

**THE ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS IN THE
DEVELOPMENT OF DELTA STATE, NIGERIA**

A CASE STUDY

BY

EXCELLENT WORLD FOUNDATION

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

A critical look at development in emerging states reveals that sustainable development has been hampered by limited financial resources coupled with poor governance and corruption. Consequently, most nations have resorted to the engagement of civil society organizations for the delivery of existing services to meet citizen's need. Some arguments in favour of the use of CSOs that they guarantee the inclusion of the disadvantage groups in development process and increase in their capacity to demand for accountability in governance. However, early criticisms of CSOs persist. Some experts frown at the over-concentration of CSOs' activities on service provision to the near-exclusion of advocacy and empowerment programmes. CSO's difficulties in promoting long-term structural change within the good governance agenda have continued to undermine their ability to transform State-Societal relationships.

The state controls access to economic activities more than substantial peasant agriculture and petty trading. Hence, the political struggle for the control of the state resources was thus a struggle for a share of the economic product of the country, a product divided between foreign investors and the elite in the state. There has been a history of resistance to this pattern. Thus, some social revolutionary movements and attempts at social democratic experiments have endeavored to create political authorities that were based on African community life. However, obstacle, mainly external in origin, impeded the success of this struggle for a more participant polity. In this circumstance, it is obvious that many African communities did not readily identify with their rulers. Furthermore, foreign capital flight proved to be equally hostile to people's welfare. Foreign investors with the connivance of African State have caused a lot of damage to the environment, which local people depend on for their livelihood. The International agencies such as International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank (WB) impose structural adjustment policies that have placed heavy burden on the population of these countries. In consequence, many Africans have come to see the state and the International Institutions as their enemies and have organized in a variety of self-help community groups to confront the daily problems of life. This is the form of civil society that has turned its back on the state, and has become the foundation for a new participant's form of democracy (Cixe, 2009).

In Nigeria and Delta State in particular, because the upsurge of civil society groups coincided with the wind of democratization that swept across the African Continent in the

early 1990's, most of these have centered on the potentials and limitations of civil society in promoting and sustaining the democratization projects. Nevertheless, most active civil society groups have become ethnic based. They have shifted from their initial focus as platforms for democratic advocacy and popular protest and resistance against excesses and abuse of state power to platforms for ethnic militancy against marginalization and agitation for resource control (to even the most extreme of criminality such as hostage taking, piracy, oil theft and bunkering). According to Imobighe (2003), they have become veritable platforms for violent confrontation with other groups and the state. Associational formation or civil society is an important theatre of agitation, debates, education, mobilization, sensitization and action as well as a major actor and juncture for the interaction of diverse interests, value and preferences.

Thus, civil society by its inherent situation, activities and roles is a key player in the construction of the practice, promotion and management of peaceful pluralism. It must be oriented towards the problems of society if its social relevance is not to be dissipated. Having achieved the democratic projects in an intense, protracted and tortuous struggle of which it was the vanguard, civil society must now direct its efforts to the issues of needs and concerns of liberal constitutional democratic consolidation, and conflicts that undermine the very foundation of democratic stability (Ikelegbe, 2003), development, peace and social justice. Be that as it is, the contentious sentiment and temper of this study is that for civil society organizations to perform the supreme task and quintessential role of being the battle ground for recovering citizen control of public life and sustainable development, it must through popular participation in the democratic space identify issues, needs and concerns for strengthening and consolidating liberal constitutional democracy and democratic practices in Delta State and Nigeria in general. These could be done through constructing and reconstructing the basis for a new durable and stable platform for political authority and order. It must serve as an arena, forum and platform for non-partisan involvement in both the political and electoral institutions, structures and processes. It must promote civil liberties as well as prudently manage political pluralism and encourage integrity in government. It must enhance public dialogue, public policies, communication and constitutionalism. It must be tolerant of opposition and differences, promote democratic and cultural behaviours and values, community development and empowerment, citizen-popular participation, civic responsibilities and rights.

In addition, civil society must support the manifestation and practices of sharing public domain, conflict management and resolution roles, development, inter-group and inter-

ethnic harmony, form synergy between the organized private sector, government and civil society organizations through partnership. Also, it must have put in place the code of practice, promote collaborative and joint programmes, regardless of the myriad of problems. The aim of this study is to examine civil society as quintessential agents for change, stability, nation building, popular participation, democratic stability and consolidation, and for the birth of a new order the latent energies of civil societies in Delta State. Civil society could be harnessed for the overall objective of genuinely creating a stable polity, whilst at the same time consolidating on liberal constitutional democratic values, institutions and practices. Pushing beyond the rough picture, this study would build a richer picture on how the sector had and is expected to help consolidate, stabilize and further strengthen Nigeria's liberal constitutional and democratic project and development. It is hoped that through this study, a greater understanding on how civil society organizations could be appreciated and further strengthened as an alternative for the state in their attainment of a stable and democratic social order that is peaceful and popularly-participatory and that would ensure the birth of a new order and sustainable development.

There is a major analytic advantage of the state and society interactive analysis which civil society enables. It indicates that though the central role of the state is accepted, the counter balances of social forces is also recognized, leaving a terrain not of state unitarism but exchanges, contestation, coalitions and conflicts. These constant interactions constitute the mutually transforming dynamics that mold and redefine the specific features, nature and dynamics of state structures, social forces, social structures and public political life (Ikelegbe, 2003). See appendix III for details of Civil Society Organizations working in Delta State .

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The Civil Society Organizations play prominent role as the mouth-piece of the citizens on issues affecting the people and the society at large, especially in the case of policies and ideas that might threaten the peaceful co-existence of the citizens and hinder the socio-political development of the society.

An active, competent, resource endowed, well manned and effervescent civil society is imperative for addressing critical societal problems as bad governance, inefficient environmental management, abuse of human and civil rights and poverty. However, such civil society organizations are in short supply in Delta State. While the civil society organizations formation is growing particularly in terms of interests, numbers, roles and capacity, there have been clear problems that hamstrung and undermine its roles and

capability to perform sustainable development roles. The membership of some civil society organizations has tended to be exclusive to certain classes and spatial locations. Civil Society is still a terrain of the privileged middle class and elite (Lee 2007). It is thus not inclusive of the poor or popular classes. Particularly, the civil society organizations being more of professionals and middle class associations have been delinked from localities and the grassroots. Thus spatially, civil society organizations have been urban based, though few are active in the rural areas. Civil society organizations still reflect the nations' divisiveness, divergent interests and particularistic sentiments (Ikelegbe, 2007). There are divisions along partisan, ideological, regional, religious and related lines. These have threatened the peaceful, harmonious and integrative engagements of civil society organizations and weakened associational pluralism. The civil society organizations formation is in fact quite fragmented as the preponderance of parochial, primordial and cultural associations and professional associations have tended to create divisions that are particularistic and uncivil.

Vibrant Civil society organizations serve as the internal correctional mechanism to check and balance the activities of government to avoid wasteful spending, misappropriation and embezzlement of funds and help determine or prioritize the needs of the people. CSOs, more often than not, champion dissenting views with government officials on a particular issue at a point in time. Political executives premise this on the fact that they derived their policy option and direction largely, from the cooperation and collaboration among certain key stakeholders as against caucus decision-making and public - policy process. Be that as it may, political and development analysts have rightly come to give great prominence to the activities of CSOs. One must note that the collaboration and participation of the civil society is frequently a crucial factor in the successful implementation of development initiatives. This point is premised on the view that CSOs are typically closer, than most government actors are to the grassroots of the community, with consequent advantages both in the ability to mobilize at the levels governments may find difficult to reach and in the sensitivity to grassroots needs that may be vital to the achievement of development objectives (African Development Forum [ADF], 2004). This can be seen from the activities of CSOs on the input side of large-scale initiatives, in consultations and forums at all levels, and also in the effective pursuit of goals such as achieving targets for representation, promoting regional integration and international co-operation, and maintaining or restoring respect for human rights in Delta State. CSOs have been studied largely at the continental and national levels, there have been little or no effort to examine the role at sub-national level. It is against this

background, that this study examined the role of civil society organizations in the development of Delta State.

1.3 Objective of the Study

The general objective of the study is to examine the role of civil society organizations in the development of Delta State. The specific objectives of the study are to:

- i. Identify areas in which civil society organizations have been actively involved in the development of Delta State.
- ii. Identify the challenges faced by civil society organizations in contributing to the development of Delta State.
- iii. Identify ways of addressing the challenges faced by civil society organizations in the development of Delta State.

1.4 Research Questions

The following research questions were used to guide the study

- i. In what specific areas are civil society organizations involved in the development of Delta State?
- ii. What are the challenges faced by civil society organizations in the development of Delta State?
- iii. What are the possible ways of addressing the challenges faced by civil society organizations in the development of Delta State?

1.5 Justification for the Study

The study that assesses the role of civil society organizations in the development of Delta State is expedient because, a pulsating civil society is an upshot to the sustenance of any nation's development. Studies have shown that the role of civil society groups is vital in the political, social and economic development of Nigeria and Delta State in particular. The outcome of the study was useful in understanding the processes and challenges associated with the roles played by civil societies in the development of a society. Furthermore, the study also contributed to the body of literature on civil societies situated within the field of political science.

1.6 Significance of the Study

A vibrant civil society is sine qua non to the sustenance of any nation's development. Studies have shown that the role of civil society groups is vital in the political, social and economic development of any nations. In Nigeria and Delta State in particular, civil society organizations have been very active in the political arena especially in nurturing Nigeria's democratic process. However, in Delta State, there is a dearth of literature on the role and

contributions of the civil society organizations to the development of the State. This study was significant in the following ways:

- i. The study will give an insight into the areas where civil society organizations have been active in the development of Delta State.
- ii. The study will highlight some of the challenges confronting the civil society organizations in contributing effectively to the development of Delta State.
- iii. Government of Delta State will find the result of the study useful as to the importance of appreciating and incorporating the civil society organization in her development agenda,
- iv. Above all, the study has contributed to existing stock of knowledge on the role of civil society organizations on national development and Delta State in particular.

1.7 Scope of the Study

The scope of the study covered the roles of civil society organizations in the development of Delta State. In doing this, the study examined the areas at which civil society organizations have been actively involved in the development activities in Delta State; and the challenges confronting the civil society organizations in contributing to the development of Delta State between 1999-2014.

1.8 Limitations of the Study

The major limitations encountered in the course of the study were in the area of data gathering. This was as a result of the fact that most respondents were hesitant of the purpose of the study. This situation was however overcome after the researcher had assured respondents that the results of the study will only be used for academic purpose. Time and money were also constraints for this study. Despite these constraints, the researcher was able to come up with a coherent and a logical conclusion.

1.9 Operational definition of terms

The following key terms were operationally defined

Civil Society Organizations: These refer to certain kinds of associations, groups, network of institutions, intermediate or middle level organizations through which represent themselves both to one and another and to the State. It is the composite of non-partisan institutions engaged in non-state activities and involving non-state actors.

Civil Society: Is the “aggregate” of non-governmental organizations and institutions that manifest interests and will of citizens. Civil society includes the family and the private sphere referred to as “third sector” of society, distinct from government and business.

Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs): NGOs are form of civil society organization which primarily focuses on public service delivery, fund raising and some income generating activities. These are non-membership based organizations, established by one individual or a group of people with shared social objectives.

Political society: The realm where political parties contest for dominance over government.

Development: This refers to the process in which someone or something grows or changes and becomes more advanced. It is a change for the better in human, cultural, social, economic and political conditions of the individual and of the society.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Literature Review

A vibrant civil society is sine qua non to the sustenance of any nation's development. Studies have shown that the role of civil society groups is vital in the political, social and economic development of African countries (Gyimah-Boadi, 2004). According to Yohannes (2007), this role can be viewed from three dimensions. Firstly, improving the quality of governance; secondly, developing the capacity of governments to apply the principles of accountability, transparency and openness; thirdly, working towards gaining the commitment of all elected officials, public servants, and non-governmental organizations to good governance. In view of this, one can infer that, civil society organizations have, contributed immensely to sustainable development in Nigeria. In fact, the responsibility of ensuring sustainable development rest on the shoulder of civil society organizations. This is because; they are the agents of development in any nation. They serve as the internal correctional mechanism to check and balance the activities of government to avoid wasteful spending, misappropriation and embezzlement of funds and help determine or prioritize the needs of the people. Civil society organizations more often than not champion dissenting views with government officials on a particular issue at a point in time. Political executives premise this on the fact that they derived their policy option and direction largely, from the cooperation and collaboration among certain key stakeholders as against caucus decision-making and public - policy process.

Be that as it may, political and development analysts have rightly come to give great prominence to the activities of civil society organizations. One must note that the collaboration and participation of the civil society is frequently a crucial factor in the successful implementation of development initiatives. This point is premised on the view that civil society organizations are typically closer than most government actors are to the grassroots of the community, with consequent advantages both in the ability to mobilize at the levels governments may find difficult to reach and in the sensitivity to grassroots needs that may be vital to the achievement of development objectives (African Development Forum , 2004). This can be seen from the activities of civil society organizations on the input side of large-scale initiatives, in consultations and forums at all levels, and also in the effective pursuit of goals such as achieving targets for representation, promoting regional integration and international cooperation, and maintaining or restoring respect for human rights in Nigeria. It is on this ground, that this dissertation aims to analyze the roles of civil society

organizations in promoting, maintaining and consolidating socio-economic and development in Delta State of Nigeria.

2.1.1 Civil society and civil society organizations: a (conceptualization)

There is little agreement on the precise meaning of civil society organizations, though much overlap exists among core conceptual components. Aside this, the types of organizations that make up the list of Civil Society Organizations have also been generating controversies among scholars. This prompted Matsuura (2001) to raise a pertinent questions that “should it include political parties and private or corporate sector? It should be noted that it is now a settled matter in the annals of literature that civil society exclude political parties and business organizations (Hirata, 2002; Simai, 2012 and Scholte, 2001). Though, the latter is still shrouded in controversy. Civil society is distinguished from political society (i.e., the party system) on the ground that political parties seek to capture political power and form government while civil society only influence government policies and activities without the intention of forming the government. On a broader note, while civil society organizations may form alliances with political parties, their primary activity is not party politics.

As Diamond (1999) asserts, if they civil society organizations become captured by parties, or hegemonic within them, they move their primary focus of activity to political society and lose much of their ability to perform certain unique mediating and democracy-building functions. On the other hand, the controversy trailing the inclusion of business organizations became evident in the widely acknowledged illustrative definition posited by the Centre for Civil Society of the London School of Economics , (2004) that: civil society refers to the area of un-coerced collective action around shared interests, purposes and values. In theory, its institutional forms are distinct from those of the state, family and market, though in practice, the boundaries between state, civil society, family and market are often complex, blurred and negotiated. Civil society commonly embraces a diversity of places, actors and institutional forms, varying in their degree of formality, autonomy and power. Civil societies are often populated by organizations such as registered charities, development non-governmental organizations, community groups, women’s organizations, faith-based organizations, professional associations, trade unions, self-help groups, social movements, business associations, coalitions and advocacy groups. This definition contradicts the argument of scholars who define civil society as organizations that fall outside government and which are not primarily motivated by profit (Simai, 2012).

Another contentious area in the conceptualization of civil society is whether militant groups should be included in the comity of civil society organizations since it is neither

political nor profit-making. It should be noted, that certain characteristics have been identified as prerequisite for an organization to be seen as civil. These include: being voluntary, self-generating, rule-abiding, and distinct from parochial, economic, and political societies. Diamond (1999) argued that since civil society also entails important characteristic like the promotion of pluralism and diversity; thus, civil society excludes narrowly focused, intolerant, ethnic chauvinist groups, hate groups, religious fundamentalist groups, and militia groups that claim, often through violence, that they are the only legitimate representation in society. Although it is commonly assumed that civil society is equivalent to everything that entails non-state activities, civil society does not consist of groups that deny pluralism and diversity even though they are non-state actors. In the context of Japan, Hirata (2002) argued that groups such as the Aum Shinrikyo (renamed “Aleph”), the Japanese Red Army, or various extreme right-wing groups (Uyoku) are not part of civil society, primarily because they either propagate the use of violence to achieve their goals or glorify Japan’s violent military past. Hirata, (2002) premised his argument on the incidence of 1995, when it was found that the Aum Shinrikyo, for example, tried to destabilize Japanese society through chemical weapons attacks as part of the group’s strategy to eventually overthrow the government. The Red Army’s main goal was to bring about radical revolution throughout the world, including the destruction of the state of Israel through terrorist attack. Japanese extreme right-wing organizations promote wartime militarism and racism through propagated public campaigns. Hirata (2002) concluded that these groups are by no means part of Japanese civil society.

On this premise, groups such as Odua People’s Congress, Boko Haram (though now classified as international terrorist group), Arewa Youth Forum (militia wing), Egbesu amongst other militant groups in Nigeria cannot be admitted as civil society organizations. This analysis will be incomplete if we do not contribute to the current contested and debated segment of the conceptualization. Scholars are yet to agree on whether there is difference between civil society and civil society organizations. The concepts of civil society and civil society organizations are used interchangeably by most scholars without giving consideration to the differences between the two distinct but inter-related concepts. This also made scholars to use other common terms such as: non-profit organization, charity, Non-Governmental Organizations, third sector, voluntary sector and so on to mean civil society organizations as they are most widely understood internationally. It is arguable that civil society is broader than civil society organizations. The former entails the entire territorial polity which includes all citizens who either officially belong to any civil group or not; while the latter entails those

individuals that consciously and actively participate in civil group activities. Since civil society organization is an intermediary realm between the private sphere and the state, our argument found solace in the position of Hirata (2002) that civil society organizations exclude parochial society (i.e., individual and family life and inward-looking activities such as entertainment, recreation, and religious worship) and economic society (i.e. profit making individual business firms). Both parochial society and economic society are primarily concerned with private ends, not civic life or public ends.

Hirata, (2002) opined that it is when religious groups are engaged in public ends, such as efforts to fight poverty or crime or to improve educational institutions in the community, that they are participating in civil society organizations. Thus, this type of organizations is simultaneously involved in both parochial and civil society. This analysis depict that the collective people in its entirety living in a defined territory made up of families is seen a civil society of such nation while those that consciously come together to form a formal organization to promote specific public interest and meet up with the characteristics earlier enunciated are seen as civil society organizations. Be that as it may, the relevance of the Civil society organizations stem out of the inevitable roles it is playing which cuts across all aspect of human life - from economic to political, health, social, and environmental developments. A logical inference from the foregoing is that, without the active involvement of civil society organizations we would live in a world ridden with an overwhelming resort to violence and human rights abuses. The concomitant effect of which is social injustice and less sensitivity to the ecological problems confronting nation states today. To buttress this point, Samuel (2005), recognize the basic role of Civil Society groups as development and operation of infrastructure; supporting innovation, demonstration and pilot projects; facilitating communication; technical assistance and training; research, monitoring and evaluation; and advocacy for and with the poor. Other scholars like Almond & Verba (1963) pointed that it serves as watchdog to check the excesses of government, expose and curtail violations of human rights, abuse of the constitution and thereby exercising control over democratic political institutions.

From the forgoing, civil society is today not just a major analytical paradigm but a major force and factor in the politics of Africa. Its current development is regarded as a significant milestone in the structuring of the political life of Africa. It has been associated with the wave of democratization in many countries south of the Sahara. It has played a major role in the state reform project. It is being expected to play more major role in democratic consolidation. Civil society has become so central in the Africa project of the

west and international donor agencies that it has become a major beneficiary of their activities and funds. It has been linked romantically and euphorically to much of the positive changes and reforms in Africa since the 1990s. Civil society has been associated with the benign, progressive, developmental and democratic project that the state has not. Civil society comprises certain kinds of associations or groups. It is the organization of the citizenry outside of the state. It is the realm of organized social life. It encompasses the network of institutions through which groups represent themselves both to one another and to the state. Civil society typifies citizenry social activism through associational solidarity and engagement. Civil society groups are intermediate or middle level organizations situated between the family and the society on the one hand and the state on the other. It is the private realm of the citizenry as opposed to the public realm of the state. It is also a civil realm that of living, working and associating on the basis of decency and civility, mutual respect, fair play, civil rights, peaceful competition and tolerance of differences that is conducted on the basis of laws and conventions. It is the composite of non-partisan institutions engage in non-state activities and involving non-state actors. Civil society is a theatre, a context and a means. It is a theatre of discourse, a space for the deliberation of common affairs, the arena of social relations and communication between citizens informed by law and public policy but potential critical to them. Civil society is the means by which the citizenry influence the state, engage in activities to change or reform the state and its policies and seek or demand greater responsibility and accountability. Civil society is thus concerned with the generation of influence as opposed to the control of power, which is the realm of political society that is directly involved in state power. Civil society is a context within which autonomous groups emerge and interact and relate to the state. It is an arena where groups organize to contest state power and a site for hegemonic struggle between dominant and counter hegemonic forces. It is an arena of political and social class and ideological contestations and struggles. Civil society actually constitutes the organizational framework for social forces as they engage the state in struggles for domination, accommodation and opposition. The boundary between the state and civil society and the balance between them is reflective of the outcomes of and negotiated by these struggles. Because of these roles and situation, particularly in relation to the state, civil society is regarded as the buttresser of the embattled realm of citizenship, a fount and repository of dissent, a key brake on the state power from without. Civil society represents a counter-vailing sphere that is seen as essential to freedom and democracy as opposed to the realm of the state and public agencies. Civil society is a major analytic window on the nature of interactions between the state and society in social,

economic and political processes as well as an indispensable lens for tracing changing political relations. There is a major analytic advantage of the state and society interactive analysis which civil society enables. It indicates that though the central role of the state is accepted, the counter balances of social forces is also recognized, leaving a terrain not of state unitarism but exchanges, contestation, coalitions and conflicts. These constant interactions constitute the mutually transforming dynamics that mold and redefine the specific features, nature and dynamics of state structures, social forces, social structures and public political life (Ikelegbe, 2003).

Conceptualizing Development

‘Development’ is a concept which is contested both theoretically and politically, and is inherently both complex and ambiguous. Recently it has taken on the limited meaning of the practice of development agencies, especially in aiming at reducing poverty and the Millennium Development Goals (Thomas, 2004). The vision of the liberation of people and peoples, which animated development practice in the 1950s and 1960s, has thus been replaced by a vision of the liberalization of economies. The goal of structural transformation has been replaced with the goal of spatial integration. The dynamics of long-term transformations of economies and societies has slipped from view and attention was placed on short-term growth and re-establishing financial balances. The shift to a historical performance assessment can be interpreted as a form of the post-modernization of development policy analysis. (Gore, 2000)

Post-modern approaches see poverty and development as socially constructed and embedded within certain economic episteme which value some assets over others. By revealing the situatedness of such interpretations of economy and poverty, post-modern approaches look for alternative value systems so that the poor are not stigmatized and their spiritual and cultural ‘assets’ are recognized. (Hickey & Mohan, 2003) One of the confusions, common through development literature is between development as immanent and unintentional process and development as an intentional activity. (Cowen & Shenton, 1998) If development means good change, questions arise about what is good and what sort of change matters. Any development agenda is value-laden. not to consider good things to do is a tacit surrender to fatalism. Perhaps the right course is for each of us to reflect, articulate and share our own ideas accepting them as provisional and fallible. (Chambers, 2004) Since development depends on values and on alternative conceptions of the good life, there is no uniform or unique answer, (Kanbur, 2006).

2.1.2 Theoretical Issues in State and Civil Society Relations

There are certain debates in the literature that we need to address. These pertain to the roles of civil society, the nature of relations between the state and civil society, the boundaries that exist and the emerging roles that the civil society should or ought to be performing in the new democracies. Civil Society as countervailing force as dominantly and initially conceptualized and appropriated in African political analysis, civil society was regarded with unqualified innate goodness and as put by Fatton (1999), as a virtuous civil liberating force of collective goodness, welfare and civil rights. It has been romantically and euphorically linked to much of the positive changes and reforms (Ikelegbe 2003) and associated with the benign, progressive, developmental, and democratic (Adejumobi 2005). Civil society then is a virtuous, harmonious, progressive and conflict free sector that the state is not and therefore could be the alternative to the rapacious, repressive, corrupt, unaccountable, crises ridden and failing state. While the post colonial state has been so authoritarian and intensely hegemonical, prone to abuse, lawlessness and predation; appropriated on behalf of office holders, clients, sectional and ethnic constituents (Ake 1996:7-8), constrictive of socioeconomic and political space, and restrictive of rights (Chabal 1998), the civil society formation is seen as opposite. It possesses elements that are absent or hollow in the state as accountability, collective action, voluntary support and service orientation, people centred and grass root orientation and participation. Thus civil society has to be strengthened, supported and funded to perform roles that the state is failing, has failed and is proving incapable of performing effectively and efficiently.

However, civil society is not exactly the harmonious, virtuous, participative, civil, plural and accountable formation that is converse to the state. Ikelegbe (2001) has noted that the euphoria and romanticism with civil society has beclouded the organizational, material and ideological weaknesses, and perverse manifestations. Thus civil society is characterized with parochial and inward looking agenda (Azarya 2002), particularism, incoherence and conflicts (Abutudu 2002), illiberalism and willingness to be co-opted, lack of autonomous existence and self sustaining capabilities, opportunism, corruption, absence of democratic values and tenets as participation, consensus and competition (Diamond 1997; Makunbe 1998), non inclusiveness, unaccountable decision making (Paterson 2008), patriarchal domination, irrendentist identities (Fatton 1995), and lack of the peaceful harmony of associational pluralism (Lemarchand 2002). These undermine the capacity, effectiveness and operations of civil society and threaten its potential for democratic consolidation, economic management and reform, and sustainable development. The second thesis, which is quite a

follow up to the first, is that the state is a leviathanic demon whose excesses are to be contained and combated by civil society. The thesis that civil society exists as a challenge to, watch dog over and counter- vailing and oppositional force dominated the literature until the 1990s. Thus civil society is viewed as self organization of strong and autonomous groups, that balance the state, or are in opposition to the state (Hall 2005); society in confrontation with the state, existing only in so far as there is a self consciousness of its opposition to the state (Baryart, 2006); organization of citizens for the moderation of bourgeois and state hegemony (Azarya, 2002), a pressure on the state from without and a social base for pressures or controls on state institutions (Makumbe 1998).

According to Bayart (2006), civil society represents society as it struggles to limit state domination, abuses and malpractices while Gellner (2005) sees civil society as being able to prevent the state from dominating and atomizing the rest of society. To Ekeh (1994), civil society serves to engage and limit the state, such that its claims of total ownership and hegemony of the political space and public realm are lessened. Civil Society was at the vanguard of the pro-democracy struggles of the late 1980s and 1990s in Africa. It emerged to challenge repressive regimes, rights violations and economic hardships attendant to adjustment policies. Civil society thus fostered group influence and participation, strengthened citizen engagements and challenge of the state and political process, and galvanized resistance against state excesses and mis-governance (Ikelegbe 2001). The emergence of democratic rule and the challenges of its sustenance and overall development that facilitates its stability have foisted new perceptions on civil society. The dominant view is that civil society organizations should now focus on social action, advocacy, development issues and governance. This perception shifts civil society organizations from a dominantly adversarial, confrontational, combative and oppositional formation to a more dynamic, creative and constructive one which embraces dialogue, cooperation, collaboration, mutual support and consultation. The new perspective removes civil society organization from a one mould to a dual mould pattern of relationship, which could integrate disagreements and confrontation with dialogue; challenge and opposition with consultation; and competition and contentions with cooperation and collaboration. It is also regarded as the intermediate sphere between the state, business and family. Though ordinarily civil society is regarded as separate from the state, political society and the processes of production (Narsoo, 2003), it engages and relates to them. Thus it is not entirely separate from the political process, public and political realms and institutions (Narsoo 2003). However, the problem here is that business and market associations within economic sector or sphere, and groups with political

colourations and that are part of political society though dominantly outside state power, can operate as part of civil society particularly where they relate to the state on behalf of their interests. Thus the demarcations are not clear cut. Further, some segments of civil society could possibly be extensions or adjuncts of the state, integrated into state and political processes and operating within and outside it. Segments of the civil society organizations formation could be penetrated and incorporated, and become an arena of state activity even in formation, funding and control. This is why Ikelegbe (2006) assert that it is possible then that some civil society seeks state influence and resources, operate in the state realm for self and primordial interests, and serve to legitimize state actions and interests. This means that there are no fixed and rigid boundaries between the state, civil society and the private realm. The levels of separation, autonomy, voluntariness, participation in the public realm and the existence of the normative framework are fairly elastic, and may differ among groups. That some groups have less autonomy, voluntary participation and civic participation in the public realm or that some groups may depend on or are influenced by the state, may not necessarily exclude them from the formation even though they may be less constitutive of civil society (Ikelegbe, 2006). What should be noted is that it is the nature of the state, its operations, weaknesses and failings that necessarily conduces and may continue to generate oppositional relations. Thus it may seem that even if the relations is broadly positive and functional, certain circumstances rooted in the character and operations of the state may provoke and warrant challenges, contestations and counteractions. In the circumstance, while the relations could be complementary, supportive ad collaborative in specific instances, civil society must possess the potential of contending with and opposing the state when the need arises (Ikelegbe 2005: 244). Thus as Harbeson (1992:287) notes, civil society has to define, redefine and shape its power relations and its balance between society and the state. There is no doubt that both the state and civil society need to continuously interact and that such interaction facilitates and provides a better environment for better performance of roles. Thus an active, self conscious and variegated civil society provides the support on which the state rests (Cox 1999: 6-7). The state then has responsibility to provide the enabling conditions and environment, and support that enables the development and vibrancy of civil society. There is also the question of what governmental arrangement is best suited for civil society to thrive and specifically the nature of civil society forms and engagements under dictatorship and democracy. Because civil society is a space, sphere and site of diverse voluntary and autonomous collective actions of citizens, the nature of the state and governmental arrangements determines its freedom, autonomy, actions and effectiveness. Dictatorships,

authoritarian military and one party system, personal rule and centralization of power constrict the space of civil society activities and restrict its autonomy. Democratic government by its nature of representation, participation and freedoms provides a more conducive environment for civil society to thrive.

Generally however, the state constrains and weakens civil society or seeks to penetrate and compromise it so as to modify its functioning, activity and latitude (Ikelegbe 2007). Given the authoritarian, absolutist, intensely hegemonic and comprehensively intrusive and totalizing character of the post colonial state (Young 2002), it seeks total domination and control of the socio-economic and political space and public realm and is unwilling to share the space with any competing social force as civil society. Thus the state, even if democratic still potentially constitutes a threat to civil society's autonomy, vibrancy and roles.

2.1.3 The Rise of Civil Society Organizations in Nigeria

The fast expanding role civil society organizations have assumed in modern development has become so important that no government desirous of exploiting and harnessing the potentials of its citizens for national development can afford to ignore. Since the demise of the former Soviet Union and the retreat of socialism in Eastern Europe in the middle and late eighties, the civil society sector or what social entrepreneurial literature now call 'citizens sector' has grown in lips and bounds the world over. In Nigeria, quantitative data on practically everything is difficult to come by, but there are indications that the civil society sector is among the fastest growing sectors in the country. However growth and evolution of civil society organizations are more dependent on the flow of foreign aid than on interests in specific areas of national development. Civil society movement has a recent history in Nigeria. In 1987, there was only one institutional human rights organization in Nigeria called Civil Liberties Organization, which was founded by Olisa Agbakoba and Clement Essia. But today one can count over a thousand of such groups organized at national, state and local government levels. Like in other developing countries, the rise of vocal civil society movement in the governance sector has elicited varied responses from governments.

Since 1999 however, government (at all levels) has cultivated partnership with civil society organizations in the implementation of their development programmes. This has deepened the democratization processes and reduced public resentments. Earlier governments tended to treat civil society organizations as enemies and so could readily clamp down on them through various emasculating regulatory frameworks and registration processes that are designed to discourage rather than encourage their establishments. The present government in

Nigeria desires to be counted among countries that are cultivating collaborative relationships with their citizens sectors. Civil society movement in Nigeria was motivated by human rights abuses and perceived economic mismanagement of successive military governments, particularly since 1986 when the then President Babaginda implemented the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP). The movement aimed principally at redressing various human rights abuses. Military dictatorship in Nigeria was characterized by wide arbitrary powers that circumscribed virtually every human right and aborted dissent at a frightening scale. The resulting absence of legal restraints on agents of the regime gave a free rein to human rights violations. There were also concerns that SAP placed enormous hardship and poverty on the people. Responding to the gulf that existed between public rhetoric of the regime on human rights and the gross violations of rights by its officials, a group of lawyers and journalists led by Olisa Agbakoba and Clement Nwankwo founded the Civil Liberties Organization (CLO) in October 1987, to challenge the regime's human rights record. Beginning with litigating and documenting cases of human rights abuse by police and military officials and exposing the conditions in prisons and police jails, the group's successes and challenges laid the foundation for the growth of Nigeria's human rights movement.

Following the footsteps and successes of the CLO, by 1993 when the military government of Babangida was forced to step aside, over 100 other groups had emerged in different parts of Nigeria. The prominent ones among these groups are Constitutional Rights Project, Committee for the Defence of Human Rights and Campaign for Democracy, Human Rights Africa and Human Rights Monitor amongst others. At the initial stage the focus of most of the groups was on traditional human rights concerns such police abuse, prison condition, campaign against torture, long detention without trial, extra judicial killings and general litigation on specific cases of human rights violation. However, as the military government of General Babangida became more vicious in response to exposures of its atrocities and growing public disenchantment with the inability of the government to adhere to its transition timetable for a hand-over to an elected civilian government, human right groups began to make forays into agitation for an end to military rule in Nigeria. It is worthy to note however that until recently very few groups were actually concerned with independent budget work. The relationship between government and citizens-based groups simply worsened in the succeeding regime of General Sani Abacha. The Abacha-led government was very hostile to dissent and political opposition. The regime dismantled all the structures of transition to civil rule put in place by the preceding government. Abacha's

regime is regarded by many as one of the most repressive in the history of independent Nigeria; many human rights activists and the political opposition were detained, driven underground or forced into involuntary exile abroad. Under such inhuman conditions, end to military rule campaign was identified as the major plank of the work of civil society organizations. The above considerations formed the background for civil society response to the transition program of the succeeding government of General Abdulsalami Abubakar in 1998. A civilian regime took over on May 29, 1999. Needless to say, human rights groups were sceptical about the sincerity and ability of the military to midwife democracy in Nigeria. Now 16 years into the current democratic era, the focus of civil society organizations is shifting gradually from politic and defences against repression to economic management and the need for transparency and accountability in the use of public funds.

2.1.4 Problems Affecting Government- Civil Society Partnership in Nigeria.

The problems that have hindered the building of effective partnership for national development between government and civil society groups in Nigeria can be examined at three broad levels, namely: Structural, Institutional and individual problems.

Structural Factors: It has been argued that relationship between civil society and the state is constantly in a flux (cooperative, conflictual, integrative, or non-existent), depending on the context and issues involved and that it is when the political authority lacks legitimacy that state-civil society relations tend to be largely conflictual and antagonistic (Adejumobi 2005). It can be argued further that the character of government-civil society relations can be determined by the extent of division, inequality and conflicts between the rulers and the rest of the society as well as the extent to which every member of the society have a sense of belonging and wellbeing (Alemika, 1999). Consequently, government-civil society relations would be less conflictual and cooperative if a country: runs a democratic system of government in content and posture; maintains an economic system in which concern for growth, equity and welfare of all the citizens are given priority attention; maintains legislative and judicial systems, which ensures adherence to the rule of law by the low and mighty as well as the protection and promotion of human rights. Alemika (1999) noted conversely, that a totalitarian or repressive regime will create conditions for hostile and mutually antagonistic relationship between government and civil society. Using the above framework to analyze government-civil society partnership in Nigeria, it becomes obvious that the fundamental problem affecting the building of effective partnership between the two parties is structural and lie with the kind of economic, social and political system that Nigeria has practices from the colonial to the present time, which have remained largely exploitative, unaccountable and

oppressive of the vast majority of the citizens. Consequently, civil society groups (especially those involved in human rights and pro-democracy work) in challenging the status quo find themselves at the receiving end of state repression and thus setting the stage of conflictual relationship with the state. This was largely the case under successive military government in the country. Furthermore, the electoral process in Nigeria has not enabled the emergence of a government that can inspire the confidence of the citizens and their institutions due to massive fraud and irregularities that have continued to pervade the conduct of elections in Nigeria. The final report on election observations in the 2003, 2007 and 2011 general elections published by the Transition Monitoring Group was rhetorically titled "Do the Votes Count", because the experience of those that monitored the elections showed that in many states the results declared by INEC did not reflect the voting patterns observed. The consequence is that the citizens do not have confidence in the electoral process and constantly question the credibility and legitimacy of the government in power however muffled their voices may be. This kind of political environment does not promote partnership between government and civil society and explains why even under an elected civilian dispensation, relationship between government and civil society groups (especially human rights and pro-democracy organizations) have not blossomed as would ordinarily be expected under a supposed democratic dispensation.

Institutional Factors: Following from the structural problems, there are serious institutional challenges to partnership between government and civil society. The first challenge, according to Ezeazu (2005) is how to deal with a backlog of administrative practices and laws that enthrone secrecy in governance. If citizens are to play a role in governance they need to have institutional access and information on who does what and how in government and society. A regime of full disclosure of all government information that do not constitute any known security and trade risk is required if civil society groups are to engage and partner with government on a position of knowledge and strength. The second institutional problem is the limited space available for civil society participation in the formulation of policies that affect the livelihood of citizens by agencies of government. It has been argued that the even the existing little space for public consultation since the inauguration of the present government is externally defined and coerced (Ezeazu, 2005). It had to be squeezed out of government by the World Bank, IMF, and other donor agencies such as the EU, USAID, and DFID etc. For instance, in preparing the poverty reduction strategy paper PRSP, the World Bank and IMF makes it mandatory for national governments to consult with civil society. The Cotonou Agreement between ACP countries and the

European Community which our government is signatory to, provides for consultation with civil society in national economic planning. The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative EITI promoted by foreign agencies and largely donor driven in Nigeria clearly endorses civil society consultation (Ezeazu, 2005). The basic problem with depending on external forces to create space for government-civil society interaction is that such spaces are narrow, project based and ineffective. The spaces are vulnerable to the whim and caprices of donor support and also the manipulation of government officials. These exogenous spaces have taken the place of broad based consultations that used to be the hallmark of national development planning (Ezeazu, 2005).

The third challenge is that of the capacity of citizens and their organizations to participate in the implementation of public policies and respond to the requirement of the consultative space. Even though civil society groups make issues out of the government perceived failure to make an attitudinal transition from military style of governance to democratic ethos, many of the groups themselves have obviously not carried out an evaluation of the program direction and the strategies they used under the military, which might have informed identification of new issues to focus on and strategies for dealing with them (Shettima & Chukwuma, 2002). Other institutional problems include infrastructural prerequisites (ICT) such as ICT; inadequate training and manpower development; Funding constraints and literacy level. Individual Factors At the individual level, the major problem is severe lack of believers and converts to the idea of institutionalizing relationship between government and civil society in Nigeria on both side of the divide for mutually beneficial ends. According to Ikelegbe (2006), in the last decades, the frustrations of civil society groups in trying to get the approval of the heads of various government agencies to partner with them in the implementation of programmes has been mixed. Even when such approvals are obtained the enthusiasm would not be there in faithfully implementing them because the priority of some persons in government is not service to the people. Ikelegbe (2006) further notes that several civil society organizations tried to resuscitate the culture of community/town hall meetings as platforms of citizen engagement with local governments early in the life of this administration. But their efforts were dreaded by officials of government. In Niger state for instance, the Community Action for Popular Participation (CAPP) was only able to get the local chairmen to embrace the meetings in 2008 after the governor of the state wrote, instructing them to attend. To the chairmen the people don't matter in the determination of their political fate. Apart from the town hall meetings, other homegrown consultative spaces at the local levels such as the community development

councils CDC are virtually moribund (Ezeazu, 2005). The experience of civil society groups the world over has shown that while government must be held responsible for translating the will of the citizenry into public policy, they are not necessarily the most effective vehicles, and certainly are not the sole legitimate vehicles for the actual delivery of many social goods, and they are often less inventive than entrepreneurial citizens organization (Bornstein, 2005)

2.1.5 Civil Society and Sustainable Development

The roles of civil society are so diverse, complex and contentious that it is regarded very popularly as the solution to all social, economic and political problems (Paffenholz & Spark 2006). The World Bank (2003) highlights three functions advocacy, monitoring and service delivery. The development role of civil society gained international recognition from the 1980s, with the emergent dominance of neo-liberalism, which emphasized the market, private sector driven development and the contraction of the state, particularly in social service and welfare. As the state crisis, with inefficiency and failure raised doubts about the postcolonial state, the civil society organizations became a new alternative. Thus civil society organizations emerged as alternative providers of social services, “implementers of development assistance” (Paffenholz & Spark, 2006), partners of international development agencies and major recipients of development and aid funds. The civil society organizations, particularly the non-governmental organizations sector was seen as more politically independent and flexible, a more efficient alternative in service delivery, more effective in reaching beneficiaries, capable of setting the pace in good governance, democratization, respect for rule of law and human rights and in pushing for social, economic and political change (Paffenholz & Spark 2006).

More specifically, the heightened interests, recognition and support for civil society organizations in sustainable development are rooted in certain advantages inherent in civil society organizations. These include: i) Greater flexibility in methods, approaches and strategies; ii) Greater participatory content of projects and project strategies iii) Greater responsiveness to the local people, community and the poor iv) Greater contacts or linkages with grass-root people and associations v) More bottom up strategies as dependence on local people and communities to identify needs, problems and projects. In line with these advantages and strengths, the civil society organizations were pushed beyond the traditional areas of relief support and human rights activism into critical roles in social infrastructure provision and contributions to economic growth (Ghans-Pasha, 2004). The roles of civil society in sustainable development can be categorized into political development and socioeconomic development.

2.1.6 Civil Society and Political Development –Governance

The civil society organizations role is mainly seen by western scholars within the mould of governance, democracy and democratic consolidation. Thus Chazan (1996) identifies the roles of “controlling state abuses, holding rulers accountable to citizens and consolidating and maintaining democracy. Diamond (1994) identifies the roles of checking abuses and violations, instituting public scrutiny and fostering the development of democratic culture and political participation. The civil society organizations seek a citizenry that is informed, knowledgeable, aware, conscious and participating in societal life and the public realm. Civil society provides avenues for initiatives and efforts that raise confidence, self esteem, capacity and sense of efficacy of citizens to intervene and change their circumstances or those of others. Such citizen mobilization and engagements raise their interests in public affairs and the public realm. Several NGOs have been engaged in enlightening, training and sensitizing citizens in different sectors and empowering citizens for actions and engagements in the public realm. Citizen Initiatives for Collective Actions have been at the vanguard of building citizen initiatives for collective actions on social and existential challenges. Civil society organizations identify issues and initiatives related to special and basic needs and problems and construct advocacy and mobilization around them such that state attention is obtained.

The civil society organizations formation has been quite active in the protection of citizen and group rights and freedoms as provided in the constitution and laws. Some civil society organizations have mounted programmes of training and awareness on understanding and exercising rights and freedoms. The civil society organizations have also created or provided access to justice, or litigated and prosecuted cases on behalf of vulnerable and disadvantaged citizens. The civil society organizations particularly seek to ensure government adherence to the constitution and guarantees of citizen rights, freedoms and welfare.

Building National Platforms for Popular Action: Civil society organizations are able to build vast networks, national platforms and concerts for action, where critical issues on which they are agreed arise. Civil society organizations can periodically construct platforms for mobilization for concerted popular actions, among disparate elements of the society as well as the ordinary youth, women, artisans, workers and traders. They also build alliances among diverse stakeholders for responding to issues of national interest or specific challenges of governance. Civil society organizations have constructed concerts and platforms of national action in the areas of minimum wage and petroleum products subsidies. (Scholte, 2001)

Building Good Governance: The Civil society organizations have been active in the struggle for good governance. The civil society organizations have been in the forefront of the struggle for accountability, transparency and the campaigns against funds mismanagement, corruption and financial recklessness. The civil society organizations agitate for openness and information on governmental affairs. The civil society organizations also seek dialogue on governance issues and agitate for governance systems to address citizen needs, aspirations and challenges. The civil society organizations have monitored governance issues and brought excesses to public scrutiny. Civil society organizations are also a major platform for oversight and checks and balances. More specifically, some civil society organizations have monitored the conduct of public officials, and public agencies and exposed misconduct, abuses, excesses and improprieties. They have sought sanctions and even supported court litigation against exposed or implicated public officials. Civil society organizations impacts vital competence, experience and learning to members and society at large. These relate to the need for joint cooperative efforts, the primacy of group and national interests, the issue basis of activism, and the need for compromise and consensus on national issues. Civil society organizations may set examples of conduct, governance, social service delivery, citizen participation and participatory development which become the ideal, worthy of emulation by governments and other groups. Thus Civil society organizations may demonstrate good and participatory governance, that citizens and governments may respect and copy (Lee, 2007).

Leadership Training: A recent phenomenon is the emergence of civil society organizations leaders, who have either by appointments or electoral contests become part of political society and state officials. Some of these civil society organizations leaders became popular or came into national limelight because of their civil society activism and leadership of national platforms of CS engagements in the public realm. Thus in a sense, the civil society organizations is producing a crop of leaders with opportunity to translate their ideals and goals and agenda into sociopolitical realities in the governance sphere. How effective these leaders are in the political and governance realm and the precise impact both on the state and the civil society organizations formation remains a topic for another discussion. Thus civil society organizations leaders are moving beyond ideals and goals into the realm of practice and deployment of politics to achieve their policy and governance agenda.

Building Governance Data and Knowledge: Civil society organizations have through interactions with citizen challenges, development problems and social realities, built up a huge reservoir of knowledge and data on the state of development. Civil society organizations

have through networks with international civil society organizations and organizations gained huge access to social realities and knowledge for development. As community based, grass root and people centred organizations, civil society organizations receive and generate information which could make valuable contributions to development and governance (Kew, 2005). The civil society organizations has also positioned itself as the representatives, advocates, defenders and protectors of the weak, vulnerable, marginalized, voiceless, suppressed, and excluded. The civil society organizations have thus being the voice of these groups in terms of articulating their interests, creating awareness and rising concerns, seeking action and support for these groups. Particularly, the civil society organizations have agitated against the abuse of groups protected those abused by agents of the state and provided legal support to the disadvantaged. The civil society organizations provide a more broad representation of society well beyond political society and representatives in government. Civil society organizations particularly represent the weak, disadvantaged, the minorities, and the poor, who have so little influence and representation in the state and governance systems even in issues that concerns them. The civil society organizations then is a space that citizens can easily key into such that their concerns, interests and aspirations are brought into the limelight in the socio-political process and the policy agenda.

Social Cohesion and Integration: Civil society organizations enables virtues, values and roles that build bridges across class, social, cultural and identity divides. It facilitates the development of common sentiments, bonds and attachments and foster social cohesion and national integration. Civil society organizations also build solidarity among citizens that weaken identity limitations. Civil society organizations also strengthen participatory governance by empowering citizens to participate in the political sphere and public decision making. Through civil society organizations activities, citizens learn the how and why of participation in public affairs and acquire confidence that they can influence public affairs. Civil society organizations help to build social capital, by the cultivation of civic norms that build cooperation for community problem solving. Civil society organizations build a network of associations which foster cooperation for the common good. Further the norms of trust, tolerance, pluralism, neighbourliness, reciprocity and inclusion help to strengthen cohesion and nation-building (Ghaus-Pasha 2004). Civil society organizations articulate citizen interests, problems and concerns and place them in the public realm. It thus constructs or strengthens the culture of debate, public discourse, criticism and consultation. In doing this, it strengthens citizen input and participation and the platform of interaction, exchanges and transactions between the private and political and public spheres. Thus civil society

organizations foster interactions in the public sphere around issues of common interest. Civil society organizations identify unaddressed problems and bring them to public attention, just as they provide expression to sentiments that may be “artistic, spiritual, cultural, occupational, social and recreational” (Ghaus-Pasha, 2004).

Constructing Social Linkages: The civil society organizations have constituted the linkage between the grass-root and community and the national governments and between the communities and the international organizations. The civil society organizations thus mediate between the local, regional, national and the international in terms of bringing specific and local existential challenges to national and international attention and reach and bringing support from the national and international to the local.

Programme Formulation and Implementation: Civil society organizations engaged governments in the design of programmes, programme strategies, implementation methods and outcome. Civil society organizations have also protested against proposed or existing policies by highlighting and educating citizens on potential policy externalities. Some engagements against policies have involved protests such as the recent fuel de-subsidization. Civil society organizations engagements have also pertained to who benefits and should benefit from public policy and advocacy for proper and comprehensive implementation of certain policies regarded as positive. Civil society organizations may also pressure governments to release and implement the findings of commissions and inquiries. Public policies that deplete or undermine citizen interests and welfare, or that favour privileged groups at the expense of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, whose costs are too high or those not seen to be in the national interests, have come under the criticisms of civil society organizations. Particularly civil society organizations seek to influence public policy that relate to special groups and may mount pressures for the implementation or better implementation of neglected dimensions of existing policies. Civil society organizations may monitor or assist concerned citizens in the monitoring of the formulation and implementation of public policy. The civil society organizations formation has been very active in suggesting and recommendation policy and programmatic change and rationalizing why such changes could better address societal programmes. Civil society organizations have advocated policies, methods of conducting governance, implementation strategies and goal changes. Civil society organizations have been a vital part of the political and economic reform agenda. Civil society organizations were at the vanguard of the political liberalization and democratization struggles of the 1990s and the resistance to economic reforms engineered by the Bretton Woods under which structural adjustment programmes were implemented. Since

democratization, the reform agenda has continued to be at the centre of civil society organizations activities. Civil society organizations have been strong advocates and supporters of reforms of governance institutions, existing laws and processes of governance. Electoral and governance reforms have been of critical interests in civil society organizations engagements (James, 2003).

Conflict Transformation, Peace Building and Security Management: The civil society organizations have been active in deescalating conflicts, reducing violence, facilitating peace building, facilitating changes that transform conflicts, and working with communities, community based organizations, women, youth and local elites to prevent and contain violent conflicts and build peace initiatives. The civil society organizations have particularly participated in training and education projects, facilitated service delivery, advocated peaceful strategies, monitored conflicts, rights violations and peace efforts and agreements, assisted in re-socialization and reorientation processes, and facilitated dialogue and inter group social cohesion (Daffenholz, 2009). Civil society roles in violent and armed conflicts and conflict environments include: 1) Protection of victims 2) Advocacy and public communication 3) Monitoring 4) Socialization into culture of peace 5) Building conflict sensitive social cohesion 6) Intermediation and facilitation 7) Service delivery (Paffenholz and Spark, 2006). Some civil society organizations operate in the areas of crime control and security of lives and property. There are numerous vigilante and neighborhood security associations which patrol, maintain security and contain criminality in communities and neighborhoods.

2.1.7 Civil Society and Socio-Economic Development

There are neglected roles in social services, social welfare and economic empowerment sector that the state has been unable to provide. The state is actually limited in terms of resources and capacity to meet all citizen needs. Thus there are gaps that are not filled and spaces not occupied in government outlay and actions. Inadequacies in government deliveries of goods and services, inadequate attention to particular needs and neglect of particular citizen challenges characterize government work. These spaces and gaps are sometimes filled by civil society organizations through interventions and advocacy. Thus civil society organizations have become alternative institutions outside the state that address unfulfilled aspirations and needs and public problems. Civil society organizations in Delta State are directly providing certain social services or supporting state provision in diverse areas ranging from education, gender (girl empowerment, protection against sexual violence)

to micro-credit, economic empowerment, employment services and social welfare for the aged, prisoners, physically challenged and other vulnerable citizens (Kew, 2004).

The civil society organizations advocate for the provision of basic needs, the affordability of social services and public subsidization of social services at least for the poor and vulnerable. There are numerous self help and self development associations that provide socio-economic relief and support services to members. The civil society organizations have been active in the efforts at providing safety nets. The civil society organizations have been agitating, advocating and active in seeking access to finance, job opportunities and employment. Civil society organizations have become active participants in the micro-credit finance sector through accessing and managing micro credits and supervising funded projects. Because of their grass root and community locations, they have been more successful in loans retrieval and funds management and have thus become trusted agents and consultants to state governments, corporate organizations and international organizations. Civil society organizations have also been active in the areas of skills, entrepreneurship and business development for youth and women. The role of the civil society organizations have taken on expansive roles in the area of humanitarian activities. The roles have expanded beyond the traditional actors as Red Cross/Red Crescent to NGOs that source resources and partner with international organizations, corporate bodies and government agencies, in the conduct and operations of relief, rehabilitation, and humanitarian support or assistance (Gyimah-Boadi, 2004). The civil society organizations sector is usually a ready support in the event of occurrence of natural disasters, epidemics, accidents, violent conflicts and related situations. Support has often entailed the distribution of food, basic toiletries, water and basic medicines. The civil society organizations have also been in the forefront of the campaign for control of HIV AIDs, cancer, malaria and other health challenges. The civil society organizations in this sector have deployed information dissemination, grass root contacts, support for victims, and support for the development of medical cures. There are numerous health related civil society organizations working in the area of awareness, care and related support to victims of specific diseases and health challenges.

Another area in which civil society organizations have been active are in the struggles for equity, fairness and justice in the distribution of natural resources, the social responsibility of international and local oil companies to communities, the protection of the rights of citizens and communities and the rightful conduct of security agencies involved in the communities of the Niger Delta. Civil society organizations in the area of resource governance have focused attention on the openness, transparency and accountability of oil

revenues by governments and the oil companies. A major area of activity here is the Nigerian Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. Besides, several local and international civil society organizations are involved in monitoring the budgets and expenditures of the oil producing states. In the area of environmental governance, civil society organizations have raised awareness about the need to protect the environment from progressive degradation, industrial pollution and deforestation. The central objectives have been environmental issues awareness, sustainability of the environment for development, compliance of industrial organizations with environmental policies and regulations, the identification of environmental pollution sites and remediation. The NGOs/CBOs are agitating and working for a green economy.

Summary of Literature reviewed

It has been established that civil society organizations plays a very important role in the development of any society. In the course of the literature reviewed, it was established that the nature and direction of Civil Society Organizations is greatly inclined by the way politics and governance is being done. The role and behaviour of the Civil Society Organizations can be said to be flexible as it changes along with the political and economic development in the country since the period of colonialism to date. In fact, the present democracy right from its emergence in 1999, its consolidation and its present sustainability can be chiefly attributed to the efforts of the civil society organizations. It was also established that civil society organizations are bedeviled by numerous problems these problems include ambivalence on capacity building and partnership, fears of politicisation, local or national focus, market forces and civil society opportunism; and a preference for Non Governmental Organizations. This notwithstanding, it was established in the literature that civil society organizations are critical agent of development through the execution of diverse programmes ranging from voter education, election observation, campaign finance monitoring, election tribunal monitoring, electoral reform advocacy, conflict mitigation, access to justice, public interest litigation, budget tracking, constituency outreaches as well as research and documentation in thematic areas of democracy and governance. In all however, little or nothing has been written by scholars on the role of the civil society organizations in the development of Delta State, unlike other states in Nigeria where civil society organization have been assisting the state in the area of development. In the past decade, Delta State has experienced neglect and underdevelopment, it was this gap in knowledge that this study filled.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

The study adopted the Group Theory theoretical framework to explain the role of civil society in the development of the society. The beginning of group theory is really the acknowledgement that “the State” is composed of actors, both institutional and non-institutional, and these actors are a product of their historical, socio-economic, political and various other contexts. Implicit in this concept is the idea that groups have competing sets of interests and the State acts as a control mechanism. The rise of the study of political theory as a “science” is set within the context of the larger movement of behavioralism in sociology and psychology which brought to the social sciences the idea of empirical evidence being used to describe reality and/or develop predictive theories about non-scientific disciplines. This application of science moved political theory away from the study of the state and government in terms of pure form, into the study of influence and power. (Garson, 1978)

Garson, (1978) ties the emergence of interest groups as political actors to the late 19th Century rise of organized labour. The labour movement highlighted the contesting claims of the working class and those of corporate interests and led to the rise of “pressure politics” where groups use means to exert pressure on policy-makers. The ability of extra-governmental groups with competing interests to affect the policy making decisions of institutional actors is one of the foundations of group theory. Pluralism at its root stems from power that is decentralized across the branches and levels of government. Pluralism suggests that interest group conflict and subsequent dialogue will lead to a common good that is best for all members of society.

Early Pluralist theorists such as Bentley (1908), Bryce (1909) and Laski (1917) posit that while politics and decision making are located primarily within the framework of government, there are many non-governmental groups who can and do use their resources to exert influence on those with the power to make policy. Inherent to this framework are the ideas that no one group has a claim on the general will, group interests are multiple and shifting, and any inequalities of power or access created by disparate resources are resolved by the democratic process of election (Garson, 1978).

Another opinion suggests that civil society provides a “public sphere” in which open debate and criticism are the fundamental components of a democracy. This view evolves from Socrates’ and Jurgen Habermas’ views contending that a strong civil society offers a platform where citizens can engage in discussing common interests on freedom, equality and non-violence through the mass media (Kew,2005). Citizens will, by means of rational argument, come to consensus on significant issues. The most rational argument, not the most

boasting, will prevail. Such debate helps to provide balance to extreme viewpoints, like the flow of water smoothing coarse rock into fine gravel. Civil society plays a dual role in this process. Firstly, public debate cannot be facilitated by the state or the market; only civil society, with its independence from these other sectors, can take on this role, secondly, the notion of civil society as a “good society”. Furthermore, the civil society method differs from political methods in the sense that it is a continuous social process, while political debate only exists within the terms of an election. This feature of civil society helps to correct the failures and weaknesses of the opportunistic and temporary nature of current democratic political systems, including Western democracies. Gramsci (1947) argued that civil society constituted an area outside the state and market, one in which ideology struggled to maintain or change temporary social orders that arose. Gramsci’s (1947) ideology had a very strong influence from 1970-1980 in Latin America and Eastern Europe during the oppositions to totalitarian regimes. His ideas for a capitalist state include 2 parts: (1) political organizations (political institutions and capital constitutions) that use violence where necessary to protect their institutions; and (2) civil society in the non-state sector, including the economy, whose operations are maintained on the basis of the voluntary negotiations of its stakeholders. He added that civil society’s separation from the state was in theory only, and in practice these two sectors experienced a certain degree of overlap.

Our understanding of interest groups has been significantly influenced by the group approach to politics. The group approach to politics was the first behavioral orientation to analysis of political phenomena that had previously been studied using largely formal and constitutional approaches. Early pluralists such as Ernest Griffith found the dominant formal/legal approach to political analysis lacking in capacity to explain the processes of government. In the late 1930s, Griffith (1939) observed the diversity of individuals involved in whirlpools or centers of activity focusing on particular problems. He concluded that whoever wished to understand the prevailing pattern of our present governmental behavior, instead of studying the formal institutions or even generalizations in the relationships between these institutions may possibly obtain a better picture of the way things really happen if [he or she] would study these "whirlpools" of special social interest and problems. Although Griffith's call for empirical inquiry into the activities of actors inside and outside government challenged the prevailing focus on legal/constitutional approaches to analysis, the interest in groups it reflected was not a new direction in American political science. In his analysis of how interest group theory became the central framework for political inquiry in the United States, Garson (1978) argues that group theory grew in reaction to the narrow

institutional focus of early political inquiry. Group theory drew from a long-standing rejection in the United States of the assumptions about the absolute sovereignty of the state. Such rejection was reported in the early 1900s by Hart (1907: 558) who observed that in the early years of the 20th century, American political scientists tended to "accept the theory that all government in America--national, state, municipal or local-- springs from one source, the American people as a whole, who choose to exercise their power through a variety of organizations".

The group tradition has been the most important and sustained attempt to resolve two ancient issues of concern, "the effects of groups on policy making, institutions, and outcomes, and the effects of these processes and outcomes on the groups themselves" (Greenstone, 1975,:243). Underlying these concerns were fundamental issues of politics: who wields power and influence and whose views are represented in a democracy. Political scientists like David Truman focused their inquiry on the roles and influence of interest groups. Truman (1951) in line with the Governmental Process posed central questions about the nature of power, voice, and representation. Like other political scientists and sociologists of the day, he attempted to answer these questions by looking at groups and corporations that formed institutional links between the public and government.

Group theory was framed on the fundamental pluralist assumption that a free and active group system was critical in a democracy. Pluralists assumed that the effective functioning of a democracy depended on a balanced, active, and responsive group system. Implicit in these assumptions was a conception of mobilization as a dynamic of equilibrium of political forces. According to Truman (1951), groups in society would mobilize for political action whenever it was in their interest to do so. The mobilization of one set of interests could, in the pluralist perspective, set off counter mobilization of those with alternative interests. Key (1964) describes the pluralist conception of equilibrium in the following way:

Political systems may exist in a stable, even static, form over long periods. The holders of power are unchallenged; the allocation of rights, privileges, and benefits remains acceptable to all sides; every man knows his place and keeps it.

Applicability of group theory in explaining the role of civil society organizations in the development of Delta State

The fundamentals of group theory hold that the interactions of groups are the basis of political life. In the opinion of Bently (1908), the leading proponent of the group theory,

group activity determined legislation, administration and adjudication. In his words, institutions do not provide the best framework for explaining how society functions. He noted that institutional approach should not be used for political analysis as these institutions are static as against politics which is dynamic and full of activities. He argued that politics is a group affair and each group is competing against each other for power. He also added that group theory helps one to understand the pattern of process involving mass of activities and not a collection of individuals. Thus, since the group emerges from frequent interaction among its individual members which is directed by their share interest, it provides the best framework for understanding how civil society organizations and other association of groups functions to promote and protect their interest.

Following from the above therefore, the group theoretical framework provides the framework for understanding the intricacies that characterized civil society organizations activities in their quest to protect their interest. As should be noted, civil society organizations as an aggregate of group interest are vital organizations in a democracy. Civil society is the arena, separate from state and market, in which ideological hegemony is contested across a range of organizations and ideologies which challenge and uphold the existing order (Lewis 2002; Mohan 2002; Kamat 2004; Lewis & Kanji 2009). To the extent that individuals cannot accomplish certain tasks alone, they typically fall to voluntary associations or civil society organisations, which exist to change or challenge the existing structures and processes underlying exclusion or disadvantage (Lewis 2002; Sternberg 2010). As the group theory postulates, interactions of groups are the basis of political life. This means that civil society's organizations are often in constant interaction within themselves, across party line and the state generally. There are two distinct roles played by civil society organizations, which are service providers and advocates for the poor, (Brass, 2012). The service provider advocate divide differentiates between the pursuit of 'Big-D' and 'little-d' development (Bebbington, Hickey & Mitlin, 2008; Hulme 2008). 'Big-D' development sees 'Development' as a project based and intentional activity, in which tangible project outputs have little intention to make foundational changes that challenge society's institutional arrangements. In contrast, 'little-d' 'development' regards development as an ongoing process, emphasizing radical, systemic alternatives that seek different ways of organizing the economy, social relationships and politics (Bebbington et al 2008).

Unfortunately, in Delta State, Nigeria, the interaction which form the basis of the group activities have been characterized by over dependence on external sources for subsistence though helpful, has also be a source of major uncertainty in the delivery of CSOs

programs and projects in Delta State. The lack of predictability of funding undermines CSOs hold on professional staff and sustainability of projects. Human resource challenges is one of the plaque distorting the actualization of CSOs objectives in Delta State, also the lack of sustained engagement has undermines civil society organizations effectiveness overtime in the State. The lack of ethics and accountability in CSOs activities is also a bane to accomplishing its objectives. Another major challenge confronting civil society organizations in Delta State is the entrench centralization of key CSOs activities. Most Civil society organizations operating in Delta State are not located in the communities in which they have some developmental agenda. This situation has weakened their ability to appraise the full extent of challenges that exist at the sub-national level.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This study adopted the survey research design to examine the role of Civil Society Organizations in the development of Delta State; Nigeria. In which data were collected once across a population through sampling. The research design of this study is a survey based on a structured questionnaire. The researcher in this type of research design has no control over the variables from which the opinions of the respondents are elicited. It enables research questions to be answered empirically and logical conclusions can be generalized from the entire sample used for the study. The questionnaires were administered personally by the researcher to the respondents.

3.2 Population of the Study

The target population for this study consisted of the entire population of Civil Society Organizations in Delta State. The estimated population of registered CSOs in Delta State is 80, (ODA Department, Delta State Ministry of Economic Planning).

3.3 Sample and Sampling Method

A sample is a population or subset of the population. It is the representative of the entire population from which it was chosen. A sample of 120 respondents was selected for the study through a random sampling method. A random sampling technique was used in carrying out the sample selection. This method was used in order to get a representative opinion of the staff of CSOs in Delta State.

The sample of the study consists of staff of thirteen (13) Civil Society Organizations in Delta State.

The names of the CSOs selected are;

- i. Academics Associates PeaceWorks
- ii. Afro-Centre for Development, Peace and Justice (AFRODEP)
- iii. Centre for Peace and Environmental Justice
- iv. Excellent World Foundation
- v. Global Peace Development
- vi. Initiative for Community Development
- vii. Initiative for Poverty Alleviation for Rural Poor
- viii. Jimeno Foundation
- ix. Mevwo Youth and Community Development Foundation
- x. Okiero Anthony Okoro Development
- xi. Riverine Communities Health and Development Organization

- xii. Rural Linkage Network
- xiii. Self-Help and Rural Development Association

3.4 Method of Data Collection

Data or information can be classified according to their sources, primary and secondary. Mazi, (2006:281) defines primary and secondary data thus, ‘ primary data are those collected by the researcher himself or his agent, while secondary data are those previously recorded by someone other than the researcher himself or his agent’. In this study, both classes of data were used. Often, survey design involves the use of the questionnaire and interview. The questionnaire and interview tool were used to collect primary data for this study. In this study, a close ended type of questionnaire in which exhaustive question were asked and a broad range of answers or list of possible responses were provided for the respondents to choose from.

The questionnaire was divided into sections A and B section A was designed to elicit such personal data as Name of Organization, Sector, Focal Area(s), Sex, Age, Academic Qualification, while section B was used to obtained such information on Role of Civil Society Organizations in the Development of Delta State, Nigeria. The secondary sources of data consisted of textbooks, journals, seminar papers as well as internet printouts. To augment the data elicited through the questionnaire method, oral interview was also conducted. Hence, the researcher used the responses from the oral interview to support our raw data from the questionnaire to give the study additional qualitative strength.

3.5 Validity and Reliability of Instrument

In order to enhance the validity and credibility of the questionnaire and key informant interview (KII) guide, one independent readers and my supervisor in the Faculty of the Social Sciences were given copies of the questionnaire and KII guide including the research questions to be tested, and the objectives of the study. To ensure the questionnaire’s reliability, the study adopted 40% of the 120 sample size amounting to 48 respondents. The test – retest method was used to administer the 48 questionnaires to two groups of respondents at different occasions within a span of 2 weeks interval in Edo State, which is outside the study area. The responses of the two groups were tested using the Cronbach Alpha to examine its consistency before embarking on the full scale field work. In all, the test and retest Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient results of ($R = 0.660$, $P < 0.01$) was computed. This showed the significance of the 30 Likert scale items in the questionnaire and an acceptable degree of reliability of the instrument (see appendix IV).

3.6 Method of Data Analysis

According to Kerlinger (1973) data analysis, refers to the categorizing, ordering, manipulating and summarizing of data. Its objective is to reduce large quantities of raw data to manageable and interpretable form so that characteristics of situations, events and people can be conveniently described and the relations among variables studied and interpreted. The data collected from the respondents in this study was analyzed using descriptive statistics such as frequency distribution tables. The percentage statistical tool was used to test the stated research questions formulated with a view to determine the role of civil society organizations in the development of Delta State.

CHAPTER FOUR
PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS OF DATA AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Data Presentation

This section concentrates on examining the areas at which civil society organizations have been actively involved in the development of Delta State.

The data collected from the field work were used to answer research questions two and three. Out of the one hundred and twenty (120) questionnaires administered, one hundred and twelve (112) were duly completed and returned. This represented approximately 93.3% of the total questionnaires administered by the researcher.

The following tables show the responses to the questions asked in section A of the questionnaire.

Table 4.1 Responses Based on Sex

Sex	Number	Percentages
Male	68	60.7
Female	44	39.3
Total	112	100

Sources: Field work, 2016

From the results of the data collected, it reveals that out of the 112 persons sampled, sixty eight (68) constituting approximately 60.7% of the respondents were male, while forty four (44) persons constituting 39.3% were female.

Table 4.2: Summary of Responses Based on Age

Age	Number	Percentages
18- 25 years	12	10.7%
26 – 35 years	39	34.8%
36 – 45 years	34	30.4%
45 – Above	27	24.1%
Total	112	100

Sources: Field work, 2016

From the table above, it was discovered that 12 persons, constituting approximately 10.7% of the sampled population falls within age bracket of 18 -25 years; 39 persons constituting 34.8% falls within the age bracket of 26 – 35 years., and 34 persons constituting

approximately 30.4% falls within the age bracket of 36 – 45 years and 27 persons constituting 24.1% falls within the age bracket of 45 years and above.

Table 4.3 Summary of Response Based on Academic Qualifications

Qualifications	Number	Percentages
SSCE/NECO	9	8%
OND/NCE/DIP	34	30.4%
HND/B.SC/B.ED	53	47.3%
M.sc/M.P.A/PHD	16	14.3%
TOTAL	112	100%

Sources: Field work, 2016

The table above reveals that 9 respondents constituting 8% of the sampled size possesses the senior secondary certificate; 34 respondents constituting approximately 30.4% of the sampled population possesses an ordinary national certificate; while 53 persons constituting 47.3% of the sampled population possesses the first degree certificate and 16 persons constituting approximately 14.3% of the sample population possesses the post-graduate certificate.

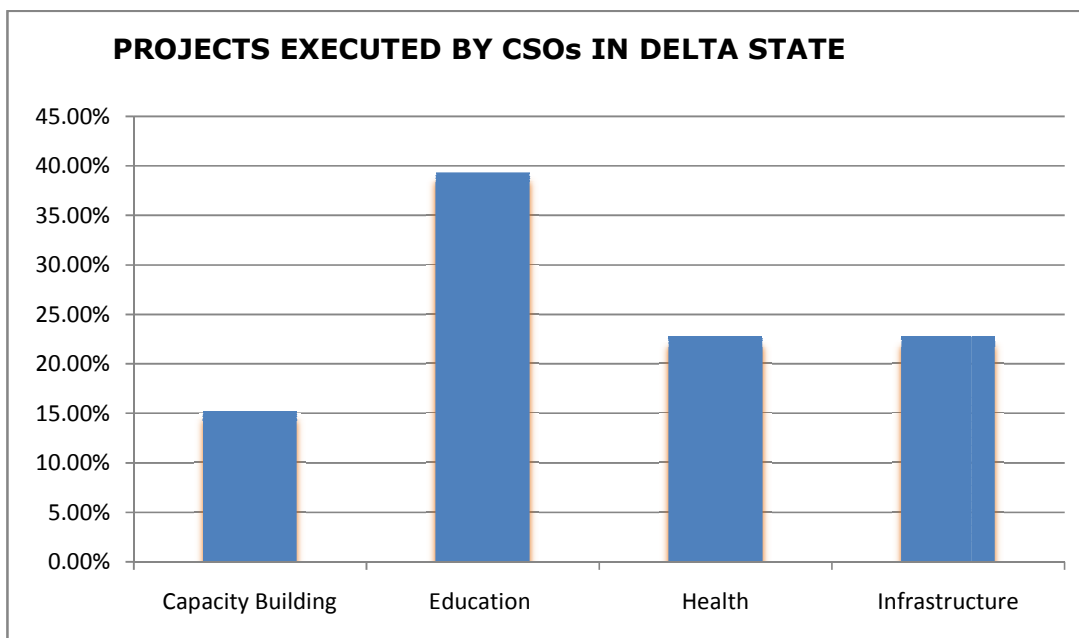
4.2 Analysis of Data

Research Question 1: What are the areas at which civil society organizations have been actively involved in development of Delta State?

Many civil society organizations (non-governmental organization, community based organizations) are increasingly contributing efforts towards sustainable development through participation, advocacy, demonstration projects, monitoring and research, as well as cooperation and networking with other NGOs and government departments in Delta State. This subsection discusses the contributions made by such groups in Delta State. Civil society organizations have, in particular, played an important role in raising environmental concerns, developing awareness of environmental issues and promoting sustainable development. The encouragement of public participation in environmental management through legislation in recent years has also enhanced the role of civil society organizations. Environmental Rights Action, for instance organized a constitutional conference in 1999. The purpose was to address the failure of the Nigeria military constitution of 1999 to provide peaceful co-existence and environmental security for the citizens of Nigeria, especially those from the Niger Delta. It was an occasion to be educated about the history of Nigeria and constitutionalism generally. Environmental Rights Action also organizes roundtables through

the democracy outreach programme, where topical issues are discussed. Recently, the organization launched the community environmental parliament (CEP) project, where community members can discuss issues affecting their livelihood. This mass education tool is complemented by publication of reports, books, bulletins, and other materials to get the information to the reading public worldwide. Below is a bar chart of CSOs activities in Delta State:

State: **FIG. 1: SECTOR BY SECTOR PROJECT**



Source: Fieldwork, 2016

The above bar chart shows that 22 (15.2%) projects which were executed by CSOs in Delta State are under Capacity Building sector, 57 (39.3%) under Education sector, 33 (22.7%) under Health sector and 33 (22.7%) under infrastructure. In all, it is evident that many civil society organizations including human rights groups, community based organizations, faith based organizations and non-governmental organizations as the case may be have been actively involved in various developmental, environmental and governance activities in Delta State. These groups have not only strengthened their participation at grassroots and community levels, and have played a vital role, not only in awareness raising and campaigning, but also in education, training and capacity building. They have made considerable headway in their attempts to promote the concept of sustainable development, particularly among women and children and the poor. See appendix V for a comprehensive details of projects executed by CSOs in Delta State.

Research Question 2: What are the challenges faced by civil society organizations in contributing to the development of Delta State?

Table 4.4: Responses to Challenges faced by Civil Society Organizations in Contributing to the Development of Delta State

S/N	STATEMENTS	RESPONSES				Total
		SA	A	D	SD	
7	Lack/ limited funds for programmes are a major challenge facing CSOs in Delta State.	53 47.3%	48 42.8%	7 6.3%	4 3.6%	112
8	Withdrawer of programme funds by the donor partner undermines CSOs programmes and projects in Delta State.	44 39.3%	41 36.6%	19 16.9%	8 7.1%	112
9	Non-involvement of policy formulation and implementation hinders CSOs in contributing to development process in Delta State.	36 32.1%	54 48.2%	12 10.7%	10 8.9%	112
10	Limited capacity for policy influence hinders CSOs in efforts in the development in Delta State.	31 27.7%	59 52.7%	5 4.5%	17 15.2%	112
11	Over dependency on international donor agencies to create space for Government/Civil Society interaction narrows CSOs to project base and in effective in Delta State.	58 51.8%	44 39.3%	8 7.1%	4 3.6%	112
12	Difficulty in retaining trained and professional staff by CSOs undermines sustainability of project and deters development in Delta State.	37 33%	64 57.1%	2 1.8%	9 8%	112
13	Ineffective leadership and programme sustainability, hinder CSOs development process in Delta State.	33 29.5%	51 45.5%	22 19.6%	6 5.4%	112
14	Lack/limited institutional capacity/ resources undermine CSOs development in Delta State.	27 24.1%	49 43.7%	21 18.8%	15 13.4%	112
15	No clear policy guidance/ direction for CSOs operations hinder CSOs development process in Delta State.	28 25%	59 52.7%	21 18.8%	4 3.6%	112
16	Policy inconsistency and lack of political will by government is hampering CSOs developmental activities in Delta State.	52 46.4%	54 48.2%	4 3.6%	2 1.8%	112
17	Insecurity is a major challenge facing CSOs in Delta State.	41 36.6%	63 56.2%	5 4.5%	3 2.7%	112
18	Difficult terrain/environmental factors hinder CSOs development process in Delta State.	33 29.5%	46 41.1%	23 20.5%	10 8.9%	112
19	Socio-cultural belief limits CSOs development process in Delta State.	29 25.9%	37 33%	31 27.7%	15 13.4%	112
20	Donor agencies control and over-bearing influence over CSOs operations is a hindrance to CSOs operations in Delta State.	27 24.1%	38 33.9%	41 36.6%	6 5.4%	112

Sources: Field work, 2016

Table 4.4, shows respondents responses to challenges faced by civil society organizations in contributing to the development of Delta State. Respondents agreed to the fact that lack/ limited funds for programmes are a major challenge facing CSOs in Delta State 90.1%. Majority of the respondents support the fact that withdrawer of programme funds by the donor partners undermines CSOs programmes and projects in Delta State 75.9%. About

80.3% affirmed that non-involvement of policy formulation and implementation hinders CSOs in contributing to development process in Delta State. Most of the respondent supports the fact that limited capacity for policy influence hinders CSOs in efforts in the development in Delta State 80.4%. About 91.1% of the respondents agreed that over dependency on international donor agencies to create space for Government/Civil Society interaction narrows CSOs to project base and in effective in Delta State. 90.1% of the respondents affirm to the fact that difficulty in retaining trained and professional staff by CSOs undermines sustainability of project and deters development in Delta State. About 75% of the respondents affirmed that ineffective leadership and programme sustainability hinder CSOs development process in Delta State. 67.8% also agreed that lack/limited institutional capacity/ resources undermine CSOs development in Delta State. 77.7% agreed to the fact that no clear policy guidance/ direction for CSOs operations hinder CSOs development process in Delta State. Majority of the respondents also agreed that policy inconsistency and lack of political will by government is hampering CSOs developmental activities in Delta State 94.6%. Most of the respondents also affirm that insecurity is a major challenge facing CSOs in Delta State 92.8%. About 70.6% of the respondents agreed that difficult terrain/environmental factors hinder CSOs development process in Delta State. 58.9% respondents also agreed that socio-cultural belief limits CSOs development process in Delta State. Also supported by majority of the respondents was the fact that Donor agencies control and over-bearing influence over CSOs operators is a hindrance to CSOs operations in Delta State 58%.

Research Question 3: What are the possible ways of addressing the challenges faced by civil society organization in the development of Delta State?

Table 4.5: Responses to possible ways of addressing the challenges faced by civil society organization in the development of Delta State

S/N	STATEMENTS	RESPONSES				Total
		SA	A	D	SD	
21	Civil Society Organizations should limit their over reliance on foreign donors and source for fund internally.	57 50.9%	46 41.1%	7 6.2%	2 1.8%	112
22	Government involvement of CSOs in policy formulation and implementation will aid development in Delta State.	43 38.4%	59 52.7%	7 6.2%	3 2.7	112
23	Civil Society Organizations should increase their level of institutional capacity/resources building.	51 45.5%	58 51.8%	2 1.8%	1 0.9%	112
24	Civil Society Organizations should engage and retain trained and professional staff in order to be viable in the development process of Delta State.	41 36.6%	55 49.1%	12 10.7%	4 3.6%	112
25	Civil Society Organizations should link policymakers to policy end-users by providing good quality, representative feedback in Delta State.	42 37.5%	57 50.9%	11 9.8%	2 1.8%	112

26	Civil Society Organizations should identify activities considered effective and for which funding assistance can be provided in Delta State.	36 32.1%	53 47.3%	15 13.4%	8 7.1%	112
27	Civil Society Organizations should provide a means of political representation in Delta State.	48 42.9%	54 48.2%	7 6.2%	3 2.7%	112
28	Civil Society Organizations should provide avenue for interactions on policy and programmes, such as community/ town hall meeting which will aid development in Delta State.	51 45.5%	55 49.1%	4 3.6%	2 1.8%	112
29	Civil Society Organizations should concentrate on areas they are more strategically located, have specialized skills and experience and have comparative advantage in Delta State	31 27.7%	49 43.7%	21 18.8%	11 9.8%	112
30	Civil Society Organizations should ensure that they have in place capable and innovative leaders to pilot the activities of the organization.	43 38.4%	54 48.2%	9 8%	6 5.4%	112

Sources: Field work, 2016

Table 4.5, shows respondents responses to possible ways of addressing the challenges confronting the role of civil society organization in the development of Delta State. Majority of the respondents agreed that Civil Society Organizations should limit their over reliance on foreign donors and source for fund internally 92%. About 91% of the respondents agreed that Government involvement of CSOs in policy formulation and implementation will aid development in Delta State. 97.3% of the respondents' overwhelmingly agreed that Civil Society Organizations should increase their level of institutional capacity/resources building. Also 85.7% of the respondents agreed to the fact that Civil Society Organizations should engage and retain trained and professional staff in order to be viable in the development process of Delta State. Most of the respondents agreed that the Civil Society Organizations should link policymakers to policy end-users by providing good quality, representative feedback in Delta State 88.4%. 79.4% of the respondents agreed that Civil Society Organizations should identify activities considered effective and for which funding assistance can be provided in Delta State. Most of the respondents also agreed that Civil Society Organizations should provide a means of political representation in Delta State 91.1%. Also 94.6% of the respondents agreed that Civil Society Organizations should provide avenue for interactions on policy and programmes, such as community/ town hall meeting which will aid development in Delta State. 71.4% of the respondents agreed that Civil Society Organizations should concentrate on areas they are more strategically located, have specialized skills and experience and have comparative advantage in Delta State. Also 86.6% of the respondents agreed that Civil Society Organizations should ensure that they have in place capable and innovative leaders to pilot the activities of the organization.

4.3 Discussion of Findings

The finding from the analysis reveals that civil society organizations in Delta State have been involved in various aspect of development, 22 (15.2%) projects which were executed by CSOs in Delta State are; under Capacity Building sector, 57 (39.3%) under Education sector, 33 (22.7%) under Health sector and 33 (22.7%). The study noted that civil society organizations function in many critical areas such as human rights, environmental activism, poverty alleviation programme, women and youth development, wealth creation, health enlightenment campaign, policy advocacy amongst others. In Delta State, many communities especially those in rural areas have benefitted in one ways or the other from the activities of civil society organizations. However, the study also revealed that while civil society organizations have played some important role in the development of Delta State, they have also been bedeviled by many challenges. Chief among these challenges are external dependence on funding, shortage of professionals, policy inconsistency, leadership tussle, over centralization of operational framework, lack of policy sustainability, political interference, amongst others. CSOs also face numerous challenges such as allegations that civil society organizations often lack competent administrators and technicians, or financial and material resources. In intermediary CSOs, with often unclear structures of accountability, their anchorage in local society and their legitimacy can vary greatly hence they are subject to abuses. Many CSOs are highly dependent on foreign aid, which often reinforces their already weak systems of accountability to those for whose benefit they ostensibly exist. From the modus operandi of most CSOs in Nigeria, it is obvious that a great many of them are small, localized, and uncoordinated hence they can hardly key into State and national development policies. With a very weak organizational structure and porous financial base, most CSOs find it difficult to engage in effective advocacy work. According to Ikelegbe (2006), in the last decades, the frustrations of civil society groups in trying to get the approval of the heads of various government agencies to partner with them in the implementation of programmes has been mixed.

The study also reveals that clear lines of relationship between civil society and the state are yet to be established in Delta state. Equally CSOs still need to learn how well to apply themselves to government issues. Both sides need more education on the art and practice of participatory governance. Finally the study reveals that applying economic theory to improving the role of the civil society is one of the key efforts to address the issues of allocating physical, human and financial resources and setting priorities in the budget

decision-making process for effective performance by civil society Organization in Delta State.

The findings conformed to Samuel (2005), who asserted that, the basic role of Civil Society Organizations as Development and Operation of Infrastructure; Supporting Innovation, Demonstration and Pilot Projects; Facilitating Communication; Technical Assistance and Training; Research, Monitoring and Evaluation; and Advocacy for and with the Poor. Other scholars like Almond & Verba (1963) pointed that it serves as watchdog to check the excesses of government, expose and curtail violations of human rights, abuse of the constitution and thereby exercising control over democratic Political institutions. Kew, (2004) also posit that Civil society organizations are directly providing certain social services or supporting state provision in diverse areas ranging from education, gender (girl empowerment, protection against sexual violence) to micro-credit, economic empowerment, employment services and social welfare for the aged, prisoners, physically challenged and other vulnerable citizens.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

In Delta State, civil society organizations have been involved in various aspects of development. The study noted that civil society organizations function in many critical areas such as human rights, environmental activism, poverty alleviation programme, women and youth development, wealth creation, health enlightenment campaign, policy advocacy amongst other. In Delta State, many communities especially those in rural areas have benefitted in one way or the other from the activities of civil society organizations. However, the study also revealed that while civil society organizations have played some important role in the development of Delta state, they have also been bedeviled by many challenges. Chief among these challenges are external dependence on funding, shortage of professionals, policy inconsistency, leadership tussle, over centralization of operational framework, lack of policy sustainability, political interference, amongst others.

Finally, the study reveals that applying economic theory to improving the role of the civil society organizations is one of the key efforts to address the issues of allocating physical, human and financial resources and setting priorities in the budget decision-making process for effective performance by civil society Organizations in Delta State.

5.2 Conclusion

Civil society is a mosaic of diverse and heterogeneous groups with diverse orientations, values and interests, some of which are competing and conflicting. It is a realm of diverse social forces, some primordial, national, progressive, conservative, retrogressive, populist and elitist. It is thus a site of diverse and sometimes intense and conflict prone struggles and contentions. This is why civil society is somewhat a “complex balance” between difference, diversity and conflicts, and agreements and consensus. However, while most of the present existing civil society organizations world-wide have become the latest vehicle for upward mobility for the ambitious educated classes: academics, This study has been able to establish that civil society organizations in Delta State have been involved in various aspect of development, projects which were executed by CSOs in Delta State includes; capacity building, education, and health. CSOs have assisted in many critical areas such as human rights, environmental activism, poverty alleviation programme, women and youth development, wealth creation, health enlightenment campaign, policy advocacy amongst others. Just as CSOs have played some important role in the development of Delta State, they have also been bedeviled by many challenges among these challenges are external

dependence on funding, shortage of professionals, policy inconsistency, leadership tussle, over centralization of operational framework, lack of policy sustainability, political interference, amongst others. CSOs also face numerous challenges such as allegations that civil society organizations often lack competent administrators and technicians, or financial and material resources.

In intermediary most CSOs, often have unclear structures of accountability, their anchorage in local society and their legitimacy can vary greatly hence they are subject to abuses. Most CSOs are highly dependent on foreign aid, which often reinforces their already weak systems of accountability to those for whose benefit they ostensibly exist. From the modus operandi of most CSOs in Delta State, it is obvious that a great number of them are small, localized, and uncoordinated hence they can hardly key into State and national development policies. Clear lines of relationship between civil society organizations and the state are yet to be established in Delta state, equally CSOs still need to learn how well to apply themselves to government issues. Both sides need more education on the art and practice of participatory governance, also applying economic theory to improving the role of the civil society is one of the key efforts to address the issues of allocating physical, human and financial resources and setting priorities in the budget decision-making process for effective performance by civil society Organization in Delta State.

Recommendations

In view of the findings made in the course of this study, the following recommendations were made for the study.

The challenges that come with financial reliance on foreign donors are difficult to mitigate but it is not impossible for CSOs to minimize their dependence on donor partners such that they can preserve their independence when required. CSOs independence rest on the effectiveness of their internal governance structures and the methodology used to implement their projects. Sound governance structures are a sine quo non to a healthy CSO and a healthy CSO should have the ability to attract resources that are untied to conditionality's. CSOs can also mitigate the reliance on donor by amalgamating their strength and pursuing shared vision and objectives. CSOs in Delta State and perhaps in Nigeria are yet to tap local mobilization of resources. Membership fees, local corporate sponsorship and quantification of expertise to provide consultancy to other CSOs are ways that organizations can generate funding. Investment in real estate that could be utilized by other CSOs for meetings and conferences

can contribute to CSO independence. There is nothing that stops a well grounded CSO from accessing bank loans. :

- i. There is a need for a well-structured institutional arrangement for partnership between civil society organizations, government and MDAs. Such arrangements should make it easy for CSOs and other citizens-based groups to partner with government in policy formulation, implementation and monitoring with the ultimate goal of promoting transparency and accountability.
- ii. Given the need for a local funding base for civil society activities in Delta State, the right to access to public funding for charitable purposes should be guaranteed by law. Such public funding should however be established within a politically neutral administrative framework, with well-defined criteria and procedures for accessing it.
- iii. CSOs in Delta State should seek to pursue a path of transparency and objectivity in recruitment, as this would stem the practice of CSOs leaders employing relations and friends.
- iv. CSOs program activities should be decentralized and sustainable, the impact of being closer to the beneficiaries can be amazing as it builds confidence and allows the CSO to deal with challenges nationally while understanding the temperature of the various stakeholders. Decentralization is also linked to sustainability, some of the work national CSOs do can be sustained if they diversified their activities and open branch offices in local government areas. Sustainability is critical to the success of programs that are meant to transform the lives of people with long-term impact.
- v. CSOs in Delta State must commit themselves to transparency, accountability and ethical standards, openness as they are required of government and other organizations. Strong internal measures and procedures expressed through clearly defined instruments such as Code of conduct, personnel manuals, procurement manuals, accounting manual and other articulated internal policy documents can assist an organization function effectively. Effective CSOs must subscribe to an internal system that enhances confidence amongst staff. This is manifest when there is transparency and equity in the utilization of organizational resources. Documents that guide the organization are relevant if there are constantly reviewed and assessed by the CSO board of directors and external and internal auditors. External review mechanisms can be very useful.
- vi. CSO should engage in effective collaboration with the government and communities, through coalitions, advisory committees, commissions, consortia and alliances, networks

and task forces. Whatever the form of collaboration, CSOs coalesce to impact government policy formulation and implementation. In collaboration, CSO can achieve more widespread reach within a community than any single organization could attain. It is important that coalitions are not just formed because of the numbers and signatures that would sign petitions. Members in collaboration must have shared interest in the policies issues at hand. Capacity must be available for substantive contribution or the bulk of work falls to few persons and the collaboration is bound to fail.

- vii. Policy Advocacy: Effective policy advocacy is achieved when CSOs are staff by professionals who are not only convicted about their service to humanity, but are prepared to engage other professionals in government with counter proposal on policy issues. For CSOs to deal with and understand policies formulated by government they would have to build their internal capacity and learn to engage government actors constructively. Governments are not always willing to provide the space for CSOs to participate in policy formulation. It behooves CSOs in Delta State to develop a posture that quashes the notion that CSOs are anti-government and only thrives on fueling conflicts. CSOs policy stance must be seen as an alternative that is good for the society. Policy advocacy should be supported by substantive research and information.

5.4 Contributions to Knowledge

The study has contributed to knowledge in the following ways:

- i. The study established that activities of civil society organizations are mostly located and felt in the neglected rural and hard-to-reach communities of Delta State,
- ii. The study is one of the pioneering efforts of civil society organizations in Delta State
- iii. Civil society organizations are closer to the people in the communities than government.

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APPENDIX I
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
DELTA STATE UNIVERSITY
ABRAKA, NIGERIA

QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS IN
THE DEVELOPMENT OF DELTA STATE, NIGERIA

Dear Respondent,

The Department of Political Science, Delta State University Abraka is conducting a research on the Role of Civil Society Organizations in the Development of Delta State, Nigeria. The purpose of this questionnaire is to elicit responses that will be useful to examine the topic. The researcher will use responses solely for the study. The comments of respondents will also be treated confidentially. Your identity is not required.

ENAHORO, Michael

Student Researcher

SECTION I: Background Information

Instruction: Please tick (✓) as appropriate in the space provided.

1. Name of Organization: -----
2. Sector: _____
3. Focal Area (s): _____
4. Sex: Male () Female ()
5. Age: 18-24 () 25-35 () 36-45 () 46 and above ()
6. Highest Educational Qualification: Primary school leaving certificate ()
 WAEC () OND/NCE () HND/B.Sc. /B.Ed. () M.Sc./M.Ed./Ph.D.()

SECTION II:

Instruction: Please tick as appropriate

- SA** - Strongly agree
- A** - Agree
- D** - Disagree
- SD** - Strongly disagree

• Challenges faced by civil society organizations in contributing to the development of Delta State

S/N	STATEMENTS	RESPONSES			
		SA	A	D	SD
7	Lack/ limited funds for programmes are a major challenge facing CSOs in Delta State.				
8	Withdrawer of programme funds by the donor partner undermines CSOs programmes and projects in Delta State.				
9	Non-involvement of policy formulation and implementation hinders CSOs in contributing to development process in Delta State.				
10	Limited capacity for policy influence hinders CSOs in efforts in the development in Delta State.				
11	Over dependency on international donor agencies to create space for Government/Civil Society interaction narrows CSOs to project base and in effective in Delta State.				
12	Difficulty in retaining trained and professional staff by CSOs undermines sustainability of project and deters development in Delta State.				
13	Ineffective leadership and programme sustainability, hinder CSOs development process in Delta State.				
14	Lack/limited institutional capacity/ resources undermine CSOs development in Delta State.				
15	No clear policy guidance/ direction for CSOs operations hinder CSOs development process in Delta State.				
16	Policy inconsistency and lack of political will by government is hampering CSOs developmental activities in Delta State.				
17	Insecurity is a major challenge facing CSOs in Delta State.				

18	Difficult terrains hinders to CSOs development process in Delta State.				
19	Socio-cultural belief limits CSOs development process in Delta State.				
20	Donor agencies control and over-bearing influence over CSOs operators is an hindrance to CSOs operations in Delta State.				

• **Possible ways of addressing the challenges confronting the role of civil society organization in the development of Delta State**

S/N	STATEMENTS	RESPONSES			
		SA	A	D	SD
21	Civil Society Organizations should limit their over reliance on foreign donors and source for fund internally.				
22	Government involvement of CSOs in policy formulation and implementation will aid development in Delta State.				
23	Civil Society Organizations should increase their level of institutional capacity/resources building.				
24	Civil Society Organizations should engage and retain trained and professional staff in order to be viable in the development process of Delta State.				
25	Civil Society Organizations should link policymakers to policy end-users by providing good quality, representative feedback in Delta State.				
26	Civil Society Organizations should identify activities considered effective and for which funding assistance is to be provided in Delta State.				
27	Civil Society Organizations should provide a means of political representation in Delta State.				
28	Civil Society Organizations should provide avenue for interactions on policy and programmes, such as community/ town hall meeting which will aid development in Delta State.				
29	Civil Society Organizations should concentrate on areas they are more strategically located, have specialized skills and experience and have comparative advantage in Delta State				
30	Civil Society Organizations should ensure that have in place capable and innovative leaders to pilot the activities of the organization.				

APPENDIX II
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
DELTA STATE UNIVERSITY
ABRAKA, NIGERIA

KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW GUIDE

Introduction

The Department of Political Science, Delta State University Abraka is conducting a research on the Role of Civil Society Organizations in the Development of Delta State, Nigeria. The purpose of this interview is to elicit responses that will be useful to examine the topic. The researcher will use responses solely for the study. The comments of respondents will also be treated confidentially.

ENAHORO, Michael

Student

SECTION I: Background Information of respondent

1. Name: _____
2. Age/Sex: _____
3. Educational Qualification: _____
4. Sector: _____
5. Focal Area (s): _____
6. Designation Position: _____
7. L.G.A: _____
8. State: _____

SECTION II

CHALLENGES CONFRONTING THE CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

SECTION II

CHALLENGES CONFRONTING THE CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

9. What is your opinion on the issue of sources of funding for CSOs in Delta State?
10. Do you think withdrawal of programme funds by the donor partner undermines CSOs programmes and projects in Delta State.?
11. What is your view on the lack of government involvement of CSOs in the formulation of policies that affect the livelihood of citizen by agencies of government in Delta State?
12. What is your take on the reliance of international donor agencies to act as a go-between Government/Civil Society interaction, which narrows CSOs to project base and ineffective in Delta State?
13. Do you think the issue of ineffective leadership and sustainability hinder CSOs development process in Delta State.?
14. Does limited capacity for policy influence hinder CSOs in efforts in the development in Delta State?
15. Do you think difficulty in retaining trained and professional staff by CSOs undermines sustainability of project and deters development in Delta State?
16. Is Insecurity a major challenge facing CSOs in Delta State?

**POSSIBLE WAYS OF ADDRESSING THE CHALLENGES CONFRONTING THE
ROLE OF CSOs**

17. What is your advice on the issue of over reliance on foreign donors and agencies on the funding the Civil Society Organizations in Delta State?

18. Do you think that Government engagement of Civil Society Organizations in policy formulation and implementation of policy will aid the development of Delta State?

19. Will Civil Society Organizations linking policymakers to policy end-users by providing good quality, representative feedback enhance development in Delta State?

20. Will Civil Society Organizations involvement in governance, provide a medium of political representation which will in turn aid development in Delta State?

21. What is your take on Civil Society Organizations concentrating on areas where they are more strategically located, have specialized skills and experience and have comparative advantage in enhancing development in Delta State?

Appendix III

**Civil Society Organizations in Delta State
Table 1.1**

S/N	Name of organization	Year of Establishment	Registered with	Registration number (RC)	Type of CSO	Contact address	Contact person
1.	Academics Associates PeaceWorks	1996	Corporate Affairs Commission		Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)	5, Mewe Omadeli Close, Off Swamp Road, G.R.A, Warri, Delta State	Chief. Dr. Judith Burdin Asuni
2.	Afro Centre For Development , Peace and Justice (AFRODEP)	2002	Delta State Government , Corporate Affairs Commission	642630	Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)	1, Tom Adigwu Street, opposite Direct Labour Agency, DLA road, P.O. Box 1011, Asaba, Delta State	Dr. Wilfred Obata
3.	Center for Peace and Environmental Justice	2000	Corporate Affairs Commission	62341	Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)	Km 25, Refinery Road, Opp. Army Barracks Junction, P.O.Box 1126, Warri, Delta State	Comrade Sheriff Mulade

S/N	Name of organization	Year of Establishment	Registered with	Registration number (RC)	Type of CSO	Contact address	Contact person
4.	Excellent World Foundation	2007	Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC), National	723049	Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)	Opute House, Along Hospital Road,	Enahoro Michael
			Planning Commission, Presidency, Economic and Financial Crimes Commission			P.O. Box 47, Ozoro, Isoko North LGA, Delta State.	
5.	Global Peace Development	2002	Corporate Affairs Commission, National Planning Commission	17043	Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)	128, Isoko Road, Ughelli, Delta State	Esike Onajite Ebruke
6.	Initiative for Community Development	2004	Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC)	17187	Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)	9, Tom Ifie Crescent, off Airport Road, near Union Bank Plc, Effurun, Warri, Delta State	Benjamin Ogbalor
7.	Initiative For Poverty Alleviation For Rural Poor	2010	Corporate Affairs Commission	32288	Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)	1, Omenta Street, by Ginuwa Road, Warri, Delta State	Mr. Newuwumi Collins

S/N	Name of organization	Year of Establishment	Registered with	Registration number (RC)	Type of CSO	Contact address	Contact person
8.	Jimeno Foundation	2010	Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC)	CAC/IT/NO 40151	Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)	13b, Egbejule Street, Off Ajamimogha Road, Warri, Delta State	Chief. Charles Obuvie
9.	MEVWO Youth and Community Development Initiatives	2007	Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC)	CAC/IT/NO 24146	Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)	35, Adeola Road, Sapele, Delta State	Mr. Michael Obodi
10	Okiero Anthony Okoro Development Foundation	2010	Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC)	CAC/IT/NO 31898	Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)	5, Hospital Road, Ekpan, Uvwie LGA, Delta State	Chief. Okoro Anthony
11	Riverine Communities Health and Development Organization	2006	Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC)	21340	Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)	2, Awkuzu Close, off Aladja Avenue, Enerhen, Warri, Delta State	Rev. Francis Waive
12	Rural Linkage Network	2001	Corporate Affairs Commission	81637	Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)	15, Good Street. Boji Boji Owa, P.O. Box 119, Agbor, Delta State	Prof (Mrs) R.N. Okoh

S/N	Name of organization	Year of Establishment	Registered with	Registration number (RC)	Type of CSO	Contact address	Contact person
13	Self Help and Rural Development Association	2004	Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC)	73478	Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)	1, Queen's Clinic Close, by City Child Foundation Schools, Off Edo Guest House Road, Ekpan, P.O.Box 1200, Warri, Delta State	Emmanuel Oyewo

Source: Fieldwork (2016)

APPENDIX IV

PILOT STUDY TEST FOR RELIABILITY OF THE RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

The research which is aimed at The Role of Civil Society Organizations in the Development of Delta State, Nigeria, adopted 40% of the estimated sample size to test for the reliability of the research instrument for data collection. A test and retest was conducted within a span of 2 weeks interval 40% of 120 sample size amounting to 48 respondents was adopted using the Cronbach's Alpha test for the pilot study. Below are the workings of the reliability test of the research instrument.

Note: the 4 Likert Scale items were used for the testing and group into Agree and Disagree

S/N	Test Scores		Re-test Scores	
	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree
1	22	26	21	27
2	19	29	22	26
3	26	22	26	22
4	18	30	14	34
5	14	34	15	33
6	33	16	31	17
7	16	32	15	33
8	31	17	27	21
9	32	16	30	18
10	37	11	38	10
11	15	33	20	28
12	18	30	20	28
13	16	32	16	32
14	15	33	18	30
15	19	29	16	32
16	17	31	15	33
17	18	30	19	29
18	15	33	18	30
19	15	33	20	28
20	17	31	17	31
21	18	30	18	30
22	17	31	19	29

Source: Field work, 2016

CRONBACH'S ALPHARELIABILITY TEST RESULT

			Test	Retest
Alpha	Test	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.660**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.001
		N	22	22
	Retest	Correlation Coefficient	.660**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.001	.
		N	22	22

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The test and retest Cronbach's Alpha^a test Coefficient results (R = 0.660, P < 0.01) shows that the 22 Likert Scale Items in the questionnaire is significant to be used for the research study.

Appendix V

Detailed below are some of the developmental projects carried out and facilitated by some Civil Society Organizations in Delta State.

No	Project Description	Beneficiary Community/LGAs	Implementing CSO	Yr	Funder/Donor	Remark
1	Construction of two water Boreholes	Ogharha-Agbarha Otor, Ughelli North LGA, Delta State.	Global Peace Development	2003	European Union under EDF grant	EU/NPC/MPP3
2	Construction of one water Borehole	Ikiagbodo-Olomoro, Isoko South LGA, Delta State.	Global Peace Development	2003	European Union under EDF grant	EU/NPC/MPP3
3	Construction of two classrooms, two toilets and hand pump water.	Ughelli, Ughelli North LGA, Delta State.	Global Peace Development	2003	European Union under EDF grant	EU/NPC/MPP3
4	Construction of Three Classrooms.	Agbaide, Agbarha-Otor, Ughelli North LGA, Delta State.	Global Peace Development	2004	European Union under EDF grant	EU/NPC/MPP3
5	Construction of 40 Market Stalls, 4 Toilets, and Water.	Otor-Udu, Udu LGA, Delta State.	Global Peace Development	2004	European Union under EDF grant	EU/NPC/MPP3
6	Construction of 40 Market Stalls, 4 Toilets, and Water.	Edjekota, Ughelli North LGA, Delta State.	Global Peace Development	2004	European Union under EDF grant	EU/NPC/MPP3
7	Construction of 30 Market Stalls, 4 Toilets and Water.	Eboh-Orogun, Ughelli North LGA, Delta State.	Global Peace Development	2005	European Union under EDF grant	EU/NPC/MPP3
8	Construction of 30 Market Stalls, 4 Toilets and Water.	Emonsonye-Oleh, Isoko South LGA, Delta State.	Global Peace Development	2005	European Union under EDF grant	EU/NPC/MPP3
9	Provision of Water Borehole.	Aghalokpe, Okpe LGA, Delta State.	Global Peace Development	2007	European Union under EDF grant	EU/NPC/MPP3

No	Project Description	Beneficiary Community/LGAs	Implementing CSO	Yr	Funder/Donor	Remark
10	Provision of Water Bore-hole.	Omaovovwe, Ughelli North LGA, Delta State.	Global Peace Development	2007	European Union under EDF grant	EU/NPC/MPP3
11	Provision of 1 hand pumps borehole and 4 Toilet.	Abbi, Ndokwa West LGA, Delta State.	Global Peace Development	2012	European Union under EDF grant	EU/NPC/MPP3
12	Building of Information Action Centers.	Ughelli North, Ethiope East and West LGAs Delta State.	Global Peace Development		UNDP	These projects were funded by the United Nations Development Programme through the Oversea Development Assistance of Delta State Ministry of finance.
13	Construction of market stores	Oko- Amakom, Oshimili South LGA, Delta State	AFRODEP	2003	European Union under EDF grant	EU/NPC/MPP3
14	Construction of civic centre	Okwe, Oshimili South LGA Delta State.	AFRODEP	2003	European Union under EDF grant	EU/NPC/MPP3
15	Provision of bore-hole	Ubulu- Unor, Aniocha South LGA, Delta State.	AFRODEP	2003	European Union under EDF grant	EU/NPC/MPP3
16	Construction of educational class room blocks	Oko- Amakom, Oshimili South LGA, Delta State	AFRODEP	2003	EU/MPP3	This project was funded by European Union under EDF Grant to AFRODEP an NGO based in Delta State.
17	Construction of educational class room blocks	Okpanam, Oshimili North LGA, Delta State.	AFRODEP	2003	EU/MPP3	This project was funded by European Union under EDF Grant to AFRODEP an NGO based in Delta State.
18	Construction of a civic centre	Asaba, Oshimili South LGA, Delta State.	AFRODEP	2003	EU/MPP3	This project was funded by European Union under EDF Grant to AFRODEP an NGO based in Delta State.

No	Project Description	Beneficiary Community/LGAs	Implementing CSO	Yr	Funder/Donor	Remark
19	Water project	Asaba, Oshimili South LGA, Delta State.	AFRODEP	2003	EU/MPP3	This project was funded by European Union under EDF Grant to AFRODEP an NGO based in Delta State.
20	Construction of a health centre	Okpanam, Oshimili North LGA, Delta State.	AFRODEP	2003	EU/MPP3	This project was funded by European Union under EDF Grant to AFRODEP an NGO based in Delta State.
21	Construction of education class rooms	Uro, Isoko South LGA, Delta State.	AFRODEP	2004	EU/MPP3	This project was funded by European Union under EDF Grant to AFRODEP an NGO based in Delta State.
22	Construction of class-rooms	Ivrogbo, Isoko South LGA, Delta State.	AFRODEP	2004	EU/MPP3	This project was funded by European Union under EDF Grant to AFRODEP an NGO based in Delta State.
23	Construction of class-rooms	Adonte, Aniocha South LGA, Delta State.	AFRODEP	2004	EU/MPP3	This project was funded by European Union under EDF Grant to AFRODEP an NGO based in Delta State.
24	Construction of class-rooms	Ejeme- Aniogor, Aniocha South LGA, Delta State.	AFRODEP	2004	EU/MPP3	This project was funded by European Union under EDF Grant to AFRODEP an NGO based in Delta State.
25	Construction of a health post	Ogriaghene, Bomadi LGA, Delta State.	AFRODEP	2005	EU/MPP3	This project was funded by European Union under EDF Grant to AFRODEP an NGO based in Delta State.
26	Construction of civic centre	Ogriaghene, Bomadi LGA, Delta State.	AFRODEP	2005	EU/MPP3	This project was funded by European Union under EDF Grant to AFRODEP an NGO based in Delta State.

No	Project Description	Beneficiary Community/LGAs	Implementing CSO	Yr	Funder/Donor	Remark
27	Construction of class-rooms	Okpe- Abavo, Ika South LGA, Delta State.	AFRODEP	2005	EU/MPP3	This project was funded by European Union under EDF Grant to AFRODEP an NGO based in Delta State.
28	Construction of class-rooms	Umusadege, Ndokwa West LGA, Delta State.	AFRODEP	2005	EU/MPP3	This project was funded by European Union under EDF Grant to AFRODEP an NGO based in Delta State.
29	Construction of class-rooms	Ejeme- Unor, Aniocha South LGA, Delta State.	AFRODEP	2005	EU/MPP3	This project was funded by European Union under EDF Grant to AFRODEP an NGO based in Delta State.
30	Construction of water bore-hole	Oko- Anala, Oshimili South LGA, Delta State.	AFRODEP	2005	EU/MPP3	This project was funded by European Union under EDF Grant to AFRODEP an NGO based in Delta State.
31	Construction of civic centre	Enekorogha, Burutu LGA, Delta State.	AFRODEP	2006	EU/MPP3	This project was funded by European Union under EDF Grant to AFRODEP an NGO based in Delta State.
32	Construction of class-rooms	Tuomo, Burutu LGA, Delta State.	AFRODEP	2006	EU/MPP3	This project was funded by European Union under EDF Grant to AFRODEP an NGO based in Delta State.
33	Construction of class-rooms	Tamigbe, Burutu LGA, Delta State.	AFRODEP	2006	EU/MPP3	This project was funded by European Union under EDF Grant to AFRODEP an NGO based in Delta State.
34	Construction of class-rooms	Ogbole, Ndokwa West LGA, Delta State.	AFRODEP	2006	EU/MPP3	This project was funded by European Union under EDF Grant to AFRODEP an NGO based in Delta State.

No	Project Description	Beneficiary Community/LGAs	Implementing CSO	Yr	Funder/Donor	Remark
35	Construction of Educational Block	Onicha Ugbo, Achiocha North LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
36	Construction of Educational Block	Onicha- Olona, Aniocha North LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
37	Construction of Educational Block.	Isele-Azagba, Achiocha North LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
38	Construction of Educational Block	Ugbodu, Aniocha North LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.

No	Project Description	Beneficiary Community/LGAs	Implementing CSO	Yr	Funder/Donor	Remark
39	Construction of Educational block	Ashama, Aniocha South LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
40	Construction of Educational Block	Abah Unor, Aniocha South LGA, Delta State	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
41	Construction of Educational Block	Nsukwa, Aniocha South LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
42	Construction of Educational Block	Ebibergbene, Burutu LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.

No	Project Description	Beneficiary Community/LGAs	Implementing CSO	Yr	Funder/Donor	Remark
43	Construction of Health Post	Umeghe, Ethiope East LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
44	Construction of Educational Block.	Umiaghwa, Ethiope East LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
45	Construction of Education Block	Okurekpo, Ethiope East LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
46	Construction of Health Post.	Ugbomoya Jesse, Ethiope West LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.

No	Project Description	Beneficiary Community/LGAs	Implementing CSO	Yr	Funder/Donor	Remark
47	Construction of Health Post	Okuokpokpor (Ajatitor) Ethiope West LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
48	Construction of Educational Block.	Ovade, Ethiope West LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
49	Construction of Water	Igbuku, Ndokwa East LGA,	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
50	Construction of Civic center	Obetim-Uno, Ndokwa East LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.

No	Project Description	Beneficiary Community/LGAs	Implementing CSO	Yr	Funder/Donor	Remark
51	Construction of Market.	Umuti-Obi-Enebeli Ndokwa East LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
52	Construction of Water	Onyah, Ndokwa East LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
53	Construction of Health Post	Amoji, Ndokwa West LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
54	Construction of Health Post	Emu-Ebeoma, Ndokwa West LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.

No	Project Description	Beneficiary Community/LGAs	Implementing CSO	Yr	Funder/Donor	Remark
55	Construction of Health Post	Emu-Uno, Ndokwa West LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
56	Construction of Educational Block	Umusedegbe-Ogbe, Ndokwa West LGA, Delta State	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
57	Construction of Educational Block	Ulogwe-Isumpe, Ndokwa West LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
58	Construction of Educational Block	Okpanam, Oshimili North LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.

No	Project Description	Beneficiary Community/LGAs	Implementing CSO	Yr	Funder/Donor	Remark
59	Construction of Market	Oko-Umuoko, Oshimili South LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
60	Construction of Educational Block.	Okwe, Oshimili South LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
61	Construction of Water	Osiligom Ugbomanta, Oshimili South LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
62	Construction of Health Post	Ekise, Patani LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.

No	Project Description	Beneficiary Community/LGAs	Implementing CSO	Yr	Funder/Donor	Remark
63	Construction of Educational Block	Edebrode-Elume, Sapele LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
64	Construction of Health Post	Ugbukurusu, Sapele LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
65	Construction of Water	Arowun, Sapele LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009 by European Union in collaboration with National Planning Commission. This project was facilitated by Excellent World Foundation through advocacy and engagement of all the stakeholders in Delta State.
66	Construction of Educational Block	Okolor Uburhie, Udu LGA, Delta State	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.

No	Project Description	Beneficiary Community/LGAs	Implementing CSO	Yr	Funder/Donor	Remark
67	Construction of Educational Block	Ogbe Udu, Udu LGA, Delta State	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
68	Construction of Health Post	Iwhreogun, Ughelli South LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
69	Construction of Educational Block	Ewu-Urhobo, Ughelli South LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
70	Construction of Educational Block	Okparbe, Ughelli South LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.

No	Project Description	Beneficiary Community/LGAs	Implementing CSO	Yr	Funder/Donor	Remark
71	Construction of Health Post	Otorogba, Ughelli North LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
72	Construction of Health Post	Umusume, Ukwuani LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
73	Construction of Water	Umuosele (Obiloh), Ukwuani LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
74	Construction of Civic Center	Umuaja, Ukwuani LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.

No	Project Description	Beneficiary Community/LGAs	Implementing CSO	Yr	Funder/Donor	Remark
75	Construction of Educational Block	Deghele, Warri South West LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
76	Construction of Health Post	Ajagbodudu, Warri North LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
77	Construction of Market Stalls	Abigborodu, Warri North LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
78	Construction of Educational Block	Ogbinbiri, Warri North LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.

No	Project Description	Beneficiary Community/LGAs	Implementing CSO	Yr	Funder/Donor	Remark
79	Construction of Educational Block	Ogodobiri, Bomadi LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
80	Construction of Educational Block	Esama, Bomadi LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
81	Construction of Health Post	Elohim, Bomadi LGA, Delta State	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
82	Construction of Educational Block	Idumuoza, Ika South LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
83	Construction of Market	Alifekede, Ika South LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.

No	Project Description	Beneficiary Community/LGAs	Implementing CSO	Yr	Funder/Donor	Remark
84	Construction of Water	Akumazi-Umuocha, Ika North East LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
85	Construction of market	Igbodo, Ika North East LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
86	Construction of Health Post	Enhwe, Isoko South LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
87	Construction of Educational Block	Uzere, Isoko South LGA, Delta State	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
88	Construction of educational Block	Aniagbedhi, Isoko North LGA, Delta State	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.

No	Project Description	Beneficiary Community/LGAs	Implementing CSO	Yr	Funder/Donor	Remark
89	Construction of Health Post	Ujewe Emevor, Isoko North LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
90	Construction of Civic Centre	Ovrode, Isoko North LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
91	Construction of Health Post	Otie-Owhe, Isoko North LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
92	Construction of Educational Block	Arhagba, Okpe LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
93	Construction of Water borehole	Oha, Okpe LGA, Delta State	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all

No	Project Description	Beneficiary Community/LGAs	Implementing CSO	Yr	Funder/Donor	Remark
						stakeholders in Delta State.
94	Construction of Educational Block	Egborode, Okpe LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
95	Construction of skills acquisition centre	Idumuje-ugboko, Anoicha North LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
96	Construction of Health Centre.	Oghrereh Emevor, Isoko North LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
97	Construction of Health Centre	Igeh, Isoko North LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
98	Constructional of Educational Block	Akarai Obodo, Ndokwa East LGA, Delta State	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all

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						stakeholders in Delta State.
99	Construction of Health Centre	Obikpu, Oshimili South LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
100	Construction of Civic Centre.	Igbuku, Ndokwa East LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
101	Construction of Health Centre.	Umunor Ossissa, Ndokwa East LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
102	Construction of Health Centre.	Lagos Iyede, Ndokwa East LGA, Delta State	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
103	Construction of Educational Block	Ukwu-Oba, Aniocha South LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all

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104	Construction of Civic Centre	Ubulu-Unor, Aniocha South LGA, Delta State	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	stakeholders in Delta State. This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
105	Construction of Educational Block	Ituru, Sapele LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
106	Construction of Health centre	Arhavwarien, Ughelli South LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
107	Construction of Educational Block	Emu-Obodoeti, Ndokwa West LGA, Delta State	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
108	Construction of Health Centre	Okoloba, Bomadi LGA, Delta State	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NPC	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all

No	Project Description	Beneficiary Community/LGAs	Implementing CSO	Yr	Funder/Donor	Remark
109	Construction of Educational Block	Bomadi, Bomadi LGA, Delta State	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NP C	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
110	Construction of skills acquisition Centre	Utagba-Ogbe, Ndokwa West LGA, Delta State	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NP C	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
111	Construction of Health Centre	Oliogo- Umuseti, Ndokwa West LGA, Delta State	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NP C	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
112	Construction of Educational Block	Adjagbodudu- Oghara, Ethiope West LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NP C	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
113	Construction of Health Centre	Koko, Warri North LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NP C	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.

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114	Construction of Educational Block	Ogbe-Obiaruku II, Ukwani LGA, Delta State	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NP C	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
115	Construction of Health Centre	Ezionum, Ukwani LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NP C	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
116	Construction of Health Centre	Okobia, Okpe LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NP C	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
117	Construction of Health Centre	Opuraja, Okpe LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NP C	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all stakeholders in Delta State.
118	Construction of Educational Block	Asaba-Ase, Ndokwa East LGA, Delta State.	Excellent World Foundation	2009	EU/MPP9/NP C	This project was Conceptualized in 2009. Excellent World Foundation facilitated this project through community mobilization, advocacy, and engagement with all

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119	30 Open Market Stalls and 2 Toilets.	Okirighwre, Sapele LGA, Delta State.	MATRIX SOLUTION	2004/2006	EU/MPP3	stakeholders in Delta State. This project was funded by European Union under EDF grant to MATRIX SOLUTION an NGO based in Delta State.
120	One Borehole with Auxiliary Facilities.	Okuode, Ethiope West LGA, Delta State	MATRIX SOLUTION	2004/2006	EU/MPP3	This project was funded by European Union under EDF grant to MATRIX SOLUTION an NGO based in Delta State.
121	30 Open Market Stalls, 2 Toilets, and Urinary.	Okuadede, Sapele LGA, Delta State.	MATRIX SOLUTION	2004/2006	EU/MPP3	This project was funded by European Union under EDF grant to MATRIX SOLUTION an NGO based in Delta State.
122	A Block of 3 Class Rooms, Office Store, 2 Toilets, 2 Urinary and a Ring Well.	Ituru, Sapele LGA, Delta State.	MATRIX SOLUTION	2004/2006	EU/MPP3	This project was funded by European Union under EDF grant to MATRIX SOLUTION an NGO based in Delta State.
123	One Block Hole with Auxiliary Facilities	Okuegume, Okpe LGA, Delta State.	MATRIX SOLUTION	2004 / 2006	EU/MPP3	This project was funded by European Union under EDF grant to MATRIX SOLUTION an NGO based in Delta State.
124	Two bore Holes with Auxiliary Facilities.	Edegbrode, Sapele LGA, Delta State.	MATRIX SOLUTION	2004/2006	EU/MPP3	This project was funded by European Union under EDF grant to MATRIX SOLUTION an NGO based in Delta State.
125	A Block of 3-Classrooms, Office Store, 2 Toilets, 2 Urinary and a Ring Well.	Okobia, Okpe LGA, Delta State.	MATRIX SOLUTION	2004/2006	EU/MPP3	This project was funded by European Union under EDF grant to MATRIX SOLUTION an NGO based in Delta State.
126	A Block of 4 Rooms, 2 Toilet/Shower Primary Healths Centre with Equipment and Furniture.	Okuoke, Sapele LGA, Delta State.	MATRIX SOLUTION	2004/2006	EU/MPP3	This project was funded by European Union under EDF grant to MATRIX SOLUTION an NGO based in Delta State.

No	Project Description	Beneficiary Community/LGAs	Implementing CSO	Yr	Funder/Donor	Remark
127	A Block of 4 Rooms, 2 Toilets/Shower Primary Healths Centre with Equipment and Furniture.	Idjakpa- Mereje, Okpe LGA, Delta State.	MATRIX SOLUTION	2004/2006	EU/MPP3	This project was funded by European Union under EDF grant to MATRIX SOLUTION an NGO based in Delta State.
128	Construction of Borehole	Mosogar, Ethiope West LGA Delta State	AA PeaceWorks	2012	DFID	Through the Global Transparency Fund and the Challenge Fund Project of the UK Department for International Development grants received by AA PeaceWorks an NGO based in the Delta State, awarded a sub-grant to Mosogar Elite Forum for the said project.
129	Renovation of Health Centre	Ofagbe, Isoko North LGA, Delta State.	AA PeaceWorks	2013	DFID	Through the Global Transparency Fund and the Challenge Fund Project of the UK Department for International Development grants received by AA PeaceWorks an NGO based in the Delta State, awarded a sub-grant to Ofagbe Progressive Union for the said project
130	Construction of Water Bore Hole	Yaro- Emevor, Isoko North LGA, Delta State.	AA PeaceWorks	2012	DFID	Through the Global Transparency Fund and the Challenge Fund Project of the UK Department for International Development grants received by AA PeaceWorks an NGO based in the Delta State, awarded a sub-grant to Emevor Progressive Union for the said project

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131	Construction of Water borehole	Ajenesan, Ethiope West LGA, Delta State.	AA PeaceWorks	2011	DFID	Through the Global Transparency Fund and the Challenge Fund Project of the UK Department for International Development grants received by AA PeaceWorks an NGO based in the Delta State, awarded a sub-grant to Ajenesan Community Development Forums for the said project
132	Building of Cassava processing Mill	Ulli-Iyede, Isoko North LGA, Delta State	Sisters of Charity	2009	Misean Cara, Ireland	Sisters of Charity is a Faith Based Organization in Nigeria with a branch in Delta State. The organization built a Cassava processing Mill for Ulli-Iyede rural women as part of empowerment assistance to them.
133	Leadership Training for Community Leaders	20 Communities (Ozoro, Owhelogbo, Otor-Igho, Ellu, Emevor, Ofagbe, e.t.c.) Isoko North LGA, Delta State.	Sisters of Charity	2010	Misean Cara, Ireland	Organized leadership training for selected community leaders.
134	Establishment of Agnes Farmers Women's Multi-purpose co-operative society	Ozoro, Isoko North LGA, Delta State	Sisters of Charity	2012	Delta State Micro Credit Development Agency	Sisters of Charity got a credit facility and disbursed to members for self-reliance initiative.
135	Establishment of Cassava processing Mill	Oghrere- Emevor, Isoko North LGA, Delta State	Sisters of Charity	2011	Combined Services, Ireland	In other to reduce the suffering of Oghrere- Emevor Women in taking their cassava product to far communities for processing.

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136	Poverty Eradication Programme through the sponsorship of Youth and Women on Agricultural Farming Techniques at Songhai Delta.	Selected beneficiaries across the State (Delta State)	Sisters of Charity	2013	Misean Cara, Ireland	Sisters of Charity selected sponsored some vulnerable youths and rural women for a training program on agricultural farming techniques at Songhai Delta.
137	Construction of water bore-hole	Azama , Warri South West LGA, Delta State	Riverine Communities Health and Development Organization	2010	EU-INSIDE	Through a grant by EU-INSIDE, a water project was constructed at Azama Community by Riverine Communities Health and Development Organization, an NGO based in Delta State
138	Sustainable Livelihood and Biodiversity Project (SLBP)	Obi-Ayagha, Ughelli South LGA, Delta State	Riverine Communities Health and Development Organization	2013/2014	Wetlands International	A project that promote poverty reduction
139	Strengthening HIV Prevention Services for Most At Risk Population	Selected locations across Delta State	Riverine Communities Health and Development Organization	2014	USAID/SFH	An awareness of HIV prevention was created in Delta State.
140	Economic Empowerment Rice Project	Patani, Patani LGA, Delta State	Initiative for Community Development	2011	SPDC	Economic empowerment project towards poverty reduction
141	Cassava Mill Capacity Building	Ovrode, Isoko North LGA, Delta State	Initiative for Community Development	2010	SPDC	
142	Shell Pet. Dev. Company (Economic Empowerment Unit)	Micro Credit Scheme for 15 Communities in Delta State for SPDC-West e.g. (Isekelewu, Oporoza, Ugbogungun, Ogidigben, Ajuju, Ajudiabo, Ode-Ugborode, Ode-Itsekiri, Omadino, Kokodiagbene, Okerenkoko, Madagho, Ekpemu Akpata, Akpata-	Initiative for Community Development	2010	SPDC-West	Towards poverty alleviation in the host communities of SPDC

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143	Sustainable Livelihoods Assessment (SLA) and Community Development	Itsekiri Regional Development Council, Delta State.	Initiative for Community Development	2012	Chevron Nigeria Limited	
144	Implementation of Rice Farming Empowerment Scheme	Patani, Patani LGA, Delta State	Self Help and Rural Development Association	2004	SPDC	Formation of Rice Farmers Multi-Purpose Societies in Patani
145	Conduct of Participatory Rural Appraisal/Community Development Plan	Ozoro, Ellu, Ovrode, Isoko North LGA	Self Help and Rural Development Association	2004	Living Earth Nigeria	

Source: fieldwork, (2016)