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Research Article

Influence of Motivational Factors on Residents' Participation in Self-Help Projects in Government Reservation Areas in Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria

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Abstract: It is obvious that residents of Government Reservation Areas engage in self-help projects through concerted efforts to ensure better livelihood in their respective communities. This study therefore examined the motivational factors influencing residents' participation in self-help projects in GRAs Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria. The study adopted descriptive survey design. Purposive sampling technique was used to select two GRAs while the stratified sampling technique was adopted in selecting 1500 household heads used for data collection. Self developed questionnaire was used for data administration. The instrument used was validated by experts and colleagues while the reliability was determined through test-re-test survey and the result obtained was 0.85% which was adequate for reliability. The data collected were analysed using regression analysis and Pearson Product Moment Correlation. The findings showed that culture of self-help, social orientation, healthy environment and need for security of lives and properties significantly influenced residents' participation in self-help projects in the selected Government Reservation Areas. Based on the findings it was recommended that government should continue to sensitize the community members about the need to embark on self-help projects in their communities to make life meaningful for them

Keywords: Motivational factors, Residents participation, Self-help project.

INTRODUCTION

The practice of self-help is as old as man, starting with the creation of man himself and since then self-help has been in practice all over the world for stimulating improvement of the communities and general wellbeing of one generation to another. Self-help practice was however not popular as an instituted and organized wholesome practice until the end of the Second World War when people generally continued to embark on self-help projects for positive transformation and development of the communities. In Nigeria, before the advent of colonial era, Nigeria communities have shown interest and willingness to improve their situations through various self-help programmes. Nigerians had strived under various indigenous processes and groups; the Igbo age grade, Yoruba ajo or esusu meaning contribution to make life and their environment meaningful for living.

Evidently over the years, Nigerians had organized themselves to embark on construction of homesteads, roads, building markets and clearing farm lands among many other efforts. Corroborating the fact that self-help is not new to Nigerians Arikawe (2020), Oyebami and Nwogu (2020) have pointed out that Nigerian Communities had employed communal efforts as mechanism for providing necessary infrastructure in their communities as well as for development of the socio-political and economic aspects of their lives. In essence over the years, self-help projects had helped to realize and nurture the potentials existing in most local communities in Nigeria towards positive transformation and development of individuals and their communities as a whole.

Succinctly, in the past, the traditional self-help process emerged as voluntary exercises where able bodied young and old, men and women, with joy on their faces, participated in the development of their communities. Despite the limited financial and material resources they often then opted and trooped out voluntary to participate in projects which invariably bring about social awareness, harmony, cooperation, good citizenship and communal spirit (Klarin, 2019; Oyebanji and Nworgy, 2020).

The essential characteristics of self-help practices is that they are not imposed from outside. Instead of Government or International Agency presenting the community with readymade solutions, the communities are encouraged to look at its own problems and find lasting solution to them. The community is encouraged to use its own resources and local organizations, although outside help may be provided in the area of expert advice, materials and finance. The people must be encouraged to have a vision for a vibrant community. They should be prepared to harness available resources at their disposal to turn their community around by embarking on projects that will enhance local development. A vision of vibrant community therefore is an essential part of the sustainable self-help practice. It includes exploring alternative vision for the future, where people are encouraged to identify and value their own and others

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culture. Previous studies (Kajumu, 2019; Arikawa, 2020) thus affirmed that self-help practices inculcate among the members of a community a sense of citizenship and a spirit of civic consciousness. In this case, self-help programme aids the people to reach a position of reasonable economic and political stability, firm enough to maintain their community fairly unaided in an unstable society of today.

Hence, it is only by combining their civic enthusiasm and idea with the technical resource of government that will bring change in the community and it is a multi-dimensional effort. The implication is that it is the area of needs of the community that determines the focus of development programmes. Community projects, viewed this way will not be seen as an imposition of projects but based on the acceptance and cooperation of the entire community members. Obviously, the fundamental aspect of self-help practice is citizen participation and this should be seen as being deeply inherent in every aspect of the projects life cycle.

Chen (2023) was of the opinion that the people must endeavor to elicit the enthusiasm and whole-hearted participation at every stage of a project life circle, starting from initiation and planning to execution and evaluation. The idea of citizen participation as it applies to self-help projects strongly implies that success is assured where the efforts of the community people is supplemented or aroused by the direction of government authorities. Thus, people must be encouraged to participate in the planning, execution, utilization and assessment of the social amenities designed to improve their welfare. It is such participation that will give the people sense of belonging and the pride of ownership (Oyebamiji and Kaijini 2019; Mangnus *et al.* 2022, Chen, 2023).

In the light of the above, self-help practice in the contemporary time seems to be broader and transcend beyond rural communities. It is a common knowledge that as a process self-help practice has been extended to Government Reservation Areas to where it is believed that all necessary facilities are readily available. Thus, self-help projects are not limited to rural communities as people in the GRAs now embark on project meant for raising their standard of living. Project like road construction, building of markets, construction of drainages, ensuring security of lives and properties, purchase of transformers, provision of dustbins, recreational centers, provision of security facilities, construction of gates and cross bars are jointly embarked upon by residents of GRAs.

More so, in the GRA it is assumed that social amenities were ready-made taking into consideration the caliber of the people living in such areas. In the GRAs today the story has changed, the residents constituted Landlord Associations holding meetings regularly, where they discuss developmental issues and take decisions on such for the progress of their communities.

They voluntarily raised and contributed money to carry out projects and such concerted efforts had greatly contributed to the development in the GRAs, The residents in their little ways continue to assist themselves and invariably the government in the furtherance of the development of the GRAs.

The trend raises a concern with the heavy presence of the government in the GRAs coupled with the caliber of the elites living in the areas. It becomes awesome to imagine that such exclusive communities could still witness the presence of self-help practice. Giving the initiations and designs of all GRAs in Nigeria one is tempted to ask the following questions; of all communities why is self-help practice operating in the GRAs? Do the residents lack the comfort and presence of government infrastructure? What could have accounted for the presence or arrays of self-help projects in the GRAs? Could this trend be attributed to certain motivational factors such as culture of self-help, social orientation, spirit of communalism, aesthetic values, need for healthy environment, security of lives and properties? In view of the above this paper attempts to look at the influence of motivational factors on residents' participation in self-help projects in Government Reservation Areas in Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria.

CONCEPTUAL REVIEW
Concept of Citizen Participation

Citizen participation in community affairs has been considered an important rural and urban development policy. Self-help practice is a learning process from which all actors; villagers, urbanites, development officers, government and non-governmental organization, business representatives and experts learn and gain experience together as development progresses (Kenny, 2018; Chen, 2023). Thus, a true and sustainable development cannot take place through force or order but it will naturally happen when all actors equally and democratically participate and share their ideas, vision and responsibilities to steer and implement development programmes. Thus, one approach to create sustainable rural and urban development is through giving the main actors in the community equal opportunity to think and plan.

Citizen participation became a new idea in the 1970s when the International Health Agencies began to promote and finance it on international scale (Klarin, 2019; Oyebamiji and Nworgu, 2020). The concept of consciencetization was popularized by Paulo Freir and applied it in Latin America grass root rural development schemes. Citizen participation became more popular in the 1970s as several groups; urban guerilla groups and private voluntary organizations established industrial development in areas where poor people had little access to government welfare programmes by sharing awareness that citizen participation is important and crucial to success.

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Klarin (2019) and Oyebamiji and Nworgu (2020) refer to citizen participation as an active process whereby beneficiaries influence the direction and execution of development programme.

It entails the involvement of the people or their representatives in the formulation and development of proposals, planning of programmes and its implementation. Citizen participation in development programme is an obvious strategy for programme success as it is the powerful tool for mobilizing new and additional resources within the community. More so, the principle of citizen participation implies therefore that the people have to supply the necessary and needed stimulus for programme success. The key to participatory development therefore means fulfilling the potential of the people by enlarging their capabilities and this necessarily implies empowerment of people, enabling them to participate in their own development.

Klarin (2019), Jowker, Temeljotov-Salaj, Lindkevist and Store-Valen (2022) noted that citizen participation is the process whereby the people take part in decision making concerning development projects and their implementation. The emphasis is that participation can only be meaningful when people take part in development activities especially in the process of decision making relating to development activities that affect them directly. Tisdall (2015), Ullah and Turjman (2023) asserted that citizen participation enable people to take part in the decision making, planning and implementation of their programme and evaluating them. The World Bank (2019) cited in Oyebamiji and Nworgu (2020) view citizen participation as having three dimensions which are; the movement of all those affected in the decision making about what should be done and how mass contribution to development efforts that is, to the implementation of the decision making and sharing in the benefits of the programme.

Citizen participation in this sense should not be understood as an effort on the part of the individuals to assist in the implementation plans already-made and target set vertically, neither is it a passive acceptance of services or more provision of support in cash and kind. The fact of citizen participation is the actual involvement of the people in decision making at all levels of project life cycle. Arikawe (2020) views citizen participation as a means of empowerment, building of participants' capacity, increasing project effectiveness and improving project cost sharing. The view of this scholar was based on the level of community participation in the implementation of World Bank development project observed that citizen participation is mainly used to achieve effectiveness, efficiency and cost sharing with little emphasis placed on empowerment and beneficiary capacity building.

Emphasizing citizen participation approach to development solicit that the beneficiary population should be masters of their own development in term of identifying their own problems and providing solution acceptable and feasible (Ryder, 2024; Klarin, 2019; Oyebamiji and Nworgu, 2020 , Chen 2023). The emphasis of citizen participation is in people as actors rather than a more tool to be used by experts. A justification of this submission is that citizen participation is like playing an active role in community decisions, knowledge of local issues, attendance at public meetings related attempts to influence proposed through individuals and group actions belonging to groups and communities and financial contribution towards community programme (Tisdall, 2015; Klain 2019; Chen 2023).

Deductively, citizen participation makes people to respond to development programmes. Thus, it is the process of information given on development programmes which will in the end create awareness needed by the members of communities to become effective in the process of development. It is a process of mobilizing people for their own community advancement from a state of dissatisfaction to satisfaction stage

The Concept of Self-Help

Self-help practice has to do with community members coming together to plan, act, identify and make use of available resources at their disposal to solve commonly identified problems. Through concerted efforts and with or without external assistance people embarked and implement self-help projects for the sustenance of their communities. Such project may include building of maternity centres, construction of drainages, building of town halls, markets, repair of roads, purchase of transformers, construction of culverts, construction of gates, provision of cross bar and so on.

The concept of self help practice seeks to empower individuals and group of people by providing those groups with the skills they need to effect changes in their own communities. These skills are often concentrated around building political power through the formation of a larger social groups working for a common agenda. It has been argued that in practice, self help activity is often confined to a support programme for the communities that have been persuaded that they will get one form of contribution to the development of their communities. Self help in this case brings about change for better living within the community. The change must be deliberate, induced through willing cooperation of the members of the community to achieve development.

Deductively, self help as a concept can be seen as an action and process of bettering oneself or overcoming one's problems without the aid of others. It is the coping with one's personal or emotional problems without professional help. Self help consist of people providing support and help for each other in an informal

way rather than relying on the support of others (Klarin 2019; Oyebanji and Nworgu 2020; Chen 2023). Self help as a process is a means through which members of the community identify their needs by themselves and willingly come together to plan a programme to solve the problem with or without assistance from government, non-governmental organization or other interested groups. It this case people come together to plan and take actions to satisfy their felt needs in order to bring about an improvement to individual and community at large.

Lim, and Yagitcanlar (2022), Chen (2023) observed that self help indicates a sense of patriotism, citizenship and spirit of civic and environmental consciousness in the people. Community members are committed to develop their immediate community. They willingly co-operate towards the advancement of the community. Self help is about developing the power, skills, knowledge and experience of the people as individuals and in groups thus, enabling them to undertake initiatives of their own to combat social, economic, political and environmental problem and enabling them to fully participate in truly democratic process.

Nweka (2020), Oyebamiji and Nworgu, (2020) conceive self help activity as a process during which people in the community rural or urban first thoroughly discuss and define their wants and then act together to satisfy them. As a process self help activity entails people coming together to plan, identify their problem and move a step forward to work for common solution to the problem.

A thorough examination of the different definitions and views of what concept of self-help entails the following similarities are deduced;
1. That the concept of self-help is a multi-dimensional in the sense that it is described in very many ways e.g as a movement, a process, an approach, a technique and as a programme
2. That self-help activity is a purposive and deliberately plan activity, a conscious effort affecting social changes that is it is not a change that comes in the natural course of events, but rather one that is designed, planned and deliberately brought about.
3. That it has as its overall aim in the promotion of a better community living improved sound condition in all ramification, the attainment of the good life and the development of capacity for continuing self-improvement.
4. That self-help project is undertaken by the community without any compulsory or imposition from outside but the enthusiastic support that guarantee success can come through a voluntary acceptance or adoption of the external suggestion.
5. Self-help project is undertaken in response to existing or anticipation of further needs, wants or problems. Deductively, the core and perhaps the

most priced of self-help activity is the development of consciousness and awareness of the community's capacity to identify and solve its own problems (aided and unaided) and to use the techniques of cooperative and co-joint social efforts to bring about desirable changes in their environment.

Statement of the Problem

Ordinarily, residents of GRAs are not expected to participate and be involved in self-help practice because the government is expected to have provided all needed infrastructural facilities before plot allocation and construction of private properties in the communities. However, this no longer holds; GRAs' residents now embark on developmental projects that could make life more meaningful for them. More so, there are several studies on citizen participation in self-help projects in Nigeria, there is a dearth of literature to empirically validate the motivational impetus for the residents' participation in self help projects in GRAs. This study therefore, examines motivational factors influencing resident's participation in self help projects in Government Reservation Areas in Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria.

Objectives of the study

The general objective of the study is to examine the motivational factors influencing residents' participation in self-help projects in GRAs in Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria. Specific objectives are to;
- Examine the inventory of projects being implemented in the selected Government Reservation Areas
- Examine the procedure that self-help projects took in the areas
- Determine the motivational factors that influence residents' participation in the project implementation
- Examine the effect of motivational factors on residents' participation in self-help projects

Research Question
- What are the specific projects implemented by the residents of selected Government Reservation Areas?
- What is the procedure that self-help projects implementation took in the areas
- What are the motivational factors that influence residents' participation in self-help projects in GRAs?
- What are the effects of motivational factors on residents' participation in self-help projects in GRAs?

Research Hypotheses
The following research hypotheses are raised for the study

Ho1: There is no significant relationship between culture of self-help and resident' participation in self-help projects in GRAs.

Ho2: There is no significant relationship between social orientation and residents' participation in self-help projects in GRAs.

Ho3: There is no significant relationship between healthy environment and residents' participation in self-help projects in GRAs.

Ho4: There is no significant relationship between security of lives and properties and residents' participation in self-help projects in GRAs.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study adopted the descriptive survey design of the ex-post-facto type. The design was adopted so as to establish the cause-effect relationship between two pre-occurred variables, hence no manipulation of the variables. The target population is the actual residents of Jericho and Oluyole Government Reservation Areas with 1,500 households. The technique used to pick sample population is the purposive and stratified random sampling techniques. Purposive sampling technique was used to select two Government Reservation Areas in Ibadan, while the stratified random sampling technique was used to select the household head of every fifth house in each of the selected GRAs. The instrument for data collection is the self developed questionnaire titled "Resident Motivational Factors Questionnaire". It was designed to collect information on factors influencing residents' participation in self help projects. For the validity of the instrument the draft questionnaire was experts and colleagues in the of community development practice to criticize. The reliability was determined through test-re-test survey in a different GRA different from the ones used for the study. The result gathered was analysed using Cronbach alpha and the result is 0.86 which was adequate for the reliability of the instrument. The data collected were analysed using regression analysis for a research question and Pearson Product Moment Correlation to test the hypotheses raised for the study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINDS

Analysis of Research Questions

Research Question 1: What are the specific projects implemented by the residents of selected Government Reservation Areas?

Table 1: Frequency of specific projects implemented in the selected GRAs

S/N	PROJECTS	JERICHO GRA	OLUYOLE GRA	TOTAL
1.	Repair of lights	26	39	65
2.	Construction of Drainages	29	40	69
3.	Security levies	10	12	22
4.	Repair of transformer	06	09	15
5.	Repair of road	06	08	14
6.	Purchase of transformer	06	08	14
7.	Construction of Culverts	12	15	27
8.	Construction of cross bars	10	12	22
9.	Levies for Emergencies	07	08	15
10	Building of fence	12	14	26

Table 1: Showed the projects carry out in the selected Government Reservation Areas for the study. The most frequently executed self-help projects is construction of drainages (69), repairs of light (65), construction of culverts (27), building of fences (26), construction of cross bars (22), payment of security levies (22), repair of transformers (15), levies for emergencies (15), repair of roads (14), purchase of transformers (14). In response to the question on why the residents had to embark on so many projects when it was assumed that all facilities are readily available in the GRAs. A respondent responded that government alone cannot supply all their needs and more so, they had to sustain those were on ground to make life meaningful for the residents.

RQ2: What is the procedure that self help projects implementation took in the selected GRAs?

The process projects implementation took in the areas were analyzed as follow;

1. **Planning/Identification of needs**: It is the residents of the GRAs that identified the projects carried out in their localities before such projects were made known to the government agency in charge of the GRAs. The fact is that projects were not imposed on the residents.

2. **Approval for project implementation**: Government Reservation Areas belong to the state government hence the residents in the selected GRAs after identification of project went to the Ministry of Lands and Urban development to seek for approval regarding implementation.

3. **Project implementation**: It was disclosed that during implementation, government officials from the ministry were sent to the GRAS for supervision and monitoring so that those implementing projects

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do the right thing and without altering the existing structure.

4. **Commission of project**: When the projects were completed government officials were invited for commissioning before they were put to use. It could be said that project implementation in the GRAs was based on collaboration between the residents and the relevant agencies so as to make sure that the people do the right thing and comply with the existing structure.

5. **Maintenance and sustainability**: The residents of GRA see the projects carried out as what emanated from their efforts and so they do everything possible to maintain the projects that they see as their own

and not imposed on them. These projects were sustained for the betterment of the communities.

RQ3: What are the motivational factors that influence residents' participation in self help projects in the selected GRAs?

Response: It was discovered that the following motivational factors influenced residents' participation in self help projects in the selected GRAs. These factors include culture of self help, social orientation, healthy environment, security of lives and properties

RQ4: What are the effects of motivational factors on the residents' participation in self help projects in GRAs?

Table 2: Regression and ANOVA showing the joint effect of culture of self help, social orientation, healthy environment, security of lives and properties on residents' participation in self help projects in GRAs

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std Error or the Estimate
.619	.383	.378	3.1321

ANOVA					
	DF	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Remark
Regression	7	849.197			
Residual	977	9.810	86.564	.000	Sig.
Total	984				

Testing of Hypotheses

H01: There is no significant relationship between culture of self help and residents' participation in self help projects in GRAs

Table 3: Relationship between culture of self help and residents' participation in self help projects in GRAs

Variables	Means	Std. Dev.	N	R	df	P	Remarks
Culture of self help	24.8515	2.2820			34		
			1500	.346		.000	Sig
Residents' project participation	40.0345	3.9726					

Table 3: showed that there is positive significant relationship between culture of self help and residents' participation in GRAs (r=.346**, N=1500 p<.01). Culture of self help in the people had positive influence on residents participation in self-help projects carried out

in the selected GRAs. Therefore, the null hypothesis was rejected while alternative hypothesis was accepted

H02; There is no significant relationship between social orientation and residents' participation in self-help projects in the selected GRAs.

Table 4: Relationship between social orientation and residents' participation in self-help projects in the selected GRAs.

Variables	Means	Std. Dev.	N	R	df	P	Remarks
Social Orientation	18.7706	2.7865			29		
			1500	.295		.000	Sig
Residents' project participation	40.0345	3.9726					

Table 4 showed that there is positive significant relationship between social orientation and residents' participation in self help projects in GRAs (r=.295**, N=1500, p<01). The result revealed that social orientation of the people had positive significant relationship with residents' participation in self-help projects in the selected Government Reservation Areas.

Thus, the null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis accepted.

H03: There is no significant relationship between healthy environment and residents' participation in self-help projects in the selected GRAs.

Table 5: Relationship between healthy environment and residents' participation in self-help projects in GRAs.

Variables	Means	Std. Dev.	N	R	df	P	Remarks
Need for Healthy environment	25.8041	2.3459			27		
			1500	.277**		.000	Sig
Residents' project participation	40.0345	3.9726					

Table 5 above revealed that there is positive significant relationship between healthy environment and residents' participation in self-help projects in GRAs (r=.277**, N=1500, p<.01) the result in the table above showed that healthy environment had significant influence on residents' participation in self-help projects in GRAs. The implication therefore is that the null hypothesis is rejected while the alternative hypothesis was accepted.

H04: There is no significant relationship between security of lives and properties and resident' participation in self-help projects in GRAs.

Table 6: Relationship between security of lives and properties and residents participation in self-help projects in GRAs.

Variables	Means	Std. Dev.	N	R	df	P	Remarks
Security of lives and properties	23.4569	1.9366			14		
			1500	.145		.000	Sig
Residents' project participation	40.0345	3.9726					

Table 6 above showed that there is positive significant relationship between security of lives and properties and residents' participation in self-help projects in GRAs (r=.145**, N=1500, p<01). This result indicated that securing of lives and properties significantly influenced residents' participation in self-help projects in GRAs. Thus, the null hypothesis was rejected while the alternative hypothesis upheld

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

Finding from hypothesis one showed significant relationship between culture of self-help and residents' participation is in line with that of Shell (2011) and Mbuki (2012) when they submitted that the ability of community to meet the needs of those who live there is strengthened and awakened by the culture, knowledge and expertise within existing structures. This means that culture of the people living together in a geographical location will determine the level of participation in the development projects embarked upon by the people.

Also, the finding from hypothesis two showed significant relationship between social orientation of the people and residents' participation in self-help projects in GRAs is in line with that of Klarin (2018) who submitted that social orientation of the people had great influence on their participation in self-help projects implementation. Thus, for effective participation social orientation of the people especially level of education of the people would determine not only the level of participation but success of such projects. The implication is that there must be a proper orientation for the people on why they need to carry out projects through their concerted efforts in their localities.

Finding from hypothesis three revealed that there is a significant relationship between healthy environment and residents' participation in self-help projects. This finding is equally in line with the submission of Klarin (2018) and Nwekede (2020 that in the traditional Nigeria the people had continued to embark on projects and programmes that would make the communities clean so as to prevent the outbreak of epidemic and diseases. More so, the age grades were involved in the cleaning of the environment, burning of refuse and sanitation geared towards making the community free of diseases and untimely death.

Finding from hypothesis four revealed that there was significant relationship between the need for security of lives and properties and residents' participation in self-help projects in the GRAs. The finding corroborates the submission of Nuttavisthist (2015) and Oyebamiji and Nworgu (2022) that security of lives and properties is of great importance in human existence and it takes a major position in self-help activities as residents did everything possible in the GRAs selected to secure lives and properties in the localities. In the traditional Nigeria the age grades in the communities used to constitute themselves into "vigilante groups" and which serves as the security outfit in the localities. These groups are empowered to make arrest of suspects and pass necessary judgment on them.

CONCLUSION

It is obvious that Government Reservation Areas are now witnessing heavy participation of residents in self-help projects, not only in maintaining the existing infrastructure but providing additional social facilities that would make life meaningful for the residents. Projects like; road maintenance, construction of drainages and cross bars cum gates, purchase and repair of transformers, levies for security and emergencies among others. It was established that certain motivational factors which include culture of the people, social orientation, need for healthy environment and security of lives and properties significantly influenced

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residents' participation in self-help projects in the selected Government Reservation Areas.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings from the study the following recommendations are made;

1. The government through the Ministry of Lands and Urban development should see it as a duty to constantly embark on sensitization programmes that will in-build in the community members the spirit of self-help practice that they do not need to continue waiting for the government to provide all the community needs. Thus, they should embark on projects that would add meanings to individual and community development.
2. The chairman and the executive members of Community Development Association should be conscious of promoting effective communication in the communities and perform their duties efficiently. Regular meetings should be organized where the residents are intimated with the needs of the communities.
3. Community leaders should be conscious of the fact that the importance of residents participation in community projects. Hence, they should motivate the residents and other stakeholders in the identification, planning and implementation of projects as such involvement will influence residents' active participation in project implementation.
4. Media organizations in the communities should as a matter of urgency contribute to the encouragement of using programme communications for mobilizing residents to participate in self-help projects and programmes, the awareness will influence residents' participation in self-help projects in Government Reservation Areas.
5. Proper monitoring, control and evaluation are central to achieving the stated goals in self-help practice. Thus, government, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders should ensure that projects are actively monitored and evaluated at completion stage for the success of such projects to be validated.

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