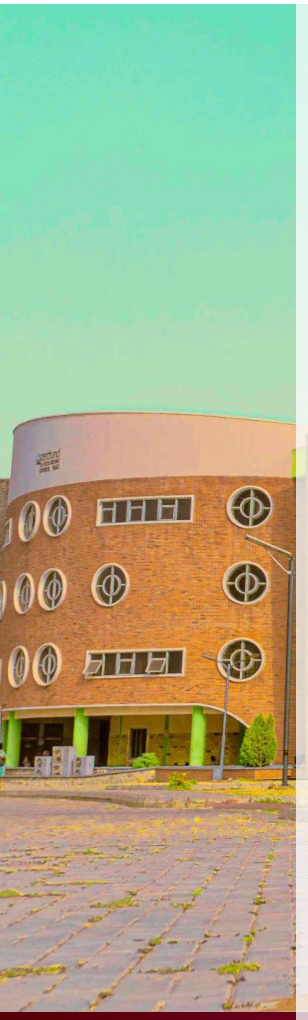
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FACULTY OF MANAGEMENT AND SOCIAL SCIENCES



1ST INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
OF MANAGEMENT AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
ICOMSS 2024

Theme

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
BEYOND BORDERS
Exploring the Global Perspectives

CONFERENCE
PROCEEDINGS



NOVEMBER 18 – 20, 2024

MINI CONVOCATION ARENA
KWARA STATE UNIVERSITY, MALETE

1st International Conference of Management and Social Sciences

ICOMSS 2024

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Sustainable Development

Beyond Borders

Exploring the Global Perspectives

Kwara State University, Malete

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Foreword



Distinguished Guests, Honored Delegates, and Esteemed Colleagues, It is with profound pleasure and a deep sense of responsibility that I welcome you to the 1st International Conference of Management and Social Sciences (ICOMSS 2024), themed *"Sustainable Development Beyond Borders: Exploring Global Perspectives."*

This conference marks a milestone in our shared journey to examine and address the most pressing global issues that transcend national and regional boundaries.

Our theme, focusing on sustainability in an interconnected world, invites each of us to think beyond conventional limits, to embrace diverse perspectives, and to engage in meaningful dialogue on how we can collectively shape a future that is both prosperous and sustainable. Through this gathering, we will explore a wide range of topics, from trade integration, poverty, structural transformation, international relations and environmental diplomacy, politics of climate change, social innovation and environmental stewardship, development financing to technology and eco-tourism, examining them through the lens of sustainable development.

The organizing committee has worked tirelessly to bring together a distinguished roster of keynote speakers, panelists, and researchers who will share cutting-edge insights and forward-thinking solutions. We are especially grateful for the support and commitment of our partners, sponsors, and volunteers, whose contributions have made this gathering possible. Their dedication has allowed us to create a platform for collaboration, learning, and inspiration.

I encourage each participant to make the most of this opportunity to engage, network, and collaborate. Let us use this forum to deepen our understanding, broaden our perspectives, and forge partnerships that will extend well beyond this conference. Together, we can inspire positive change that reaches across borders and into the future.

Thank you for being part of ICOMSS 2024. May this conference ignite ideas, inspire actions, and strengthen our shared commitment to sustainable development for all.
Warm regards,

Lukman Adebayo-Oke Abdulrauf, **PhD., ACA, ACS, ACTI**
Chairman, Local Organizing Committee. ICOMSS 2024

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All manuscripts included in this Conference Proceedings for ICOMSS 2024 underwent thorough evaluation and peer review. However, the views and interpretations presented are solely those of the authors and are intended to provide insights into their areas of study. Authors bear full responsibility for the accuracy and validity of their content. The organizing committee of ICOMSS 2024 has accepted these abstracts in good faith but does not assume liability for any decisions made based on the information provided herein.

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COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND THE SUSTAINABILITY OF THE MILLENNIUM VILLAGE PROJECT IN PAMPAIDA, KADUNA STATE (2004-2019)

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Abstract

Citizen participation is essential to community development, fostering a sense of belonging and meaningful accomplishment. This study aims to assess the impact of community involvement on the sustainability of the Millennium Village Project in Pampaida community, Kaduna State, with a focus on water, health, education, and agriculture sectors. A sequential mixed-method approach was employed, utilizing both primary and secondary data sources. For qualitative data collection, face-to-face interviews and focus group discussions were conducted, while quantitative data was gathered through questionnaires. Secondary sources included reports such as the Pampaida Millennium Village Project Report, Pampaida Baseline Analysis (Unpublished Draft) etc. The study found that community consultation and needs analysis were inadequate, and the initial participatory planning before project's launch was limited. Furthermore, there was insufficient community engagement in determining the best ways to implement the projects. At the monitoring stage, responses from the descriptive statistics of questionnaires and interviews indicated that monitoring was solely handled by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Kaduna State, making the process non-participatory. To ensure the sustainability of future programs, the study recommends several actions, including ensuring thorough community consultation for effective needs analysis, prioritizing problems, and implementing participatory processes to foster local ownership after donor involvement ends. Additionally, participatory monitoring and evaluation should be prioritized.

Introduction

Sustainable development project is a challenging social process. Decisions need to be made about the relative rights and needs of present and future generations. Choices have to be made between priorities at local, national and, indeed, global levels. The different objectives of society - social, economic and environmental - need to be integrated where possible, and traded-off where they are incompatible. It is therefore, clear that a participatory approach is needed to handle the challenges (United Nations, 2006).

In Nigeria therefore, as argued by Obetta and Okide (2012), though there were no specific government policies on community participation in Nigeria, programmes such as National Accelerated Food Production Project (NAFPP), Operation Feed the Nation, Agricultural Development Projects (ADP), River-Basin Development Authority (RBDA), Green

Revolution, Directorate for Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI), National Directorate of Employment (NDE), National Directorate for Social Mobilization, and Better Life for Rural Women Programme were designed to accelerate and encourage community participation as well as to facilitate rapid rural/community development in Nigeria. Unfortunately, the implementation of these programmes did not give much priority to community participation hence they failed to achieve rapid rural development and sustainability in Nigeria.

The Millennium Villages Project (MVP) initiated by Secretary- General, Koffi Annan and directed by Professor Jerey D. Sachs, with the aim to facilitate rural populations to achieve the MDGs and move communities toward self-sustaining economic growth was initiated in 2005 to implement the UN Millennium Project's recommended interventions across multiple sectors in rural Africa (Sanchez, Swaminathan, Dobie and Yuksel, 2005, p. 3).The MVP model for achieving the MDGs in rural, sub-Saharan Africa adheres to several core principles (strategies). The principles include among others the following: The participation of local communities in the planning, execution, and monitoring of a set of interventions (Sanchez et.al, 2005).

The MVP approach anchored sub-projects in multiple sectors appropriate for extremely poor, rural areas, including agriculture (i.e. food production, foot storage facility provision through provision of free bags of fertilizers and other inputs for better produce; education (i.e. both primary and secondary education including the provision of teaching facilities); health services (e.g. building of clinics); construction of roads, water supply (motorized boreholes, and installation of overhead tanks) and sanitation, environmental management, and business development (Millennium Village Project Transition Planning Document, Pampaida, 2017).

In addition, the MVP is a ten-year project with two five-year phases. The first phase – 2005-2010 concentrated mostly on quick-win" interventions, which include among others the elimination of user fees for primary schools and essential health services; provision of farm inputs, sponsoring training programmes to farmers; expansion of school meals programs and construction of roads, water facilities and other infrastructure etc. At the end of this initial phase, the MVP evolved to also ensure long-term sustainability. The second phase was between 2011-2015 with focus on how rural poor will escape poverty and to ensure that communities are on track to self-sufficiency when the project ends in 2015 (Pampaida Midterm Assessment Report, 2015). But a closer consideration of these projects however, suggests that the hope was misplaced because of general dearth of critical thought in key areas of project's conceptualization, resulting from the complex nature of MVP project structure. Contrarily, the MVP project structure for Pampaida is far too complex for what is essentially an Integrated Village Development Project where many of the decisions should be taken at the level of the community and the closest administrative levels to it namely Local and State government. But the project's decision-making mechanism runs all the way from the project localities, via Abuja and Bamako to New York (MVP Mid-Term Assessment report, 2009).

Research Hypotheses

Ho_1 Co-planning has no significant impact on the sustainability of MVPs in Pampaida community.

Ho_2 Co-execution has no significant impact on the sustainability of MVPs in Pampaida community.

Ho_3 Co-monitoring has no significant impact on the sustainability of MVPs in Pampaida community.

Literature Review

Participatory/Co-Planning

Participatory planning approaches have been widely used to draw in local knowledge and understanding as the anchor for development initiatives, and to ensure direct participation of communities in development. The following points according to Bandung (2002) reflect the insights garnered on the current practice of participatory planning and underscore the challenges that practitioners the world over need to give constant thought and consideration to as they continue to promote greater citizen participation in local governance:

i. Citizen participation in local development planning ideally involves the community in decision-making on the identification of priority problems, the formulation of solutions, the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of actions, as well as the mobilization and management of resources.
ii. Participatory planning processes require different stakeholders to take on new roles that also assume attitudes and behaviors consistent with the values that underpin participatory approaches to local development.
iii. Both civil society and external stakeholders alike require skills and capacities for participatory planning to happen. These include an understanding of the context within which participatory planning happens, technical and facilitative planning capacities, negotiating and lobbying, and abilities to work in complementation.
iv. Participatory planning initiatives builds stakeholder-ship in local plans. This, in turn, opens access to community resources. Transparent and accountable external stakeholders attract scarce resources needed for the implementation of local plans.
v. Legal frameworks are important but not sufficient to make participatory planning happen. What is more important is to have the "enabling conditions" for participatory planning to happen.

Participatory/Co-Implementation

The participatory implementation approach is now widely accepted in development discourse as a prerequisite for enhancing both the involvement of the beneficiaries and the anticipated outcome of the project. The above argument underscores the assertion of Chambers (1995a) that: "A constructive participation of beneficiaries in the project implementation process, within development intervention, may hold the key to success in achieving the intended outcome(s) of such projects". Figure 2 depicts the triangular participatory implementation model.

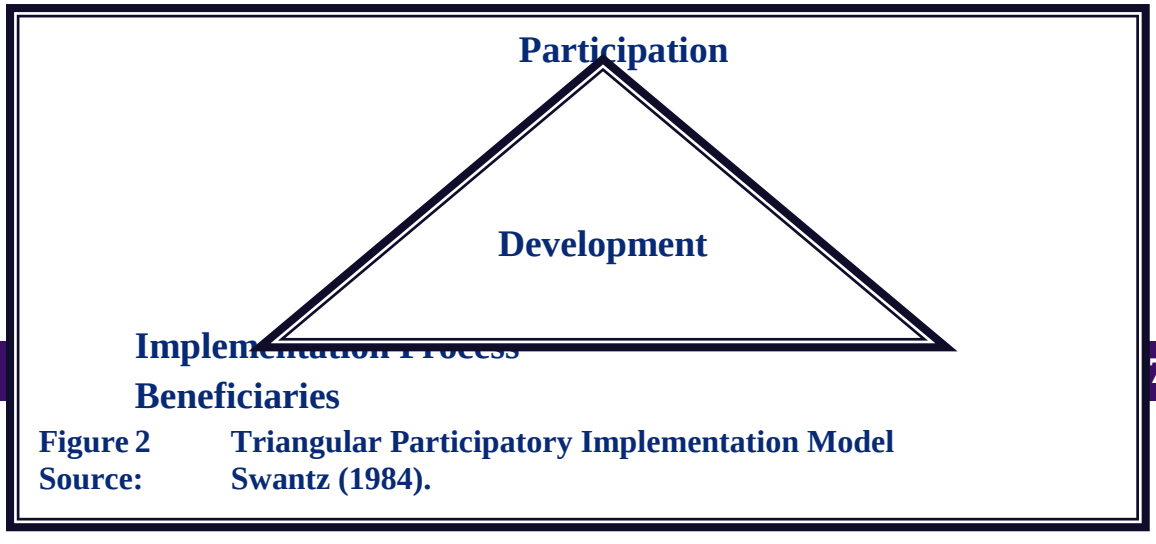


Figure 2 Triangular Participatory Implementation Model
Source: Swantz (1984).

Figure 2.2 explains development as an outcome of participatory implementation indicating the need for participation of beneficiaries in implementation process for development to be attained.

Participatory/Co-Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E)

Monitoring and evaluation is about assessing actual change against stated objectives, and making a judgement whether development efforts and investments were worthwhile or 'cost-effective'. Therefore, M&E systems are generally constructed to provide information for reporting on achievements in order to fulfil accountability responsibilities. This has led to M&E being largely associated with a controlling and accountability function. Increasingly, however, there is recognition that M&E systems may also contribute to strategic management and learning lessons; and to feeding experiences into policy processes (Waglé and Shah, 2017).

PM&E being the special focus is defined here as a process where primary stakeholders – those who are affected by the intervention are active participants, take the lead in tracking and making sense of progress towards achievement of self-selected or jointly agreed results at the local level, and drawing actionable conclusions. The effectiveness (and sustainability) of such a process requires that it be embedded in a strong commitment towards corrective action by communities, project management and other stakeholders in a position to act (Guijt and Gaventa, 2018). This definition goes beyond involving primary stakeholders in a process of 'conventional' M&E, such as consulting them on indicators and asking them to provide information or feed-back on the results. Here the emphasis of PM&E is on deepening participation, a process that is intrinsically linked to learning and empowerment as well as linking monitoring to action. The PM&E process is built around agreeing on expected results and milestones, defining how to track progress, collecting required data, undertaking joint analysis and decide on actions.

Community Participation and Project Sustainability

The key to effective project cycle management is to ensure that the stakeholders have a voice in project decisions, and that project decisions are based on relevant and sufficient information that will allow sufficient contribution at all stages hence project sustainability (Gawler, 2005, Khan, 1998; DFID, 1995 & CEC, 2013). Each phase of the project cycle has specific priorities and requires stakeholder's inputs to produce relevant outputs for assuring sustainability (UNDP, 2003, Olukutun, 2008 & Simon, 2006). That is why Theron (2005) pointed out that: "community participation has to do with the process of giving people more opportunities to participate effectively in development activities by empowering them to mobilize their own creative potentials, manage the resources, make decisions and control the activities that affect their lives" (p. 12).

This view was also supported by United Nation. UN (2005) stressed that; community participation as the creation of opportunities to enable all members of a community to actively contribute to and influence the development process and to share equitably in the fruits of development. This simply means that people's participation is essential in order to establish economic and political relationship within the wider society and it is not just a matter of involvement in project activities but rather the process by which rural people are able to organize themselves, have the ability to identify their own needs, share in design, implement, and evaluate participatory action (Kumar, 2002, p. 24).

Review of Empirical Studies

Ofuoku (2011), examined the effect of community participation on sustainability of rural water projects in Delta Central Agricultural Zone of Delta State, Nigeria. Data for the study was collected through the use of questionnaire. Data collected were subjected to statistical analysis by the use of frequency counts, percentage and mean deviation. The hypotheses were tested with the use of Pearson product moment correlation (PPMC). There was positive significant relationship between participation and sustainability on water projects (r-which stood at 0.652 and r-critical stood at 0.632). It is recommended that the level of participation in projects should be increased; and the communities should continue with their methods of organization with more emphasis on regular conference and institution of sanctions/rewards to encourage citizens to participate in development projects. The research has not taken into consideration the level and capacities of local beneficiaries of the project and their sustainability of the project after completion.

Augustino (2015) also conducted a study titled "factors influencing project sustainability: A case of Saint Franciscan sisters programme in Otiende Sub county in Nairobi County". Descriptive, correlations and cross tabulation were adopted for data analysis using SPSS. The major findings the study is that project management capacity to some extent influence project sustainability. This was indicated by positive correlation between respondent's direct responsibility in raising resources and rating of community leadership (participation). Community participation to some extent was found to influence project sustainability. The study recommended that in future, development agencies should strengthen participation to expect better outcomes.

Mwiru (2015) also conducted a study titled "The importance of community participation in development projects at local level: A study of Dodoma Municipal Council". The researcher employed case study type of design. Four methods of data collection. Namely, observation, interview, questionnaire and documentary review. The collected data was analyzed by both qualitative and quantitative methods; qualitative method was based on explanatory statements and quantitative method involved the descriptive method of using percentages and tables. The findings revealed low level of community participation as a result of some socio-economic factors. The study also noted the challenges of poor citizen participation in development projects; such as poor leaders (personal interest), ignorance and lack of dissemination of project related information. The study recommended among others, the need to involve the community to a greater extent in decision making and development project.

Theoretical Framework: People-Centered Approach to Development

For the purpose of this study, 'People-Centered Approach to Development' by Koten (1990, & Swanepoel & De Beer 2006) which is a reformulated approach to "empowering through participation in community development approach" was adopted for the study because it

provided credence to the study. Furthermore, the theory underscores the significance of bottom-up approach to project management and in essence, sustainable development. Furthermore, people-centered development stresses on broader population participation in the development of society, the need for sustainable development, and the impact of government and other community associations or groups in development initiatives are the main variables featured in our study (De Beer & Swanepoel, 2006). In the words of Koten (1990):

> The people should constitute the centre-core of development as major impact players in managing the projects while the government or international donors should ensure that the atmosphere is conducive for meaningful participation and empowerment. And that emphasis should be focused on the inclusion of the previously excluded social categories such as women, youths and the illiterates (p. 13).

This study anchors on the problem of lack of sufficient consultation with beneficiaries and stakeholders, and without the necessary information hence projects becoming unsustainable. In other words, the misplaced hope of Pampaida MVPs was as a result of less involvement of the beneficiaries and the domination of expert-driven approach. Given the operational guidelines of people-centered approach to development, against the backdrop of its objectives as it underscores the significance of bottom-up approach to project management and in essence, sustainable development, it is rather pertinent to apply people-centered approach to development to this study.

Methodology

This study adopted sequential mixed research design. Sequential mixed method procedures are those in which the researcher seeks to expand on the findings of quantitative method with qualitative method (Cresswell, 2009).

Population of the Study: The table 1.1 below highlights the population of the study.

S/No.	Staff Category	Total Population
1.	Water staff (distribution and maintenance staff)	57 Staff
2.	Primary/Secondary School Teachers	48
3.	Health Staff	13
4.	Pampaida Women Association	140
5.	Pampaida Youths Association	160
6.	Head of Pampaida community and opinion leaders	18
7.	MVP Operation and Coordinating Officers	8
8.	Desk Officer and Evaluation Officer	6
**	Total	450

Source: Pampaida MPV staff Catalogue, (2015).

Sampling Technique

The study adopted Yamane (1967) sampling technique for objective determination of representative sample size.

Where:

n = Sample size required

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N\,(e)^2}$$

N = Number of people in the population

e = Allowable error or Level of Precision (±5%)

This formula is used for our population, in which N = 450, with ±5% precision with 95% confidence level and p value = 0.5, we get the sample size as:

$$n = \frac{450}{1 + 450\,(0.05)^2} = 212$$

Sample S

As shown in the above calculations, the sample size is two-hundred and twelve (212) arrived at through Taro Yamane sampling technique. Among this sample size, the key respondents made up of opinion leaders of Pampaida community, the MVP Operation and Coordinating Officer (comprising the team leader, data base manager, finance and admin manager, infrastructure coordinator, agric and business development coordinator, health coordinator, education coordinator and community development facilitator), the Desk Officer and Evaluation Officers, Pampaida Women Association and Pampaida Youths Association were interviewed sampled via purposive and snowball sampling techniques to corroborate the data obtained from questionnaire.

Instruments of Data Collection/ Data Analysis

The instruments of data collection are both primary and secondary data. While questionnaire and interview were the primary methods of data; reliable documents (e.g. The Millennium Villages Project Mid-Term Report etc.) constituted the secondary sources of data for the study. However, the primary (quantitative) data was analysed using multiple regression and the interview responses were thematically presented and analysed.

Data Presentation and Analysis

Test of Hypotheses

Table 4.1 Regression Output 1

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1802.639	3	600.880	3476.407	.000[b]
	Residual	67.237	389	.173		
	Total	1869.876	392			

a. Dependent Variable: SUSTAINABILITY_OF_MVP

b. Predictors: (Constant), CO:_PLANNING; IMPLEMENTATION and MONITORING

Source: SPSS Output, 2024

Table 4.1 above shows the result from the multiple regression analysis which tests the effects of the independent variables (co-planning; co-implementation and co-monitoring) on sustainability of MVP. The F-statistic for analysis of variance (ANOVA) which measures the adequacy and goodness of fit of the model and test the joint significance of the variables in the study model stood at 3476.407 with a p-value of 0.000[b] which is significant at 5%; this shows that the model is absolutely fit for the data.

Table 4.2 Regression Output 2

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.478[a]	.480	.480	.41575	1.65

a. Predictors: (Constant), CO_PLANNING; CO-IMPLEMENTATION and CO_MONITORING

b. Dependent Variable: SUSTAINABILITY_OF_MVP

Source: SPSS Output, 2024

Table 4.2 above shows the summary of the multiple regression analysis. The empirical findings show that computed multiple correlation coefficient represented by (R), stood at 0.478[a] which indicates a correlation. *Note that*, the closer the value of *R* is to 1, the stronger the linear relationship between the criterion variable and the predictor variables, whereas the closer it is to 0, the weaker the linear relationship. Therefore, the multiple correlation coefficients (R) cannot be a negative number (Tavakoli's Research Dictionary, 2012). *R* Square (R^2), the multiple coefficient of determination of the variables stood at 0.480 indicating that only 48.0% of the total variation in sustainability of MVP in Pampaida community is explained by variations in the 'independent variables' (co-planning; co-implementation and co-monitoring of MVP sub-projects) captured in the study. Thus, the remaining 52.0% of the variation in the dependent variable can be explained by other variables not captured in the study. The adjusted R^2 being 0.480 also indicates that the independent variables will still explain 48.0% of the variations in sustainability of MVP in Pampaida community even if other variables were added to the study.

Table 4.3 Regression Output 3

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-.036	.104		-.348	.728
	CO-PLANNING	.606	.022	.837	27.385	.000
	CO-IMPLEMENTATION	.129	.018	.199	4.148	.000
	CO-MONITORING	.135	.024	.042	5.642	.007

a. Dependent Variable: SUSTAINABILITY_OF_MVP

Source: SPSS Output, 2024

Table 4.3 above shows the outcome of the respective variables on sustainability of MVP. Upon the fulfilment of the assumptions of regression analysis, multiple regression analysis was considered suitable in testing the research hypotheses. The respective hypotheses as tested in Table 1.6 are discussed as follows:

Hypothesis I: Co-planning has no significant impact on the sustainability of Millennium Village Projects in Pampaida community, Kaduna State.

The coefficient of "Co-planning and sustainability of MVP" stood at .036 which is positive. This implies that an increase in Co-planning on Millennium Village Projects would lead to sustainability of Millennium Village Projects. However, the significance of this can be judged from the P value represented as "sig". The t statistics of "Co-planning" stood at 27.385 with a

p-value of 0.000. The p-value is less than 0.05, indicating that the relationship depicted in the model is significant at 95% confidence level.

Ho_2 Co-execution has no significant impact on the sustainability of Millennium Village Projects in Pampaida community, Kaduna State

The coefficient of "co-implementation" stood at 0.129 which is positive. This implies that an increase in co-implementation would also lead to sustainability of Millennium Village Projects. However, the significance of this can be judged from the P value represented as "sig". The t statistics of "co-implementation" stood at 4.148 with a p-value of 0.000. The p-value is less than 0.05, indicating that the relationship depicted in the model is significant at 95% confidence level.

Ho_3 Co-monitoring has no significant impact on the sustainability of Millennium Village Projects in Pampaida community, Kaduna State

The coefficient of "co-monitoring" stood at 0.135 which is also positive. This implies that an increase in co-monitoring would lead to sustainability of Millennium Village Projects. However, the significance of this can be judged from the P value represented as "sig". The t statistics of "co-implementation" stood at 5.642 with a p-value of 0.000. The p-value is less than 0.05, indicating that the relationship depicted in the model is significant at 95% confidence level. This implies that variations in the sustainability of MVP in Pampaida community are less impacted by predictor variables.

Analysis of Interview Responses Using Thematic Analysis

Name	Position	Code	Date
Sarki Awalu of Pampaida & The Title Holders	Opinion leaders of Pampaida community	(R_1)	16/01/2024
Bala Yusuf Yunusa	Team Leader	(R_2)	16/01/2024
Elisha Tanuna	Admin Manager	(R_3)	16/01/2024
Lekan Tobe	Agric And Business Development Coordinator	(R_4)	16/02/2024
Clement Woje	Health Coordinator	(R_5)	17/02/2024
Yusuf Ibrahim	Education Coordinator	(R_6)	17/03/2024
(Names Withheld)	Executives of Pampaida Women Development Association	(PWD A_1)	17/03/2024
(Names Withheld)	Executives of Pampaida Youths Association	(PYA_1)	17/03/2024

Source: Researcher's survey, 2024.

Theme I: Co-planning

Sub-Theme I_a. Beneficiaries involved in joint discussion of project draft in Agriculture, education, water and health

The beneficiaries sadly stated that:MVP poor planning and policy practices have had a negative impact on various aspects of sustainable development. MVP development plans often ignore the need for grass-root participation.

They have instead tilted towards centralism (ready-made)in the development paradigm. (R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4, R_5, R_6, $PWDA_1$ and PYA_1).

Sub-Theme I_b Community satisfaction with their level of participation in the project at the planning stage

According to the respondents, those villagers met by consultancy team expressed satisfaction with the management structure of the project. They were on the whole satisfied. … the MVP had right from the formulation stage sought to listen to them and take account of their views. They recommended the need to do awaywith the government. This position is informed by the fact that, whereas the UNDP uses a participatory development approach during implementation and management;the government merely hands down directives (R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4, R_5, R_6, $PWDA_1$ and PYA_1).

Theme II: Co-execution of MVP

Sub-Theme II_{a-c} The role of community members in terms of finance, labour and Material contribution during execution

Results for field visits indicated that:

There was inadequate community consultation, needs analysis and that the initial participatory community planning before the commencement of the project was limited. This was imperative since crops introduced to the farmers were not the choice of farmers (R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4, R_5, R_6,).

On the area of education, results of community visits also indicated a lack of proper integration among the cooperating partners. For instance, as gathered from the respondents, the MVP education sector made minimal use of existing institutional structures such as the PTA, local education authority and similar agencies. Rather, the education committee was set up that worked independently of the existing structure of government (R_{1-6}).

Theme III: Co-Monitoring of MVP

Sub-Theme III_a Description of the collaborative effort in monitoring of the project

The monitoring activity was entirely the responsibility of United Nations Development Programme and Kaduna State. this entirely indicate that monitoring is non-participatory (R_{1-6}).

Summary of Major Findings

From the analyses of data, a number of findings were arrived at which are discussed below.

i. At the level of planning, the study found that there was inadequate community consultation, needs analysis and that the initial participatory community planning before the commencement of the project was limited.
ii. At the level of implementation, results of the questionnaire indicated that there was community participation in project activities. But there was some evidence from the interviewees that there was inadequate community consultation on the best way to implement the projects.
iii. At the level of monitoring, the descriptive statistics of questionnaire and interview responses indicated that monitoring activity was entirely the responsibility of United Nations

Development Programme and Kaduna State. this entirely indicate that monitoring is non-participatory.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The study concludes that the projects were not sustainable because there was inadequate community consultation, needs analysis and that the initial participatory community planning before the commencement of the project. Additionally, community members were not given opportunity to decide on the best way to implement the projects. So it was more or less "implementing for you but join us in doing it". Summarily, the beneficiaries' participation is limited which made absolute sustainability impossible. As such, the following suggestions are made that would ensure the sustainability of subsequent programmes:

i. At the level of planning, there is need for external donors of Millennium Village Projects to ensure adequate community consultation on needs analysis and that the initial participatory community planning before the commencement of the project should be anchored. That way the priority problems and needs of the community will be identified and solved thereby ensuring high rate of sustainability of the projects.
ii. At the level of implementation, community members should be adequately consulted by the external donors on the best way to implement the projects and be involved in its implementation thereby engendering domestication when the donors are gone.
iii. At the level of monitoring, the monitoring activity should the responsibility of United Nations Development Programme, Kaduna State, Ikara Local Government and Pampaida Community with Pampaida community having a strong influence on the monitoring activity.

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