

Self-Organized Initiatives in Upgrading Infrastructure and Services in Ishong Agwom and Rwangjeh Communities, Jos North and South L.G.A. Plateau State, Nigeria

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Abstract

Self-organized initiatives were established so as to help in tackling specific issues in the local communities or at responding to specific needs in the local communities that the government cannot provide. The objective of this study is to investigate the factors that hinder self-organized initiatives in upgrading infrastructure and services in the study areas. The research is an explanatory multiple case study which seeks to determine the factors that serves as obstacles to self-organized initiatives in upgrading infrastructure and services in Ishong Agwom and Rwangjeh communities. Questionnaire administration was used to collect primary data and literatures and publications were used to collect secondary data. Probability sampling (stratified and systematic sampling techniques) was used to collect data from the residents. The findings revealed that lack of time, lack of invitation for the meetings, financial constraint and lack of enforcement of sanctions on defaulters amongst others are the factors that hinder participation in self-organized initiatives in the study areas. The relationship between age and income level is statistically significant but the relationship is a strong positive relationship because the relationship is .402** meaning that an increase in age will result in increase in income level. The t-test conducted on the factors that hinder self-organized initiatives shows that the level of significance was $p < .005$ meaning that there was a statistical significant difference on the factors that serves as hindrances to self-organized initiatives in upgrading infrastructure and services in Ishong Agwom and Rwangjeh communities ($t(194.359) = 2.866, p < .005, d = -0.405478$). The community members should also be made to know that their financial status should not serve as a hindrance from participating in self-organized initiatives, their contributions should not be seen in monetary terms only, it should also be inform of skills, ideas, and labour amongst others.

Keywords: *Self-Organized Initiatives, Upgrading process, Infrastructure and services, Ishong Agwom and Rwangjeh*

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Background of the Study

Rapid urban growth all over developing countries has seriously surpassed the ability of most urban areas to provide sufficient basic services for their inhabitants. However each year urban areas attract new residents who jointly with the increasing local population, increase the number of unlawful residents and shanty towns, aggravating the infrastructural problems experienced by the urban areas, which hampers local authorities' efforts to upgrade infrastructure and essential services (Cohen, 2006) “Majority of the citizens in countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and parts of Asia and Latin America do not have access to adequate basic amenities such as potable water, electricity, drainage, roads, sanitation, and health care and waste disposal facilities” (Ibem, 2009). With today's focus on “smaller government” and “bigger society” communities are gradually more self-reliant and self-organizing (Jurian, Ingmar, and Todd, 2018)

The fourth schedules of the (Nigeria, 1999) assigns the responsibility for the provision and maintenance of infrastructure and services at the local levels to the local government councils. But as a result of weak sector policies, corruption, and inadequate skilled manpower, projects implementations are still top-down in practice and not sufficiently embedded on communities. Furthermore, they suffer from inadequate financial support since the bulk of government revenues are retained by the federal government (Khemani, 2001). One solution to help in addressing such a problem of infrastructural services is the involvement of self-organized initiatives.

In 1976, efforts were made to reform the local government system in Nigeria, so as to increase the involvement of people at the local level of the society and to encourage self-organized initiatives, (Ahmad, 2013). For Nigeria to be able to meet the infrastructural needs of her citizens there is need for the country to put more efforts in incorporating the bottom-up participatory approach. This study is aimed at examining the factors that hinders self-organized initiatives in upgrading infrastructure and services in Ishong Agwom and Rwangjeh communities.

Hypothesis

Independent t-test was used to investigate if there is statistically significant difference in the factors that hinder participation in self-organized initiatives in upgrading infrastructure and services between Ishong Agwom and Rwangjeh communities.

H_0 = There is no statistically significant difference in the factors that hinder participation in self-organized initiatives in upgrading infrastructure and services between the two communities.

H_1 = There is statistical significant difference in the factors that hinder participation in self-organized initiatives in upgrading infrastructure and services between the two communities.

The concepts of self-organization

Complexity thinking views organizations as being in incessant flux, highlighting the continuous interfaces between different features forming a system. Self-organization is

defined here as the advent and upkeep of structures out of resident interaction, an advent that is not compulsory or determined by one single actor, but is rather the outcome of a multitude of multifaceted and non-linear interactions between various elements (Jurian et al.2018)

Self-organized initiatives were established so as to help in tackling specific issues in the local communities or at responding to specific needs in the local communities that the government cannot provide. Nederhand, Bekkers, and Voorberg, (2015) defines self-organized initiatives as collective activities by citizens aimed at providing local 'public goods and or services' (e.g. regarding the liveability and safety) in their streets, neighbourhoods or towns, in which the citizens decide by themselves both about the goals and the means of achieving the set project and in which the municipalities act as facilitators or supporters. Boonstra and Boelens (2011), define an initiative as being self-organized when it originates from the society through the actual motives, networks, communities, processes and objectives of citizens themselves. This concept embraces the idea that social and economic challenges should be addressed at the level of communities. This is based on the idea that people are inherently communal rather than individualistic, Nederhand, et al. (2015). When citizens recognize that government cannot provide the entire infrastructure, they need in some communities they organized themselves and provide the infrastructure by themselves. Self-organization refers to a collective process of communication, choice and mutual adjustment that is based on the exploration of common goal(Nederhand, et al., 2015)

Self-organization is seen as an important concept in the context of upgrading urban infrastructure and services, because it explains the dynamics within the urban areas and the evolution of interactions between the different actors, which could lead to new system behaviour and ultimately to the transformations of urban areas, Van Meerkerk, Boonstra, and Edelenbos (2013). Self-organization as the emergence and maintenance of structures out of local interaction; an emergence that is not imposed or determined by one single actor, but is rather the result of a multitude of complex and non-linear interactions between various elements Van Meerkerk, et al. (2013). When linked to urban regeneration processes, self-organization can be defined as the emergence of governance structures in which local stakeholders; residents, businesses, non-profit organizations etc. have an essential role.

When community members are motivated by self-interest to be involved in a community project and it turns out that the project does not meet their expectations, then any or combination of the following responses should be expected from such members (Emmett, 2000); Interest for the on-going project may decrease and the members may withdraw their services from the project. The members may twist the rules of the project so as to benefit themselves and those close to them. They may put pressure on the external agent for him/her to provide compensation either directly or indirectly to them. Conflicts may arise among the community and the external agent and/or among some members of the community. (Swapan, 2014), asserted that the following factors affect self-organised initiatives in the upgrading process in Bangladesh; trust in the people involved, sense of urgency, economic conditions, awareness & effectiveness of communication strategies.

(Cornwall, 2008) stated the following reasons as to why people may choose not to participate in self-organised activities; lack of self-confidence on the people involved, some have the feeling that there is no need for them to participate without any reason, when people feel they do not belong in the community it may also affect their level of involvement and for some if what they will get in return for participating is less than the cost of them participating. When communities participate in the development of their neighbourhoods the following benefits are derived; additional resources, better decisions are made, compliance with legislation, democratic credibility, easier fundraising, empowerment, more appropriate results, professional education, satisfying public demand, speedier development and sustainability amongst others, (Wates, 2014).

Description of the Study Area

Jos is the administrative capital and the commercial nerve centre of Plateau State, Nigeria. It is located within latitudes 9°45'00" and 09°57'00" N and longitudes 8°48'00" and 8°58'00" E. Jos metropolis covers two local governments; Jos North and South. The metropolis covers a landmass of about 249.7km². Because of its location it enjoys a more temperate climate than most parts of Nigeria. Its mean annual temperature is about 22°C but mean monthly values vary between 19°C in the coolest period in December and 25°C in its hottest period in April. The city owes its origin and growth to the prologue of tin mining on the Jos plateau and railway lines connecting it to significant cities in Nigeria, thus bringing the area into the trajectory of world economy then. The tin mining led to the influx of migrants from within and outside Nigeria, thereby making it a cosmopolitan area Adzandeh, Akintunde, and Akintunde, (2015). Ishong Agwom is a community located in Jos Jarawa District of Jos North L.G.A in Plateau State. It is located in the eastern part of Jos North L.G.A. Rwangjeh community is located in Gyel District of Jos South L.G.A. in Plateau State. It is located in the northern part of Jos South L.G.A.

Sample Size and Selection

In this study, the researchers adopted housing units as the research units in the two communities because there was no any standard means of establishing the authentic population of the areas, from which sample size can be determined. In Ishong Agwom community 125 questionnaires were distributed among the residents of the community but 102 questionnaires were retrieved representing 30% of housing units in the community and also 125 questionnaires were distributed among the residents of Rwangjeh community but 98 questionnaires were retrieved representing 30% of the housing units in the community. Probability sampling (stratified and systematic sampling techniques) was used to administer the questionnaires on the members of households. The two neighbourhoods were stratified into 4 zones each and then systematic sampling technique of 1:3 was used to administer the questionnaires.

Descriptive statistics of respondents' profile

The 200 people who responded to the survey questions in the two communities i.e. 102 (51%) in Ishong Agwom and 98 (49%) in Rwangjeh were categorised into the following socioeconomic groups; gender, age, marital status, educational level, occupation and income level.

Socioeconomic Factors

Socioeconomic factors can either motivate or hinders community participation. The socioeconomic indicators measured in the study areas were: gender, age, marital status, educational level, occupation and income level.

Table 1: Gender of Respondents

Gender of respondent			Community		Total
			Ishong Agwom	Rwangjeh	
Male	Count		77	67	144
	Count		25	31	56
Total	Count		102	98	200

Source: Field Survey, 2020

The table above shows the number of males and females who responded to the questionnaires in Ishong Agwom and Rwangjeh communities.

Interview with community leaders: Only men are invited to attend community meetings in Rwangjeh but still only 20 – 30% of the males attend community meetings, most of them complaint of economic situation in the country as their reason for not attending the meetings. In Ishong Agwom they are invited but only few attend the community meetings. The reasons most of them gave for not attending are discussed subsequently. Culturally in most parts of northern Nigeria women who talk a lot in meetings where there are men are considered as women who do not respect their husbands at home. That could be one of the factors why few women attend meetings even in communities where they are allowed to attend.

Table 2: Age of Respondents

Age of respondent			Community		Total
			Ishong Agwom	Rwangjeh	
18-29	Count		28	25	53
	Count		26	38	64
	Count		30	18	48
	Count		11	13	24
	Count		7	4	11
Total	Count		102	98	200

Source: Field Survey, 2020

The table above shows the number of respondents-based age groups in Ishong Agwom and Rwangjeh communities.

Interview with the community leaders: In Rwangjeh community; the youths are not invited during the decision making and planning stages, of the upgrading processes, which makes them not to participate actively during the implementation stages. In Ishong Agwom the youths are involved but some complained of the timing for community meetings, the youths do go for morning training (sports).

Table 3: Marital Status of Respondent

			Community		
			Ishong Agwom	Rwangjeh	Total
Marital status of respondent	single	Count	33	23	56
	married	Count	64	70	134
	widow	Count	3	3	6
	widower	Count	1	2	3
	divorcee	Count	1	0	1
Total		Count	102	98	200

Source: Field Survey, 2020

The table above shows the number of respondents based on marital status in Ishong Agwom and Rwangjeh communities.

The response of females in Rwangjeh confirm the interview outcome with the community leaders that they are not invited to participate in the upgrading processes while response from females in Ishong Agwom confirm that females are invited to participate but few attends for reasons enumerated already and more that will be discussed later. Marital status is not a criterion for being invited to participate in Ishong Agwom while it is a criterion in Rwangjeh.

Table 4: Level of Education

			Community		
			Ishong Agwom	Rwangjeh	Total
Level of education	non formal	Count	10	7	17
	primary	Count	4	3	7
	secondary	Count	24	19	43
	tertiary	Count	64	69	133
Total		Count	102	98	200

Source: Field Survey, 2020

The table above shows the number of respondents based on education level in Ishong Agwom and Rwangjeh communities.

Interview with community leaders: Skills, knowledge and competence of community members are put into consideration in the formulation of the following sub-committees in the communities; Conflict Resolution Committee, Procurement Committee, Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (M & E) and Operations and Maintenance.

Table 5: Occupation of Respondent

			Community		
			Ishong	Rwangjeh	Total
			Agwom		
Occupation of respondent	farmer	Count	6	7	13
	trader/businessman	Count	16	26	42
	civil servant	Count	37	34	71
	artisan	Count	18	17	35
	student	Count	15	6	21
	applicant	Count	3	3	6
	Retiree	Count	7	5	12
Total	Count	102	98	200	

Source: Field Survey, 2020

The table above shows the number of respondents based on occupation level in Ishong Agwom and Rwangjeh communities. Interview with the community leaders: The occupation of a resident is not a criterion for him/her to be invited to participate in community upgrading in both communities.

Table 6: Level of Income Per Month

			Community		
			Ishong	Rwangjeh	Total
			Agwom		
Level of income per month	less than N20,000	Count	40	31	71
	N20,001- N40,000	Count	14	23	37
	N40,001- N60,000	Count	16	9	25
	N60,001- N80,000	Count	14	13	27
	N80,001 and above	Count	18	22	40
Total	Count	102	98	200	

Source: Field Survey, 2020

The table above shows the number of respondents based on their income levels in Ishong Agwom and Rwangjeh communities.

Interview with community leaders: The household heads in both the two communities agreed to be paying monthly contribution of ₦1000 (€2.87) each and if there are any upgrading processes to be carried out in the communities, the projects will be costs and the money shared among household heads.

Table 7: Independent Samples Test of Socioeconomic Factors

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means					95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	Lower	Upper
Gender of respondent	Equal variances assumed	4.975	.027	-1.119	198	.264	-.071	.064	-.197	.054
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.118	195.275	.265	-.071	.064	-.197	.054
Age of respondent	Equal variances assumed	1.239	.267	.761	198	.448	.125	.164	-.199	.448
	Equal variances not assumed			.762	197.825	.447	.125	.164	-.198	.448
Marital status of respondent	Equal variances assumed	2.605	.108	-.945	198	.346	-.082	.087	-.253	.089
	Equal variances not assumed			-.947	196.229	.345	-.082	.086	-.252	.089
Level of education	Equal variances assumed	1.640	.202	-1.073	198	.285	-.138	.129	-.393	.116
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.075	197.269	.284	-.138	.129	-.392	.115
Occupation of respondent	Equal variances assumed	.975	.325	1.813	198	.071	.375	.207	-.033	.783
	Equal variances not assumed			1.814	197.999	.071	.375	.207	-.033	.783
level of income per month	Equal variances assumed	.127	.722	-.661	198	.510	-.146	.220	-.580	.289
	Equal variances not assumed			-.660	197.330	.510	-.146	.221	-.581	.289

Source: Field Survey, 2020

The t-test conducted on the influence of the different indicators that make up the socioeconomic factors on participation, the result showed that there was no statistical significant difference between the mean value in Ishong Agwom and the mean value in Rwangjeh communities.

Table 8: Correlations for Socioeconomic Factors

		Gender of respondent	Age of respondent	Marital status of respondent	Level of education	Occupation of respondent	level of income per month
Gender of respondent	Pearson Correlation	1	-.157*	.045	-.095	-.008	-.329**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.027	.525	.181	.915	.000
	N	200	200	200	200	200	200
Age of respondent	Pearson Correlation	-.157*	1	.585**	-.133	.090	.402**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.027		.000	.061	.206	.000
	N	200	200	200	200	200	200
Marital status of respondent	Pearson Correlation	.045	.585**	1	.026	-.277**	.360**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.525	.000		.718	.000	.000
	N	200	200	200	200	200	200
Level of education	Pearson Correlation	-.095	-.133	.026	1	-.140*	.404**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.181	.061	.718		.047	.000
	N	200	200	200	200	200	200
Occupation of respondent	Pearson Correlation	-.008	.090	-.277**	-.140*	1	-.211**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.915	.206	.000	.047		.003
	N	200	200	200	200	200	200
level of income per month	Pearson Correlation	-.329**	.402**	.360**	.404**	-.211**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.003	
	N	200	200	200	200	200	200

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

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

Source: Field Survey, 2020

The relationship between gender and age is statistically significant but the relationship is negligible or no relationship because it is $-.157^*$, meaning that as the difference in gender increases age of respondents decreases.

Gender and income level are statistically significant but it has a moderate negative relationship of $-.329^{**}$, meaning as the difference in gender increases the level of income decreases.

The relationship between age and marital status is statistically significant. The relationship is strong positive relationship, because it is $.585^{**}$ meaning that an increase in age will result in increase in marital status.

The relationship between age and income level is statistically significant but the relationship is a strong positive relationship because the relationship is $.402^{**}$ meaning that an increase in age will result in increase in income level.

The relationship between marital status and occupation is statistically significant but the relationship is weak negative relationship because the relationship is $-.277^{**}$ meaning that an increase in marital status will result in a decrease in occupation level.

The relationship between marital status and income level is statistically significant but the relationship is moderate positive relationship because the relationship is $.360^{**}$ meaning an increase in marital status will result in increase in income level.

The relationship between level of education and occupation is statistically significant but there is no relationship or the relationship is negligible because the relationship is $-.140^*$ meaning that an increase in level of education will result in a decrease in occupation level.

The relationship between level of education and income level is statistically significant but the relationship is a strong positive relationship because the relationship is $.404^{**}$ meaning that an increase in level of education will result in increased income level.

The relationship between occupation and income level per month is statistically significant but the relationship is a weak negative relationship because it is $-.211^{**}$ meaning that an increase in occupation level will result in a decrease income level.

Table 9: Statistics of Respondents' Socioeconomic Factors

		Gender of respondent	Age of respondent	Marital status of respondent	Level of education	Occupation of respondent	level of income per month
N	Valid	200	200	200	200	200	200
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean		1.28	2.38	1.80	3.46	3.38	2.64
Median		1.00	2.00	2.00	4.00	3.00	2.00
Std. Deviation		.450	1.159	.612	.912	1.471	1.556
Minimum		1	1	1	1	1	1
Maximum		2	5	5	4	7	5

Source: Field Survey, 2020

The mean is the average of the respondents and the standard deviation is the extent to which the data deviates away from the mean.

The table above shows that the number of observations of the respondents is 200, the mean for gender of respondent is 1.28 and the standard deviation is .450, meaning that the distribution of the data is not far away disperse from the mean. The mean and the standard deviation for age, marital status, education level, occupation and income level can also be seen from the table above. The standard deviation for the indicators shown in the table above indicates that the distribution of the data is not far away dispersing from the mean.

Table 10: Factors that hinder participation in self-organized initiatives in upgrading infrastructure and services Ishong Agwom and Rwangjeh communities

		Community		Total	
		Ishong Agwom	Rwangjeh		
What hinders people from participating in the upgrading process in this community	some members are given preferential treatment	Count	6	6	12
		% within Community	5.9%	6.1%	6.0%
	lack of time	Count	18	21	39
		% within Community	17.8%	21.4%	19.6%
	I am not invited	Count	14	37	51
		% within Community	13.9%	37.8%	25.6%
	financial constraints	Count	19	12	31
		% within Community	18.8%	12.2%	15.6%
	mismanagement of community's finance	Count	6	3	9
		% within Community	5.9%	3.1%	4.5%
	lack of community interest	Count	7	3	10
		% within Community	6.9%	3.1%	5.0%
	lack/inadequate support from the L.G.A.	Count	5	2	7
		% within Community	5.0%	2.0%	3.5%
	project not meeting personal interest	Count	7	4	11
		% within Community	6.9%	4.1%	5.5%
poor mobilization/dissemination of information	Count	6	2	8	
	% within Community	5.9%	2.0%	4.0%	
lack of enforcement of sanctions on defaulters	Count	13	8	21	
	% within Community	12.9%	8.2%	10.6%	
Total	Count	101	98	199	
	% within Community	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Source: Field Survey, 2020

The table above shows the number and percentages of respondents' base on factors that serves as obstacles for them to participate in the upgrading processes in the two communities.

Table 11: Independent Samples Test of factors that hinders participation in self-organized initiatives

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means					95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	Lower	Upper
What hinders people from participating in the upgrading process in this community	Equal variances assumed	8.053	.005	2.860	197	.005	1.101	.385	.342	1.861
	Equal variances not assumed			2.866	194.359	.005	1.101	.384	.344	1.859

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Independent t-test was used by the researchers to investigate if there is a statistical significant difference on factors that hinder community participation in Ishong Agwom and Rwangjeh communities.

From the independent t-test conducted, the level of significance was $p < .005$ meaning that there was a statistical significant difference in the obstacles to participation between Ishong Agwom and Rwangjeh communities ($t(194.359) = 2.866, p < .005, d = -0.405478$). This means that what hinders community participation among respondents in Ishong Agwom is not exactly the same with what hinders community participation among respondents in Rwangjeh.

Discussions

In this research, probability and non-probability sampling techniques were used to collect data. Two hundred and fifty questionnaires were systematically shared among residents in the study areas. Two hundred of the questionnaires were retrieved and interviews were also conducted on the community leaders of both Ishong Agwom and Rwangjeh. These constitute the main data used in this analysis. Lack of invitation hinders 14 (13.9%) respondents in Ishong Agwom and 37 (37.8%) in Rwangjeh communities from participating in the upgrading processes. Financial constraints hinder 19 (18.8%) respondents in Ishong Agwom and 12 (12.2%) in Rwangjeh communities from participating in the upgrading processes. Lack of enforcement of sanction on defaulters hinders 13 (12.9%) respondents in Ishong Agwom and 8 (8.2%) in Rwangjeh communities from participating in the upgrading processes among others.

Conclusion

This research therefore focused on self-organized initiatives in upgrading infrastructure and services in Ishong Agwom and Rwangjeh communities. The objective of the research was to investigate the factors that hinder participation in self-organized initiatives in upgrading infrastructure and services. The independent samples t-test conducted on the factors that

serves as obstacles to self-organized initiatives in upgrading infrastructure and services between Ishong Agwom and Rwangjeh, the result showed that the level of significance was $p < .005$ meaning that there was a statistical significant difference in the obstacles to self-organized initiatives between Ishong Agwom and Rwangjeh communities ($t(194.359) = 2.866$, $p < .005$, $d = -0.405478$).

There should be unity of purpose among the community members, without which it will be impossible to achieve any meaningful progress in any community upgrading process. God in Genesis 11:6, Said “if as one people speaking the same language, they begun to do this, then nothing they plan to do will be impossible for them”. If the community members, not only in Ishong Agwom and Rwangjeh communities but across Nigeria and the entire world will all agree and plan to upgrade the infrastructure and services in their communities, it will be possible.

Recommendations

To upgrade infrastructure and services at the community levels through self-organized initiatives the following measures should be employed: -

- i. People's opinions and suggestions should not be treated based on one's social status but based on content and community's interests, to avoid other members of the community seeing as if some members are given preferential treatment.
- ii. The penalty for not attending meetings and for not actively participating in the upgrading processes should be implemented to the later irrespective of whoever is the culprit, to serve as a deterrent for other members of the communities. People who do not participate should be excluded from benefitting from the infrastructure and services provided in the communities.
- iii. Mediums such as the use of loud speakers, announcement in places of worships (churches and mosques), cultural meetings, house to house visitations by the zones leaders, community face book page in addition to the text messages sent to the household heads should be used to create awareness among community members on community upgrading processes.
- iv. Community members should be enlightened on the need for community participation so as to bridge the gap created as a result of government inability to provide the communities with the required infrastructure and services.
- v. The community members should also be made to know that their financial status should not hinder them from participating in self-organized initiatives, their contributions should not be seen in monetary terms only, it can also be informed of skills, ideas, labour amongst others.
- vi. Community meetings should not only be for the aged or household heads alone, as is done in Rwangjeh, the youths and women should be invited to attend the meetings and contribute their quota on issues been discussed at the meetings.
- vii. Tenants–landlords' relationships should be checked and where necessary improved so as to give the tenants the sense of belonging in the communities, which will make them to participate in the upgrading processes in the communities.

- viii. The local government councils need to look at other sources of generating revenues like the user fees, tax etc. to complement the subvention they receive as federal allocation to enable them meet up with their responsibility of providing 15% of the total costs of projects in communities involved in any upgrading processes.

There is need for government at all levels to introduce reward for communities that perform well in the area of improving infrastructure and services in their neighbourhoods, so as to serve as encouragement for other communities to participate in the upgrading of infrastructure and services in their own communities

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