ensures that the project aligns with the community's vision and aspirations. The modernization theory involves community growth that translate into development, so members should not just be involved in project planning but also in the implementation phase. Local residents can contribute their knowledge, skills, and labour to the project, thereby fostering a sense of ownership and empowerment. This involvement can also help in minimising potential challenges and ensuring that the project stays relevant to the community's evolving needs and developmental plans. Applying Rostow's modernisation theory of development to the assessment of a community and social development project especially in Kwali Area Council thereby involving the local community in every stage of the project, from identification and planning to implementation and evaluation equates demand driven development principles. This approach not only ensures that the project meets the community's specific needs but also empowers them to take charge of their own development in the long term and propelled such community successfully into the stages as laid down by the theory.

3. Methodology

The study adopted the content analysis method of research. The suitability of this research methods as well as its value in assessing community and social projects' on social infrastructural development in a specific area like Kwali Area Council in the Federal Capital Territory lies in the fact that it can help the researcher to gather substantial amount of textual data, including project reports, community feedback and government documents. This research method also help to systematically gather and analyze this textual information. Furthermore, Content analysis allows for an objective evaluation of the content related to these projects and analyze project reports, proposals, and other documents to assess the stated goals, objectives, and outcomes of this study.

This study made use of various documents—books, journals, government publications, and other written materials—that are relevant and valid in the area of study by subjecting the various information to deductive reasoning to find answers to research questions. Deductive reasoning implies that the issues involved in the study are to be addressed through the collection of relevant information, scrutinised, analysed, and interpreted according to the textual meaning before conclusions are reached.

The intervention of these community and social development projects aimed at bridging developmental gaps in Kwali Area Council which is a joint effort by the world bank, federal, state and local government as well as community efforts which have prompted

the need for a comprehensive assessment, this assessment seeks to critically study these interventions with particular emphasis on social infrastructural projects and how the implementation of these projects has helped in achieving the intended objectives. Kwali area council was selected for the study because it is ranked second in Federal Capital Territory (FCT) poverty ranking (FCT – CSDP newsletter, 2019) and it is also one of the communities in the urban area of Abuja that has benefited from the CSDP. Additionally, this assessment requires an exploration of multifaceted social infrastructural interventions including the effectiveness of the constructed primary school classrooms and skill acquisition centres in addressing poverty, educational and vocational needs, as well as the adequacy of the drainage, culvert, and road construction in mitigating flooding, enhancing accessibility, and improving overall urban infrastructure.

Kwali area council has nineteen (19) communities in with an area of 1,206 km² and a population of 85,837 at the 2006 census. Therefore, the population of this study comprises of all the nineteen (19) communities in Kwali Area Council. The Stratified Random Sampling Technique was adopted, where the nineteen (19) communities of the area council were grouped naturally into the five (5) zones, and one selected from each of the zones. The zones include Yebu, Petti, Dapa, Yewuti and Piri.

The data generated from the FCT CSDP covered five (5) selected communities for the period of study. The data was used in answering the research questions, which sought to examine the community and social development projects on the availability of social infrastructure in Kwali Area Council of the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) and how the implementation of community and social development projects affects construction and design of primary school classrooms, effectiveness of the skill acquisition center and implementation of the construction of drainage, culvert, and road projects which can positively influence the quality of life, safety, and accessibility for residents in Kwali Area Council Abuja. The data displayed in Table 1 indicated funds released to the five (5) communities within the period of study.

4. Results

From the table above Yebu community had construction of skill acquisition center at the rate of ₦8,209,383.00 with FCT – CSPD grant at ₦7,388,444.70 and community contribution at ₦820,938.30. Thus establishing a significant impact of the FCT-CSDP on the training and vocational centre for improved welfare of resident in Kwali Area Council of the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). Petti community also benefited from the FCT-CSDP initiative in the construction of drainage/road and culvert at ₦4,497,610.00 with FCT – CSDP grant at ₦4,047,849.00 and community contribution

at ₦449,761.00. From the data obtained it can be deduced that the impact of FCT – CSDP on availability of internal road rehabilitation is adequate in Kwali Area Council.

Table 1: Community Projects

Communities	Micro-projects	FCTCSDP GRANT (₦)	Community Contribution (₦)	Total cost (₦)
Yebu	Construction of Skill acquisition center	7,388,444.70	820,938.30	8,209,383.00
Petti	Construction of drainage/road Construction of culvert	4,047,849.00	449,761.00	4,497,610.00
Yangoji	Construction of one Block class room and Rehabilitation of 1 block of 3 classroom	4,802,060.00	240,103.00	5,054,800.00
Yewuti	Road/ culvert rehabilitation Construction of skill acquisition center	7,861,738.50 5,409,653.97	873,526.50 270,482.70	8,735,265.00 5,694,372.50
Piri	Construction of skill acquisition center & equipment	4,792,484.26	532,498.26	5,324,982.60

Source: FCT-CSDP News Letter 2022.. Source: Authors Computation

Within Yangoji communities the FCT – CSDP partnership revealed that construction of one block classroom and rehabilitation of one block of three classrooms at the rate of ₦5,054,800.00 with FCT-CSDP grant amounting to ₦4,802,060.00 and community contribution amounting to ₦240,103.00 hence again revealing a significant impact of CSDP on educational development of Kwali Area Council. The data obtained and reviewed revealed Yewuti community benefited from the FCT – CSDP partnership in the Road/ culvert rehabilitation and Construction of skill acquisition center amounting to ₦8,735,265.00 and ₦5,694,372.50 with FCT – CSDP grant at ₦7,861,738.50 and ₦5,409,653.97 and community contribution amounting to ₦873,526.50 and ₦270,482.70 hence again revealing a significant impact of CSDP on availability of rural road network and construction of skill acquisition center in Kwali Area Council. The obtained data revealed Piri community of Kwali Area Council also benefited from the FCT – CSDP partnership in the construction of skill acquisition centre and equipment with the grant amounting to ₦4,792, 484.26 and community contribution totaling ₦532,498.26 again revealing a significant impact of the CSDP on availability of training and vocational centre within Kwali Area Council.

The findings presented in the table highlight the substantial impact of the Federal Capital Territory Community and Social Development Project (FCT-CSDP) on various developmental initiatives within Kwali Area Council. These initiatives include the establishment of skill acquisition centres, the construction of drainage, roads, and

culverts, the rehabilitation of classrooms, and the enhancement of vocational training and educational facilities. The FCT-CSDP's financial support, combined with community contributions, has significantly contributed to these improvements, fostering positive change and development in the area. Yebu Community, for instance, benefited from the construction of a skill acquisition centre, showcasing a joint effort between the FCT-CSDP and the local community. The financial breakdown demonstrates that the grant from FCT-CSDP played a pivotal role in making this project possible. This development not only enhances vocational training opportunities but also promises to uplift the overall well-being of Yebu residents.

Similarly, Petti Community's experience with FCT-CSDP in constructing drainage, roads, and culverts showcases the successful collaboration between governmental support and community involvement. The allocation of funds from FCT-CSDP supplemented by community contributions demonstrates how such partnerships can effectively address local infrastructure needs, promote accessibility, and enhance the living environment. Yangoji Communities' case emphasises the educational aspect of development. With the construction and rehabilitation of classrooms, the FCT-CSDP's impact extends to the improvement of educational facilities in the area. The grant from FCT-CSDP combined with community support showcases the importance of investing in education for the betterment of the community as a whole. Yewuti Community's dual projects of road and culvert rehabilitation and a skill acquisition centre underscore how FCT-CSDP's involvement translates into tangible improvements in infrastructure and human capacity development. The financial support provided by the programme, alongside community contributions, ensures that critical infrastructure needs are addressed while also promoting vocational and skill-based learning opportunities.

Lastly, the presence of a skill acquisition centre and equipment in Piri Community showcases how the FCT-CSDP's initiatives span across multiple areas. This particular endeavor, backed by both financial support from the program and community involvement, directly contributes to the availability of training facilities within the Kwali Area Council, potentially enhancing employability and economic growth.

Overall, the findings reveal a consistent and impactful pattern of collaboration between the FCT-CSDP and local communities in Kwali Area Council. These projects underscore the significance of investing in various sectors, including education, infrastructure, and vocational training, to foster holistic development and improve the overall quality of life for the residents. The success stories showcased through these initiatives serve as valuable examples of how effective partnerships between government bodies and communities can bring about meaningful change and progress at the grassroots level.

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

In conclusion, the findings from the presented data highlight the substantial impact of the Federal Capital Territory Community and Social Development Project (FCT-CSDP) on the development of social infrastructure of Kwali Area Council. The construction and rehabilitation initiatives undertaken through FCT-CSDP grants have significantly contributed to various aspects of the community. Yebu community's construction of a skill acquisition centre, Petti community's drainage/road and culvert project, Yangoji communities educational infrastructure enhancement, Yewuti community's rural road network improvement and skill acquisition centre construction, as well as Piri community's skill acquisition centre and equipment establishment, all exemplify the transformative influence of FCT-CSDP. These initiatives, funded through a combine efforts of FCT-CSDP grants and community contributions, have led to improved welfare, enhanced educational facilities, better road infrastructure, and increased availability of training and vocational centres within Kwali Area Council. The collaborative efforts between the FCT-CSDP and local communities underscore the programme's effectiveness in promoting sustainable development and addressing key community needs.

Based on the reviewed data on the impact of the FCT Community and Social Development Project (CSDP) on various communities within Kwali Area Council of the Federal Capital Territory (FCT), the study recommends that the success of FCT-CSDP initiatives relies on community contributions and engagement. Encouraging communities to actively participate and contribute to projects financially and through labour can strengthen the impact of the programme. Facilitating regular meetings, workshops, and awareness campaigns can further empower communities to take ownership of developmental projects. Road rehabilitation and educational development have shown significant impact, it's essential to diversify the types of projects undertaken. This could involve initiatives related to health facilities, sanitation, water supply, and other critical infrastructure. By addressing a wider range of community needs, the programme can provide a more comprehensive improvement in residents' quality of life. To ensure the continued benefits of the FCT-CSDP initiatives, it's crucial to incorporate sustainability measures into project planning. This could involve training community members in the maintenance and management of the constructed facilities, creating income-generating activities linked to the projects, and establishing mechanisms for ongoing monitoring and evaluation. By implementing these recommendations, the FCT-CSDP can continue to effectively contribute to the development and welfare of the communities within Kwali Area Council, fostering sustainable improvements in various aspects of residents' lives.

References

- Akinwalere, B.O & Ajibola M.O (2015). Assessment of Rural Infrastructural Development Projects in Ondo State: Case Study of Ondo State Community and Social Development Agency. *American Journal of Experimental Agriculture; Article No AJEA.20041*
- Ani, R.O. (2010): *An introductory approach to the study of Adult Education*. Onitsha-Nigeria.
- Anurugwo, J. (2014), Community development interventions to improve Aboriginal health: Building an evidence base. *Health Sociology Review*, 16, 304-314
- Community and Social Development Project (2019). Project implementation manual at State and Community level.
- Community and Social Development Project (2021). Implementation completion report.
- CSDP Manual (2016). *Information handbook by community and social development project, Enugu, Nigeria*: Acena publishers.
- Duffield, M. (2016). *Global governance and the New Wars: The Merging of Development and Security*. London: Zed.
- Egugb, C. & Omitogun, O. (2018). Public-Private Partnership and Infrastructural Development in Nigeria; *KIU Journal of Social Sciences*, 4(2), pp. 23-26.
- Eja, K.M. & Ramegowda, M. (2019). Government Project Failure in Developing Countries: A review with particular reference in Nigeria; *Global Journal of Social Sciences* (19) 2020.
- Federal Capital Territory – Community and Social Development Projects Newsletter, (2019). 2(1) Firmus communications.
- Galadima, U. (2014). Implementation of community and social development project (CSDP) in selected communities in Enugu State. Unpublished dissertation submitted to department of Adult and continuing education, Enugu state university of science and technology (ESUT).
- Gilmour, T., Wiesel, I., Pinnegar, S. & Loosemore, M. (2010). Social Infrastructure Partnerships: a Firm Rock in a Storm. *Journal of Financial Management of Property and Construction*, 15(3), 247-259.
- Hasenfield, Y. (2012). *Human Services as Complex Organizations*. Sage, Newbury Park, CA. Pp. 4.
- Jefferies, M. & McGeorge, W. D. (2009). Using Public-Private Partnerships (Ppps) to Procure Social Infrastructure in Australia, *Engineering, construction and architectural management*, 16, 415-437.
- Johnson, S., Gostelow, P., Jones, E. & Fourikis, R. (2015). *'Engineering & Social an Australian Perspective'*, Pymble: Harper Educational Publishers, Australia.

- Kenny, S. & Connors, P. (2017). *Developing for the future*; Melbourne, Victoria cengage Learning.
- Khalid, S. (2014). NEPAD and Poverty Alleviation: An Examination of Existing Poverty Reduction Programmes in Nigeria, A Text of Paper Presented at the NEAPAD Stakeholders Workshop, Birnin Kebbi, January 28-29, 2008.
- Mboho, K.S. & Inyang, A.I. (2001). Institutional Failures and Poverty in the Niger Delta Region: A Critical Appraisal of NDDC projects in Ikot Abasi, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria. *International Journal of Economic Development Research and Investment*, 2(1): 26 – 35Ndem,
- Nwoye, V.A. (2016). Evaluation of the implementation of Community Development Approach in the development of communities in south eastern-Nigeria. Unpublished thesis submitted to the Department of Adult Education and Extra mural. University of Nigeria (UNN) Nsukka.
- Opara, E. (2021). Bandits raid Niger communities abducts 16, steal cows. Punch. <https://punchng.com/bandits-raid-niger-communities-abducts-16->
- Oppen, M., Sack, D. & Wegener, A. (2015). Germany: Private-Public Partnerships in Personal Social Services. New Directions in a Corporatist Environment. in G. Hodge and C. Greve (Eds), *the Challenge of Public-Private Partnerships: Learning from International Experience*, Edward Elgar, Cheltenham, Pp.269-89.
- Owakoyi, A. (2019) The Provision of infrastructure Via Private Financial Initiative, *Theoretical and Empirical Researches in Urban Management*, 4(1S), 76-86.
- Oyesola (2013). Social Infrastructure Planning and Sustainable Community: Example from South East Queensland, Australia," Proceedings of the Business and Social Science Research Conference, World Business Institute Australia, Novotel, World Trade Centre, Dubai, 1-12
- Rostow, W.W. (1961). *The stages of Economic Growth: A Won-Communist Manifesto*, Cambridge university press
- Udu, N. & Onwe, O. (2016). Promoting Community Based Approaches to Social Infrastructure Provision in Urban Areas in Nigeria, *Environment and Urbanization*, 6(2), 57-78.
- Wai, S. H., Yusof, M. D., Aminah & Ismail, Syuhaida (2011). *Relationship framework for social infrastructure success determinants and criteria*, Proceedings of the International Conference on Quality in Research, ISSN114-1284, 4-6 July 2011, Bali, Indonesia, 566-573.