

**ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL POVERTY ERADICATION PROGRAMME
(NAPEP) ON REDUCING POVERTY IN SOME SELECTED LOCAL
GOVERNMENT AREAS IN KATSINA STATE**

BY

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FEBRUARY, 2020

DECLARATION

I declare that this M.Sc dissertation titled “Assessment of the Impact of National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) on Reducing Poverty in some Selected Local Government Areas in Katsina State” has been written by me. All borrowed ideas have been duly acknowledged in the text and list of references provided. I therefore accept responsibility for any mistake or error in this work.

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CERTIFICATION

This dissertation titled “Assessment of the Impact of National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) on Reducing Poverty in some Selected Local Government Areas in Katsina State” meets the regulations governing the award of degree of Master of Science in Public Administration of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literacy presentation.

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DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to Almighty Allah the giver of wisdom and Knowledge.

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In the name of Allah the most Merciful and Beneficial

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ABSTRACT

National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) was established in the year 2001 for the purpose of poverty alleviation in Nigeria. The fundamental issue the research addressed was examining whether NAPEP through its schemes has been able to reduce poverty in Katsina State with particular reference to Funtua and Dutsin-Ma Local Government Areas. Specific objectives were to: to examine the extent to which FEP improved farming practices of beneficiaries, to determine the extent to which YES empowered youths and assess the extent to which COPE improved women empowerment in the Local Government Areas. Three hypotheses were tested that:there is no significant relationship between FEP and improved farming practice of beneficiaries, there is no significant relationship between YES and youth empowerment, there is no significant relationship between COPE and women empowerment.From the Population, 179 beneficiaries were randomly selected. Data were collected through the use questionnaire and analysed, using descriptive and inferential statistical tools. Simple regression was used to test the relationship between variables. Findings indicated that majority of the beneficiaries had their income increased through increased farm output, issuance of loan and payment of grant respectively. The study recommends that government should widen the coverage of the programme to enable it capture morepoorpeople. Government should also set up a special monitoring committee to monitor the disbursement of loans, payment of stipends and selection of beneficiaries of the programme.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADP	Agricultural Development Projects
ALGON	Association of Local Governments of Nigeria
BIG	Basic Income Guarantee
BLP	Better Life Programme
CB	Community Banks
CBN	Central Bank of Nigeria
CDA	Community Development Associations
COMESS	Community Economic Sensitization Scheme
DFRRI	Directorate for Food, Road and Rural Infrastructure
EGDC	Economic Growth and Development Center
EPCC	Economic Policy Coordination Committee
ETF	Education Tax Fund
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FBO	Faith Based Organizations
FCPE	Free and Compulsory Primary Education
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
FEAP	Family Economic Advancement Programme
FEP	Farmers Empowerment Programme
FMBN	Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria
FOS	Federal Office of Statistics
FSP	Family Support Programme
GDP	Gross Domestic Product

GHS	General Household Survey
GNP	Gross National Product
GR	Green Revolution
GSM	Global System for Mobile communication
HDI	Human Development Index
HDR	Human Development Report
HND	Higher National Diploma
HNLSS	Harmonized Nigeria Living Standard Statistics
IDA	International Donor Agencies
LCH	Low Cost Housing
LDC	Less Developed Countries
LGC	Local Government Councils
LGMC	Local Government Monitoring Committees
MAP	Mandatory Attachment Programme
MIS	Management Information System
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
NACB	Nigeria Agricultural and Cooperative Bank
NAEC	National Assessment and Evaluation committee
NAFPP	National Accelerated Food Production Programme
NALDA	National Agricultural Land Development Authority
NAPEC	National Poverty Eradication Council
NAPEP	National Poverty Eradication Programme
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics

NCC	National Coordination Committee
NCE	National Certificate of Education
NDDC	Niger Delta Development Commission
NDE	National Directorate of Employment
NEEDS	National Economic Empowerment Development Strategy
NGO	Non – Governmental Organizations
NIDB	Nigeria Industrial Development Bank
NIDOS	Nigerians in the Diaspora
NPI	National Provider Identifier
NRDCS	National Resources Development and Conservation Scheme
OFN	Operation Feed the Nation
PAP	Poverty Alleviation Programme
PBN	People’s Bank of Nigeria
PEF	Poverty Eradication Fund
PKP	Promise-Keeper Programme
PLWHA	People Living with HIV and AIDS
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
PRAI	Poverty Reduction Accelerator Investment
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Programme
RBDA	River Basin Development Authority
RIDS	Rural Infrastructure Development Scheme
R&PD	Research and Programme Coordination Department
SCC	State Coordinating Committees

SGF	Secretary to the Government of the Federation
SMEDAN	Small and Medium Scale Enterprises Development Agency of Nigeria
SOWESS	Social Welfare Services Scheme
SPEC	State Poverty Eradication Council
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UN	United Nations
VVF	Vesicovaginal Fistula
WHO	World Health Organization
WHTC	Withholding Tax on Contracts
YES	Youth Empowerment Scheme

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Poverty is a global phenomenon which affects nations and people differently, it afflicts people in various depths and levels at different times and phases of existence. There is no nation that is absolutely free from poverty. Third world countries have the highest level of poverty and as well the lowest level of socioeconomic development. Poverty as a state where an individual is not able to cater adequately for his/her basic needs of food, clothing and shelter, is unable to meet social and economic obligations, lacks gainful employment, skills, assets and has limited access to social and economic infrastructure such as education, health, portable water and sanitation (CBN 1999).

Poverty has been seen as a major development problem in Africa and Nigeria in particular. The rising profile of poverty in Nigeria is assuming a worrisome dimension mostly among the rural people. It has been observed that, at least, more than half of the country's (Nigeria) population is living in abject poverty. The publication of the Federal Office of Statistics (FOS) now National Bureau of Statistics (NBS 2010) reveals that poverty has been massive, pervasive and engulfs a large portion of the Nigerian society. Poverty is one of the forces militating against the social-political and economic development of Nigeria. The poverty experienced by Nigerians is pervasive, multifaceted, and chronic, affecting the lives of a large proportion of the populace, the resultant effects of it include; hunger, disease, ignorance, malnutrition, untimely death, massive corruption, unemployment, frustration, prostitution, increased social vices and unrest, hopelessness, human trafficking, drug trafficking and so on.

The Poverty level in Nigeria is also said to be astronomically high and economically embarrassing considering the fact that Nigeria is endowed with rich human and mineral resources, this has made several writers and institutions describe the country as a paradox where she is blessed with so much natural resources that is enough to cater for the welfare of her citizens yet, the people live in abject poverty and despite several efforts and huge financial commitments that successive governments have committed to alleviating or eradicating poverty in the country, the situation remains the same and has even taken a worrisome and frustrating dimension. (Oshewole, 2010).It is, however, the opinion of many that Nigeria could be rated amongst the richest countries of the world today therefore having no business to do with extreme poverty but, the reverse is the case as the scourge of poverty has eaten deep into the fabric of Nigerian society. Available records shows that the country since 1960 in an effort to combat poverty has had fifteen (15) ministries, fourteen (14) specialized agencies, nineteen (19) donor agencies and Non-Governmental Agencies (NGOs) that have also been involved in the fight against poverty(Oshewolo, 2011).

Amongst the various programmes that have been established in time past to tackle the poverty scourge in the country include: Operation Feed the Nation (OFN), Free and Compulsory Primary Education (FCPE), Green Revolution (GR), Low Cost Housing (LCH), River Basin Development Authority (RBDA), National Agricultural Land Development Authority (NALDA), National Directorate of Employment (NDE), Family Support Programme (FSP),Family Economic Advancement Programme (FEAP), and the People's Bank of Nigeria (PBN), the Better Life Programme (BLP), Directorate for Food, Road and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI), Poverty Alleviation Programme (PAP) amongst

others. Although, some of the programmes existed as measures that were undertaken to tackle issues under local government administration but, alleviating the sufferings of the people as a result of poverty was at the center of it.

Although, none of these programmes lived up with expectations as a result of intricacies of corruption, bureaucracy and red-tapism inherent in both the public and private lives and as such couldn't make any meaningful impact on the lives of the rural dwellers. Despite the series of poverty reduction programmes put in place by the federal government to fight poverty over the years, one begins to wonder why poverty is still on the increase.

In 2000, the Obasanjo Administration established Poverty Alleviation Programme (PAP), to urgently create menial-based jobs. After months of implementation of PAP, the criticisms of the programme by the public made government institute a panel to review it. The federal government then set up National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) in 2001. The main strategies of NAPEP were categorized into four schemes: Youth Empowerment Scheme (YES), Rural Infrastructure development Scheme (RIDS), Social Welfare Services Scheme (SOWESS) and National Resources Development and Conservation Scheme (NRCDS) (Aliyu, 2002). This was a clear demonstration and commitment of civilian administration to address the challenges faced by the poor in the country. The Government realized that if the worsening poverty situation is not checked, the future of the nation would be doomed (Aku&Oladeji, 1997). In the light of this, the Government introduced a number of measures aimed at reducing poverty. Among other things, these measures were intended to restore hope to the masses. This involves

providing basic necessities to hitherto neglected people particularly in the rural areas, restore economic independence and confidence, and foster wealth creation.

1.2 Statement of the Research Problem

Poverty is one of the most serious problems in Nigeria today. Despite the various efforts of government from independence to date, poverty has been on the increase. Nigeria's proportion of the poor has doubled over the last two decades, during which time the country received \$3000billion in oil and gas revenue (Oyemorni, 2003). Indeed it is a paradox of poor people in rich country, in other words "poverty in the midst of plenty". Statistical data available indicates that by 1960 the poverty level in Nigeria covers about 15% of the population and by 1980 it rose to 28%. In 1985, the poverty level was 46% and it dropped to 43% by 1992. By 1996, the Federal Office of Statistics estimated poverty level in Nigeria at about 66%. The poverty rate reduced in 2004 to 54.7% and skyrocketed to 60.9% in 2010. According to the latest poverty report by the National Bureau of Statistics, NBS, about 112 million Nigerians (representing 67.1 per cent) of the country's total population live below poverty level. (NBS 2014).

The problems of poverty in Nigeria have been of concern to scholars and policy makers since the 60s. Ebong (1991) confirmed these concerns when he listed the challenges of rural Nigeria to include, lack of basic infrastructures; poor access roads; a dirge of educational facilities; lack of pipe borne water; inequality; low per capita income; high unemployment; and so on. Esema (2007) added that they are usually characterized by poor health; lack of basic nutrition; inadequate housing; social discrimination and inadequate/ineffective channels through which concerns can be voiced.

Hence, the Federal Government launched several programmes to combat the problem of poverty. One of these policy measures is the National Poverty Eradication Programme, set up in 2001 by the Obasanjo administration.

The Katsina State chapter of the NAPEP was also established in 2001 and it operates inline with the national objective of NAPEP, including to: (i) promote grass roots economic activities, (ii) impact positively on the wellbeing and level of living of participants, (iii) promote sustainability of micro finance through savings mobilization, (iv) provide access to credit at the grass root level, (v) bring the interest rates (for the low income, rural populace) into a more encouraging level, (vi) increase the participation of the poor in the economic growth and development of the country, (vii) stimulate increased economic activities in the rural areas, and (viii) strengthen partnership between the federal government and other tiers of government in combating poverty among the Nigerian people (NAPEP, 2001). The activities carried out by NAPEP in Katsina State to help achieve its objectives include:

(a) Youth Empowerment Scheme (YES) which deals with youth capacity building for those with low or no qualification. The capacity building is in terms of skills acquisition such as welding, carpentry, mechanic, fashion designing, tailoring, interior and exterior decoration among others.

(b) Capacity Enhancement Scheme (CES) which deals with assisting already established skillful youths, and other participating members of the community who are already engaged in one form of trade or the other.

(c) Community Enlightenment Scheme (COMES) which involves awareness creation, and sensitization. And also enlightening them on how to access any new package rolled out by NAPEP for them.

(d) Social Welfare Service Scheme (SOWES) which deals with special education, food security, micro and macro credit facilities.

(e) Rural Infrastructure Development Scheme (RIDS) which deals with the provision of basic infrastructures like portable water for irrigation, good access roads to ease transportation, rural power supply, and construction of mini damsas well as provision of other equipments necessary for dry season farming, to ensure all year round production.

(f) In Care of People (COPE) was meant to reduce vulnerability of the core poor in the society against existing socio-economic risks and stop the inter-generational transfer of poverty. The primary target groups of the programme were: Poor Female-headed house-holds with children of basic school age, Poor old-aged headed house-holds with children of basic school age. Physically challenged persons headed house-holds with children of basic school age.

(g) Farmers Empowerment Programme (FEP) which was special agricultural credit assistance to poor rural farmers aimed at enhancing farmer's productivity and potentials for increased output. NAPEP undertook the scheme in collaboration with States, Local Governments and specialized agricultural agencies.

In spite of the policy measures, the poverty level has remained unchanged, particularly in the rural areas. In Katsina State, investigation shows that among the six geo-political zones in the country, the North-West of which Katsina State is included is the

highest with poverty index of 71.4% in terms of poverty rate compared to North-Central 60.7%, North-East, South-East 49.8%, South-South 55.5%, and South-West. Katsina State is second behind Sokoto State in North-West with poverty index of 74.5% (NBS 2014).

The National Bureau of Statistics (2013) reports that 73.6 percent people are poor and in 2014 76.4% people are poor in Katsina state, women, children and the elderly are the worst hit. As a result of this, a study such as this is paramount to investigate the extent of NAPEP achievement in reducing poverty through some of its strategies.

This study, aimed at assessing the extent to which National Poverty Eradication Programme through Youth Empowerment Scheme (YES), Farmers Empowerment Programme (FEP) and in Care of People (COPE) activities have reduced poverty in the state and impacted positively on the wellbeing of beneficiaries, especially in the areas of job creation, improvement in skills acquisition and improvement in the level of income in Funtua and Dutsin-Ma local government areas in Katsina State

1.3 Research Questions

The following research questions were asked as the study aimed at assessing the impact of National Poverty Eradication Programme in reducing poverty in Katsina State.

- i. To what extent has NAPEP through FEP improved farming practice of beneficiaries in Funtua and Dutsin-Ma Local Government Areas in Katsina State?
- ii. To what extent has NAPEP through YES improved youth empowerment in Funtua and Dutsin-Ma Local Government Areas in Katsina State?
- iii. To what extent has NAPEP through COPE improved women empowerment in Funtua and Dutsin-Ma Local Government Areas in Katsina State?

- iv. What are the constraints encountered in the implementation of the programme in Funtua and Dutsen Ma Local Government Areas in Katsina State?

1.4 Objective of the Study

The main objective of the study is to assess whether the National Poverty Eradication Programme has succeeded in reducing poverty in Katsina State through its strategies using Funtua and Dutsin-Ma as a case study.

However, the study has its specific objectives as follows.

- i. To examine the extent to which FEP improved farming practices of beneficiaries in Funtua and Dutsin-Ma Local Government Areas in Katsina State.
- ii. To determine the extent to which YES empowered youths in Funtua and Dutsin-Ma Local Government Areas in Katsina State.
- iii. To assess the extent to which COPE improved women empowerment in Funtua and Dutsin-Ma Local Government Areas in Katsina State.
- iv. identify the constraints encountered in the implementation of the programme in the State.

1.5 Research Hypotheses

For the purpose of this research, the following hypotheses were tested in order to achieve the objectives set up for the study:

- i. There is no significant relationship between FEP and improved farming practice of beneficiaries in Funtua and Dutsin-Ma Local Government Areas in Katsina State.

- ii. There is no significant relationship between YES and youth empowerment in Funtua and Dutsin-Ma Local Government Areas in Katsina State.
- iii. There is no significant relationship between COPE and women empowerment in Funtua and Dutsin-Ma Local Government Areas in Katsina State.

1.6 Significance of the Study

Several researches on the issue of poverty and the contribution of NAPEP towards poverty eradication in Nigeria have been conducted by researchers and scholars, none among the studies tested each strategy independently.

This research is however unique for its focus on investigating the achievement of NAPEP strategies in the reduction of poverty in Katsina State by testing the veracity of each strategy independently across the two Local Government Areas. The research would also be significant to policy makers and administrators at federal, state and local governments who are determined with making policies on poverty eradication. Also, national or international donor agencies or institutions interested in the issue of poverty eradication, would find this work relevant and significant because it will add to the existing literature in the field.

It is also hoped that findings of this research would be significant to researchers, academicians, students and interested readers in making further research in the field of poverty eradication and development in general. It would also serve as a source of reference in understanding the concept, nature, and importance of such strategies to any human effort towards poverty alleviation.

1.7 Scope and Limitation of the Study

This study was designed to assess the impact of NAPEP intervention strategies in selected Local Governments of Funtua, and Dutsin-Ma in Katsina State; part of the areas with a high percentage of people living in poverty in the State. It is clear that NAPEP has uniform programmes and schemes as well as structure in all the 36 states of Nigeria.

The study also selected some key programmes out of the numerous NAPEP programmes. These programmes included the Youths Empowerment Scheme (YES) which was selected based on its focus on skills acquisition and development, wealth generation among the youths who are of course the largest part of the active population in these Local Governments of Katsina State. The second programme was the Farmers Empowerment Programme (FEP) which was selected for its attention on farmers who formed more than half of the population of the selected Local Governments, while the third programme was the In Care of People COPE and was selected based on its concentration on poor headed households led households. In other to be focused properly on this programme, the study covered the period of 9 years (2005 to 2014). This was because the programme ended in 2014.

Virtually all research works are faced with one limitation or the other. This work is not without constraints such as difficulty in generating data especially the data generated from beneficiaries of the NAPEP programmes that were dispersed into towns and villages across the states and whose access by the researcher was difficult due to their locations. In addition, due to the literacy level of some of them, it was difficult for them to fill the questionnaire administered to them. However, interpreters were used to obtain responses from them.

Nevertheless, access to some vital documents that were important to the research was very difficult to the researcher especially as the programme is not functioning any more. Other limitations to the study are inadequate financial resources to the researcher and time constraint.

1.8 Definition of Concepts

Poverty: Poverty is a living condition in which an entity is faced with economic, social, political, cultural and environmental deprivations (Ajakaiye, 2001). Operationally, we perceived poverty here to refer to a condition of unavailability or inadequacy of means for an individual to take care of his basic needs such as food, health, clothing, and shelter.

Poverty Eradication: According to Aliyu (1998) poverty eradication has to do with the provision of national security, political stability, discipline, infrastructural development, economic stability and adequate welfare service. Poverty eradication in this study, is also youth empowerment, women empowerment, farming practice aimed at monitoring and coordinating as well as assisting government in eradicating poverty to avoid duplication of effort and resources.

Income: As used in this study is the financial value added to a beneficiary as a result of participating in any of the aforementioned NAPEP programme.

Empowerment: As used in this study is the support given by NAPEP to a beneficiary in terms of training, loan facilities, grant, and tools e.t.c

Assessment: Assessment, as used in this study refers to a careful examination, analysis or consideration of a given policy, programme or activity. The concept can however be used as synonym to “evaluation”

Beneficiaries: As used in this study, beneficiaries are those who benefits from the said programmes.

1.10 Organization of the Study

This research work is divided into six chapters. Chapter one is an introductory chapter providing background to the study, statement of the problem objectives of the study, hypotheses to be tested, scope and limitations of the study, significance of the study as well as operational definition of key concepts.

Chapter two contains review of related literature focusing on the concept of poverty, its causes, measurements, incidence and other issues related. The chapter also contains review of empirical work on related area. The chapter also provides theoretical framework for the study, using System Theory while the third Chapter dwells on research methodology focusing on research design, sources and instruments of data collection, population/sample size, sampling technique and method of data analysis.

The fourth Chapter deals with the programme of study and the areas of study. The chapter focuses on the overview of some past government poverty alleviation efforts as well as historical and structural overview of the NAPEP. It touches issues as the programmes and schemes under the NAPEP, Internal structure, funding and other issues related. The fifth chapter contains presentation and analysis of the data collected including interpretation, testing of hypotheses and summary of major findings. The sixth chapter is the concluding chapter which is based on the research findings. It includes summary, conclusions and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviewed the existing factors that led to poverty; the concept and the factors that cause poverty were highlighted. For long time, some of these factors have been in existence and there are some that have just developed. The causes of poverty were revisited to assess its level and its policies and programme to reach the poor and suggest policies and measures for poverty eradication. Empirical studies were reviewed to give the subject matter a clear focus. Lastly, a theory that assisted programmes on poverty eradication adopted.

2.2 Literature Review

2.2.1 Concept of Poverty

The concept of poverty has rendered itself too many definitions yet none has been completely accepted as capturing its meaning comprehensively. Authors define the concept of poverty differently according to their perspective, ideology, historical setting of time, place and environment etc.

Poverty according to Ajakaiye (1999) in the work, conceptual and methodological issues in poverty alleviation is defined as “a living condition in which an entity is faced with economic, social, political, cultural and environmental deprivations.

In the view of World Bank (1997), “poverty is the inability of certain persons to attain minimum standards of living.

According to the Encyclopedia America (2000), poverty is viewed from two different perspectives as signifying “moneyless-ness and powerlessness”. Moneyless-ness means not merely an insufficiency of cash but chronic inadequacy of resources of all types to satisfy such basic human needs as nutrition, rest, warmth and bodily care. While powerlessness refers to those people who lack the opportunities and choices unlike in the case of the poor, whose lives seem to be governed by forces and persons outside their control by people in positions of authority or by perceived “evil forces or hard luck”. There are no direct measures of powerlessness. A report issued by the United States Chambers of Commerce uses this approach to define poverty. It stated that “poverty is largely a product of ignorance, changing industrial technology, prejudices that limit opportunity, worn-out firms and depressed companies inability or unwillingness of people to move to where job are , lack of and curable physical mental abilities.

In the same view, Aluko (1975) defines poverty as “lack of basic necessities of life” that is basically not having enough to eat, a high rate of infant mortality, low life expectancy, low educational opportunities, poor water, unemployment, inadequate healthcare and unfit housing.

However, poverty can also no longer be defined in terms of income alone because of its complexity.

According to UNDP (2002), poverty distinguishes between income poverty and human poverty. Income poverty, according to UNDP occurs when the income level of an individual falls below a national defined poverty line. Human poverty on the other hand by UNDP is seen as denial or deprivation of opportunities and choices that would enable an

individual to live a long health, creative life and to enjoy a decent standard of living, freedom, dignity, self-respect and respect for others.

Townsend (1970) viewed poverty from the relative deprivation that is identifiable through assessing and exact distribution of resources among the populace, and by what different ranking systems; and by assessing what diets, activities, and living conditions are customary in society as a whole from which the poor tend to be excluded. His argument was that poverty of deprived nations is attributable to the global social stratification system emanating from societal hierarchy with highly different resources whereby the wealth of the selected individuals is historically and concurrently linked to the poverty of others. He was also of the view that, poverty of individuals and of families has to do with the nature of societal social stratification that is based on resource distribution. Townsend (1970) further argued that being of low resources does not synonymously mean one is in poverty until one lacks the social amenities that are customarily available in that society. In other words, poverty may be viewed as inequities in resources distribution which includes income, capital assets, occupational fringe benefits, current public and private services.

According to Engelama and Bamidele (1997) as quoted in Onah, (2006) see poverty as a state of individual not being able to cater adequately for his/her basic needs of food, clothing and shelter, meeting social and economic objectives lacks gainful employment, skills, assets and self-esteem, education, health, portable water and sanitation, which reduces the opportunity of advancing his/her wellbeing to the limit of his/her capability. This connote that poverty is not only the inability of individual to afford the basic needs of life but reduces the strength and prestige of such individual to participate in any given activity in the society. Consequently, Onah (2006) in Nigeria, poverty has

deprived a good number of her citizens the prestige of citizenship for example, the less privileged, unemployed and landless peasant are not given access to bank facilities as a result of the collateral barrier which has been placed above their affordable capability. The poor earn below the international measurement of one US dollar per day World Bank (1996), which affects their purchasing power to acquire their basic needs. According to Thomas Malthus theory of over-population, poverty is an inevitable part of society. This was undoubtedly influenced by the desire to explain in terms of law; the recognition not always frankly admitted that the ethical theory of poverty was untenable.

Akeredolu (1998), in his paper entitled “Social Revolution is antidote to Poverty”poverty itself is a social problem, but it also creates and sustains other social problems. Continuing, he asserted that the additional problems arise mainly because the mechanisms and strategies through which the poor attempt to cope with their poverty, that are to survive in spite of their poverty are not limited to the positive ones, but often includes some, which victimize other people, pose a threat to the economic and social order. One cannot but agree with this assertion, especially when the spate of societal ills, which includes violence, vandalization of public utilities, killings, robbery etc are traced to the poor trying to make ends meet. We must be worried also with the persistence of poverty and its negative contributions to national development.

Ajakaiye (2001) poverty is a living condition in which an entity is faced with economic, social, political, cultural and environmental deprivations. It is a state of involuntary deprivations.

In conclusion, poverty depicts a condition which people below a specific minimal income

level are unable to provide or satisfy their basic necessities needed for an acceptable standard of living.

2.2.2 Manifestations of Poverty

Indicators of poverty in general focus on the method of economic performance as well as standard of living of the population. They thus combine measures of income or consumption with those social indicators which highlight availabilities and access of healthcare delivery, education, basic infrastructure and access to other welfare enhancing facilities in order to define the incidence of poverty and the distribution of poverty within the population.

i. Poverty Line

Poverty line can be define as the generally acceptable level of income that is necessary to buy the basic things a person requires such as food, clothes and shelter etc. it is a tool for measuring poverty. Therefore, setting or defining the poverty line is usually the starting point in every poverty measurement. It is often based on income or consumption data and represents the level of income that categorized the households of a particular size, place and time into poor or non-poor. It is also intended to designate equivalent levels of deprivation (Watt, 1977), income base measures frequently used Gross National Product (GNP), per capita income etc. the need to specify benchmarks against which individuals, regional and national measures of poverty can be compared has led to the construction of poverty lines, which represents the value of basic necessities, essentials for meeting the minimum social acceptable standard of living within a given society. Thus an individual whose income or consumption falls below the poverty line is regarded as poor, and the

national poverty rate is the percentage of the population of a country living below the poverty line. A classic case in Nigerian experience is the minimum wage concept of ₦18,000 declared by the federal government in 2011.

ii. The Standard of Living of the People

Standard of living refers to the degree by which individuals satisfy their needs in the society. It is another important index employed in the distinction between the poor and the non-poor. This criterion for measuring poverty usually has two aspects: total household income and the social milieu where the household is situated.

iii. Social Indicators

The social indicators of poverty measure the ability and access to health, education and welfare facilities and as well as basic infrastructure. The health indicators include life expectancy, infant mortality, and prevalence of malnutrition and percentage of the population with access to healthcare, safe water and sanitation. They also include the number of the population, availability of reproductive health facilities and access to child immunization. For education, the ratio computed are literacy rate, gross and net enrolment ratio of the primary, secondary and tertiary education levels. Measures of basic infrastructure include supply of electric power, telephones, paved road, railways and air traffic per unit of population.

2.2.3 Classification of Poverty

It is pertinent to discuss literature summarization of the degree, classification, forms and type of poverty, conventionally two broad forms are represented which are absolute and relative poverty. Anyanwu (1997) also characterized poverty in details. The opinion of

the scholars is fused together thus:

i. Absolute

Describe a situation in which people are barely existing, here the meal may literally be a matter of life and death as a cumulative effect of malnutrition and starvation, simply put minimum accepted level fixed as a global standard for meaningful human existence known as the poverty line.

ii. Relative

Refers to the position of the individual or house hold compared with the average income in the country. This is set at one half of the mean income or at the 40 percentile of the distribution. It is much more difficult to establish as an objective concept.

iii. Case

It is the kind seen in every community, rural and urban, it manifest in poor family with junked filled yards and dirty children playing on bare ground, mental deficiencies, bad health, inability to adopt to discipline, alcoholism, insufficient education or perhaps a combination of several of these handicaps.

iv. Insular

Manifest itself in an imaginary Island where nearly everyone is poor. It is not easy to explain poverty by individual inadequacy because the environment in which the people find themselves may have made them frustrated or made them poor.

v. Spatial or Vocational

Depending on geographical or regional spread and incidence, basically two type urban squalor and rural poverty, the former is typified by the existence of ghettos, slums, and shanties in metropolitan cities characterized by environmental degradation, social deprivations and in adequate welfare services, the latter is characterized by poor condition of living such as illiteracy use of crude technology and dominance of subsistence farming as the main occupation, under employment and rural urban population drift.

vi. Generalized

Depending on the degree of its prevalence, it is describe as generalized when it is widely spread, common and pervasive among gender group or social class arising from social and economic right or exclusion mechanism Island, if it exist in the midst of plenty such as Nigeria's case, which the world bank considers as paradox and case specific, if it is caused by a reversal in the fortune of some individuals in affluent societies arising from mishaps such as ill health or disability.

2.2.4 Causes of Poverty

Different analyst from their individual perspectives has identified the causes of poverty. For instance, in the 1980s an English industrialist describes the position of the poor in Norway as follows:

There is no use trying to help these people these dirty ignorant people are putting too many children into the world. They won't work and they have no discipline. They misuse every time they get some money in their hands it all goes to drinking and senseless waste. All the help we give them is just as incentive to laziness and another opportunity to produce even more children (Burkey, 1993).

While this description of the poor may contain some element of truth, the root

causes of poverty in developing countries, including Nigeria go beyond this simplistic assertion.

Although, this observation was made more than three decades ago, the traits are still glaring in Nigeria until today. The major causes of poverty still revolves round lack of opportunity, unemployment, indiscipline and lack of honesty on the part of implementers of public policy and programme (i.e, public officers, bureaucrats and their private collaborators) corruption, insecurity and inadequate infrastructural facilities.

Ohale (1998) summarized the causes of poverty in Nigeria into two:

- i. Inability of certain key people in the family to get or hold steady well-paying job. This may be due to lack of expansion of productive activities in the economy and under capacity utilization due to excessive dependence on foreign inputs.
- ii. Allied to the above is the lack of relevant education, skills or talent needed by the existing jobs, economic reduces the quantity of goods and services a given income can purchase and leads to poverty intensification. The Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) and the fiscal and monetary policies of the government including the exchange rate measures, have served to fuel inflation and worsen poverty situation in the country.

In the same vein, CBN (1999) summarized the causes of poverty in Nigeria to include, slow stage of economic and social development, low productivity, market imperfection, physical or environmental degradation, and structural shift in the economy, inadequate commitment to programme implementation, political instability and corruption.

The National Planning Commission (NPC, 2004) identified the main causes of poverty in Nigeria as that of inadequate growth in Nigeria economy and high rate of unemployment. The lack of growth is compounded by the mobility of the oil sector, which affects a range of activities in the economy. The high and growing unemployment increases the number of poor people. Other factors highlighted include, problems in the productive sector, widening income inequality, weak governance, social conflict and environmental issues.

The various causes of poverty highlighted above are prevalent in Funtua and Dutse local Government Areas; hence the problem is very serious in spite of the country's vast resources. The causes are complex and the consequences often reinforce the causes, leading to further makeshift. Therefore a proper and realistic identification of the underlying strategies that may break the vicious circle of deprivation and poverty.

2.2.5 Effects of Poverty

The prevalence of poverty has serious, negative effects on the society both at individual and societal levels. The lack of access to by individuals lead to a state of powerless , helpless and despair as well as the inability to sustain and protect oneself against economic shock, social, cultural and political discrimination and marginalization. The inability of the system to provide the basic necessities of life to it members has negative consequences in number of ways.

Specifically, in a society where the majority of its members are poverty stricken, there is a general loss of confidence in the constituted authority, there by generating disrespect and rendering government policies ineffective. So long as people feel uncatered

for, and their loyalty to society is not being reciprocated, the expectation effect, which is expected to facilitate the success of such government policies.

Malnutrition is one of the most common effects of poverty, in developing countries; the poorest people cannot obtain adequate calories to, develop or maintain their appropriate body weight. In Ethiopia, for example, it is estimated that almost half of all children under the age of five suffer from malnutrition. Poor children in developing countries often suffer the most commonly from the deficiency known as protein energy malnutrition. In these cases, children lack protein in their diets especially from an insufficient amount of mother's milk.

Protein energy malnutrition leads to a variety of problems, including gastrointestinal disorder, stunted growth, poor mental development and high rates of infection prolonged malnutrition can lead to starvation, a condition in which the body tissue organs deteriorate. Long term starvation almost results on death. In addition to calorie malnutrition, most poor children and adults suffer from sever vitamin and mineral deficiencies. These deficiencies can lead to mental disorders, damage to vital organs, failure of the senses, such as poor vision, problem of conceiving or delivering babies and gastrointestinal distress.

In addition to the effects of malnutrition the poor experience high rate of infection diseases, inadequate shelter or housing conditions that promotes disease. Without decent population, many of the poor are exposed to severe and dangerous weather as well as to bacteria and viruses carried by other people in animals once exposed, people are vulnerable to fluctuate in temperature that lower their resistance to disease.

Furthermore corruption, nepotism, crimes and other social vices are to some extent by-products of poverty. So long as making ends meet remains difficult the propensity to explore other avenues such as stealing is high, people would want their own person to occupy a given position without any consideration for merit because opportunities are limited. Similarly, the magnitude and frequency of robbery cases cannot be totally devoid from the quest to make ends meet. In the same vein, bribes, are given and received because the gives assessment is founded on the conception that economic condition of the majourity which also makes the receiver prone to not objecting the offer.

In the economic parlance, because people are poor and cannot afford the capital needed to expand production, production itself largely remains at the subsistence level, labour is therefore intensive and the margin of production is not fully utilized because of poor processing and storage techniques, as well as the effect of changing weather condition and damaged caused by pest and diseases. The effects of poverty are so numerous, virtually, every facet of human existence.

2.2.7 Measurement of Poverty

Measurement of poverty emphasizes on indicators of economic performance as well as the standard of living of the population. They combine measures of income or purchasing power or consumption with those social indicators which highlight availability and access to healthcare delivery, education, basic infrastructure and access to other welfare-enhancing facilities in order to define the incidence of poverty (how many are poor), the intensity or severity of poverty (how poor are they) and the distribution of poverty within a population.

Many scholars have attempted the provision of criteria for assessing or measuring poverty. For instance, Okoh (1998), in his studies on poverty measurement concentrate on three major issues as follows:

(a) The determination of a yardstick for assessing living standard.

(b) Defining a poverty line

(c) Constructing an appropriate poverty profile.

Poverty lines and profiles can be compiled from different data sources. The most important consideration in assembling such data is to obtain information, which will be useful for policy analysis. Information on household income or consumption levels, employment, occupational status, education, nutritional and health status, non-farm income, assets, housing facilities etc. can be obtained from household surveys. Community surveys are also useful sources of information for poverty profile construction. A number of important components, which affect the standard of living, include markets for labour and commodities consumed by the poor, access to clean water, sanitation, health, education and transportation. Administrative surveys and institutional surveys (schools, health centres, markets, and so on) are also useful sources of information; an eclectic approach could also be used to obtain data. In many developing countries where up-to-date and comprehensive household data are not available, data is sometimes obtained from micro surveys in the various relevant sectors of markets, agriculture and urban and rural casual labour may provide rough estimates of income. Setting or defining the poverty line, a tool for measuring poverty, is usually the starting point in poverty measurement. It is often based on income or consumption data and represents the level of income that categorizes

the household of a particular size, place and time into poor or non-poor. Okoh (1998), it is also intended to designate equivalent levels of deprivation (Watt, 1977). According to the World Bank (1993), poverty lines can be set in relative or absolute terms. Relative poverty assesses the position of an individual or household in comparison with the average income in the country, while absolute poverty is the position of an individual or household in relation to a poverty line whose real value is fixed over time. Poverty lines also establish the welfare comparability of nominal expenditure or income across the poverty profile (Ravallion and Bidani, 1994).

Income-based measures frequently used include GNP per capita, the purchasing power of real GDP per capita, etc. The need to specify benchmarks against which individual regional and national measures of poverty can be compared has led to the construction of poverty lines which represents the value of basic (food and non-food) needs considered essential for meeting the minimum socially-acceptable standard of living within a given society. Thus, any individual whose income or consumption falls below the poverty line is regarded as poor and the national poverty rate is the percentage of the population of a country living below the poverty line for that country. Similarly, separate urban and rural poverty lines may be constructed since the cost of living in the rural areas tends to be cheaper than in urban areas. From these, the corresponding urban poverty rates and rural poverty rates may be derived.

However, poverty lines will necessarily differ from country to country depending on general price levels, the tradable/non-tradable mix in basic needs, exchange rates etc. Hence at the international level, there is an international poverty line of US\$1.0 a day, expressed in 1985 international prices, and adjusted to local currencies using purchasing

power parity exchange rates is N395. With per capita income of \$240, Nigeria is one of the poorest countries in the world in spite of its enormous human and natural resources, because the living standard of the generality of its people falls below the poverty level.

According to Abdullahi (1999), the criteria for measuring or assessing poverty naturally vary from place to place according to the overall level of development of the people. In some parts of Nigeria, poverty is measured in terms of lack of ownership of fertile farmland, food, money and housing. In some other parts, the lack of infrastructural facilities such as access roads, pipe borne water, schools, hospitals, electricity, telecommunication services and agricultural services are considered as more attributes of poverty. At some other instances, a common criterion is the total amount of earnings that accrue to the individual within, say, the year. He however, argues that in situations, as we have in Nigeria, where income, particularly salaries and wages, is not responsive to inflation, the use of earning, as an indicator of poverty may be grossly misleading. He however, concluded that the purchasing power is a better criterion for assessing poverty. Here, purchasing power is defined as net income over a period of time normalized by the rate of inflation over the same period. In Nigeria, the purchasing power of the citizens reached a peak value in the mid-1970s after which it underwent rapid decline until recently when positive measures are recorded. According to him, parameters such as income size and purchasing power assess poverty at the level of the individual while the standard of living is better suited for assessing poverty at the communal or national level. Indeed, disparity in the average standard of living is a main distinguishing factor between the developed (or rich) and developing (or poor) countries of the world. And that was the reason that all purposeful government continuously strives to improve and raise the

standard of living of its people by providing adequate infrastructural facilities and social amenities.

The standard of living is another important index employed in the distinction between the poor and non-poor. It has two aspects; total household income and the social milieu in which the household is situated. Data on expenditure tend to be more reliable indicator of wellbeing than income; these are complemented with social indicators like life expectancy, infant mortality, nutrition, literacy and access to primary education, healthcare and safe drinking water. However, due to problems of aggregation and comparability, most poverty lines are based solely on income or consumption data (World Bank, 1993). A study may define individual or multiple poverty and different economic or environmental conditions (Gillespie, 1990).

Apart from using a poverty line, other poverty indices are used to measure the incidence, intensity and severity of poverty. They include the headcount index, the poverty gap index, and the squared poverty gap index.

The headcount index computes the percentage of households with consumption per capital below the poverty line. It measures the incidence and magnitude of poverty. This index has the advantage of being easy to compute and interpret. It does not, however, provide much information about the depth or severity of poverty (Gillespie, 1990, Ravallion and Bidani, 1994).

The poverty gap index measures the income shortfall below the poverty line, that is, the amount required to bring the poor above the poverty line. It is defined by the mean distance below the poverty line as a proportion of that line. It measures the depth or intensity of

poverty. Thus, it has an advantage over the headcount index (Gillespie, 1990, Ravallion and Bidani, 1994, Ravallion and Sen, 1994).

The squared poverty-gap index devised by Foster, Greer and Thorbecke (1984) is the mean of the squared proportionate poverty gaps formed over the entire population counting the non-poor as having a zero poverty gap. This index indicates the severity of poverty, in the sense that it is sensitive to inequality amongst the poor (Ravallion and Bidani, 1994, Ravallion and Sen, 1994). This method is said to be more computationally convenient in normalization, as it implies that the aggregate measure across any number of subgroups is simply the population weighted mean of the subgroup values of the poverty gap. The additively property also guarantees that measure poverty is subgroup monotonic, i.e., if poverty increases or decreases (Ravallion et al, 1991).

The social indicators of poverty measure the availability and access to health, education and welfare facilities as well as basic infrastructure. The health indicators include those of life expectancy at birth, mortality rates across the age-segments of the population, prevalence of malnutrition, percentage of the population with access to healthcare, safe water and sanitation. They also include the number of hospital beds and physicians per unit of population, availability of reproductive health facilities and access to child immunization. For education, the ratios computed are literacy rates, and gross and net enrolment ratios at the primary, secondary and tertiary educational levels, disaggregated by gender, and expressed as a percentage of the relevant age group within the population. Measures of basic infrastructure include supply of electric power, telephones, tarred roads, railways, air traffic etc, per unit of population. Social indicator data may be obtained from sectorial ministries in the country, and from United Nations (UN) sources such as, the

World Bank 's Economic and Social Data Base and annual publications by the Food and Agriculture Organization(FAO), United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization UNESCO, The World Health Organization(WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

Finally, a recent development in computing indicators of poverty is the initiative of UNDP to provide a composite quantitative measure of both the economic and the social indicators of human development called the Human Development Index (HDI). The HDI combines a measure of purchasing power with measures of physical health and educational attainment to indicate progress or retrogression in human life. The building blocks of the HDI are data on longevity, knowledge and income. Longevity is measured solely by life expectancy at birth, while knowledge is measured by the adult literacy rate and means years of schooling weighted at 2:1 respectively. For income, purchasing power parity (PPP) (based on real GDP per capita adjusted for the local cost of living) is used. These three measures are combined in a 3-step process to arrive at an average index. The HDI sets a minimum rate for each measure, and then shows where each country stands in relation to this range, expressed as a value between 0 and 1. The main limitation of the HDI as a composite socio-economic indicator is the fact that, like all averages, it conceals the wide distribution inequalities within a population.

2.2.8 Poverty Incidence in Nigeria

Poverty and inequality are global phenomenon but the rates in Nigeria are higher than most countries in the world. Since the 1980s, the poverty rate has been trending significantly downward in all regions of the world except in Sub- Saharan Africa (SSA). The ratio of poverty for all less developed countries (LDCs) fell from 27.9% to 21.1%, but

the ratio for Africa actually increased from 44.6% to 46.4 %. Poverty is seen as a state of long term deprivation of wellbeing, a situation considered inadequate for decent living. Poverty is the inability to attain well a standard of living. Inequality in the other hand is defined as the condition of been unequal. In Nigeria poverty and inequality relates in so many ways and also, it is one of the key problem we are facing today. Problem of poverty has constituted a challenge to the government and policy makers in Nigeria. Earlier government placed their focus on rural development in order to deal with this problem. From the 2nd to the 4th National development plan, the government has devised various ways of solving this problem to no avail. In other to reduce the rate of poverty in Nigeria, the various development plans focuses on providing basic facilities such as adequate supply of water, housing, sewage, electricity and efficient transport and communications network including the establishment of the necessary institutions to ensure their maintenance. Howbeit, Nigeria is still challenged by poor leadership, inconsistent policies, inadequate data base, high corruption levels, etc. The Nigerian government often parades some growth indices, but, there is mismatch or disconnect between it and existing realities as reflected in the socio-economic lives of Nigerians (NBS 2010).

According to Bello (2007) 70% of the over 140 million Nigerians currently live below the poverty line of US\$1 per day. A 5 percent rapid urbanization, per annum, results in severe pressure being exerted on the ailing infrastructure. Moreover, being ranked as one of the twenty-five poorest nations in the world further intensifies youth unemployment in Nigeria. Poverty has been on a continuous rise in the country. Poverty in Nigeria has substantially risen between 1980 and 2011. The proportion of non-poor was much higher in the country in 1980 (72.8 percent) compared to 1992 (57.3 percent) and 1996 (34.4

percent). Although it rose to 43.3 percent in 2004, it dropped to 31 percent in 2010 (NBS 2010). The proportion of the core poor have continued to increase overtime. Statistics indicate an increase of extreme poverty from 6.2 percent in 1980 to 29.3 percent in 1996 and then came down to 22.0 percent in 2004. The picture for the moderately poor was a bit different as the proportion recorded increased between 1980 and 1985 from 21.0 percent and 34.2 percent; and further plummeted between 1996 and 2004, from 36.3 percent to 32.4 percent (NBS 2010). The effect of poverty in Nigeria is widespread. Consequently, the Federal government of Nigeria has embarked on several management strategies to combat poverty in the country. Statistics shows that inequality calculated by the Gini coefficient rose consistently from 1985 except for a slight decline in 1992. At the national level inequality declined from 0.43 in 1985 to 0.41 in 1992 and rose to 0.49 in 1996. It declined to about 0.43 in 2004 and increased to approximately 0.45 in 2010 (NBS 2010). However, sectorial and regional data show that despite variations around the national average, there seems to be an obvious increase in inequality between 1996 and 2010.

The results of the NHLSS 2010 as contained in the Nigeria Poverty Profile 2010 report indicate that poverty incidence have increased since 1980. In addition, this trend may have increased further in 2011 if the potential positive impacts of several anti-poverty and employment generation intervention programmes are not taken into account (NBS 2010).

Nigeria's poverty level drops by 2.1 percentage points in 2 years July 22 2014 Poverty rate in Nigeria has dropped from 35.2% of population in 2012/2013 to 33.1% in 2013/2014, according to the World Bank (2013). The bank's acting country manager and lead economist, Mr John Litwack, stated this during a media launch of the Nigeria Economic

Report in Abuja. Litwack said this represents a dramatic drop from an estimated poverty rate of 62.2 per cent recorded between 2010 and 2011 based on the Harmonized Nigeria Living Standard Statistics (HNLSS). “The poverty rates per capita from the General Household Survey (GHS) panel between 2014 and 2015 is 33.1% with 44.9% in the rural areas and 12.6% in the urban areas,” he said. “This indicates lower poverty rates compared to 35.2% recorded between 2012 and 2013 with 46.3% in the rural areas and 15.8% in the urban Centre.” He said that an estimated 60 per cent of the Nigerian population lived below 140 per cent of the poverty line, which is close to two dollars per day. Explaining the disparities between poverty level in the southern and northern Nigeria, Litwack said there appeared to be higher poverty rate in the northern part than in the southern part of the country. “The number of poor Nigerians has remained 58 million, more than half of which live in the northeast or northwest of the country. “While the south and north-central experienced declines in the poverty rate between 2012 to 2013 and 2014 to 2015, the poverty rate increased in the north-east and remained almost unchanged in the north-west,” he said. N.B.S (2016), showed that at the end of 2013 Sokoto state remained the poorest states in the country, with 81.2 percent poverty rate in sharp contrast with Niger state which had a poverty date of 33.8 percent.

According to the information on state of the federation, state, that have a poverty rate of over 70 percent include Katsina, 74.5 percent, Adamawa, 74.2 percent, Gombe, 74.2 percent, Jigawa, 74.1 per plateau, 74.1 percent, Ebonyi 73.6 percent Bauchi 73 percent, Kebbi 72 percent and Zamfara 70.8 percent. Nigeria, with 33.8percent has the lowest poverty rate in the Nigeria followed by Osun with 37.9 percent and Ondo, 45.7 percent others with less than 50 percent poverty rate were Bayelsa 47 per 7 Lagos

48.6percent.However the North still maintained the lead in the average poverty rate of state in Nigeria with North-West geopolitical zone clinching the top sport at 71.4 percent followed by North-East 69.1 percent and North central 60.7 percent. The record showed that poverty was least prevalent in the South-West with an average of 49.8 percent, followed by South-South, 55.5 percent and South- East, 59.5 percent.

Incidence of poverty by zone

North –Central	60.7
North- East	69.1
North –West	71.4
South –East	49.8
South –South	55.5
South- West	59.5

NBS (2016)

2.2.9 Poverty Alleviation

Perhaps the most challenging development issue in Sub-Saharan Africa relate to the emergence of poverty, particularly in the past three decade (World Bank 2000, UNDP 2000). The endemic poverty has tasked development experts in the region government and inspired international development community to finding solutions to the phenomenon. The magnitude of rising tide of poverty has serious implications for social political and economic statutory. Sub-Saharan Africa still remains the only region where poverty continue to rise at an alarming rate, designated effort aimed at mitigating the courage, both income and human poverty are increasing rapidly.

However with regards to Nigeria it was observed that the economy had contended since late 1970s with adverse global economic environment created by oil shocks, world recession, deteriorating trend of trade, excessive importation and debt over hand. These difficulties were further compounded by inappropriate and inconsistent domestic policies which aggravate macro-economic imbalances.

Anyanwu (1997), is of the opinion that poverty alleviation goes beyond meeting the basic need of people such as health service, education, water supply, food, housing etc. he believes that poverty alleviation is best addressed in the peculiarities of the situation under consideration for instance some school of thoughts feel that poverty in many developing countries arise from structural impediments to the growth of the economy leading to low rate and lack of resources to meet the needs of the people. Emphasis in such cases should therefore be on removing the impinging structural bottle neck to growth and adopt growth strategies that benefit the poor.

Poverty alleviation also assumes a gender social dimension. Human Development Report (HDR 1996) shows that 47.5% of the populations are illiterate and the bulk of these are women. Women and children are seen to bear the bulk of this incidence of poverty, mostly because they are discriminated against and in most cases left with the responsibility of the household. Where a female is head of the household and was responsible for making decisions the family was less likely to be poor (World Bank Report 2000). An effective poverty alleviation scheme should be gender sensitive and this is one of the ways we could alleviate poverty in the country.

In the same vein, poverty alleviation should assume social, political, structural and

economic dimensions, if it will be successful. Aliyu (1998) identified this as national security, political stability, discipline, infrastructural development, economic stability and the provision of adequate welfare service. In a nutshell, for poverty alleviation to succeed there should be political stability and continuity, adequate provision of infrastructure, economic opportunities, social welfare services, discipline, it connotes an enabling environment top guarantee maximum result.

2.2.10 Approaches to Poverty Alleviation

Poverty Alleviation aims to improve the quality of life for those people currently living in poverty. It is also a term that describes the promotion of various measures, both economic and humanitarian, that will lift people out of poverty. A question that has perplexed development economist for decades is. Why is Africa so poor? There were basically two lines of thinking in the 1950s and early 1960s. The first focuses mainly on “stages of economic growth”. The idea was that development could be seen as a series of successive stages through which all countries must pass. Africa is therefore, poor because this is a necessary stage that she must go through. It is therefore argued that today’s advanced Nations have been there and Africa can become advanced too with the right mixture of savings, investment and foreign aid, (Onah 2006).

The second line of thought emphasizes external and internal institutional constraints on economic development. This approach often called ‘structuralism’ argued that African countries are best by a host of institutional and structural economic rigidities, apart from being caught up in the dependence and dominance relationship to rich countries. This groups led by Latin American economists view poverty as a result of a dependence relationship in which one group of countries is conditioned by the development and

expansion of others. What is needed, according to the structuralisms are to emphasize the structural and institutional reform that would eradicate poverty, create jobs, reduce inequalities and bring about a rise in the standard of living of the people. There is a third line of thinking that has emerged in the 1980s and, this new group looks at the reality on the ground and does not ask why Africa is so poor rather what can be done to fight poverty in these Nations. Foremost amongst the group is the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). This agency has been able to grasp the functional definition of poverty, the strategies to eradicate poverty, is including instituting a framework that permits the establishment and sustainability of good economic policies. Three main strategies are identifiable in the process of tackling poverty namely:

- a. Exclusive reliance on the natural forces of economic growth
- b. Specific programmes to increase earning opportunities for the poor.
- c. Social programmes targeting the poor.

Each of these proposals holds varying prospects for poverty alleviation. Targeting the poor by means of social programmes is the most direct approach followed by the consideration of specific programmes to enhance their earning capacity. These have direct and immediate impact on poverty reducing. In practice the problem with these strategies is that there is a possibility that the benefits may leak to unintended groups. Administratively, they could also be expensive to implement, inefficient in operation and outcome and lack sustainability. Furthermore, any redistribution of income from the non-poor to the poor may be at some cost. For instance it may result in a limitation on savings which may lead to retarded economic growth (Onah 2006). The economic growth strategy is an indirect approach to poverty alleviation. It is aimed at achieving an untargeted general increase in

income, which it is believed, will invariably lift the average poor above the poverty line. In the short run, income distribution may be positively skewed but the assumption is that, in the long run, through trickledown effects poverty reduction, both in absolute and relative senses will be achieved. This approach is noted in the economic efficiency criterion and therefore has the possibility of sustainability. Also in as much as the reliance is on the natural forces of economic growth. The strategies can be said to be devoid of any extensive administrative machinery and would probably cost less to implement. Poverty eradication through growth has been challenged as an effective means of tackling poverty both in the short and long run. The growth strategy according to Onah (2006) would take more than three decades to achieve the intended objectives, a period considered too long and therefore, and too expensive a policy option to be adopted by any government. In the 1970s when the basic needs approach hold sway, there was spread disillusionment with the trickledown effects of growths on poverty, and since the second half of the 1980s when most African counties have been implementing a growth Centre macroeconomic adjustment programmes, it is generally believed that the programmes disproportionately hurts the poor. A conclusion reached by Demery and Savire (2006), from their empirical evidence on African countries however, is that the apparent ineffectiveness of the adjustment programmes in tackling poverty was due to poor policy implementation. They believe that effective reform programmes will result in reducing overall poverty, while inadequate policy implementation would give rise to worsening poverty. In the same vein Chinsman (2007), is of the view that, the poverty situation in Nigeria has been aggravated by the absence of an enabling policy environment and sudden changes in macro-economic

policies in recent times. Chinsman holds the view that the contemporary growth progress in Nigerian does not hold much prospect for poverty eradication. He argues thus:

Nigeria has clearly demonstrated that the hitherto held view that poverty could be tackled by raising general economic standard through “trickledown” effect of economic growth is faulty.... It is now clear that there is little sense in maintaining “growth while allowing the bulk of the population to remain impoverished. Jobless, handicapped and excluded from the development process.

An Indian activist once observed that when people felt that they have the freedom to think, act and relate to each other, they take on a lot of responsibility; this of course is the essence of participation. It is important to reiterate that “top-down” planning and poverty reduction strategies adopted in Nigerian since independence appear to have increased poverty in the country, instead of reducing it. This therefore, makes a “bottom up” poverty reduction strategy in which the poor, themselves, must be involved is a matter of urgent necessity. Once the poor become aware that trust is placed in them, they will begin to assumed responsibility.

2.3 Review of Empirical Studies

Orji (2005) assessed the impact of poverty reduction in Nigeria as a development strategy between 1970 and 2005. It was found that 66.05% of the 717 respondents surveyed strongly agreed that the various poverty alleviation programmes of the government have not made any significant impact on the people while 33.05 strongly disagreed. Thus, based on percentage analysis as well as chi square statistical technique, the author concluded that the poverty eradication initiatives of the government have no significantly positive impact on the poor.

Shawulu, Adebayo and Binbola (2008) carried out an empirical appraisal of the impact of the National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) in Jalingo Local Government Area of Taraba State, Nigeria. By applying the student t-test to survey data obtained from 100 respondents, they concluded that beneficiaries' income after the intervention was significantly higher than what it was before the intervention. For instance, the mean monthly income of Mandatory Attachment Programme (MAP) beneficiaries rose from N8, 790 before NAPEP intervention to N17,010 thereafter.

Yakubu and Abbass (2012) In another study on the impact of NAPEP in Giwa Local Government Area of Kaduna state, Nigeria found that the programme did not achieve its goal of poverty reduction. Like other studies reviewed above, simple percentage analytical technique was employed. The authors found that only 17.2% of the population surveyed benefitted from NAPEP loans while a whopping 82.8% did not. Furthermore, only 11.2% of the population received training while 88.8% were not privileged to do so.

Saleh (2014) assessed the impact of NAPEP Administration in Bauchi and kaduna state, whether the administration has contributed to the success or failure to alleviate poverty among its target population between 2005 and 2010. The study revealed that there was ineffective coordination of activities in NAPEP among its various offices, collaborating enterprises and other government poverty alleviation institutions.

Ibrahim (2016) assessed the impact of NAPEP, on whether it has been able to implement the poverty eradication programme in Kaduna State between 2008 and 2013. The study revealed that there was ineffective coordination of poverty eradication programme within the administrative set up of NAPEP.

Onwe, Sunday Onwe (2015), examined the national poverty reduction programmes in Nigeria with a particular focus on the National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) Ebonyi State. In view of the analysis of the data collected in the course of the study, the following findings were made. The study revealed that NAPEP exists in Ebonyi state and have made some impact especially by providing Keke-NAPEP at a subsidized rates to selected unemployed youths and monthly stipends to few indigent students. However, the programme has failed to be a tool for sustainable poverty reduction in Ebonyi State. The study has shown that NAPEP has not impacted on the development of human capital in Ebonyi State as access to basic education and adult literacy is still very low. The study equally revealed that NAPEP has not improved infrastructure facilities in Ebonyi State. However this study did not tell us how the research was carried out, the variables used, the local government areas of the state where the study has been conducted.

Bashir .M. and Hussaini .A.H. (2014) examined the performance of National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) towards poverty eradication in Bauchi Local Government Area of Bauchi State, with a view to determining whether the programme has made the desired impact on the beneficiaries in Bauchi Local Government Area. The major findings of the study are that, NAPEP's programmes and activities have impacted positively on the socio-economic lives of the beneficiaries, and that, the performance of NAPEP towards poverty alleviation has been commended by the beneficiaries. This study has a narrow coverage and outreach, thus, may not be able to give a clear analysis of the performance of National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) towards poverty eradication in the state.

Akpa (2010) has embarked study "on the assessment of the impact of poverty on women in Kogi State with objectives of determining the extent and magnitude of poverty among women" Findings of the study showed that poverty was very severe among women in Kogi State. This severity of poverty led to savings among women and wide spread of non-orthodox medical care patronage. It also resulted to the engagement of their children in child labour in the name of generating additional income to support the family. The study concluded that low educational background, relatively high informal occupation and meager income were main causes of women poverty in Kogi State.

Dakyes and Mundi (2013) evaluated the impact of anti-poverty programme on the development of rural areas, focusing attention on one of the local governments in Plateau state, Nigeria. The result of the study indicates that NAPEP has little positive impact on the well-being of the people. A sample 500 was adopted and simple percentage analysis was used. Dakyes and Mundi noted that inter alia the diversion of benefits meant for rural areas to urban Centre's and for personal use is one of the reasons why the NAPEP programme failed to impact on the rural areas investigated.

Although the study, take into consideration anti-poverty programme on development of rural areas, but this study never take into cognizance the human resources or factor as an agent of development, looking at development without putting into consideration the level of income and the standard of living of the people in the rural areas is enough to make generalization.

Another study by Kasali and Sowunmi (2013) examined the effect of NAPEP loan on socioeconomic development of Ogun state, Nigeria. Their findings reveal that there was

no significant difference in the business worth of the loan beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. A shortcoming of the study is that the use of loan alone as a socio-economic variable without looking at the human aspect of poverty does not speak well for the research.

In the work of Esezobor (2007), He examined “An evaluation of NAPEP in Sabon Gari Local Government, Kaduna State” is intended to examine the activities of NAPEP and to verify the extent to which NAPEP has affected Socio-economic wellbeing of the citizens in Sabon Gari Local Government. A hypothesis was formed based on the standard of living of the people in Sabon Gari Local Government to guide the work. Simple percentages and tables were used to analyse the data obtained in assessing the effects of the programme in various parts of Sabon Gari Local Government. The shortcoming of this study is that just like the one above that failed to capture human aspect of poverty, this one failed to capture the income aspect of poverty. Therefore, this study has closed the gap by using beneficiaries’ level of income.

Similarly, Fatima (2004), examined the performance of the (NAPEP) programme and its impact on the alleviation of poverty, with a special focus on FCT, Abuja. Data were collected through NAPEP bulletins, progress reports, pamphlets and questionnaires administered on the staff and beneficiaries of NAPEP programme in FCT Abuja. The central objective of the study is to examine whether the policy of NAPEP in FCT Abuja has been able to generate more employment, higher productivity and to improve their economic wellbeing of the people of Abuja since its adoption. In the process of the study three hypotheses was formulated and tested. The study found out that the programme is bedevilled by some problems, which are militating against its success. These include,

poor monitoring of the programme, irregular payment of beneficiaries and training of officers, lack of commitment on the part of both the participant and the organizers, non-involvement of Non – governmental organizations (NGOs) bureaucratic bottlenecks, among others. The study, therefore, recommended that the National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) in FCT Abuja and Nigeria at large should be properly funded and this fund should be made available in good time. The government should involve the poor, who are the stakeholders from the planning to the implementing stages of the programmes, the government should involve and ensure the participation of the Non – governmental organization, the private sector, local and international agencies, the community at large by creating an enabling and conducive environment; the agricultural, industrial, power and other solid minerals sector should be revitalized to create efficient employment opportunities, improve economic wellbeing and enhance productivity.

The problem with this study is that the choice of FCT to assess the performance of NAPEP is questionable giving the setting of the environment.

Although, most of the studies carried out above are related to the study, but this study investigated the impact of some selected NAPEP strategies towards poverty reduction in Katsina State.

2.4 Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework is the social change theory by Charles Darwins, with specific reference to planned social change. Under the theory, the project impact analysis perspective was used. Social change is an ever present phenomenon in any society. It is the essence of human existence, development and growth (Robinson, 1982).

Moore (1963) See a social change as the significant alteration of social structure in the society.

Rogers (1995) posited that social change is the process through which significant alteration occurs in structure and function of the society. The process of change involves interaction and so individuals must be understood in terms of the group in which they belong or participate.

Saltman (1972) defined social change as a term used to describe change in social and economic lifestyle and values of people, technological innovation and social institutions.

The impact assessment perspectives

Impact can be defined as a long term influence on the state of the environment surrounding an organization (Sanginga *et al.*, 1999). The impact of a programme can be seen in relation to what the programme actually has done to the people who participated. According to Patton (1978) it is the actual programme outcomes in relation to the desired outcomes (goals). In determining the impact of social interventions, Therefore, Lunsdaine (1975) suggested that the goals of the organization rendering the services should be established.

Similarly Hilton and Lunsdaine (1975) suggested that the programme should be assessed considering the desirability of the goals or outcomes sought and the extent to which the goals are furthered by the demonstrable effects. Thus Gilbert *et al.* (1975) observed that social intervention may have more than one goal such as primary and secondary goals which may affect the choice of criteria in assessing its impact. Under these circumstances, it is desirable to use more than one outcome as a measure of impact. For example; the overall aim of community based organization programme is to improve the

quality of life of the rural dwellers. However, more immediate outcome of the programme such as awareness and membership increase are also of interest. The impact of the programme may be either positive or negative. These depend on the forces that interact to produce the changes.

Impact Assessment (IA) is a study to identify changes as a result of a programme by employing methods to establish plausible association between changes experienced and participation in the programme. The level and nature of participation should affect the impact of the programme. Impact assessment may link an institutional review of programme components and procedure with client level data to determine what is working well and what can be improved upon (Barnes and Sebstad, 2000). Establishing impact essentially is making a case that the programme leads to the observed or stated changes. Changes are more likely to occur with programme participants and without programme participants. It does not imply that the changes always occur from participation. Rather, it increases the probability that the changes will occur (Rosi and Freeman, 1989).

Baker (2000) also proposed an impact assessment method involving two populations (those with the intervention and those without the intervention). And the impact of the programme can thus be determined by netting out the differences between the two populations after the commencement of the intervention. Jibowo(1996) carried out an empirical study in which they used socio-economic status, education, farmer urban residence and contact with extension workers to assess the impact of projects like the Isoya rural development project of the Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife. For every effective and goal oriented extension programming, impact assessment is very fundamental. The

major framework for evaluation of all agricultural programmes, which are design criteria and strategies, has a whole lot in common.

Awa (1986) posited that the design for measuring agricultural development efforts must not be at variance with the programmes initiation and implementation strategies. Organizational impact has to do with comparison of actual results (outputs) with ideal results as stated in the organizational goals (Meyer,1978). They further stated that any attempt aimed at impact assessment must focus on the clientele in order to determine the quality or effectiveness of the product. Makena (1981) posited that in an impact assessment of any programme or organization, be it public or private, client's reaction is very much necessary in determining its effectiveness. The organization relates constantly with its environment and the characters within the environment are not responsible either directly or otherwise for the supply of resources for the organization's inputs but they are recipient of the outputs

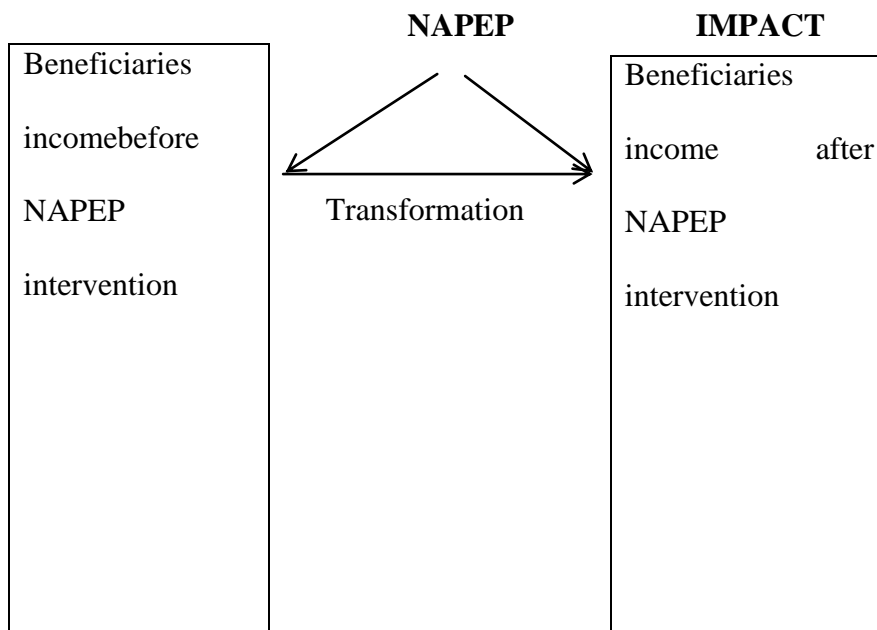


Figure 2.1: Schematic representation of Impact of NAPEP on beneficiaries in Katsina State

2.4.1 The Relevance of Social Change Theory to the Study

The relevance of social change to the study is quite important and necessary because of the nature of the research work which centered on the impact of the of (NAPEP) as a tool for poverty reduction in Katsina State.

Social change theory is relevant to this research as the theoretical framework for the fact that it adopted the project ‘Impact Analysis Perspective’, which defines the long term influence of the programme in the study area. Thus, for this study, the social change theory has helped to analyze the changes in income occasioned by beneficiaries’ subsequent involvement in NAPEP activities in the study area.

An increase in the income of the beneficiaries signifies a positive impact of the programme. This was the technique used in analysis of the impact of NAPEP on the beneficiaries.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter identified the methodology used to carry out the research. The sub-headings studied include: research design, sources and methods of data collection, population and sample size, sampling technique, administration of questionnaire and method of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This research adopted a survey research method. This method focused on population or the universe in which data collected from the said population are used for intensive study and analysis. A sample from a subset of population or universe is carefully selected to represent the characteristic of the population. This provided the opportunity to generalize the findings of the study for the whole population. This research was designed to examine the Poverty Eradication Programmes of Katsina State Government using selected Local Government Areas of Funtua and Dutsin-ma. In doing this, variables that relate to poverty eradication programmes were carefully assessed.

3.2 Sources and Methods of Data Collection

The study made use of primary and secondary data. The Primary data were obtained through the use of structured questionnaire administered to the beneficiaries, as well as interview granted to the NAPEP officials.

Primary data collected include the; socio-economic characteristics of the beneficiaries, such as age, sex, marital status, house hold size, farm size, educational level,

major occupation; institutional variables such as formal credit received, sources of income and extent of the peoples participation in the NAPEP training activities, medium of awareness, benefits from production materials disbursed by NAPEP, NAPEP trainer's visit, beneficiary's income. Checklist for NAPEP officials were also administered to elicit response on the constraints facing the implementation of the programme in the study area.

Secondary data were obtained from relevant existing literature: from Katsina State chapter of NAPEP, journals, bulletins, proceedings and the internet.

3.3 Population and Sample Size

The population of this study was divided into two; the first was the staff of the two (2) selected Local Government Areas of Funtua and Dutsin-ma Local Government Areas. The other population was the beneficiaries of the selected Local Government Areas of Katsina South and central Senatorial Zones for the peculiar nature of each as a sample of the Zone. Hence, Funtua Local Government Area represents Katsina South senatorial zone, Dutsin-ma Local Government Area represents Katsina Central senatorial zone.

However, from the available records, the total numbers of poverty eradication programmes beneficiaries from the two Local Government Areas were 673 (FEP 168, YES 296, COPE 209) and 536 (FEP 131, YES 246, COPE 159) respectively. This made the total number to be 1209. The population size for the Local Government Area staff population was thus, Funtua 9 and Dutsin-ma 8 this made the total to be 17.

The sample size was determined using Taro Yamane's (1964) formula. The formula is expressed as

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

Where n = Sample size

N = Total population

e = Merging of error at 5%

The beneficiaries' sample was thus determined as:

$$n = \frac{1209}{1 + 1209 (0.05)^2}$$

n= 179

The sample size for the beneficiaries' population was thus 179 respondents representing 14.80% of the total population of 1209.

However, the staff sample size was determined as:

$$n = \frac{17}{1 + 17 (0.05)^2}$$

n= 16.30

n= 16 (approximately)

The sample size for the staff population was thus 16 respondents representing 94% of the total population of 17. The distribution of the population and sample size is tabulated below:

Table 3.1:1 Population and Sample Size

S/N	LGA	Population Size		Sample Size	
		Staff	Beneficiaries	Staff	Beneficiaries
1	Funtua	9	612	8	91
2	Dutsin-ma	8	597	8	88
	Total	17	1209	16	179

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2017.

Table 3.1:2 Population and Sample Size of Scheme

S/no	Funtua	Population		Dutsen-ma	Population	
		Beneficiaries	Sample size		Beneficiaries	Sample size
1	FEP	25%	23	FEP	24%	21
2	YES	44%	40	YES	46%	41
3	COPE	21%	28	COPE	30%	26
		100%	91		100%	88

Source: Researcher’s Survey, 2017.

Table 3.1:3 Beneficiaries Sample Size

FEP	44
YES	81
COPE	54
Total	179

Source: Researcher’s Survey, 2017.

3.4 Sampling Techniques

For the purpose of this research the simple random sampling technique was used to select beneficiaries from each Local Government Area which would serve as a representation of the population in order to get respondents view.

3.5 Method of Data Analysis

In this research, both qualitative and quantitative methods of data analysis were employed. Two types of analysis were carried out on the data collected. These include: descriptive statistical analysis using frequency tables and simple percentages in analyzing and interpreting the data collected; and the inferential statistical tool of analysis to draw relevant conclusions. The simple regression test was used to test and analyze the data

collected. For the analysis of the sample size, Descriptive Statistical tools were used to calculate percentages of data collected. All calculations were done electronically using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS), Version 20

The simple regression is a model that assesses the relationship between a dependent variable and one independent variable. As such the following formula is applied for the calculation:

$$Y = a + bX + e$$

Where:

Y – dependent variable

X – independent variable

b – slope

e – residual (error)

Decision Rule:

Every parameter is judged based on its significance or probability value using the benchmark of 5% level of significance. The hypotheses are judged from the significance values of the t-statistics of theirrespective variables as used in the regression model. This significance/probability value is shown in SPSS output as Sig.

Where the significance/probability value of a particular variable is less than 0.05, it is said to be significant at 5% level of significance and, therefore, the null of that hypothesis is rejected and its alternate accepted. Where the significance value is greater

than 0.05, it is said to be insignificant at 5% level of significance and, therefore, the null hypothesis is to be accepted and the alternate rejected.

CHAPTER FOUR

HISTORY AND OPERATIONAL PATTERN OF NAPEP AND OTHER PAST POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMMES

4.1 Introduction

In this chapter, a brief discussion of the case study areas of study was made. Effort was also made to review the past and present poverty eradication programmes and institutions in Nigeria. There was also an effort at discussing the structure and functions of NAPEP at Federal, State and Local Government levels in Nigeria. Attempt was also made to discuss related issues under NAPEP such as mandate, scope of operation and procedures. It is however important to state that NAPEP programme in this study is of uniform structure and pattern in all the Local Governments of Katsina state.

4.2 Past and Present Poverty Eradication Programmes and Institutions in Nigeria

There have been several poverty alleviation programmes and institutions introduced in the past to eradicate poverty in Nigeria. Some of the poverty alleviation agencies, past and present are as follows:

4.2.1 The Agricultural Development Projects (ADPs)

This is a World Bank supported programme established in 1973. The Federal and State Governments were the stakeholders in the implementation of the programme. They were intended to promote agricultural development through the provision of facilities for extension services, modern input supplies and distribution system and rural infrastructures. Even though the ADPs were of some benefit to the poor, it also led to the long-term

indebtedness of the economy to the World Bank. Also the projects have different kinds of impact on the farming community, some benefiting more than the others (Onuohia and Fadakine, 2002:314). As a World Bank and the IMF policy towards Africa, the ADPs led to retrenchment, as part of the conditions for the programmes. This further increased poverty.

4.2.2 The Operation Feed the Nation (OFN)

The programme was initiated by the Obasanjo military government in 1976 due to the then drop in agricultural production, increased food importation and rural-urban migration. The two major objectives were; firstly to restore dignity to farming by encouraging people, colleges and universities to grow food thereby popularizing farming. Urban dwellers were in particular encouraged to embark on backyard farming; and secondly, to make available sundry farm inputs to individuals and institutions engaged in farming. Unfortunately, the OFN programme was controlled and manipulated by the bureaucrats and the bourgeoisies for their selfish benefits. Furthermore, the programme failed as a rural development programme due to bottlenecks in fertilizer distribution, inadequate extension service and insufficient planning (Onuoha and Fadakine; 2002:314-315).

4.2.3 The Green Revolution (GR)

The Green Revolution was initiated by the Shagari Government in 1980 as a replacement to the OFN. It was meant to boost agriculture and promote rural development through the encouragement of agro- allied industries, the construction of feeder roads and the provision of social amenities in the rural areas. Part of incentives provided under the scheme was the Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme which was designed to increase the

level of bank credit to the agricultural sector. Credits facilities were provided for commercial production, processing and distribution of agricultural products.

The programme however did not actually target the poor. The policy implementers diverted the benefits to the highly placed civil servants and high ranking military officers. Such activities breed poverty in Nigeria. As such the poor farmers were not the basic focus of the Green Revolution. Instead the programme was targeted at the “new breed” farmers who thus benefit enormously from generous government packages which gave access to cheap loans, land technology and foreign exchange. Among the “new breed” farmers were senior civil servants and army officers, both serving and retired who used their privileged access to the state to appropriate the incentive provided by the scheme and acquire large tracts of land which were often put to speculative uses (Onuoha and Fadakine 2002:316).

4.2.4 National Directorate of Employment (NDE)

The NDE was launched in 1986 to tackle the problem of mass unemployment among both unskilled and skilled labour including university graduates, graduate of other tertiary institutions, secondary school certificate holders and others. It was targeted at the unemployed youths through training, finance and grants. Its major activities include vocational skills development, agriculture, small-scale enterprises and special public works. Just like the other programmes before it, it also failed. Its major incapacitation was lack of funds. It only achieved minimum success, especially in the area of skill acquisition (Asaju, 2011).

4.2.5 The Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI).

The DFRRI was established by the then military government of Babangida in 1986. It was the World Bank/IMF Structural adjustment policy requirement for poor countries, to

enable them access the relevant credit facilities of the institutions to finance the said programme. Decree No. 4 of 1986 that established DIFRRI listed the following objectives:

1. To identify, involve and support viable local community organizations in the effective mobilization of the rural population for sustained rural development activities; bearing in mind the need for promoting greater community participation and self-reliance.

2. To identify areas of high production for the country's priority food and fiber requirement and to support the production of such commodities along agro-ecological zones within the context of one national market with un-impeded inter-state trade in farm production.

3. To formulate and support a national feeding and network programme involving construction, rehabilitation, improvement and maintenance especially in relation to the nation's food self-sufficiency programme as well as general rural development.

4. To formulate and support a national rural water supply programme together with a national on-farm storage programme with emphasis on the full involvement of local communities and local governments of existing infrastructure.

5. To verify and promote other programmes that would enhance greater productive economic activities in the rural areas as well as help to improve the quality of life and standard of living of the rural people; and

6. To encourage contribution of labour, time and materials by local communities to be completed by a system of matching grants from the directorate and the local, state and federal governments, Muhammed and Amuta (2002:223-224). The DFRRI programme had two components designed to create employment in the rural areas of the country. The first was the public work scheme which involved opening of rural roads to ease transportation problem encountered by farmers and encourage many people, particularly the youths to go

into farming. In the public work scheme, two categories of unemployed youth's first degree/ HND holders and youths with lower qualifications will be employed. A monthly allowance of two hundred naira (N200.00) will be paid to the first group while the latter will receive a monthly allowance of one hundred and fifty naira (N150.00).

The second component of the programme was a micro-credit scheme to be administered by the National Directorate of Employment (NDE). Under it, unemployed degree / HND holders will be encouraged to access loans from the commercial banks through the National Directorate of Employment, to enable them establish and operate micro businesses in manufacturing, agriculture, artisanship, and so on. The National Directorate of employment also operates a skill acquisition scheme under which unemployed youths will be enrolled at various micro artisan shops - radio/television repair work, motor mechanical works, driving schools and tailoring, for skill acquisition. Then owners of the workshops will be paid by the NDE for their tutorship for the period of beneficiary's apprenticeship. At graduation, beneficiaries will be assisted with materials in kind or in cash through small loans to set up their own shops. Running side by side with the DFRRRI programmes was the Better Life for Rural Women Programme set up by the office of the First Lady, Hajiya Maryam Babangida, which targeted soft micro-credit loans to rural women, who were encouraged to form themselves into formal groups such as co-operatives to enable them benefit from the programme. It was a special female gender-friendly programme. Women groups' beneficiaries of the micro-credit scheme accessed the loans through the banks to establish cottage industries – cassava processing, fish processing, groundnut oil processing and sewing outfit and so on. But like other poverty reduction programmes in the country, it was over-ambitious in principle and too narrow in

practice. It was also embedded with corrupt practices. Again, there was lack of proper coordination of the entire sector and lack of technical depth in most of the projects. Finally, people at the local government were not given the opportunity to participate and „own“ the projects.

4.2.6 The Better Life Programme (BLP)

The programme was introduced in 1987 by the wife of the then military President, Maryam Babangida to cater for the women. It was done through self-help, rural development programmes, skill acquisition and health care. The programme was launched as a “women” emancipation initiative and accordingly sought a broad range of objectives such as;

- (a) To stimulate and motivate women in rural areas towards achieving better and higher standards of living, as well as sensitize the general population to the plight of rural women;
- (b) To promote women’s literacy and educate women in simple hygiene family planning and the importance of child care.
- (c) To mobilize women for concrete activities including seeking leadership roles in all structures of national life.
- (d) To bring women together and closer for a better understanding and resolution of their problems through collective action.
- (e) To raise the social courageousness of women about their right as well as their social, political and economic responsibilities; and
- (f) To encourage women to seek recreation from the drudgery of daily labour. While the programme had some positive impact on the lives of some women, it was more felt in the urban areas than in the rural areas that were the main target. It was also bedeviled by

corruption and lack of transparency of the implementers. The programme was like a one man show, solely controlled by the First Lady and her counter-parts in the states. It was later transformed into Family Support Programme (FSP) in 1994.

4.2.7 The People's Bank of Nigeria Limited (PBN)

This agency was put in place by President Ibrahim Babangida in his regime to reduce poverty. It was initiated on 3rd October, 1989. It was to provide small loans at reasonable terms to low income individuals for financing income-generating activities. It was targeted at under-privileged in urban and rural areas by encouraging savings and credit facilities. The bank does not require collateral and charges minimum interest rates. Its enabling decree stated its aims and objectives as follows:

- (a) The extension of credit facilities to the less privileged members of the society who cannot normally benefit from the services of the conventional banks
- (b) The provision of opportunities for self-employment for the vast un-utilized and under-utilized manpower resources of the country.
- (c) To complement government efforts in improving the productivity base of the economy.
- (d) Inculcate banking habit at the grassroots level and reduce rural-urban migration; and (e) To cushion the painful effect of the Structural Adjustment Programme on the poor. The bank however could not last long. Most of the credit facilities were only given to wealthy, the military elites and the community leaders. Thus, what eventually followed was its failure and collapse. The major problems of the bank included indiscipline, corrupt management, over dependence on government for fund and the targeted population mostly didn't benefit from the credit facilities granted by the bank (Muhammed and Amuta 2002:225).

4.2.8 The Family Support Programme (FSP)

The Programme was established in 1994 to attain the following primary objectives:

(a) Collectively FSP was intended to support and enhance family life throughout the country in order to have a good living through the provision of jobs for the progress and well-being of the nation.

(b) Boosting of human morale to ensure fairness and justice among people to maintain their dignity.

The secondary objectives of the programme were:

(a) Promotion of health facilities to reduce child, infant and female mortality rate and diseases.

(b) Elimination of immoral acts capable of affecting women.

(c) To help the families to create important job that will provide sufficient income and support to carry out the work efficiently and diligently.

(d) To help rural dwellers to boost agricultural and sufficient food production.

(e) To create family disciplinary committee that will take care of the discipline, loyalty and good relationship between families through planning of works that concern the family progress entirely.

(f) Strengthening the leadership of parents of the families through various ways that consists of bringing children to a good moral conduct in order to build a good society, FSP

(1999:4-5) In spite of the many billions of naira released for the programme to assist women, just like the Better Life Programme, it ended in failure.

4.2.9 Family Economic Advancement Programme (FEAP)

The programme was established by Decree 11 of August 12, 1997, to function as a body under the presidency. Its main objective was that of alleviating poverty. And its specific objectives were stated as follows: The provision of capital to people at the ward level to enable them set up and run their own cottage enterprises; Provision of opportunities for the training of ward-based business operators; Encouraging the design and manufacture of appropriate plants, machinery and equipment; Creation of employment opportunities at the ward level; Improving the living standard of the people; Encouraging producers at ward level to form co-operative societies; Promoting production and development consciousness; Utilization of all available local resources for the benefit of Nigerians through improved production, storage, preservation, processing, recycling, packaging and marketing; Involving private sector participation in its funding and implementation; Involving state and local governments in its funding; Reducing rural-urban migration.

The FEAP mainly targeted families of the low income group with the aim of alleviating their poverty. The basic requirement to qualify to benefit from FEAP micro-credit facilities was the mandatory union of individuals into co-operative societies. But special attention was given to members of the armed forces, the disabled persons the destitute, the widows and orphans, joint venture investments and the prostitutes. This last group was expected to be productive by establishing some viable ventures rather than wasting time with irresponsible men. (Aliyu, 1998:16).

Another important target group of the FEAP was the indigenous Market Women Associations who were encouraged to take the opportunity of participating in joint venture

partnership with other interested groups. The rationale was to assist them to diversify and boost their business enterprises. In 1998 the sum of N740 million was earmarked for the armed forces and the police, for disbursement as loan; N185 million for widows, orphans and the prostitutes and N370 million for the joint venture scheme. The programme was however not successful which led to establishment of other NAPEP schemes.

4.3 Historical Background of NAPEP

Successive Federal Governments of Nigeria had initiated several programmes, which were aimed at reducing and alleviating poverty. But in 1999 it was observed that all the previous poverty alleviation programmes of the federal government were characterized by Poor coordination and absence of effective continuous policy formulation; Lack of sustainability of programme and projects; Absence of achievable target setting; Absence of monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment; Absence of effective coordination, collaboration and complementation between the agencies and among the three tiers of government; And duplication of functions with a resulting unnecessary rivalry among institutions. The observations led to the call for a review of the Government's poverty reduction programmes and interventions. Thus, the Ahmed Joda Panel was set up and its report also led to the setting up of the Professor Ango Abdullahi Committee which was inaugurated on 22nd June 2000 by the then vice President Atiku Abubakar (NAPEP, 2000). The specific terms of reference of the committee were to review the previous efforts of government towards poverty alleviation and to suggest a way forward, to serve as action plan for immediate and long- term future interventions. The committee's report revealed that there were 14 core poverty alleviation ministries and 37 core poverty alleviation institutions, agencies and programmes in the country (NAPEP 2001).

The following recommendations were made by the committee and were approved by the government: - Most or all implementation and delivery activities of government on poverty should be left to the statutory ministries so that all efforts are harmonized within the scope of the sector as covered by the ministries. -An institution which should not be an implementing structure should be established to facilitate the provision of the missing link to enable monitoring of all efforts while allowing for the effective complementation, collaboration and coordination between all stakeholders. That was how the National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) came into being in the year 2000(www.napep.gov.ng). The creation of NAPEP was also based on Poverty Reduction Strategy Programme (PRSP) approach to poverty reduction which was advocated by the World Bank and the IMF. The approach advocates for ensuring that official policies and resources are made available and are judiciously used for poverty reduction in a given country (Asaju, 2011).

4.4 Objectives of NAPEP

The National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) Consist of schemes and programmes that are aimed at eradicating absolute poverty among Nigerians. The ultimate target for the National poverty eradication programme was the eradication of absolute poverty in Nigeria. Absolute poverty denote a condition in which a person or group of persons are unable to satisfy their most basic and elementary requirements of human survival in terms of good food, clothing, shelter, energy, transport, education, healthcare and recreational facilities.

4.5 Functions of NAPEP

The functions of NAPEP include the following:

- a. Coordination of all poverty eradication efforts in the Federation;
- b. Monitoring of all poverty eradication activities of the Federal Government;
- c. Maintenance of a comprehensive and detailed data bank on all activities aimed at eradicating poverty in Nigeria;
- d. Direct intervention in key sectors of critical needs periodically by implementing selected key priority projects as approved by the National Poverty Eradication Council (NAPEC) (NAPEP, 2004).

4.6 NAPEP Schemes and Programmes

The National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) consists of all relevant programmes and projects that are aimed at eradicating absolute poverty among the people of Nigeria. NAPEP's programmes and schemes cover so many areas such as: capacity development, shelter, employment, health-care, agriculture, water supply, transport, education, gender development, recreations and economic empowerment among others. These intervention schemes and programmes are discussed below as extracted from NAPEP (2001) which is the revised blueprint for the NAPEP activities.

4.6.1 Youth Empowerment Scheme (YES)

The YES is an empowerment programme aimed at providing for training opportunities, skills acquisition, employment opportunities, and wealth creation through enhanced income generation, improved social status and rural development. The Scheme primarily aimed at economically empowering the youth and shall emphasize on Capacity

Acquisition Programmes (CAP) and Mandatory Attachment Programme (MAP). The scope of YES consisted of:

1. Generation of data on employment opportunities and vacancies, training, creation of employment opportunities, productivity improvement, skills acquisition, preparation of training programmes for youths, unemployed and retrenched workers. These are mostly the mandates of the Ministries of Employment, Labour and Productivity and Industry.
2. Technology development and promotion, enterprise development and promotion and improving the performance of the informal small and medium scale enterprises; these are the mandates of the Ministry of Labour.
3. Credit delivery for which the Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development has the mandate of agricultural and rural development projects; the Ministry of Industry has the mandates for industrial projects; while the Ministry of Works and Housing has the mandates for housing development.
4. The establishment of Youths centres in each local Government Area to serve as information and counseling office for the youth. However, YES shall function under the umbrella of the NAPEC being charged with specific mandates to closely plan, monitor and evaluate the relevant activities of the NDE, Small and Medium Scale Enterprises Development Agency of Nigeria SMEDAN, NACRDB, Nigeria Industrial Development Bank NIDB and Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria FMBN. In defining the roles of YES in the various relevant parastatals, emphasis must be placed on active participation of the youth taking into account the fact that their class ranges from stark illiterates, semi-literates to well-seasoned graduates.

The mandates of YES included: Capacity Building and Vocational Training (NDE, SMEDA); Data Generation and Statistics on Employment (NDE); Job and Employment Opportunity Creation (NDE, SMEDA); Promotion of awareness in the activities and opportunities in the Exploration of Solid Mineral Resources for Employment and Promotion of Investment for YES; Co-ordination and Control of Activities in Teaching and Application of Science and Technology in the Locality (NAPEP, 2001).

4.6.2 Rural Infrastructures Development Scheme (RIDS)

Infrastructures like power supply, water supply, transportation, housing, communication, and land and farm developments. They were considered paramount in Government's efforts to improve the lot of the poor. Also, each implementing agency will be strengthened to actualize the scope and mandates of the RIDS. The scope of RIDS centres was the provision of the following services:

- i. Rural energy and power supply
- ii. Portable and Irrigation water
- iii. Transportation (urban and rural);
- iv. Rural Telecommunication; and
- v. Waterways and Jetties Development;

The mandates of the RIDS also involve: Rural Electrification, Rural Energy Supply, Rural Water Supply, Rural Feeder Roads, Development of Waterways and Jetties (NAPEP, 2001).

4.6.3 Social Welfare Services Scheme (SOWESS)

In order to achieve full coverage of an all-embracing poverty reduction drive, SOWESS shall provide the following services;

- i. Provide, develop and sustain Quality Special education
- ii. Establish Public Enlightenment Campaign and Entertainment Programmes
- iii. Provide, Develop and Sustain Quality Healthcare Delivery Services
- iv. Design Rehabilitation Programmes for Destitute and the Disabled
- v. Develop Parks, Gardens and Communal Recreation Centres
- vi. Develop Hostels, Markets and Motels
- vii. Coordinate and Control the Activities of NGOs
- viii. Establish and Enforce Communal Environmental Protection Practices
- ix. Provide Other Social Services such as Credit Delivery for all Groups, Libraries and Telecommunication Facilities
- x. Development of Rural Telecommunication Facilities
- xi. Development and Maintenance of Culture for Rural Infrastructural facilities (NAPEP, 2001).

4.6.4 Natural Resources Development and Conservation Scheme (NRDCS)

This scheme is expected to perform the following functions;

- i. Improve direct participation in the exploitation of all mineral resources
- ii. Development of water resources to amplify benefits
- iii. Protection of environment from natural disasters, wastage and pollution
- iv. Effective management of industrial and domestic waste
- v. Reclamation of Land and Water Resources
- vi. Development of marine and aquaculture resources
- vii. Increase the rate and scale of beneficial local participation;

- viii. Improvement of indigenous methods and techniques for sustainable resources development and utilization;
- ix. Enhancing safety of the immediate community, operators, end users and the environment.
- x. Development of appropriate and compatible environmental protection methods
- xi. Grazing reserves and water points for livestock. The mandates of the scheme were said to be: Exploration, Control and Exploitation of all mineral Resources; Development of Agricultural Resources; Protection of Environment from Natural Disasters and Wastes; and Effective Management of Industrial and Domestic Waste (NAPEP, 2001).

4.6.5 Farmers Empowerment Programme (FEP)

The FEP was special agricultural credit assistance to poor rural farmers aimed at enhancing farmer's productivity and potentials for increased output. NAPEP undertook the scheme in collaboration with States, Local Governments and specialized agricultural agencies. The objectives of FEP were:

- a. To ensure wealth creation, employment generation and poverty eradication within the farming communities and the rural sector.
- b. To assist farmers in achieving their potentials for increasing output, productivity and consequently their incomes on a sustainable basis.
- c. To strengthen the effectiveness of research and extension services in bringing appropriate technology and modern farming techniques developed by research to the practical problems faced by small farmers;
- d. To complement and refine the on-going efforts of government in the promotion of simple technologies for self-sufficiency and surplus production in small-scale agriculture.

e. To train and educate farmers on the effective utilization of available resources and facilities in order to maximize production of food and create employment opportunities. The area of focus of the programme included; Irrigated Agriculture, that is, increasing the efficiency of existing irrigation schemes and developing efficient low cost irrigation technology; Rain - Fed - Agriculture, that is, increasing crop output, productivity and profitability and household income of farmers; Livestock Development, that is, promoting efficient, innovative and profitable livestock and fishery activities adapted to local conditions, customs and available resources; Adoption of improved methods of farming, that is, capacity acquisition for stakeholders particularly field staff and farmers training to ensure achievement of set goals and objectives.

The stakeholders were NAPEP, Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development- Project Coordinating Unit, (PCU), Office of the Special Assistant to the President on Food Security (SPFP), HQ, State Government, Agricultural Development Projects (ADP), Local Government Councils (LGC), Banks, and participating communities (Farmers). The institutional framework of FEP comprised of the following; Office of the Honourable Minister, Federal Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development; Office of the NAPEP National Coordinator; Office of the Special Assistant to the President on Food Security; Office of the National Coordinator, Projects Coordinating Unit (PCU); NAPEP State Coordination Committee Offices; State Agricultural Development Project Offices; NAPEP Local Government Monitoring Coordination Offices (LGMC); Agricultural Development Project Field Offices.

The stakeholders' responsibilities were that; NAPEP Headquarters was responsible for conducting a briefing session on the modified Farmers Empowerment programme to the

affected SCC Coordinators and ADP Programme Managers. The Commissioners for Agriculture of the respective states were responsible for briefing the Technical Steering Committee of each state on the modality, supervision, monitoring, coordination and conducting impact assessment of the Farmers Empowerment Programme. The State NAPEP Coordinating Committee was responsible for: Briefing SCC members on the repacked Farmers Empowerment Programme; Organize sensitization meeting in conjunction with the state ministries of agriculture, ADP and the LGA; Coordinating SPFS programme in each state; Coordination and monitoring of the implementation of the programme; Intensifying follow-up to ensure repayment of loans by the participants Participating in the assessment of the programme. Participating communities (farmers) were to participate fully in the implementation of the FEP projects; Attend capacity building and practical training workshops to ensure the success of the programme; Ensure prompt repayment of loans received for the execution of FEP projects. The banks perform the disbursement and recovery of loans through the Local Management Committee of the respective Cooperative groups (NAPEP, 2001).

4.6.6 Promise-Keeper Programme (PKP)

The PKP was one of the intervention schemes of NAPEP which was intended at creating vast resources for economic empowerment of the poor, in close collaboration with religious bodies or Faith Based Organizations (FBOs) and NGOs. NAPEP provided the funds to the FBOs at interest free rate. The PKP was in two forms: Micro-Credit and Infrastructure Support. The programme was a partnership whereby Religious Organizations will serve as guardians/guarantors between mentors and protégés in their congregations in order to create a pool of funds for the programme. The loan varies from

six months to two years depending on the enterprise., The Religious Organization may, after repayment, revolve the loan. NAPEP could also recommend necessary adjustments and improvements to the programme to ensure it meets its standard. The intended beneficiaries of PKP were the unemployed, widows and orphans who were willing to work. The conditions for the PKP loan were that, loan will be disbursed to religious organizations after signing legal agreement with NAPEP. (NAPEP, 2001).

4.6.7 NAPEP/Telecom Providers Collaboration Programme:

This was a programme introduced by NAPEP in partnership with telecom service providers especially (Global System for Mobile communication, GSM). Its objective was for providing jobs for the teaming unemployed youth through the provision of mobile-communication kits for call centres. The telecom kits were provided on a subsidized rate repayable over a period of time.

In the programme, Globacom Limited will provide a complete Call centre package for unemployed individuals. The packages in the centre include a NAPEP-Globacom branded GSM handset, Globacom line, and one NAPEP Plastic Table and two Plastic Chairs. The program was expected to generate a minimum monthly income of N27, 000 from phone calls and sales of recharge cards which is far above the minimum wage even in the Federal Civil Service. The loan was repayable within one year through daily deductions on their recharge cards. It was a programme expected to create job opportunities for the poor and unemployed in the nation. To be able to participate in the programme, participants must have a minimum of SSCE qualification. It was opened to all unemployed persons. The selection of beneficiaries would be restricted to service-receiving Local Government Areas within each state for ease of monitoring. Spread would be restricted to localities.

Participants were expected to provide an acceptable guarantor to NAPEP Office who will endorse the application form with a current passport photograph of the guarantor. On the repayment of the loan, 5% of every recharge card face value loaded shall be deducted at source by Glo-Mobile Limited until the total sum of N25, 000 was fully repaid.

In terms of implementing and coordinating the programme, the state offices were responsible for mounting a register to record recharge card loading which should include the following information: date of recharge, recharge card number and amount of recharge card, ensure the appointment of a NAPEP Desk Officer by Glo-Mobile Limited for designated dealers to provide needed services to participants, arrange for the training of participants by Glo-Mobile Limited.; designate a Desk Officer to facilitate liaison with participants and Glo-Mobile Limited; draw up monthly schedule to monitor performance of participants in view of the above; State Committee Coordinator was to forward monthly returns to headquarters with the total value of recharge cards loaded per participant. To ensure effective monitoring, State Offices were to monitor the programme in the whole state; while the Local Government Monitoring Committee Officers monitor their LGMC communities. States/LGMC, in collaboration, were assigned to carry out a monthly practical assessment of participants in their respective localities by visiting the individual Glo-Mobile Nigeria Limited Call Centers to ensure smooth running of the programme. Also there should be a bi-monthly presentation of Statement of Account of participants by the Glo-Mobile Nigeria Limited to the National Headquarters, in order to assess both the level of performance of participants and the programme itself (NAPEP, 2001).

4.6.8 In Care of the People (COPE)

COPE was derived from “in care of the people” by the National Poverty Eradication Programme after extensive consultation with stakeholders within and outside the country. It was designed to be implemented with support from the MDG office in collaboration with SMEDAN and the participating states. Implementation of COPE became feasible following the availability of funds from the Debt Relief Gains (DRGs) of the Federal Government for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. It was further designed to provide grants to the poor on the condition that they engage in investments in the human capital development of their children or ward and to fully participate in all free government basic education and healthcare programmes. The conditions attached to the grants on these investments in human capital development, COPE was meant to reduce vulnerability of the core poor in the society against existing socio-economic risks and stop the inter-generational transfer of poverty. The primary target groups of the programme were:

- I. Poor Female-headed house-holds with children of basic school age
- II. Poor old-aged headed house-holds with children of basic school age.
- III. Physically challenged persons headed house-holds with children of basic school age.
- IV. House-holds headed by special groups (Victims of VVFs, PLWHAs and other vulnerable groups, with children of basic school age. The conditions for Participation in the Scheme were:
 - i. Enrolment and retention of basic school aged children in basic Education (Primary one to Junior Secondary Education).
 - ii. At least 80% school attendance

iii. Attendance of in training and vocational skills, basic health and sanitation as available in the community.

iv. Participation of qualified children under 5 years in all Government free basic health programmes such as Vitamin A supplementation and NPI immunizations; and

v. Acceptance by participants of the conditions for the monthly savings arrangements of the programme. However, the formula adopted by COPE'S for Funds Disbursement is $COPE = BIG + PRAI$ (BIG (Basic Income Guarantee) PRAI (Poverty Reduction Accelerator Investment) The BIG was a monthly guaranteed income given to the heads of participating house-holds. The amount received by each house-hold will depend on the number of qualified children in the house-hold. The BIG will be disbursed monthly on the satisfactory fulfilment of specified conditions as follows: No of Children Amount of BIG - 1 child N1,500 - 2-3 children N3,000 - 4 children and over N5,000. The PRAI was a guaranteed investment grant given to the head of the house-hold toward the end of the programme to start a business of his/her own or invest in a profitable business venture that will yield sufficient income to sustain the house-hold after the completion of 12 months of receiving the Basic Income guarantee (BIG). The PRAI represents a compulsory saving component of the COPE programme. With a monthly saving of N7,000 participating heads of house-holds will receive a total of N84,000 as investment funds (NAPEP, 2001).

4.6.9 Village Economic Development Solutions (VEDS) Scheme:

This scheme was also called Villages Solutions; it was a local community-driven development programme designed by the Economic Growth and Development Center (EGDC) and adopted by NAPEP. In the Village Solutions, local villages/communities will be guided in their community economic development efforts that involve modernizing their

villages and promoting income generating activities. Through the Village Solutions, villages will be encouraged to consider community development and poverty eradication as a joint responsibility.

The Village Solutions was a truly bottom-up approach to community development where villages organize themselves into community development groups, with the government providing technical expertise and an enabling environment. The broad goal of the Village Economic Development Solutions Scheme was Village Economic Transformation and Modernization, through human and physical development to raise village income, output and employment levels with the aim to eliminate extreme poverty and reduce its inter-generational transfer. Other objectives of the scheme were to:

- I. Promote effective mass participation in the economic development process in Nigeria;
- II. Reduce inter-generational poverty;
- III. Curb rural-urban migration
- IV. Promote job creation and income generation;
- V. Develop local and international markets for the goods and services of the poor.
- VI. Promote community-driven development;
- VII. Develop local skills;
- VIII. Promote infrastructural development in communities and villages;
- IX. Identify and optimally harness existing resources in the village for sustainable rural development;
- X. Create the environment for effective economic linkages between Nigeria rural communities and the world;

XI. Promote a meaningful collaboration between the Organized Private Sector, (OPS) local & state governments and our international partners in community development efforts. The stakeholders in the scheme were the Federal government, State Government, Local government, Village head and representatives, Private sector investors/businesses, and Non-Governmental Organizations and Community Development Associations (CDA). The institutional framework and modalities of the scheme included the following: i. Expansion and strengthening of the existing JIC Membership in the state to include the state chairman of ALGON, the representatives of the Hon. Commissioner for Local Government and Poverty Alleviation Agency in the state. Other members were to include representatives of ministries of commerce, works, women, youth affairs, water board and rural electrification agency.

ii. Community sensitization

iii. Identification of potentials of villages for development, which is, arable land, mineral resources, population, accessible roads etc;

iv. Formation of village management committee

v. Employment of Village Development Managers or NGO by the Village Management Committee.

vi. Formation of cooperatives and development unions and associations

vii. Setting up of a Village Trust Fund.

viii. Funding of the Village Trust Fund through donations, contributions or grants from local and State Governments to serve as seed-funds for equity participation in any viable local investment. Also, the implementation guidelines for the scheme involved the following:

- i. Identification of an economic project by the community.
- ii. Provision of a cost profile of the project.
- iii. Assessment and sensitization visit to the community, Co-operative Society and project site.
- iv. The community provides the initial 10% of the cost to be donated to Trust Fund Account (deducted from the source).
- v. Village Management Committee appoints a village manager (individual or NGO who convenes regular meetings to discuss plans and way forward.
- vi. All Stakeholders; NAPEP, Bank, NGOs and communities to sign MOU.
- vii. Where the cost of the project was less than N500, 000.00, the 1% Trust Fund should be used directly by the promoters to undertake community development projects.
- viii. About 60% of the Trust Fund to go into community development project and 40% to capacity widening activities.
- ix. JIC to provide platform for which economic development could start in the village.
- x. Commencement of programme implementation (NAPEP, 2001).

4.6.10 NAPEP- Dangote Programme

NAPEP in its bid to create jobs, thereby reducing the rate of unemployment and poverty entered a joint partnership with Dangote Industries, an indigenous conglomerate with interests in food processing, cement production and other activities to. Thus, the objectives of the programme were: To create jobs for the unemployed youths across the country under the NAPEP Mandatory Attachment Programme (MAP); Provide marketable skills for sustainable employment; Engage the private sector in creating more employment opportunities for youths; Creating entrepreneurs in the marketing sector; Ensuring prudent

use of meager resources through complimentary efforts by government and the private sector. The practical aspect of the programme was the sale of Dangote Spaghetti and Macaroni in all the 36 states and the FCT. That would create employment for 250 youths per state, thereby, creating about 10,000 jobs in each phase of the programme. Dangote Industries was expected to pay each beneficiary a N5, 000 minimum monthly allowances. Participants were to begin sales with a minimum of two cartons of spaghetti containing a total of 40 packs. They were to make N100 as sales commission per cartoon sold without limits on the quantity they can sell. In selling the minimum quantity, beneficiaries were expected to make at least N9, 000 monthly. They were also encouraged to become distributors or wholesalers using agreed criteria. In each State, each Local Government was expected to have approximately 10 participants in the programme. NAPEP was to design the selection criteria for participants, in collaboration with the State and Local Government Authorities. The training module was designed by NAPEP and Dangote Industries to introduce participants to essential skills such as: product knowledge, marketing, and financial management. The States and Local Government Authorities are to provide financial guarantees for first batch of products to be given to participants, approximately N3, 000,000:00 per state.

The screening and selection of beneficiaries was to be undertaken by NAPEP, Local Government Chairman and the National Directorate of Employment (NDE). This was based on the following modalities: 250 beneficiaries representing their different Local Governments and State, list of prospective beneficiaries to be obtained from National Directorate of Employment's Register of unemployed in its States offices. They would then be screened by NAPEP, state and the Local Government councils. Finally, the State

and Local Government were expected to provide guarantee of N3 million on participants (NAPEP, 2001).

4.6.11 KEKE NAPEP Scheme:

The KEKE NAPEP Scheme was another poverty eradication programme initiated by NAPEP. Under the scheme, unemployed youth were offered on an owner-operator basis, a 3-wheel passenger vehicle, at a discount price for transportation business. For the sustainability of the scheme, NAPEP provided stocks of spare parts and trained service personnel for routine maintenance and repairs (NAPEP, 2001).

4.6.12 Community Economic Sensitization Scheme: (COMESS)

The scheme was created in line with the objectives of National Economic Empowerment Development Strategy (NEEDS), which is value re-oriented. COMESS is targeted at mobilizing; sensitizing and educating the poor on available options to create wealth and generate employment; to address a major challenge to the poor in the lack of access to information. To achieve that, NAPEP periodically uses mobile video vans, which also provide entertainment and show films.

4.6.13 NAPEP Give Back Scheme:

This was collaboration between NAPEP and Nigerians at home and abroad. The major aim of the scheme was to invest a large pool of resources for the improvement of the welfare of the poor in the rural communities. Under the Give Back Scheme, Nigerians in the Diaspora (NIDOS) and other partners mobilize resources for development in identified local communities in Nigeria. NAPEP in turn provides or mobilizes matching counter-part funds for micro credit for the community's infrastructural development. This is an

initiative of NAPEP aimed at the development of the rural communities where poverty is more rampant. The Give Back Programme is a poverty reduction strategy aimed at integrating Nigerians in the Diaspora into the nation's economic development process and the fight against poverty. The programme stresses the development of institutions and infrastructure as well as re-orientation of development strategies to include poverty eradication as a central object of development. The Give Back Programme emphasizes community ownership of development projects (NAPEP, 2001).

4.6.14 Millennium Village Project:

The project involves joint efforts of NAPEP with Donor Agencies to provide infrastructural facilities to rural communities. The programme is to demonstrate to rural communities how community driven development can act as a catalyst for poverty reduction. Presently NAPEP is partnering with the Earth Institute run by Jeffery Sachs a foremost authority on Poverty reduction to establish a millennium village in Kiyi in Kuje area council of Abuja.(NAPEP, 2003)

4.7 Structural organization of NAPEP

NAPEP implements its mandate through a structure of consultative Committees supported by offices/secretariats at the Federal, States and Local Government levels. The structure is as follows:

- a. Local Government Monitoring Committees (LGMCs) with an office secretariat in the 774 Local Government Areas;
- b. State Coordination Committees (SCCs) with office secretariats in all the 36 States and the FCT;

- c. A State Poverty Eradication Council (SPECs) chaired by the Executive Governors in all 36 States;
- d. A National Coordination Committee (NCC) chaired by a National Coordinator of Programme appointed by Mr. President, with an office secretariat in the office of the Secretary to the Government of the Federation (SGF); and
- e. A National Poverty Eradication Council (NAPEC) chaired by Mr. President. (NAPEC, 2004)

4.7.1 Local Government Monitoring Committee (LGMC):

This committee comprises of Vice Chairman of the LGA; all Supervisory Councilors; representatives of Traditional Rulers; Representatives of Donor Agencies, NGOs, Private Sector Organizations Operating in the LGA; and representatives of registered political parties, who are resident in the LGA. The chairman of the committee is appointed by the National Coordinator of Programmes on recommendation of the Chairman of the State Coordinating Committee. The functions of this critically important committee include:

- (a) Monitor the implementation of poverty eradication programme within their localities and prepare briefs for the state coordination committee.
- (b) Propose new programmes based on consultations with the communities concern; and
- (c) Ensure that the scope, implementation strategies and objectives identified by NAPEC are strictly adhered to within these localities (NAPEP, 2001).

4.7.2 NAPEP at the State Government Level

At the States level, there existed State poverty Eradication council and the State Coordinating Committees (SCC). These bodies and their compositions are discussed below:

4.7.2.1 State Poverty Eradication Council (SPEC)

This council is composed of the Executive Governor of a State as the Chairman and the Secretary to the State Government as the secretary. Other members include: Honourable Commissioners who's Ministries have direct mandates on poverty eradication/reduction/alleviation; Representative of NAPEP from the National Headquarters; and State Coordinator of NAPEP and Chairman, State Co-ordination Committee (SCC) The functions of SPEC are to: a. Formulate and review all policies and strategies of State Government designed to eradicate/reduce poverty; b. Set annual targets for institutions and agencies mandated to undertake such programmes; c. Monitor the attainment of such targets; d. Monitor the activities of the SCC through the quarterly report to be submitted to SPEC by the SCC; e. Coordinate and harmonize all the activities of the State and Federal agencies, local and international agencies operating within the State with a view to complementing one another; and f. Submit quarterly reports to the NCC for inputs into NAPEP reports. The review of the activities of SPEC shall be a permanent agenda in the regular meetings of the National Economic Council (NEC) and the National Assessment and Evaluation Committee (NAEC) of NAPEP.

4.7.2.2 State Coordination Committee (SCC)

The State Coordination Committee is established in all the 36 States and FCT, in order to coordinate and supervise the execution of programmes under the National Poverty

Eradication Council (NAPEC) and provide a structural linkage between the States and the Federal Government. The Composition of the Committee constitute of the Chairman who serves as the State Co-ordinator of Programmes appointed by the President. Other Members are:

- (i) Head of Unit from the relevant Federal Ministries in the States;
- (ii) State Director of head of Unit of all relevant Parastatals operating in the State; (iii) State Chairman of the Nigeria Labour Congress;
- (iv) Three representatives from the State Government (one from each Senatorial District who are Civil/Public Servants)
- (v) State Chairman of Nigerian Union of Journalists;
- (vi) Representative of the State Council of Traditional Rulers;
- (vii) Representative of each of the Registered Political parties; and
- (viii) Representatives of donor agencies and private sector organizations, who are funding any programme in the State. The function of the State Co-ordination Committee was to:
 - a. Co-ordinate, supervise and monitor the implementation of Federal Government programmes in the State;
 - b. Provide the mechanism for collaboration between the Federal, State and Local Governments, as well as with international donor agencies, NGOs and private sector organizations;
 - c. Consider and advise on all matters relevant to the successful implementation of the programmes
 - d. Consider and make recommendations on how new programme initiatives; Prepare and submit Monthly Reports to the National Coordinator.

4.7.3 NAPEP at the Federal Government Level

At the Federal level, NAPEP operates with two bodies; the National Poverty Eradication Council (NAPEC) and the National Coordination Committee (NCC)

4.7.3.1 National Poverty Eradication council (NAPEC)

NAPEC constitute the President, Commander –in-Chief as its chairman, the Vice President as the Vice chairman, Secretary to Government of the Federation, (SGF) as the Secretary. Other Members are the Ministers of the following Ministries with direct mandates on poverty eradication: i. Agriculture and Rural Development ii. Education iii. Health iv. Water Resources v. Works and Housing vi. Employment, Labour and Productivity vii. Women Affairs and Youth Development viii. Environment ix. Finance x. Power and Steel xi. Science and technology xii. Industry xiii. Solid Minerals xiv. National Planning Commission and xv. The national coordinator of the Programme. The functions of the council are to:

- a. Formulate policy and review all policies and strategies of Government designed to alleviate and eradicate poverty;
- b. Set annual targets for institutions and agencies of Government mandated to undertake such programmes as well as monitor the attainment of such targets;
- c. Mobilize and allocate resources for approved programmes;
- d. Establish the legislative and constitutional framework for the successful implementation of these programmes;
- e. Approve and establish the proper administrative instrument necessary to ensure the implementation and success of poverty alleviation and eradication programmes; and
- f. Monitor the functions of the Coordination Committees

4.7.3.2 National Coordination Committee (NCC):

The National Coordination Committee was established under the Presidency to implement and execute the directives and policy initiatives of the National Poverty Eradication Council (NAPEC). The committee comprised of the National coordinator of programmes appointed by the President as its Chairman; Designated Permanent Secretary from the office of the SGF as the Secretary. Other Members include:- Representatives from the relevant Federal Ministries not below the rank of a Director, President of the Nigerian Guild of editors, President of the Nigerian Labour Congress, and Representative from each of the Registered Political Parties.

The functions of the committee are to:

- a. Ensure the implementation of the policies and decisions of the NAPEC;
- b. Collate and vet the programmes submitted by various implementing agencies, make preliminary approvals and submit same to NAPEC to make necessary changes and final ratification.
- c. Document poverty alleviation and eradication activities at all levels of Government;
- d. Relate with Community Based Organizations (CBO) and NGOs in order to facilitate the development of their capabilities as well as foster partnership with them;
- e. Co-ordinate and document the contribution of international donor agencies as well as the private sector in poverty alleviation and eradication programmes;
- f. Undertake a periodic assessment of programme implementation and prepare reports accordingly for submission to NAPEC.
- g. Set-up other sub committees as may be required and h. Do such things and carry out such other directives as may be given from time to time by NAPEC.

4.7.4 National Assessment and Evaluation Committee (NAEC)

To ensure the proper status of the Poverty Eradication Programmes within the context of the national economy and social policies of Government an overview and multi-agency Assessment and Evaluation Committee was established. The Committee composed of the Vice President as the chairman, National Planning Commissioner as the Secretary. Other members include representatives from the following: - The Economic Policy Coordination Committee (EPCC) - The National Economic Intelligence Committee (NEIC) - The National Coordinator of the Programme - Federal Office of Statistics (FOS) - NAPEC - NGOs - World Bank (Nigeria) - UNDP (Nigeria) - European Union (Nigeria) However, the functions of the committee are to: a. Monitor the achievement of set targets and assess the impact of programmes on target groups; b. Prepare evaluation reports for NAPEC.

For each priority area the State Coordination Committee (SCC) and the Local Government Monitoring Committees (LGMC) shall be required to submit quarterly reports that provide details on; where we are? Where we want to be? And how do we get there? Such reports shall be collated by the NAPEP Secretariat and presented to the Federal Executive Council and by the National Economic Council and the National Assessment and Evaluation Committee. There shall be a structured framework for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of all the above poverty eradication programmes and projects. This structure shall follow the uniform administrative structure currently maintained in the country:

- a. In every State of the Federation and the FCT, the number of Local Government Areas along with their names shall be recorded

- b. In each Local Government Area, the number of wards shall be recorded along with their names and locations
- c. in each Ward, the number of villages shall be recorded along with their names and location
- d. In every village, selected indicators of poverty reduction efforts including the availability of basic needs such as schools with details, portable water, health-care facilities, and rural infrastructure shall be compiled to guide Government on the community needs and level of implementation of poverty eradication programmes; and
- e. A comprehensive and regularly updated Management Information System (MIS) of the above shall be maintained at the NAPEC Secretariat. In order to impact profoundly positively on the lives of Nigerians, the poverty eradication activities shall be wide, varied by mainly grassroots, focused and shall be implemented by the Federal Ministries and agencies, States and Local Governments, Communities and International Donor Agencies with clearly defined mandates and targets as enumerated earlier. Emphasis shall be placed on complementation, collaboration and coordination between the various tiers of government on the one hand and between Government, Donor Agencies, NGOs and local communities on the other.

4.7.5 Internal Structure of the NAPEP

At the headquarters, NAPEP has four (4) Departments as follows: - Administration and Supplies; - Monitoring and Evaluation; - Research and Programme; and - Finance and Accounts

4.7.5.1 Administration and Supplies Department

The Department of Administration and Supplies is an active support department responsible for logistics and staff support services for the organisation. It is responsible for Appointments and Promotion, Discipline, Budget, Staff Welfare, Supplies, Training, Maintenance and Staff Offices. The Unit has a 2 fold responsibility of managing the store; ensuring availability of items both capital and consumables and giving out contracts for supplies and or repairs when there is need for such.

4.7.5.2 Monitoring and Evaluation Department

The functions of the Monitoring and Evaluation Department are:

- i. Ensure collaboration, monitoring and assessment of the poverty related activities of NCC member Ministries and prepare report on same to NAPEP;
- ii. Monitor the administration of the policy initiative and directives of NAPEP as given to the State Coordination Committees, to ensure adherence to policy objectives and non-duplication of functions;
- iii. Collate reports from SPECs for NAPEP;
- iv. Coordinate activities within the States and Local Government Councils;
- v. Ensure periodic monitoring, assessment and reporting of programme implementation;
- vi. Prepare periodic reports for the Federal Coordinator of Programme for NAPEP;
- vii. All issues of performance monitoring, evaluations and qualitative impact assessment; and
- viii. Ensure the development of databank through the development of an efficient Management Information System (MIS).

4.7.5.3 Research and Programme Coordination Department

The R&PD department has two divisions namely:

- i.) Programme Development. And

ii) Micro Finance Coordination & Partnership. These divisions have the following functions:

a) Programme Development - Preparing Annual Corporate Plan of Action;

- Policy formulation and direction of Programme implementations based on the revised Blueprint of NAPEP;

- Coordination Of annual Programme's Budget and estimates for Youth Empowerment Scheme (YES), Rural Infrastructure Development Scheme (RIDS), Social Welfare Services Scheme (SOWESS) and Natural Resources Development and Conservation Scheme (NRDCS);

- Formulating, documenting, publishing and implementation of programmes and widely disseminating same; - Providing proper link between and amongst the Committees (NCC, SPECS, SCCs and LGMCs) and effective liaison with the three tiers of Government as well as implementing Agencies;

- Mobilizing and allocating resources from Foreign Governments, UN Agencies and IDAs and the Private Sector for poverty eradication programmes; and

- Considering and advising on new programme initiatives; - Any other duties that may be assigned.

b) Micro Finance Coordination and Partnership Division. The Division provides possible assistance to the Micro Finance providers in the financial circle with a bid to facilitate development in the sub sector thus: The NAPEP revolving Micro Credit Coordination is being implemented in 12 States and as pilot. The scheme entails NAPEP's partnership with States and Local Governments, Commercial banks as well as with wealthy Nigerians with

a view to 'pulling large amount of fund' to be extended to the active poor that would otherwise lack access to such funds.

4.7.5.4 Finance and Accounts Department

The Finance and Accounts Department is responsible for financial matters of the Programme including receipts, payments, custody of funds, and maintenance of accounting records and rendering periodic financial reports and returns for internal and external use, at both the headquarters and state offices. The department is divided to two main units: Finance and Accounts. These are in turn subdivided into two sections as follows:

1. Finance - Finance, Salaries
2. Accounts - Projects Accounts, Final Accounts.

These are further subdivided into fourteen Units aimed at capturing the functional areas of the department. www.napep.gov.ng-2006

4.8 Funding of NAPEP

The Poverty Eradication Fund (PEF) which is administered by the National Poverty Eradication Council directly funds the National Poverty Eradication Programme. However, all poverty alleviation programmes originally budgeted for by participating ministries will continue to be funded from those budgetary provisions under the supervision of NAPEP. NAPEP is also funded from contributions given to it by States and Local Governments, the private sector and special deductions from the Consolidated Fund of the Federal Government. It also gets donations from international donor agencies such as the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme, the European Union, and the Department for International Development, the Japanese International Cooperation Agency, and the German Technical Assistance.

Thus, the sources of the NAPEP's fund can be seen as: Withholding Tax on Contracts (WHTC), Petroleum Technology Development Fund (PTDF), Education Tax Fund (ETF), Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC) and Budget Allocation. The Programme is also empowered to solicit independent sources of funds from International Donor Agencies (IDAs); Community Banks (CBs), Corporate Bodies and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

4.9 Achievements

National Poverty Eradication Programme NAPEP is a 2001 programme by the Nigerian government aimed at eradicating absolute poverty. It was designed to replace the Poverty Alleviation Programme (PAP). The programme is seen as an improvement over the previous Nigerian Government poverty reduction programmes. According to a 2011 analysis, the programme has been able to train 130,000 youths and engaged 216,000 people (CBN, 2011)

4.10 Problem Facing NAPEP

Every social inclined organization is faced with problems with which act as constraints on the smooth functioning toward attainment of objectives. The following problems have been identified to be drawn backs in the actualization of the laudable objectives of NAPEP (Aliyu, 2002).

1. There is weak response and commitment by members of National Coordinating Committee (NCC) and state coordinating committee (SCC). This is manifested in non-attendance of meetings, failure to submit technically sound memorandum on the relevant activities of ministries and poor articulation and presentation of qualitative report.

2. The activities of NAPEP at the state and local areas requires be digitalizing, recording and storing on the computer. However, the personnel at these levels, lack the necessary capacity t this regards.
3. Inadequate facilities and logistical support for effective monitoring of all poverty related operations in Local Government Areas is another inhibition. These are directly linked to funding, shortfall and transport difficulties.
4. Complete and relevant information enhances organizational effectiveness and efficiency. NAPEP lacks complete data on all NGOs operating in Nigeria yet the activities of NGOs need to be coordinated into NAPEP activities for optimum performance.

CHAPTER FIVE

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the analysis of data retrieved from the respondents. It could be recalled that in the methodology a total of 197 was sampled to be the response rate. Therefore 197 questionnaires were administered to the beneficiaries of all the sub programmes in the selected case study. However, Farmers Empowerment Programme from the two Local Government Areas selected in the state has a total of 50 questionnaires distributed, youth Empowerment Programme had a total of 87 questionnaires distributed and In Care of People Programme has a total of 60 questionnaires distributed to sampled local government areas. However, out of the 197 units of questionnaires administered to the beneficiaries, only 183 were duly completed and returned respectively. The table below shows the summary:

Table 5. 1: Rate of Questionnaire Administered and Returns

Programme	Administered	Retrieved and screened	Percentage of Questionnaires returned
FEP	50	48	96%
YES	87	78	89.7%
COPE	60	57	95%
Total	197	183	92.9%

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2017.

From the table above, a total of 183 questionnaires were returned from the entire questionnaires administered to them which represents 92.9% of the total sample size. The breakdown of the responses generated as indicated in the table also shows that 48, 78 and 57 from FEP, YES and COPE beneficiaries were also returned which represents 96%, 89.7% and 95% respectively.

5.2 Background Information of FEP Respondents

This section discusses the demographic variables of the respondents from both staff and beneficiaries categories based on gender, marital status, highest educational level and other related issues.

5.2.1 Gender of the Respondents

In order to determine the composition of our respondents in terms of gender, they were asked to state their individual sex. This will enable one to know the proportion of male to female staff composition in terms of benefitting from the NAPEP schemes in the selected 2 Local Governments. The responses gathered are tabulated below:

Table 5. 2: Gender of respondents

			Gender of Respondents		Total
			Male	Female	
Groups of Respondents	FEP	Frequency	44	4	48
		Percent	91.7%	8.3%	100.00%
	YES	Frequency	62	16	78
		Percent	79.7	20.3	100.00%
	COPE	Frequency	0	57	57
		Percent	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Total		Frequency	106	75	183
		Percent	57.9	42.1	100.00%

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2017.

The above table shows that 44 of FEP respondents, representing 91.7 % were males while 4, representing 8.3% were females. YES recorded 62, representing 79.7% of males and 16, representing 20.3% of female respondents respectively. On the other hand COPE has 57 respondents, representing 100% females. This indicates that majority of the responses generated from FEP and YES beneficiaries came from males while COPE was strictly centered on female beneficiaries only. . The data also indicates that the scheme is male sensitive in the respective local government areas.

5.2.2 Respondents Age Distribution

It is also of importance to ascertain the age categories of the respondents. This will enable us to determine the age brackets of individuals that benefited more from the intervention schemes of NAPEP. The responses generated on age issues are presented in table 5.3 below.

Table 5. 3: Age of Respondents

			Age of Respondents					Total
			20-25 years	25 - 30 years	31 - 40 years	41 - 50 years	51 - 60 years	
Groups of Respondents	FEP	Frequency	3	11	20	10	4	48
		Percent	6.3	22.9	41.7	20.8	8.3	100
	YES	Frequency	23	41	14	0	0	78
		Percent	29.5	52.6	17.9	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
	COPE	Frequency	4	14	15	16	8	57
		Percent	7	24.6	26.3	28.1	14	100.00%
Total		Frequency	30	66	49	26	12	183
		Percent	16.4	36.1	26.8	14.2	6.6	100.00%

Source: Researcher’s Survey, 2017.

From the responses in the above table, it can be seen that, 30 respondents, representing 16.4% were individuals whose ages are below 20-25. Those of ages between 25 and 30 constituted 66 respondents, representing 36.1% of the respondents; while 49,

representing 26.8% of the entire responses were from beneficiaries of 31 to 40 years of age, 26 respondents, representing 14.2% of the respondents are also of the age between 41 to 50, while 12 respondents, representing 6.6% constitute those between 51-60. The distribution shows that beneficiaries were not obtained from 61 years and above. The pattern of the data revealed that majority of the beneficiaries were individuals in their active and productive ages with over 70% of them within the age bracket of 20 to 40 years. The data on the beneficiaries indicated that the scheme captured an energetic part of the population.

5.2.3 Respondents' Marital Status

The research also sought to determine the marital status of our respondents. This will enable us to ascertain the marital composition of the beneficiaries in the 2 Local Governments. The responses generated are presented in table 5.4 below.

Table 5. 4: Marital Status of Respondents

		Marital Status				Total	
		Married	Single	Widowed	Divorced		
Groups of Respondents	FEP	Frequency	32	11	2	3	48
		Percent	66.7	22.9	4.2	6.3	100
	YES	Frequency	39	31	4	4	78
		Percent	50	39.7	5.1	5.1	100.00%
	COPE	Frequency	44	0	13	0	57
		Percent	77.2		22.8	0	100.00%
Total		Frequency	115	42	19	7	183
		Percent	62.8	23	10.4	3.8	100

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2017.

From the above data, 115 respondents, representing 62.8% were married; 42, representing 23% are single; 19, representing 10.4% are divorcees and the remaining 7, representing 3.8% were widows. This is therefore clear that the dominant beneficiaries of

the program are married which will in turn have impact in their respective households if the programme is properly implemented.

5.2.4 Educational Qualification of the Respondents

Respondents were also requested indicate their highest educational qualification. This is to ascertain the type of educational qualification possessed by the beneficiaries of the NAPEP intervention scheme. The responses thus generated are tabulated below:

Table 5. 5: Educational Qualification of Respondents

		Educational Qualification						Total
			Degree/ HND	NCE/O ND	SSCE	Primary Certific ate	No Western Education	
Groups of Respondents	FEP	Frequency	0	8	12	23	5	48
		Percent	0	16.7	25	47.9	10.4	100
	YES	Frequency	1	11	47	18	1	78
		Percent	1.3	14.1	60.3	23.1	1.3	100
	COPE	Frequency	0	3	17	30	7	57
		Percent	0	5.3	29.8	52.6	12.3	100
Total		Frequency	1	22	76	71	13	183
		Percent	0.5	12	41.5	38.8	7.1	100

Source: Researcher’s Survey, 2017.

Table 5.1.4 above shows that one of the beneficiary, representing 0.5% of the respondents possess an undergraduate degree, 22 beneficiaries, representing 12% of the respondents have NCE/OND qualification while 76 beneficiaries, representing 41.5% have secondary school qualifications. However, 71 beneficiaries, representing 38.8% have primary school certificates as their highest qualifications. Also, 13 beneficiaries, representing 7.1% of the respondents were illiterates. In essence, NAPEP beneficiaries are more of individuals with lower educational qualifications.

5.2.5 Occupation of the Beneficiaries

The responses generated from our respondents in beneficiaries" category; the occupations they belong to are tabulated below.

Table 5. 6: Occupation of the Respondents

			Respondents' Occupation				Total
			Farming	Trading	Student	Housewife	
Groups of Respondents	FEP	Frequency	48	0	0	0	48
		Percent	100	0	0	0	100
	YES	Frequency	25	13	29	11	78
		Percent	32.1	16.7	37.2	14.1	100
	COPE	Frequency	3	19	3	32	57
		Percent	5.3	33.3	5.3	56.1	100
Total		Frequency	76	32	32	43	183
		Percent	41.5	17.5	17.5	23.5	100

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2017.

From the table, it can be seen that 76 beneficiaries, representing 41.5% of the respondents were farmers while 32, representing 17.5% engaged in trading activities. Also, another 32, representing 17.5% of the respondents were also attending schools or were students while house wives constitute 43, representing 23.5% of the respondents. This shows that NAPEP programmes were benefited by mostly those who needed assistance to improve their wellbeing.

5.2.6 Number of People in Household

The responses generated from beneficiaries" category based on the number of people in their respective households are tabulated below

Table 5. 7: Number of People in Household

			Number of People in Household				Total
			1 – 5	6 - 10	11 -15	16-20	
Groups of Respondents	FEP	Frequency	21	17	10	0	48
		Percent	43.8	35.4	20.8	0	100
	YES	Frequency	63	15	0	0	78
		Percent	80.77%	19.23%	0	0	100.00 %
	COPE	Frequency	29	27	1	0	57
		Percent	50.9%	47.4%	1.8	0	100.00 %
Total		Frequency	113	59	11	0	183
		Percent	61.7%	32.2	6.1	0	100.00 %

Source: Researcher’s Survey, 2017.

From the table above, we see that 113 beneficiaries, representing 61.7% of the respondents numbered between 1 and 5 while those that were between 6 and 10 in number stood at 59, representing 32.2% of the respondents. However, 11, representing 6.1% of the respondents have their number ranging from 11 to 15 in their household. Beneficiaries whose numbers in the household were between 16 – 20 stood at 0%.

5.3 FEP and Improved Farming Practice

5.3.1 Beneficiaries’ Training Activities

The respondents were asked to attest if they were trained in any agricultural related programme by NAPEP; the responses gathered are tabulated below.

Table 5. 8: Responses on Beneficiaries’ Training Activities

Options	Frequency	Percentage %
Yes	36	75
No	12	25
Total	48	100.0

Source: Researcher’s Survey, 2017.

The above table clearly shows that 36 beneficiaries, representing 75% of the whole respondents do attest that they were trained by NAPEP after their enrolments in the programme, while 12 beneficiaries, representing 25% of the respondents refute the fact that they were trained. With the majority of the respondents attesting to yes option, we concluded that training actually took place before the commencement of the programme.

5.3.2 Provision of Farm Implements by FEP

The respondents were asked to attest if they were provided with farm implement by NAPEP; the responses gathered are tabulated below.

Table 5. 9: Responses on Provision of Farm Implement by FEP

Options	Frequency	Percentage %
Yes	36	75
No	12	25
Total	48	100.0

Source: Researcher’s Survey, 2017.

The above table clearly shows that 36 beneficiaries, representing 75% of the whole respondents do attest that they were provided with farm implements by NAPEP, while 12 beneficiaries, representing 25% of the respondents claimed they were not provided with

farm implement. With the majority of the respondents attesting to yes option, it is obvious that distribution of farm implement actually took place.

5.3.3 Beneficiaries who got Loan

The responses generated on whether loan was provided to beneficiaries are shown in the table below:

Table 5. 10: Number of Respondents who got Loan

Options	Frequency	Percentage %
Yes	47	97.9
No	1	2.1
Total	48	100.0

Source: Researcher’s Survey, 2017.

From the responses in the above table 47 beneficiaries, representing 97.9% of the entire respondents confirmed that they were given loan while only 1 beneficiary, represent 2.1% disagreed. With the high rate of respondents accepting that loan was provided to them, we therefore agree with them that loan was provided.

5.3.4 Sufficiency of the Loan

The responses generated on whether the loan provided to beneficiaries was sufficient enough to carry out the farm project are shown in the table below:

Table 5. 11: Beneficiaries’ Responses on Sufficiency of the Loan

Options	Frequency	Percentage %
Yes	39	81.3
No	9	18.8
Total	48	100.0

Source: Researcher’s Survey, 2017.

From the responses in the above table 39 beneficiaries, presenting 81.3% of the entire respondents are of the view that the loan provided to them was sufficient enough for them to carry out their farm project; while 9, representing 18.8% of the respondents claimed that the loan was not enough for them to carry out their farm project. With this we can agree that there was adequate financial support of the programme.

5.3.5 Improvement in Farm Output Compare to Period before FEP

The respondents were asked whether their farm products increased compared to the period before their enrolment in the programme.

Table 5. 12: Responses on Improvement in Farm Output Compare to Period before FEP

Options	Frequency	Percentage %
Yes	43	89.6
No	5	10.4
Total	48	100.0

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2017.

From the responses in the above table 43 beneficiaries, representing 89.6% respondents do attest that they agree to the statement that FEP has increased the level of their farm product, while 5 beneficiaries, representing 10.4% disagreed with the fact that the coming of FEP has increased their farm output. With majority of the respondents accepting that FEP has increased their farm output we will therefore agree with them since they carry the highest percentage of responses.

5.3.6 Increased Income

One of the objectives of FEP is to increase farmers' income in order to determine this, respondents were asked to ascertain whether their income increased or not. The responses generated are tabulated below:

Table 5. 13: Responses on Beneficiaries' Increased Income

Options	Frequency	Percentage %
Yes	43	89.6
No	5	10.4
Total	48	100.0

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2017.

From the response in the above table 43 beneficiaries, representing 89.6% of do attest that their income increased after the programme, while 5, representing 10.4% of claimed that their income did not increase after the programme. With this high percentage of the respondents accepting that their income actually increased after the programme we will therefore agree with them since they are the majority.

5.3.7 Extent to which FEP has Engaged People in Farming Activities

We seek to determine the extent to which FEP has succeeded in engaging people in farming. The responses generated are tabulated below:

Table 5. 14: Beneficiaries’ Responses on the Extent to which FEP has Engaged People in Farming Activities

Options	Frequency	Percentage %
Yes	42	87.5
No	6	12.5
Total	48	100.0

Source: Researcher’s Survey, 2017.

From the table, it can be seen that 42 beneficiaries, representing 87.5% of the respondents rated that NAPEP through FEP has successfully engaged more people in farming activities in the study area while 6, representing 12.5% were of the view that it was an unsuccessful effort.

Based on the responses above, we can vividly say that, NAPEP through FEP has successfully achieved one of its objectives of engaging more people in farming activities in the selected areas of study.

5.3.8 Extent of Farmers Participation in FEP

Beneficiaries were asked to state the level of farmer’s participation in the programme. The responses are shown below.

Table 5. 15: Responses on the Extent of Farmers Participation in FEP

Options	Frequency	Percentage %
Very high	14	29.2
High	27	56.3
Undecided	1	2.1
Low	4	8.3
Very low	2	4.2
Total	48	100.0

Source: Researcher’s Survey, 2017.

From the data in the above table 14 beneficiaries, representing 29.2% agreed that farmers participation in the scheme was very high, 27, representing 56.3% are of the view that farmers participation is high while only 1 beneficiary, representing 2.1% was undecided, furthermore 4, representing 8.3% and 2, representing 4.2% rated the participation as low and very low respectively. This shows that there was high level of participation by farmers in the scheme.

5.3.9 The Extent to which FEP has led to Increased Crop Production

The responses gathered regarding the increase in crop production are tabulated below:

Table 5. 16: Beneficiaries’ Responses on the Extent to which FEP has led to Increased Crop Production

Options	Frequency	Percentage %
Yes	42	87.5
No	6	12.5
Total	48	100.0

Source: Researcher’s Survey, 2017.

From the table, it can be seen that 42 beneficiaries, representing 87.5% of the respondents agreed that FEP has led to massive crop production in the selected area of study while 6, representing 12.5% were of the view that there was no significant increase in crop production in the area of study. Based on the responses above, we can come to conclusion that there was a significant increase in crop production in the selected areas of study

5.3.10 Level of Satisfaction with FEP

Beneficiaries were also required to state the extent of their satisfaction with FEP activities. The responses gathered are tabulated below:

Table 5. 17: Beneficiaries’ Responses on Level of Satisfaction with FEP

Options	Frequency	Percentage %
Highly Satisfied	15	31.3
Satisfied	26	54.2
Undecided	1	2.1
Dissatisfied	5	10.4
Highly dissatisfied	1	2.1
Total	48	100.0

Source: Researcher’s Survey, 2017.

From the table 15 beneficiaries, representing 31.3% and 26, representing 54.2% of the respondents agreed that they are highly satisfied and satisfied with the programme while only 1, representing 2.1% was undecided and 5, representing 10.4% and 1 of the beneficiary representing 2.1% showed that they are dissatisfied and highly dissatisfied with the programme respectively. Most of the respondents indicated high level of satisfaction

from the programme. Few respondents showed their dissatisfaction of the programme. This proved that people were much satisfied with the programme.

5.3.11 Effectiveness of the Level of Supervision, Monitoring and Coordination of the FEP

Respondents were also required to ascertain the effectiveness of the monitoring, supervision and coordination of FEP activities. The responses gathered are tabulated below:

Table 5. 18: Respondents Perception on the Level of Monitoring, Supervision and Coordination of FEP

Options	Frequency	Percentage %
Very high	15	31.3
High	25	52.1
Undecided	1	2.1
Low	4	8.3
Very low	3	6.3
Total	48	100.0

Source: Researcher’s Survey, 2017.

From the data in the above table 15 beneficiaries, representing 31.3% attested that the level of monitoring, supervision and coordination of the programme was very high, 25, representing 52.1% are of the view that the level of monitoring, supervision and coordination of the programme was high while 1, representing 2.1% was undecided, furthermore 4 and 8 representing 8.3% and 6.3% rated it low and very low respectively.

This shows that there was high level of monitoring, supervision and coordination in the programme.

5.3.12 Level of Satisfaction with the Selection Method of FEP

Respondents were required to express their opinion on the method deployed in selecting beneficiaries to the programme. The responses gathered are tabulated below:

Table 5. 19 Beneficiaries’ Responses on the Level of Satisfaction with the Selection Method of FEP

Options	Frequency	Percentage %
Highly satisfied	15	31.3
Satisfied	26	54.2
Undecided	1	2.1
Dissatisfied	4	8.3
Highly dissatisfied	2	4.2
Total	48	100.0

Source: Researcher’s Survey, 2017.

From the table 15 and 26 beneficiaries, representing 31.3% and 54.2% of the respondents agreed that they are highly satisfied and satisfied with the method used in selecting participants of the programme while 1 of the beneficiary, representing 2.1% was undecided and 4 and 2, representing 8.3% and 4.2% of the respondents show that they were dissatisfied and highly dissatisfied with the method respectively. Most of the respondents indicated high level of satisfaction with the selection process. Few respondents showed their dissatisfaction in the process. This proved that people were much satisfied with the selection method.

5.4 YES and its success in empowering youths

5.4.1 SkillsAcquisition Programme

Beneficiaries were asked to state the skill acquisition programme they were enrolled in. The responses gathered are tabulated below:

Table 5. 20: Beneficiaries’ Responses Skills Acquisition Programme

YES Programmes	Frequency	Percentage %
Welding	24	30.8
Carpentry	28	35.9
Mechanic	7	9.0
Fashion design	16	20.5
Interior and exterior decoration	3	3.8
Total	78	100.0

Source: Researcher’s Survey, 2017.

The responses in the table above clearly shows that 24 beneficiaries, representing 30.8% respondents were enrolled in welding 28, representing 35.9% in carpentry 7, representing 9.0% in mechanic and 16, representing 20.5% were also enrolled in fashion design while interior and exterior decoration had 3, representing 3.8%. This shows that there were more people enrolled in carpentry, welding and fashion design.

5.4.2 Extent of Beneficiaries Participation in YES Training Activities

Respondents were asked to indicate if they were trained after their enrolment into the programme. The responses generated on whether the beneficiaries receive training or not are tabulated below.

Table 5. 21: Beneficiaries' Responses on YES and Training Activities

Options	Frequency	Percentage %
Yes	78	100.0
No	0	0
Total	78	100.0

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2017.

The data above shows that 78 beneficiaries, representing 100% of the beneficiaries received training. This shows that there is total compliance from the side of the beneficiaries and proper organization from YES officials.

5.4.3 Effectiveness of YES Training Activities

Training is essential to the success of acquiring skills needed for self-reliance of the beneficiaries. It is against this that we sought to determine from the beneficiaries the effectiveness of the training activities in YES. The responses gathered are tabulated below:

Table 5. 22: Responses on Effectiveness of YES Training Activities

Options	Frequency	Percentage %
Very effective	27	34.6
Effective	42	53.8
Undecided	2	2.6
Ineffective	6	7.7
Very ineffective	1	1.3
Total	74	100.0

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2017.

From the data in the above table 27 beneficiaries, representing 34.6% agreed that a very effective training was carried out by the authority concern, 42, representing 53.8% are of the view that the training was effective while 2, representing 2.6 rated the training as ineffective and another 6, representing 7.7 were undecided and 1, representing 1.3 rated the scheme as very ineffective. This shows that the training was effective.

5.4.4 Cash Received after the Training

Respondents were asked to attest whether they received cash after they were trained in the respective programmes. The responses gathered are tabulated below:

Table 5. 23: Beneficiaries’ Responses on Cash Received after the Programme

Options	Frequency	Percentage %
Yes	51	65.4
No	27	34.6
Total	78	100.0

Source: Researcher’s Survey, 2017.

From the above table 51 beneficiaries, representing 65.4% of the respondents attested that they received support financially while 27, representing 34.6% claimed they did not received any cash during and after the programme. This shows that majourity of the beneficiaries received cash after the programme but it was not adequately distributed as others did not receive.

5.4.5 Employment Generation

Respondents’ opinion was sought on the status of their employment after the programme. The responses gathered are tabulated below:

Table 5. 24: Beneficiaries' Responses on Employment Generation

Options	Frequency	Percentage %
Yes	53	67.9
No	25	32.1
Total	78	100.0

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2017.

From the table, it can be clearly noted that 53 beneficiaries, representing 67.9% of the respondents gained employment after the programme while 25, representing 32.1% of the respondents did not gain employment after the programme. This shows that the programme impacted in the life of the beneficiaries in the selected areas of study.

5.4.6 Nature of Employment Gained

The beneficiaries were asked the nature of the employment they gained after the programme; the responses generated are tabulated below:

Table 5. 25: Beneficiary's Responses on the Nature of Employment Gained after the Programme

Nature of employment	Frequency	Percentage %
Government	9	11.5
Private	19	24.4
Self employed	50	64.1
Total	78	100.0

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2017.

From the responses in the above table 9 beneficiaries, representing 11.5% respondents attest that the nature of their job is governmental, while 19, representing 24.4% do attest that the nature of their employment is private in nature and the remaining

50, representing 64.1% attested that the programme has provided them with the opportunity to be self-employed. This showed that the scheme has favored beneficiaries to be self-employed.

5.4.7 Extent of Poverty Reduction through Employment Generation

Respondents' opinion was sought on whether the level of poverty has reduced through employment generation. The responses gathered are tabulated below:

Table 5. 26: Beneficiaries' Responses on the Extent of Poverty Reduction Through Employment Generation

Options	Frequency	Percentage %
Yes	67	85.9
No	11	14.1
Total	78	100.0

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2017.

From the above table 67 beneficiaries, representing 85.9% of the respondents attested that NAPEP through YES has successfully reduced poverty in the selected area of study while 11, representing 14.1% are of the view that NAPEP through YES has not succeed in its bid to reduce poverty in the selected study areas. With the percentage of respondent that attested to the fact that NAPEP through yes reduced poverty in the selected area of study we can come to conclusion that the programme has impacted on the life of people in the area of study.

5.4.8 Level of Income after the Programme

Respondents were required to state the level of their income after the programme after the programme. The responses gathered are tabulated below:

Table 5. 27: Beneficiaries' Responses on their Level of Income after the Programme

Options	Frequency	Percentage %
Yes	57	73.1
No	21	26.9
Total	78	100.0

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2017.

From the response in the above table 57 beneficiaries, representing 73.1% of the entire responses do attest that their income increased after the programme, while 21, representing 26.9% of the entire responses claimed that their income did not increase after the programme. With this high percentage of the respondents accepting that their income actually increased after the programme we will therefore agree with them since they are the majority.

5.4.9 Extent of Youths Participation

We seek to determine the participation of youths in the programme. Respondents were asked to rate the level of youths participation on the programme. The responses gathered are tabulated below:

Table 5. 28: Responses on the Extent of Youths Participation

Options	Frequency	Percentage %
Very high	29	37.2
High	39	50
Undecided	3	3.8
Low	7	9.
Very low	0	0
Total	78	100.0

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2017.

From the data in the above table 29 beneficiaries, representing 37.2% agreed that youths participation in the scheme was very high, 39, representing 50% are of the view that youths participation is high while 3, representing 3.8% were undecided, furthermore 7, representing 9% and 0% rated the participation as low and very low respectively. This shows that there was high level of participation by youths in the scheme.

5.4.10 Level of Satisfaction with YES

Beneficiaries were also required to state the extent in which they were satisfied with YES. The responses gathered are tabulated below:

Table 5. 29: Beneficiaries’ Responses on the Level of Satisfaction with YES

Options	Frequency	Percentage %
Highly satisfied	29	37.2
Satisfied	35	44.9
Undecided	5	6.4
Dissatisfied	7	9
Highly dissatisfied	2	2.6
Total	78	100.0

Source: Researcher’s Survey, 2017.

From the table, 29 and 35 beneficiaries, representing 37.2% and 44.9% agreed that they are highly satisfied and satisfied with the programme while 5, representing 6.4% were undecided and 7, representing 9% of the respondents show that they are dissatisfied with the programme and 2, representing 2.6 were also dissatisfied with the programme. Most of the respondents indicated high level of satisfaction from the programme. Few respondents

showed their dissatisfaction of the programme. This proved that people were much satisfied with the programme.

5.4.10 Effectiveness of the Level of Supervision, Monitoring and Coordinating of YES Activities.

Respondents were also required to ascertain the effectiveness of the monitoring, supervision and coordinating of YES activities. The responses gathered are tabulated below:

Table 5. 30: Responses on the Effectiveness of Level of Monitoring, Supervision and Coordination of YES Activities

Options	Frequency	Percentage %
Very high	29	37.2
High	35	44.9
Undecided	3	3.8
Low	9	11.5
Very low	2	2.6
Total	78	100.0

Source: Researcher’s Survey, 2017.

From the data in the above table 29 beneficiaries, representing 37.2% of the entire responses attested that the level of monitoring, supervision and coordination of the programme was very high, 35, representing 44.9% are of the view that the level of monitoring, supervision and coordination of the programme was high while 3, representing 3.8% were undecided, furthermore 9, representing 11.5% and 2, representing 2.6% rated it very low. This shows that there was high level of monitoring, supervision and coordination in the programme.

5.4.11 Level of Satisfaction with the Selection Method of YES

Respondents were required to express their opinion on the method deployed in selecting beneficiaries to the programme. The responses gathered are tabulated below:

Table 5. 31: Beneficiaries’ Responses on the Level of Satisfaction with the Selection Method of the Programme

Options	Frequency	Percentage %
Highly satisfied	29	37.2
Satisfied	36	46.2
Undecided	5	6.4
Dissatisfied	7	9
Highly dissatisfied	1	1.3
Total	78	100.0

Source: Researcher’s Survey, 2017.

From the table 29 and 26 beneficiaries, representing 37.2% and 46.2% of the respondents agreed that they are highly satisfied and satisfied with the method used in selecting participants of the programme while 5, representing 6.4% were undecided and 7, representing 9% and only 1, representing 1.3 of the respondents show that they were dissatisfied and highly dissatisfied with the method respectively. Most of the respondents indicated high level of satisfaction with the selection process. Few respondents showed their dissatisfaction in the process. This proved that people were much satisfied with the selection method.

5.5 COPE and Women Empowerment

5.5.1 Basic Income Guarantee Received

Respondents were asked to affirm if they received the monthly Basic Income Guarantee as arranged by COPE. The responses gathered are tabulated below:

Table 5. 32: Responses on Basic Income Guarantee Received

Options	Frequency	Percentage %
Yes	57	100
No	0	0
Total	57	100.0

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2017.

From the data in the above table, 100% respondents do attest that they all received the Basic Income Guarantee as arranged by COPE. This shows that the money meant for the programme was not diverted for another use.

5.5.2 Frequent Payment of Basic Income Guarantee

Respondents were also asked to state if they were paid the Basic Income Guarantee frequently. The responses gathered are tabulated below:

Table 5. 33: Beneficiaries' Responses on Frequent Payment of BIG

Options	Frequency	Percentage %
Yes	17	29.8
No	40	70.2
Total	57	100.0

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2017.

From the above table 17 beneficiaries, representing 29.8% of the entire responses do attest that they were paid the Basic Income Guarantee frequently and consistently, while 40, representing 70.2% of the entire responses claimed that their payment was usually delayed. Although they do receive the benefits but the responses above show that a lot of them do receive theirs at a later date.

5.5.3 Payment of Poverty Reduction Accelerator Investment after the Programme

Respondents were required to attest if they received the Poverty Reduction Accelerator Investment after the programme. The responses gathered are tabulated below:

Table 5. 34: Responses on Payment of Poverty Reduction Accelerator Investment

Options	Frequency	Percentage %
Yes	57	100
No	0	0
Total	57	100.0

Source: Researcher’s Survey, 2017.

From the data in the above table, 100% respondents do attest that they all received the Poverty Reduction Accelerator Investment PRAI after the programme. This shows that the funds meant for the programme was disbursed appropriately.

5.5.4 COPE’s Level of Success in Reducing Poverty

Respondents opinions were seek on the level in which poverty has been reduced in the area through COPE. The responses gathered are tabulated below:

Table 5. 35: Beneficiaries’ Perception on the Level of COPE’s Success in Reducing Poverty

Options	Frequency	Percentage %
Yes	53	93
No	4	7
Total	57	100.0

Source: Researcher’s Survey, 2017.

From the responses in the above table 53 beneficiaries, representing 93% do attest that NAPEP through COPE has impacted on their lives of people in the selected area of study while 4, representing 7% are of the view that the programme did not really make a significant impact on the lives of people in the selected area of study.

5.5.5 Prompt Payment of Poverty Reduction Accelerator Investment

Respondents were asked if they were paid immediately after the programme. The responses gathered are tabulated below:

Table 5. 36: Beneficiaries Responses on Prompt Payment of Poverty Reduction Accelerator Investment

Options	Frequency	Percentage %
Yes	14	24.6
No	43	75.4
Total	57	100.0

Source: Researcher’s Survey, 2017.

From the responses in the above table 14 beneficiaries, representing 24.6% confirmed that they were paid their PRAI immediately while 43, representing 75.4% claimed that they were not paid their PRAI on time. This shows that there was delay in the payment of the entitlement to the beneficiaries of the programme.

5.5.6 Success of Investment made with Poverty Reduction Accelerator

Investment

Respondents were asked to state whether they invested in a profitable business after receiving their Poverty Reduction Accelerator Investment. The responses gathered are tabulated below:

Table 5. 37: Beneficiaries' Responses on Success of Investment made with Poverty Reduction Accelerator Investment

Options	Frequency	Percentage %
Yes	43	75.4
No	14	24.6
Total	57	100.0

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2017.

The above table clearly shows that 43 beneficiaries, representing 75.4% of the whole respondents do claimed that the business they invested yielded reasonable profit while the remaining 14, representing 24.6% claimed that the business they invested was did not yield profit.

5.5.7 Entrepreneurship Training

Respondents were asked to attest whether they were trained on how to manage and invest their Basic Income Guarantee and as well the Poverty Reduction Accelerator Investment after the Programme. The responses gathered are tabulated below:

Table 5. 38: Beneficiaries’ Responses on Entrepreneurship Training

Options	Frequency	Percentage %
Yes	51	89.5
No	6	10.5
Total	57	100.0

Source: Researcher’s Survey, 2017.

From the table, it can be clearly noted that 51 beneficiaries, representing 89.5% of the respondents do attest that they were trained on how to invest in business during the course of the programme while 6, representing 10.5% claimed that they were not trained on how to invest in business during the course of the programme. With the percentage of beneficiaries that receive training, it shows that the exercise actually took place.

5.5.8 Level of Satisfaction with COPE Activities

Beneficiaries were required to state the extent of their satisfaction with COPE activities. The responses gathered are tabulated below:

Table 5. 39: responses on Level of Satisfaction with COPE Activities

Options	Frequency	Percentage %
Highly satisfied	24	42.1
Satisfied	23	40.4
Undecided	6	10.5
Dissatisfied	3	5.3
Highly dissatisfied	1	1.8
Total	49	100.0

Source: Researcher’s Survey, 2017.

From the table 24 beneficiaries, representing 42.1% the respondents agreed that they were highly satisfied with the programme, 23, representing 40.4% also said they were with the programme while 6, representing 10.5% were undecided and 3 and 1, representing 5.3% and 1.8 of the respondents show that they were dissatisfied with the programme. Most of the total respondents indicated high level of satisfaction from the programme respectively. Few respondents showed their dissatisfaction of the programme. This proved that beneficiaries were much satisfied with the programme.

5.5.9 Effectiveness of the level of supervision, monitoring and coordination of the programme

Respondents were also required to ascertain the effectiveness of the supervision, monitoring and coordination of the programme. The responses gathered are tabulated below:

Table 5. 40: Beneficiaries’ Responses on the Effectiveness of monitoring, supervision and coordination of the Programme

Options	Frequency	Percentage %
Very high	25	43.9
High	19	33.3
Undecided	8	14
Low	4	7
Very low	1	1.8
Total	57	100.0

Source: Researcher’s Survey, 2017.

From the data in the above table 25 beneficiaries, representing 43.9% attested that the level of monitoring, supervision and coordination of the programme was very high, 19, representing 33.3% are of the view that the level of monitoring, supervision and coordination of the programme was high while 8, representing, 14% were undecided, furthermore 4 and 1, representing 7% and 1.8% rated it very low. This shows that there was high level of monitoring, supervision and coordination in the programme.

5.5.10 Level of Satisfaction with the Selection Method of COPE

Respondents were required to express their opinions on the method deployed in selecting beneficiaries to the programme. The responses gathered are tabulated below:

Table 5. 41: Beneficiaries’ Responses on the Level of Satisfaction with the Selection of COPE

Options	Frequency	Percentage %
Highly satisfied	25	43.9
Satisfied	16	28.1
Undecided	11	19.3
Dissatisfied	4	7
Highly dissatisfied	1	1.8
Total	57	100.0

Source: Researcher’s Survey, 2017.

From the table 25 and 16 beneficiaries, representing 43.9% and 28.1% of the respondents agreed that they are highly satisfied and satisfied with the method used in selecting participants of the programme, 11, representing 19.3% were undecided while 4

and 1, representing 6.1% and 1.8% of the respondents show that they were dissatisfied and highly dissatisfied respectively with the method. Most of the respondents indicated high level of satisfaction with the selection process. Few respondents showed their dissatisfaction in the process. This proved that people were much satisfied with the selection method.

5.6 Impediment to effective poverty reduction

Respondents were required to freely express their views as regard to the factors they considered as impediment to effective poverty reduction in their areas. The responses generated are discussed as follows:

- i. One of the main impediments opined by majority of the respondents was the issue of funding. They argued that NAPEP has insufficient fund to effectively carry out its mandates of poverty reduction among the targeted population.
- ii. However, some beneficiaries expressed poor monitoring of activities as one of the impediment to successful implantation of the programme.
- iii. Another factor mentioned by the respondents was the issue of hijacking of the programme meant for the poor by the elites. This was mostly expressed by the beneficiaries.
- iv. Political interference in the management of NAPEP by the government functionaries and some politicians also constituted a barrier to the programme's getting to the actual target.

5.6.1 Respondents' Views on Solutions to Poverty Alleviation Impediments

Respondents were also asked to proffer suggestions on how to overcome the poverty alleviation impediments in their respective areas.

i. The responses generated showed that very high percentage of the respondents argued that funding should be improved or in other words, the government should increase allocation given to the programme. Other donor agencies and counterparts in funding should also be encouraged by the NAPEP officials through judicious and transparent management of the fund.

ii. However, some of the respondents mentioned that there should be effective monitoring of how NAPEP operations are being conducted. Activities of some elites, especially the political elites who showed interest on the programme should be checked in order to ensure that they block the room for them to hijack the programme.

iii. Another solution offered by the respondents was that undue political interference in the activities of the body should be avoided by the government. The agency should be allowed to function based on its guidelines without interference by the powerful executive. Another solution offered by the respondents was that credibility and transparency should be ensured in selecting beneficiaries to the programme.

5.7 Test of Hypotheses

Having presented, analyzed and interpreted the data generated, the test of the hypotheses that guided the study is carried out in this section and is done using simple regression tool. The hypotheses and their tests are discussed below:

5.7.1 Test of Hypothesis I

In order to empirically ascertain the impact of FEP in Funtua and Dutsin-Ma Local Government Areas in Katsina State., Hypothesis I was tested using simple regression as specified in the methodology.

H₀: There is no significant relationship between FEP and improved farming practice of beneficiaries in Funtua and Dutsin-Ma Local Government Areas in Katsina State.

Table 5. 42: Summary of Regression Results.
Dependent Variable: Farming Practice

Variables	Coefficient	t-statistics	p-values
Constant	-.362	-1.218	.233
FEP	.950	6.909	.000
R	.794		
R-squared	.630		
Adjusted R-squared	.617		
F-statistic	47.737		0.000 ^b

Source: SPSS Version 20, Output, 2018

The empirical findings in Table 5.62 above revealed that the F-statistic, which measures the adequacy and fitness of the model used in the study, stood at 47.737. Its probability value being 0.000 indicates that it is statistically significant at 95% confidence level; as such, the model of the study is adequate and fit.

The coefficient of correlation, R, stood at 0.794 which is strong. It indicates that there is a strong relationship between FEP and Farming Practice. The coefficient of determination, R², stood at 0.630, indicating that about 63% of the total variation in Farming Practice in these two LGAs is explained by FEP; whereas the remaining 37% (100 – 63) are caused by other variables not captured in the model.

The adjusted R^2 stood at 0.617, indicating that FEP would still explain 61.7% of the variations in Farming Practice even if other variables are added to the model.

Given the coefficients, the regression model is represented thus:

$$fp = -.362 + 0.95fep + \varepsilon$$

Where:

fp = Farming Practice Funtua and Dutsin-Ma Local Government Areas in Katsina State.

fep = FEP

From the above, FEP gives a beta coefficient of 0.95 and a t-statistic value of 6.909 with a probability of 0.000; The probability being less than 0.05 gives us enough statistical evidence for the rejection of the null hypotheses at 95% confidence level.

Being statistically significant in affecting Farming Practice, the beta value of FEP being positive implies that an increase in the current implementation of FEP will lead to an increase in Farming Practice in Funtua and Dutsin-Ma Local Government Areas in Katsina State.

Based on the analysis, the study rejects the null hypotheses, H_0 , which states that there is no significant relationship between FEP and improved farming practice of beneficiaries in Funtua and Dutsin-Ma Local Government Areas in Katsina State; and accept its alternate, H_1 , which states that there is a significant relationship between FEP and improved farming practice of beneficiaries in Funtua and Dutsin-Ma Local Government Areas in Katsina State.

5.7.2 Test of Hypothesis II

In order to empirically ascertain the impact of YES in Funtua and Dutsin-Ma Local Government Areas in Katsina State, Hypothesis II was tested using simple regression as specified in the methodology.

H₀: There is no significant relationship between YES and youth empowerment in Funtua and Dutsin-Ma Local Government Areas in Katsina State.

Table 5. 43 Summary of Regression Results.
Dependent Variable: Empowered youths

Variables	Coefficient	t-statistics	p-values
Constant	-.965	-3.550	.001
YES	1.634	11.919	.000
R	.856		
R-squared	.732		
Adjusted R-squared	.727		
F-statistic	142.07		0.000 ^b

Source: SPSS Version 20, Output, 2018

The empirical findings in Table 5.69 above revealed that the F-statistic, which measures the adequacy and fitness of the model used in the study, stood at 142.074. Its probability value being 0.000 indicates that it is statistically significant at 95% confidence level; as such, the model of the study is adequate and fit.

The coefficient of correlation, R, stood at 0.856 which is strong. It indicates that there is also a strong relationship between YES and Empowered youths.

The coefficient of determination, R^2 , stood at 0.732, indicating that about 73.7% of the total variation in Empowered youths in these two LGAs is explained by YES; whereas the remaining 26.3% ($100 - 73.7$) are caused by other variables not captured in the model.

The adjusted R^2 stood at 0.727, indicating that YES would still explain 72.7% of the variations in Empowered youths even if other variables are added to the model.

Given the coefficients, the regression model is represented thus:

$$emp = -.965 + 1.634yes + \varepsilon$$

Where:

emp = Empowered youths in Funtua and Dutsin-Ma Local Government Areas in Katsina State.

yes = YES

From the above, YES gives a beta coefficient of 1.634 and a t-statistic value of 11.919 with a probability of 0.000; the probability being less than 0.05 gives us enough statistical evidence for the rejection of the null hypotheses at 95% confidence level.

Being statistically significant in affecting Empowered youths, the beta value of YES being positive implies that an increase in the current implementation of YES will lead to an increase in Empowered youths in Funtua and Dutsin-Ma Local Government Areas in Katsina State.

Based on the above analysis, the study rejects the null hypotheses, H_0 , which states that there is no significant relationship between YES and youth empowerment in Funtua and Dutsin-Ma Local Government Areas in Katsina State; and accept its alternate, H_1 ,

which states that there is a significant relationship between YES and youth empowerment in Funtua and Dutsin-Ma Local Government Areas in Katsina State.

5.7.3 Test of Hypothesis III

In order to empirically ascertain the impact of COPE in Funtua and Dutsin-Ma Local Government Areas in Katsina State, Hypothesis III was tested using simple regression as specified in the methodology.

H₀: There is no significant relationship between COPE and women empowerment in Funtua and Dutsin-Ma Local Government Areas in Katsina State.

Table 5. 44Summary of Regression Results.

Dependent Variable: Empowering women

Variables	Coefficient	t-statistics	p-values
Constant	1.382	3.328	.002
COPE	.631	2.663	.012
R	.415		
R-squared	.173		
Adjusted R-squared	.148		
F-statistic	7.092		.012 ^b

Source: SPSS Version 20, Output, 2018

The empirical findings in Table 5.77 above revealed that the F-statistic, which measures the adequacy and fitness of the model used in the study, stood at 7.092. Its probability value being 0.012 indicates that it is statistically significant at 95% confidence level; as such, the model of the study is adequate and fit. The coefficient of correlation, R,

stood at 0.415 which is strong. It indicates that there is a moderate relationship between COPE and women empowerment.

The coefficient of determination, R^2 , stood at 0.173, indicating that about 17.3% of the total variation in empowering women in these two LGAs is explained by COPE; whereas the remaining 82.7% ($100 - 17.3$) are caused by other variables not captured in the model.

The adjusted R^2 stood at 0.148, indicating that COPE would still explain 14.8% of the variations in empowering women even if other variables are added to the model.

Given the coefficients, the regression model is represented thus:

$$empw = 1.382 + 0.631cope + \varepsilon$$

Where:

empw = Empowering women in Funtua and Dutsin-Ma Local Government Areas in Katsina State.

cope = COPE

From the above, COPE gives a beta coefficient of 0.631 and a t-statistic value of 2.663 with a probability of 0.012; The probability being less than 0.05 gives us enough statistical evidence for the rejection of the null hypotheses at 95% confidence level.

Being statistically significant in affecting Empowering women, the beta value of COPE being positive implies that an increase in the current implementation of COPE will lead to an increase in women empowerment in Funtua and Dutsin-Ma Local Government Areas in Katsina State.

Based on the above analysis, the study rejects the null hypotheses, H_0 , which states that there is no significant relationship between COPE and women empowerment in Funtua and Dutsin-Ma Local Government Areas in Katsina State; and accept its alternate, H_1 , which states that there is a significant relationship between COPE and women empowerment in Funtua and Dutsin-Ma Local Government Areas in Katsina State.

5.7.4 Analysis of interview conducted with the management staff of NAPEP

This interview was conducted by the researcher on 12th June, 2017. The researcher interviewed all the staff that were available at that moment. It was originally sampled that the researcher will interview 16 staff however only 3 persons were available for the interview due to the fact that the former NAPEP staff have now been absorbed into other ministries and agencies.

Interviewee A:

Commenting on his personal opinion on NAPEP in his local government area the Interviewee actually express satisfaction with the NAPEP programme, however he said that it is true that they have not been able to cover all the poor people in the respective local government areas, which according to him it is not their fault, that there are no adequate funds to function properly. He stressed that if they have much money under their control surely majority would be touched.

Speaking about how NAPEP has helped in reducing poverty in Katsina state. According to the interviewee he said that they have reduced poverty to an extent in the selected area of study, however success may still be low since they still have more people in the poverty line.

Speaking on NAPEP contribution towards improved farming practice, youth empowerment and women empowerment in the selected area of study. According to him, he said that NAPEP has provided loans and farm implements to farmers; they have also provided soft loans to youths after their skills acquisition training and as well pay poor household with particular reference to women BIG and PRAI respectively.

On what are the problems faced by NAPEP in the selected areas of study. The interviewee talked about poor coverage that they are still struggling for better coverage of the poor. That most of the gains and benefits of NAPEP are not felt by the targeted people the poor, instead of concentrating on the entire poor it has always been part in favour of few poor. This situation should be addressed by necessary machinery of government, if poverty is to be fought effectively.

What are the possible solutions to these problems? The interviewee was asked to proffer suggestion on how to overcome the poverty alleviation barriers in their local government areas. Interviewee said that this situation of underfunding should be improved in other to widen the scope of the programme, nepotism, favoritism should be addressed by necessary machinery of government and that there should be proper monitoring of how NAPEP operations are being conducted.

Interviewee B:

Interviewee B on his personal opinion said he is not satisfied with some NAPEP activities especially that of identifying the poor in the state at large. According to him he said, that there is no parameter upon which the poor can be identified which had led to poor coverage of the programme in the state.

Speaking about how NAPEP has helped in reducing poverty in the selected area of study. According to the interviewee, he said nothing has really change in is area, that the programme has been able to empower only close to 15 percent of poor under his mandate. As a result of shortage of fund, so there is no way he can conclude that poverty has been reduced.

Speaking on NAPEP contribution towards farming practice, youths empowerment and women empowerment. The interviewee claimed that NAPEP has done much in the three areas mentioned above but only few benefited. According to him loans and materials were distributed as arranged but many poor in the area were not captured as they are not captured in the scheme.

Interview B on the problems faced by NAPEP in his local government areas, according to him, he said political interference is another problems militating against the success of NAPEP. That powerful politics has been dominating issues of NAPEP activities. That you cannot gain anything from a government programme except you are part and parcel of the ruling party. That politics has become the rule of the game if you are not a politician, there is nothing for you. That as a staff what can you do if there is powers from above that instruct you to answer some special people irrespective of their need?

What are the possible solutions to these problems?

Interviewee B on the possible solutions to the problems identified, he is of the opinion that undue political interference in the activities of NAPEP should be avoided by the government. That the agency should be allowed to function based on its guidelines without interference by the powerful executive and legislature.

Interviewee C:

Interviewee C on her personal opinion on NAPEP and its strategies said the programme has performed beyond their imagination; however, there is need for improvement in the area of coverage and funding, for effective performance of NAPEP programme.

Speaking about how NAPEP has helped in reducing poverty in her local government areas. According to her, she said the programme have achieved something commendable. That they are going higher places that poverty must be reduced by all means. Thus, they need the more support from government.

Speaking on NAPEP contribution towards farming practice, youths empowerment and women empowerment. The interviewee C argued that the programme has not contributed much to the above mentioned schemes in her local government areas of mandate. According to her, they give all that is due to the beneficiaries, but all of these were not been able to reduce poverty among the people in these local government areas, because unemployment is on the increase in these areas.

Speaking on what are the problems faced by NAPEP in her local government areas? According to this interviewee, she said the major problem of the programme is funding. She argued that NAPEP has insufficient fund to effectively carryout its mandates of poverty reduction among the targeted population. She said corruption is another problem confronting the programme.

On proffering solutions, the interviewee argued that funding should be improved, that the government should increase allocation given to the programme. Other donor agencies and counterparts in funding should also be encouraged.

5.8 Major Findings of the Study

From the data generated, analyzed and tested from both primary and secondary sources, the following findings were developed.

- i. The study revealed that a significant proportion of FEP beneficiaries had their farm output increase during the period of the programme. This shows that NAPEP effectively handled the task of poverty reduction among the targeted population. Although the number was insignificant because few poor farmers were captured.
- ii. It was also found that the NAPEP through YES successfully reduced poverty in the study area by generating employments to its targeted population mostly self-employments. Although poverty and employment is still active in the targeted areas due to the narrow scope of the NAPEP intervention schemes.
- iii. It was however revealed that the programme through COPE empowered women household through payment of BIG and PRAI. There was significant outcome from the businesses the beneficiaries invested in. This could be attributed to the regular and constant training received by the beneficiaries. Although, there was inconsistency and delay in payment of either BIG or PRAI.
- iv. Even though there was increase in income of the generality of the beneficiaries from FEP, YES and COPE through improved farming practice, self-reliance, issuance of loans and payments of stipends respectively. This was still found ineffective by some of the beneficiaries and staff of NAPEP.

- v. Although the study revealed that the selection process was duly satisfactory but some of the beneficiaries and staff were of the view that the programme has not been able to sustain poverty reduction in the state as a result of excessive politicization of the programme, which alienated the real poor from benefiting as the high profile political office holders have diverted the dividends of the programme to their loyalist and errand boys.
- vi. The study also showed that the level of monitoring the activities of the programme was high. Monitoring mandate of the programme was effectively handled especially in respect of the issues of disbursement of funds and its utilization.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Introduction

This chapter focused on summarizing the information contained in the presiding chapter, highlighting relevant issues contained, as well as drawing conclusion that terminated the research with concrete hypotheses. And finally, the integral part of the work is to make necessary recommendations in line with the findings.

6.2 Summary

This research work is an assessment of the impact of NAPEP in Katsina State in Nigeria. The major problem which the research addressed was examining whether NAPEP has contributed to its success or failure to reduce poverty among its targeted population in the study areas. The variables focused by the study were the issues of farming practice, youth empowerment and women empowerment as they improve the wellbeing of the poor in the study areas. Our research questions, objectives and hypotheses were formulated in line with these variables.

The significance of the study is justified to the fact that it has bridged the gap in existing knowledge on the issue of poverty and the roles of NAPEP's schemes. Its findings also would assist policy makers, staff, other poverty reduction institutions, researchers and members of the public in understanding the way NAPEP schemes were administered. However, although the study attempts to assess the impact of NAPEP in Katsina State, it narrowed its focus to Funtua and Dutsin-Ma local government areas. In addition only three

schemes FEP, YEP and COPE of the NAPEP were selected for analyses with period of coverage 2008 2013.

Literature on the concepts, causes, measurement and incidence of poverty were critically reviewed. Previous empirical studies carried out by other scholars in the field were also critically examined and criticized. In addition, effort was made in discussing some of the past and present poverty alleviation institutions and programmes in Nigeria. The theoretical framework adopted by the study was the Non-Directive Approach

The research design was basically a survey research and data were generated from both primary and secondary sources with questionnaires and interviews as the instruments for generating the primary data. The populations of the study were two. One was the staff of NAPEP Katsina State at the Headquarters and the selected local government areas whose numbers were 9 while the second was the beneficiaries population who were 1,209. However, 8 individuals were selected to serve as the sample size for the staff while 179 were selected from the beneficiaries to represent their population. Random sampling and Cluster sampling techniques were adopted in sampling the respondents from staff and beneficiaries categories respectively.

Data were analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively and hypotheses were tested using Simple Regression Test using SPSS computer statistical package. In the study also, an overview of the NAPEP was made. Issues of the origin of the programme, objectives, functions, operational patterns, structures at various levels, intervention schemes under the programme as well as funding of the programme were critically discussed.

Data gathered on the bases of the initial hypotheses formulated for the study were presented in frequency tables and analyzed using Simple Regression. At the end of the

analysis, all the three null hypotheses formulated for the study were rejected. The study's findings revealed that there was significant impact in the activities of NAPEP's schemes. Monitoring of activities of the programme was also found to be relatively effective. Other findings were also that there were issues of poor funding and political interference which limit the programme to a few poor people in the area.

6.3 Conclusion

Poverty eradication has been a source of concern in Nigeria and this explains why governments at various levels are making efforts towards reducing it. The study set out to empirically assess the performance of National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) towards poverty reduction in Funtua and Dutsin-Ma in Katsina State, with a view to determining whether the programme has made the desired impact on the beneficiaries in Katsina state.

The major findings of the study are that, NAPEP's schemes have impacted positively on the socio-economic lives of the beneficiaries, and that, the performance of NAPEP's schemes towards poverty alleviation has been commended by the beneficiaries. This implies that the programme, in spite of narrow coverage and outreach, has the potential of making impact on poverty reduction in Nigeria if effectively and transparently utilized.

Therefore, we conclude that poverty eradication in the areas of study can be successful if government will widen its scope.

6.4 Recommendations

- i.** There should be adequate funding of the programme to enable NAPEP capture more farmers in the farmers empowerment programme.
- ii.** Government should improve funding in other to engage more youth in the programme. There should also be adequate provision for soft loans in either cash or materials so as to enable the beneficiaries of YES become self-reliant after the programme.
- iii.** Government should institute a mechanism that will ensure the prompt payment of Basic Income Guarantee and Poverty Reduction Accelerator Investment and other material benefits due to COPE beneficiaries. This will enable the beneficiaries to utilize the money given to them.
- iv.** Government should improve the amount of money received by beneficiaries to enable them invest in a more reliable business.
- v.** The method of selecting beneficiaries into the programme should be just and fair so as that the targeted population will be the actual beneficiaries of the programmes. This can be achieved by setting up an independent committee outside the NAPEP to carry out the selection exercise.
- vi.** Monitoring and supervision of the activities of NAPEP should be made more effective especially in the area of issuance of loan and follow up, disbursement of funds and selection of beneficiaries.

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APPENDIX I
LETTER TO RESPONDENTS

Department of Public Administration
Faculty of Administration
Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria

Dear Respondent,

I am a postgraduate student of the Department of Public Administration, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. Being part of the requirements for the award of Master of Science (M.Sc) Public Administration,

I am undertaking a research on the topic: Assessment of the impact of National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) in some selected local government in Katsina State (2008-2013).

Please, your assistance is highly solicited for, kindly provide reliable answer to the questions asked, meanwhile your responses will be treated in strict confidence

Thank you for your cooperation.

Yours Sincerely,

Abdulsalam Abubakar salam

P15ADPA8021

APPENDIX II
QUESTIONNAIRE

SECTION A: PERSONAL DATA:

1. Gender of Respondent
 - a. Male []
 - b. Female []
2. Age of Respondent
 - a. Less than 25 years
 - b. 25 – 30 []
 - c. 35 – 40 []
 - d. 45 – 50 []
 - e. 55 – 60 []
 - f. 60 years and above []
3. Marital Status
 - a. Married []
 - b. Single []
 - c. Widowed []
 - d. Divorced []
4. Educational Qualification
 - a. Postgraduate []
 - b. Degree/HND []
 - c. NCE/OND/AND []
 - d. WAEC/GCE/NECO/SSCE []
 - e. Primary Certificate []
 - f. No western Education []
5. Occupation
 - a. Farming []
 - b. Trading []
 - c. Student []
 - d. Housewife []

- e. Civil Service []
- f. Others specify.....

6. Number of People in Household

- a. 1 – 5 []
- b. 6 -10 []
- c. 11 -15 []
- d. 16 - 20 []
- e. Above 20 []

SECTION B: FEP AND IMPROVED FARMING PRACTICE

1. Were you trained and educated in any agricultural related programme?
 - a. Yes []
 - b. No []
2. Were you provided with any farm implement after the training?
 - a. Yes []
 - b. No []
3. Did you receive any loan after the training?
 - a. Yes []
 - b. No []
4. If yes, was it enough in carrying out the farm project?
 - a. Yes []
 - b. No []
5. Did your farm output increase compare to period before FEP?
 - a. Yes []
 - b. No []
6. Did your income increase after the programme?
 - a. Yes []
 - b. No []
7. Do you think NAPEP through FEP has succeeded in engaging more people in farming activities?
 - a. Yes []
 - b. No []
8. How would you rate the level of participation of farmers in the scheme?
 - a. Very High []
 - b. High []
 - c. Undecided []
 - d. Low []
 - e. Very Low []

9. Do you think the programme has led to more crop production and other agricultural products in your area?

- a. Yes [] b. No []

10. How satisfied are you with the programme?

- a. Highly Satisfied []
b. Satisfied []
c. Undecided []
d. Dissatisfied []
e. Highly Dissatisfied []

11. How would you rate the level of supervision monitoring and coordination of the programme?

- a. Very High []
b. High []
c. Undecided []
d. Low []
e. Very Low []

12. How satisfied are you with the method of selecting participants of the programme?

- a. Highly satisfied []
b. Satisfied []
c. Undecided []
d. Dissatisfied []
e. Highly Dissatisfied []

13. What do you think are the problems confronting FEP in its bid to successfully alleviate poverty in your state?

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.....
.....

14. Proffer some possible solutions to the factors mentioned above

.....
.....
.....

SECTION C: YES AND ITS SUCCESS IN EMPOWERING YOUTHS

15. Which of the skill acquisition programme were you enrolled in?
- a. Welding []
 - b. Carpentry []
 - c. Mechanic []
 - d. Fashion design []
 - e. Interior and exterior decoration []
 - f. Others (specify).....
16. Did you receive training during the course of the programme?
- a. Yes []
 - b. No []
17. How would you rate the effectiveness of the training given to beneficiaries of the programme?
- a. Very effective []
 - b. Effective []
 - c. Undecided []
 - d. Ineffective []
 - e. Very Ineffective []
18. Did you receive any support in for of cash or kind during and after the programme?
- a. Yes []
 - b. No []
19. Did you become employed after the programme?
- a. Yes []
 - b. No []
20. If yes what was the nature of the employment?
- a. Government
 - b. Private Sector
 - c. Self Employed
21. Do you think NAPEP with YES has reduced the level of poverty in your area through employment generation?
- a. Yes []
 - b. No []

22. Did your income increase after the programme?
 a. Yes [] b. No []
23. How would you rate the level of participation of youths in the scheme?
 a. Very High []
 b. High []
 c. Undecided []
 d. Low []
 e. Very Low []
24. How satisfied are you with the programme?
 a. Highly Satisfied []
 b. Satisfied []
 c. Undecided []
 d. Dissatisfied []
 e. Highly Dissatisfied []
25. How would you rate the level of supervision monitoring and coordination of the programme?
 a. Very High []
 b. High []
 c. Undecided []
 d. Low []
 e. Very Low []
27. How satisfied are you with the method of selecting participants of the programme?
 a. Highly Satisfied []
 b. Satisfied []
 c. Undecided []
 d. Dissatisfied []
 e. Highly Dissatisfied []
28. What do you think are the problems confronting YES in its bid to successfully alleviate poverty in your state?

.....
.....
29. Proffer some possible solutions to the factors mentioned above
.....
.....

SECTION D: COPE AND ITS SUCCESS TOWARDS POVERTY REDUCTION

30. Were you receiving Basic Income Guarantee BIG as arranged in the programme?

a. Yes [] b. No []

31. Were you paid frequently and consistently?

a. Yes [] b. No []

32. Did you receive Poverty Reduction Accelerator Investment PRAI after the programme?

a. Yes [] b. No []

33. Do you agree that the programme has reduced poverty to an extent in your area?

a. Yes [] b. No []

34. Were you paid immediately after the programme?

a. Yes [] b. No []

35. Did you invest in a profitable business after the programme?

a. Yes [] b. No []

36. Were you guided or trained on how to invest during the course of the programme?

a. Yes [] b. No []

37. How satisfied are you with the programme?

a. Highly satisfied []

b. Satisfied []

c. Undecided []

d. Dissatisfied []

e. Highly Dissatisfied []

38. How would you rate the level of supervision monitoring and coordination of the programme?

a. Very High []

- b. High []
- c. Undecided []
- d. Low []
- e. Very Low []

39. How satisfied are you with the method of selecting participants of the programme?

- a. Highly satisfied []
- b. Satisfied []
- c. Undecided []
- d. Dissatisfied []
- e. Highly dissatisfied []

40. What do you think are the problems confronting FEP in its bid to successfully alleviate poverty in your state?

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.....

.....

.....

41. Proffer some possible solutions to the factors mentioned above

.....

.....

.....

.....

APPENDIX III

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR STAFF OF NAPEP

1. Date of Interview
2. Place of Interview
3. Duration of Interview
4. Gender of Interview

IMPACT OF NAPEP INTERVENTION SCHEMES AND POVERTY REDUCTION

1. What is your personal opinion about NAPEP and the selected schemes in the selected area of study?
2. Has NAPEP through YES, FEP and COPE helped in reducing poverty in your local government area.
3. Do you think NAPEP has contributed towards farming practice, youths empowerment and also women empowerment in your local government area.
4. What do you think are the problems faced by NAPEP and its strategies in your local government area?
5. What do think are the possible solution to these problems?

Thank you very much.