

**EFFECT OF NATIONAL POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES IN
REDUCING POVERTY IN NIGERIA: A STUDY OF MANGU LOCAL
GOVERNMENT AREA.**

BY

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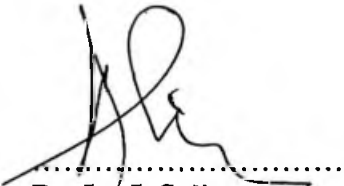
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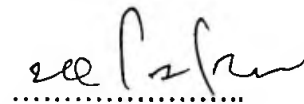
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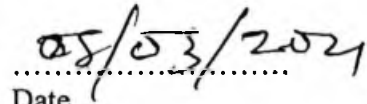
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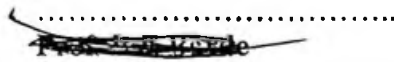
This project entitled “Effect of National Poverty Alleviation Programmes in Reducing Poverty in Nigeria” A study of Mangu Local Government Area. This research work has been read and certify as having meet the requirement for the Post Graduate Diploma (PGD) in Public Administration Nasarawa State University, Keffi.


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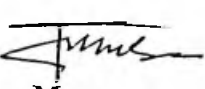
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DECLARATION

I hereby declared that this Dissertation entitled “Effect of National Poverty Alleviation Programmes in Reducing Poverty in Nigeria” A study of Mangu Local Government Area, has been written by me it is the report of my Dissertation work it has not been presented in an previous applicator for the award of any degree or citation, All quotation are indicated any sources of information specially acknowledge by means of references.

 13/02/2020
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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to the Lord Almighty.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This work owes its success to God Almighty and the contribution of so many people at different stages of its production.

In the light of this, I sincerely acknowledge with gratitude the effort of my supervisor, Dr. Isa I. Salisu who made immense effort supervising this work in spite of his tight schedules, his dedication going through the work and making necessary contributions resulted to the success of this research work, may God bless him abundantly.

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ABSTRACT

The study seeks to examine the Effect of National Poverty Alleviation programme in Reducing Poverty in Nigeria a study of Mangu Local Government. Sampling was adopted as a sampling technique during data collection from beneficiaries of using questionnaire and interview of official of Plateau state. Data were analyzed and discussed. The analysis reveals that, Mangu local government benefited from the programmes of even though no much was done because of the problems encountered. These included beneficiaries not being carried along in projects execution communication gap between policy makers and the beneficiaries, political instability and discontinuity of government, corruption, mismanagement of funds and lack of political will on the side of all staff who have access to training programmes available. Notwithstanding the challenges facing poverty alleviation programme, it still recorded success in the area of youth empowerment, community enlightenment scheme, establishment of resource centers. Recommendations were made and concluded. Adequate funding of projects should be made before embarking on such programmes. This is aimed at reducing rate of abandoned projects. There should be proper consultation between policy makers and beneficiaries and commitment on the side of the political officer holder is necessary.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to Study

Nigeria has one of the greatest development potentials in Africa given the vastness of her resources and above all her rich human resource endowment. But regardless of these potentials Nigeria is still among the poorest countries of the world. The economy is mired by multiple difficulties. On the basis of widespread economic crisis, and the recent global economic meltdown, the country is unable to raise the standard of living of its citizens to an appreciable height. Thus poverty, in both absolute and relative terms, constitutes one of the most serious problems confronting Nigeria. Statistically, between 1960 and 1980, the poverty level covered about 28.0 percent of the population; by 1996 it rose alarmingly to about 66 percent of the population (Aliju, 2001). According to the United Nation Development Program Human Development Report (2008-2009) which combined such components as; level of inequality, life expectancy at birth, standard of living and access to knowledge, and education, between 2004 and 2009 poverty in Nigeria has worsened from 0.43 to 0.49. This shows that despite its vast resources, Nigeria ranks among the 25 poorest countries of the world. In fact, Poverty has been a serious challenge to government in Nigeria. Its effect, which includes lack and deprivation in the basic necessities of life, is worrisome. Poverty humiliates and dehumanizes its victims (Aluko, 2002). Poverty is a complex and

multidimensional problem which results from a combination of economic, political and environmental factors and it comprises several different aspects. The concept of poverty in all ramifications is currently one of the most serious problems confronting the world, with about 1.5 billion people surviving below the poverty line of less than one dollar per day as per global standard (Anyebe, 2011).

The concept of poverty and material deprivation is a critical one in contemporary social discussions. Social sciences' literature is replete with attempt by Economists and other social scientists to conceptualize the phenomenon. Poverty has economic, social and political ramifications. The poor are materially deprived, social alienated and politically excommunicated. Basically, poverty has been conceptualized in the following ways: (a) Lack of access to basic needs/goods (b) Lack of or impaired access to production resources.

Poverty as lack of basic needs/goods is essentially economic or consumption oriented. Thus the poor are conceived as those individuals or households in a particular society, incapable of purchasing a specified basket of basic goods and service. Basic goods as used here include; food, shelter, water, health care, access to productive resource including education, working skill and tools, political and civil rights to participate in decisions concerning socio-economic conditions (Ajakaiye and Adeyeye 2001 in Gbosi, 2004).

In general, absolute poverty is a condition of life so degraded by disease, illiteracy, malnutrition and squalor that it prevents the individual from realizing

his full potential. This degree of poverty is a social liability which lies beyond traditional market force perhaps, the less problematic is relative poverty which simply deals with poverty in terms of appropriate comparative groups in the society. This is defined to include those who earn less than one third of the average per capital income in the country.

Poverty causes misery, hunger and starvation, disease, crime and death. For these reasons it must be eradicated even if it cannot be eliminated complete. Seebohm rowntree, in Aboyade (1975), defines poverty as the state of a household when its resources are insufficient to obtain a basket of goods and services, judged to necessary for survival. Poverty is also defined in terms of inadequate income (or more generally of disposable resources) to support a minimum standard of living.

Baratz and grisgby (1975) refer to poverty as a condition involving those severe depreciation and adverse occurrences that are closely (but not necessarily exclusive) associate with adequate economic resources. According to encyclopedia Britannica, poverty is the one who lacks a usual or socially acceptable amount of money or material possessions. Whatever definition one uses, authorities and laypersons like commonly assume that the effects of poverty are harmful to both individuals and society. The eradication of poverty is now one of the central objectives of contemporary development policy. As a global problem the eradication of poverty is also the overriding goal of all government in Africa most particular the Nigeria government.

Prior to the 1970s, the general belief was that rapid economic growth would

automatically improve people's welfare through per capital income. Experience, however has shown that high economic growth would not necessarily transform income structure into an equitable distribution of benefits. Hence, in 1970s and 1980s an increased emphasis was placed on the development of human capital as the basic approach to such as corruption; low industrialization, high unemployment rate; poor infrastructure and weak technological base just to mention a few. In the early 70's some measure were introduced to make life better for the citizenry, some of which were: Agricultural Development projects (ADP) of 1975; National Directorate of Employment (NDE) of 1986; People's Bank of Nigeria (PBN) of 1989, Family Economic Advancement Programme (FEAP) of 1977 and Poverty Alleviation Programme (PAP) of 2000 which was later wound up. Most of these programmes were meant to promote small and medium enterprise (SMEs) especially with regard to acquiring appropriate technology through improved funding, thereby impacting positively on the employment situation and poverty incidence. Despite these policy measures, poverty is still on the high side. That is why the national poverty Alleviation was introduced early in 2000; contain current programs which focus on the provision of strategies for the alleviation of absolute poverty in Nigeria.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The World Bank (2000), report sees poverty as hunger, lack of shelter, being sick and not being able to go school, not knowing how to read, not being able to

speaking properly, not having a job, having fear of the future, losing a child to illness brought about by unclean water, powerlessness, lack of representation and freedom.

Today, poverty is widely addressed as a global problem. Poverty is indeed a global problem, to this effect, the United Nations declared 1996 the international year of alleviation of poverty and 1997-2006 a decade of poverty alleviation. In pursuance of this target, government in both developed and developing countries became increasingly aware of the poverty problem and several development efforts to alleviate poverty therefore have been embarked upon world-wide.

Given the worsening poverty situation in Nigeria, anti-poverty measures taken hitherto remain inadequate, apparently because they are not based on effective poverty analysis and are not strictly targeted at the poor, more so is the fact that some of the existing policy measures are incongruous, thereby becoming counterproductive, more or less in terms of their effect on the poor.

A review of the economic history of Nigeria shows that successive governments have expressed concern of the need to alleviate poverty in the country. Unfortunately, the issues of poverty alleviation has proved to be the most difficult challenges facing the less developed countries (Nigeria inclusive) where majority of the people live in absolute poverty.

However, the government has continued to respond in order to ameliorate the worsening conditions of the poor by shifting public expenditure toward poverty alleviation. Different poverty alleviation programmes and projects to cushion the

effects of poverty have been initiated over the years. This was received with high hopes. Poverty alleviation was seen as a means through which the government could revamp the bettered economy and rebuild self-esteem in majority of Nigerians. Consequently, on assumption of office in 1999, president Obasanjo indicated that the poverty line requires concerted efforts to prevent it from becoming worst. In this vein, the government in addition to previous efforts (aimed at poverty alleviation) introduced a number of programmes

The launching of the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS), which has poverty reduction as one of the four primary goals (NEEDS documents, 2004) The launching of the Universal Basic Education (UBE) Programme, and the poverty alleviation programme (PAP)

Unfortunately poverty level seems to be unresponsive to these windfall of resources addressed for the fight. In spite of the huge resource devoted to PAP, deterioration in fiscal discipline, corruption and inconsistent policies which had undermined past efforts still makes poverty alleviation in Nigeria a paradox. The rate of unemployment as continued to rise and the poverty situation has exacerbated. In a reaction to an allegation of mismanagement of funds mean for the war against poverty in Nigeria, by the Nigeria senate, PAP said that it has generated funds from other sources and expended ₦21.725 Billion on the programme from 2001 to 2008. The former coordinator of the programme and special assistance to the President Dr. Mggnus Kpakol explained that since inception in 2001, the programme has received over ₦11.8 Billion as budgetary

allocations, ₦4billion for procurement of Keke PAP, ₦10 billion from state governments and commercial banks for multi-partnership programme and ₦8.2billion from millennium development goal (MGD). This totals to ₦34 billion.

In spite of these allocations and programmes, most Nigerians especially children, woman, aged, rural dwellers still go through hardship. Despite these policy measures, the desired results is not achieved, largely due to the following variables (political interference, inadequate funding, lack of political will and unwisely scope of poverty reduction programmes, absence of effective monitoring and coordination mechanism and lack of continuity assessing the impact of PAP in Mangu Local Government of Plateau State from 2006-201

1.3 Research question

This research is geared towards answering the following questions:

- How effective has NAPEP contributing in alleviation poverty in Plateau State?
- What are the objectives of NAPEP?
- What are the major challenges facing NAPEP activities in the study area?

1.4 Objective of the Study

The objective of this study is to examine effect of poverty alleviation programme (NAPEP) in alleviating poverty in Mangu Local Government Area of Plateau

State.

The specific objectives include;

- a. To assess whether Poverty Alleviation Programme has achieved objectives of poverty alleviation in Mangu LGA.
- b. To identify areas deficiencies, problems and failures and proffer some policy recommendations based on the findings of this study.

1.5 Significance of the Study

To the masses this research work intends to publicize the activities and programmes of PAP, and how it has affected the wellbeing of the people of Mangu and Nigeria at large

To the Government and policy-makers, it identifies and reveals the successes and failures, challenges and prospect of PAP and affords them the opportunity of designing and implementing a holistic approach, procedures and strategies and better ways of tackling this hydra-headed menace called, poverty. Also to the students and follow researchers, it reveals the operations and the impact of PAP on the people. While it serves as an addition to stock knowledge, it also serves as a basis for further research.

1.6 Scope of the Study

This study covers the Effect of Poverty Alleviation programme (PAP) in alleviating and combating poverty in Mangu Local Government Area of Plateau

State from the other scholars were explored in order to have a better understanding of the concepts in the study.

1.7 Definition of Term

Poverty it is define in the literature from two perspectives. The economic perspective defined poverty in terms of external circumstances that influence a person's behaviours especially with respect to economic discussion and transactions like purchased of consumer goods, acquisition skills and provision of productive service. In this regard, poverty is define as a state of deprivation in term of both economic and social indicators such as income, education, health care, portable water, access to food, social status, self esteem and self actualisation.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

1.1 Concept of Poverty

This chapter focuses on the explanations and descriptions of the literature of related authors that are relevant to the research work. It also examines the Effect of National Poverty Alleviation Program in Reducing Poverty in Nigeria.

The problem of poverty in Africa is one that has over the years engaged the attention of the international communities, governmental and nongovernmental organizations including western and African scholars indeed. The issues of poverty and poverty reduction have been a focus of numerous researchers' discussion, its debates and implementations of the various programmes.

One of the most notable features of development experienced during the past fifty years is that, poverty in developing world remains widespread. One quarter of the world's population continues to live in absolute poverty, unable to meet their most basic needs and surviving on less than a dollar a day (The World Bank's International Poverty Line; 2001: 62). Over one hundred million children of school age are denied the right to basic education and in sub-Saharan Africa the absolute and proportionate number of children out of school, is rising. Each year, half a million women die in child birth because they have no access to simple and affordable ante-natal health care. Every week, close to a quarter of a million children under the age of five, die from malnutrition, malaria, measles and other

easily preventable diseases (UNDP, 2008).

Using poverty indicators such as literacy level, access to safe water, nutrition, infant and maternal mortality and the number of people living on less than \$1 a day, Nigeria is found to rank among the 25 poorest nations in the world below Kenya, Ghana and Zambia (World Bank 2006). In short there are many which go together with poverty and it is because this, that poverty is reckoned in a variety of ways.

It is clear, therefore, that one has to go beyond the criterion of low income per deep and find the root cause poverty is not confined to the rural region only. It envelopes urban areas too. It is a boundless concept. Its gravity may, however, differ. The pace socio-economic growth is comparatively high in the urban regions leading a wider gap between the standards of living of the elite viz-a-viz their neighbour. The dwellers in urban areas are unable to meet even the basic human needs. It would also be equally unwise to speak of poverty from either local or national perspective.

According to Anikpo (1995), poverty is the history process of individuals or groups being forcefully eliminated from control of the decision-making machinery that determines the production and distribution of resources in a society. He further explains that poverty manifest in various forms such as hunger, lack of food, good drinking water, clothes, shelter, good health, poor education and distribution of resources couples with monopoly of the

machinery of decision-making through coercive state apparatus. Men must engage in production if they must survive in the production process, individuals and groups undertake complementary tasks in order to achieve common objectives.

Aliyu (1998) defines poverty as the condition in which a person is enabled to meet minimum basic requirements of food, health, housing, education and clothing. He estimated that the sum ₦3,920 would be required per month by an adult individual in Nigeria and that if a family's income (the total funds available for expenditures by household needed for feeding and providing other services) required in the household is below a certain standard value then the family is said to be in a state of poverty.

Aliyu (2007) asserted that several types of poverty may be distinguished depending on such factors as, time or duration (long, short terms or cyclical). Poverty may be widespread through a population but the occurrence itself is limited to direction and distribution (widespread, concentrated individuals). It can involve relatively permanent insufficiency of means of securing basic needs.

More so, the concept of poverty is rational, i.e. we cannot talk about poor except in the context of the rich. Poverty and wealth exist in parallel relationships, in which one means nothing without the other.

The two categories auger simultaneously in history through the same processes

and relationships associated in human society.

Most commonly, poverty is defined as “State of being, in which we are unable to meet our needs” (Watt, 2000:15). However, the concept of ‘need’ itself is defined very differently across different cultures and generations, as technology and changing values alter perceptions of the pre-requisites of an acceptable standard of living.

This indicates that the concept of ‘needs’ includes the notion of what is conventionally regarded as necessary to lead one’s life as an integrated member of a particular society. Baratz and Grisbgy (1972) define poverty as a “condition involving some deprivations and adverse occurrences that are closely (but not necessarily exclusively) associated with inadequate economic resources”. Some see poverty as “inadequacy of income to support a minimum standard of living” (Edozien 1975:35). Closely connected to this is the use of “basic needs” indicators such as food, clothing, shelter etc. to define the concept.

According to Bjorn (2002:2) poverty is classified into five types.

- Absolute Poverty - This occurs when human being live in a state of deprivation due to meager income or lack of access to basic human needs which include food, clean and safe water, sanitation, good health, shelter, education and information.

- Relative Poverty - This sees poverty from a comparative point of view that is not absolute but relative. Relative refers to the position of household or individual comparison. It is measured in three ways: through the low income statistics; through income and through disposable income.
- Chronic Poverty - Chronic poverty is one which is persistent, long and vicious. Its causes are more permanent and depend on a host of other factors such as limited productive resources, lack of skill for gainful employment, vocational disadvantage or endemic socio-political and cultural factors.
- Conjectural Transitory - This means poverty is temporary or short term and caused mainly by factors such as natural or man-made disasters, war and environmental degradation or structural changes induced by policy reforms which result in loss of employment, loss in value of real income assets, etc.
- Spatial/location - This depends on geographical or regional spread and incidence. It involves urban squalor/poverty typified by the existence of ghettos. Slums and shanties in metropolitan cities and characterized by environmental degradation, inadequate welfare services and social deprivations, low per-capital income, overcrowded accommodation, engagement in informal business, rural poverty characterized by poor living conditions.

There is a common trend in all these varieties of poverty They point out that poverty is a general condition of deprivation and that consigns its victims to the

level of their societies. Zup, (2007:3) went on to analyze the fact that Poverty has been seen as a dynamic process rather than a static Phenomenon. One that captures the various forms of deprivation in wellbeing. It implies an observable disadvantage in relation to the local communities or the wider society or nation to which a deprived individual, family, household or group belong.

The concept of poverty is also linked to distribution in terms of economic distance that is inequality. However, he argues that distribution alone cannot identify the ability to achieve a decent level of living.

.1.2 Causes of Poverty

Ikeigbe F. (2004) outlined the following as the causes of poverty:

- Inadequate physical assets such as land, capital and minimal access by the poor to credit facilities.
- Inadequate access to markets where the farmers can sell their products and buy inputs and benefits at beneficial rates.
- The destruction of natural resources with the attendant consequence of environmental degradation and reduces productivity.
- Rural underdevelopment, manifesting in abject lack of basic socio-economic infrastructures
- The general limitation in technological and human capital development.
- Corruption and general unfaithfulness in completing government policies on

agricultural and rural development

- Lack of participation that is failure to draw the poor into the plans and implementations of developmental programmes by policy makers.

Also, (Obadan, 2003) outlines the following as reason why poverty persist in Nigeria:

- Globalization - This means trade liberalization. Nations are supposed to trade freely amongst themselves for mutual benefits of their people. As for Nigeria, there are only two major goods that could be marketed; crude oil and agricultural produce. The latter is totally neglected with the discovery of the former in a commercial quantity.

The gains of globalization as currently being enjoyed by developed nations seem to be eluding Nigeria because of her inability to export manufactured goods abroad like other developed nations.

- Good governance - Nigeria is yet to experience good governance, this has deprived her people the dividends of democracy. Policies of government are still being formulated without due consideration to the welfare of citizens, the outcome of which is further poverty.
- Corruption - This is a serious problem in the country. Money accrued to government at all levels are stolen and kept in private bank accounts at home and abroad by public officials. No meaningful investment which would have generated employment for the people could take place in an environment

plagued with corrupt practices.

- Low productive capacity - productivity capacity is low in the country. Industries that would have provided job employment for the people are either folding up or producing at very low capacity; as a result unemployment is bound to increase.

1.3 Effect of Poverty

Effect of poverty is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, particularly in developing countries. Although each country has the primary responsibility for its own sustainable development and poverty eradication and the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be over emphasized, concerted and concrete measures are required at all levels to enable developing countries to achieve their sustainable development goals as related to the internationally agreed poverty-related targets and goals including those contained in Agenda 21, the relevant outcomes of other United Nations Conferences and the United Nations Millennium Declaration. This would include actions at all levels to;

- Halve by the year 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than a dollar a day and the proportion of the people who suffer from hunger and by the same date, to halve the proportion of people without access

to safe drinking water.

- Establish a world solidarity fund to eradicate poverty and to promote social and human development in the developing countries pursuant to modalities to be determined by the general assembly while stressing the voluntary nature of the contributions and the need to avoid duplication of existing United Nations Funds and encouraging the role of the private sector.
- Promote women's equal access to and full participation in decision making on the basis of equality at all levels, mainstreaming gender perspectives in all policies and strategies, eliminating all forms of violence and discrimination against women and improving the status, health and economic welfare of women and girls through full and equal access to economic opportunity, land, credit, education and health-care services.
- Ensure that children everywhere, boys and girls will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling and will have equal access to all levels of education.
- Develop national programmes for sustainable development and local community development where appropriate within country-owned poverty reduction strategies to promote the empowerment of people living in poverty and their organizations, these programmes should reflect their priorities and enable them to increase access to productive resources, public services and

institutions in particular land, water, employment opportunities, credit, education and health.

- Increase food availability and affordability including through harvest and food technology and management as well as equitable and efficient distribution systems by promoting for example community-based partnerships linking urban and rural people and enterprises.
- Transfer basic sustainable agricultural techniques and knowledge, including natural resource management, to small and medium-scale farmers, fishers and rural poor especially in developing countries, including through multi-stakeholder approaches and public-private partnerships aimed at increasing agriculture production and food security.
- Build basic rural infrastructure, diversify the economy and improve transportation and access to markets, market information and credit for the rural poor to support sustainable agricultural and rural development.

.1.4 Poverty Alleviation in Nigeria

Poverty reduction is the main task for economic policy and requires some anti-poverty programmes directed at the rural poor. In Nigeria, development policy has had three fundamental objectives; economic growth and development, price stability and social equality. These objectives were to be achieved through national development plans (NDPs) which were designed to alleviate poverty by

achieving an improvement in real income of the average citizen, equitable distribution of income and a reduction in the level of unemployment and underemployment (Dercon, 2000: 45-49). It is therefore, within different theoretical models for development that past policies aimed at bringing development to the rural areas in Nigeria are designed. Realizing that approximately 70% of the poor live in the rural areas, where they depend on agricultural pursuit, public policy on agriculture was therefore, expected to impact positively on the rural poor as well as other sectorial policies that have positive rural biases.

Nigeria, like other third countries saw industrialization as the key to attaining economic successes of the imperial powers. Rural development was thus narrowed down to sectorial policies particularly in the areas of agriculture, which today has led to the intractable problems of the rural areas (Sen, 1999:77). However, the confusion that accompanies such negative development strategy to recognize the linkages between rural and agricultural development on one hand and between rural development and the development of the total economy on the other. Thus, in the early years of independence, the rural areas were largely neglected owing to the adoption of economic dualism strategy model. In addition, the nation also adopted an import substitution of local technology with imported ones rather than the substitution of imported components with local raw materials. These theories in their adoption and implementation did not yield

the desired results of achieving the greatest socio-economic benefits for majority dwellers. Situation deteriorated and the gap between the urban and rural areas widened the more.

1.1.5 National Poverty Alleviation Programmes in Nigeria (NAPEP)

Successive governmental efforts at alleviating the endemic poverty in Nigeria date back to pre-independence era. During the period, the colonial administration drew up programmes and strategies and laid out resources on the first two 10 year development plans 1946-1955. The policies were targeted at local processing of raw produce such as groundnuts, palm oil, hides and skins. At independence, the periods between 1962-1968, 1970- 1974, 1975-1980 and 1981-1985, were designed by various governments to provide basic infrastructure, diversify the economy, reduce the level of unemployment, achieve dynamic self-sustaining growth and raise the standard of living of people. Many of these programmes include Operation Feed the Nation (OFN) IN 1977, Free and Compulsory Primary Education (FCPE) IN 1977, Green Revolution in 1980 etc.

Some of the poverty eradication programmes as outlined by Obadan (2003) are briefly examined below;

1. MULTISECTORAL PROGRAMMES

- The National Directorate of Employment which consist of four main programmes; the vocational skills development program, the special public works programme, the small-scale enterprises programme and the agriculture employment programme
- The directorate of food, roads and rural infrastructure which supports mainly rural infrastructure projects
- The better life programme which supports a multitude of programmes targeted at rural women, including agriculture and extension services, education and vocational training, cottage industries and food processing, primary health care delivery and enlightenment/awareness and cooperatives. It has now been replaced with family support programme.

2. AGRICULTUAL SECTOR PROGRAMMES

- These include the agricultural programmes; the national agricultural land development authority; the strategy grains reserves programmes, the programme for accelerated wheat production; as well as the development of artisanal fishery, small ruminant production, and pasture and grazing reserves. These programmes promote utilization of land resources through subsidized land development, supply of farm inputs and services and credit extension to farmers and institutional support for produces marketing cooperatives.

3. HEALTH SECTOR PROGRAMMES

This includes the Primary Health Care (PHC) scheme which aims at providing at least one health center in every local government and the Guinea-worm eradication programme, launched in 1988 with the assistance of donor agencies including UNICEF, which supports health interventions to control diarrhea diseases, eradicate guinea-worm and promote changes in knowledge, attitude and practices relating to water use, excreta disposal and general hygiene. The effectiveness of the PHC programme was hampered by inadequate funding from the LGAs and lack of equipment, essential drugs and trained manpower.

4. EDUCATION SECTOR

The nomadic education programme curricula for nomadic education, trained nomadic teachers and provided infrastructure for the nomadic schools. Additional programmes were targeted towards girls education, women and children in exceptionally difficult circumstances and adult literacy.

5. BETTER LIFE PROGRAMME (BLP)

The better life programme was first introduced first as a programme mainly for rural women by the then first lady, Mrs. Maryam Babangida in 1987. The programme was aimed at complementing the existing federal government policy to develop the rural areas. The programme objectives were: a) the desire to stimulate and motivate women in rural areas towards achieving a better and

higher standard of living as well as sensitize the general populace to the plight of rural women, b) Educate women on simple hygiene, family planning, importance of child care and to increase literacy, c) To mobilize women for concrete activities towards achieving specific objectives, including seeking leadership roles in all spheres of national life, d) To raise the social consciousness of women about their rights as well as social, political and economic responsibilities.

1.2 Empirical Review

One of the most notable features of development experienced during the past fifty years is that, poverty in developing world remains widespread. One quarter of the world's population continues to live in absolute poverty, unable to meet their most basic needs and surviving on less than a dollar a day (The World Bank's International Poverty Line; 2001: 62). Over one hundred million children of school age are denied the right to basic education and in sub-Saharan Africa the absolute and proportionate number of children out of school, is rising. Each year, half a million women die in child birth because they have no access to simple and affordable ante-natal health care. Every week, close to a quarter of a million children under the age of five, die from malnutrition, malaria, measles and other easily preventable diseases (UNDP, 2008).

Using poverty indicators such as literacy level, access to safe water, nutrition, infant and maternal mortality and the number of people living on less than ,, a

day, Nigeria is found to rank among the 25 poorest nations in the world below Kenya, Ghana and Zambia (World Bank 2006), In short there are many which go together with poverty and it is because this, that poverty is reckoned in a variety of ways.

It is clear, therefore, that one has to go beyond the criterion of low income peep deep and find the root cause poverty Is no, confined to me rural region only. It envelopes urban areas too. It is boundless concept. Its gravity may, however, differ. The pace socio-economic growth is comparatively high in the urban regions leading a wider gap between the standards of living of the elite viz-a-viz their neighbour. The dwellers in urban areas are unable to meet even the basic human needs. It would also be equally unwise to speak of poverty from either local or national perspective.

.3 Theoretical Frameworks

Schoiars have come up with different theories of poverty eradication but this research work will concentrate on the Marxian theory of poverty.

- **Marxian theory of poverty**

Marxian perspective, (Weber and Smith) postulate that the solution to poverty doesn't involve reforms in the social security system alone, in the provision of additional payments or services to those defined as poor. Instead it requires a radical change in the structure of the society. Thus Miliband and Weber 1993:198) argues that poverty will only be eradicated with the removal of

inequality in general which requires the transformation of the economic structures in which it is embedded.

From Marxian perspective, poverty in capitalist society can only be understood in terms of the system of in-equality generated by a capitalist economy. Wealth is concentrated in the hands of the minority; those who own the forces of production, members of the subject class own only their own Labour which they must sell in return for wages on the open market. In the Marxian perspective, poverty remains the features of laborer and government measure to reduce it is always little or none. Poverty is an inevitable consequence of the capitalist.

The Marxian model of stratification in capitalist society is not particularly sensitive to variation in wealth within the working class; it fails to clearly differentiate the poor from the other wages earners and to provide an explanation for their poverty.

Weber, (1993:94) argues that an individual's class situation is dependent upon his market situation on the amount of powers has to influence the working market in his favor and on the reward his skills and expertise can command in a competitive market. To weber, poverty is a function of social class rather than personal disability, inadequately or misfortune accounts of poverty. Its position is ideologically based. They are committed to the principles of socialism and equality. They regard capitalism as an exploitative system and condemn the inequality it generates. In their favor it can be argued that Marxian views may stem less from self-interest than other perspectives on poverty which seek only

to modify rather than significantly change the profile of privilege.

Westergaard (1978:87) and Pester take similar position, they maintained that no substantial redistribution of wealth can occur until capitalism is replaced by a social society in which the forces of production are owned.

As long as the free market system of capitalism determines the allocation of reward, they argue that inequality will remain largely unchanged.

Kincaid (2001:65) concludes that since capitalism is based on the maximization of profit rather than the satisfaction of human need, poverty cannot be abolished with capitalist society but only in a socialist society.

Relevance of Marxian theory of poverty to this research work

This research work is aimed at finding out how the Effect of National Poverty Alleviation Programme in reducing poverty in Nigeria has been able to fight poverty. The programme set up by government to eradicate poverty, the researcher intends to know how effective and how has the programme impacted in the lives of the people at the rural areas using Mangu Local Government as a case study since it is concluded that those at the rural areas are generally poor and should be the main beneficiaries of government policies on poverty alleviation.

Following the Marxian theory of poverty we can deduce that poverty is the existence of class divisions in the society. Poverty helps to maintain the domination of the bourgeoisie; it serves the interest of this wealth owning class. It

is understood that poverty is routed in the structure of society rather than in the individual. Using Marxian theory we would be able to conclude if poverty is actually caused by the structure of the society that is; if the poverty alleviation policies of government do not favor the poor but the rich because sometimes the structure of the society creates a culture of poverty among the poor, which perpetuates the structure of society and so forth. We could also conclude after our findings that inequality is also one of the causes of poverty or if the poor should be blamed for their own poverty as groups develop a culture of poverty that perpetuates their poverty. Weber and Marx have highlighted the following as some of the causes of poverty; Class structure of the society and inequality generated by a capitalist economy. The researcher intends to use the Marxian theory of poverty and responses from respondents (questionnaires) as a guide to conclude this research work.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter is aimed at discussing the methods involved in carrying out this empirical study. These include, study location, estimation procedure and sources of data. The data for this study was purely primary that was sourced for through Questionnaire and participatory observations. The participatory observation consists of Focus Group Discussion (FGD) cutting across the select group for study (see Isiugo-Abanihe 1996:36) This is important for decomposition of the sources of income to the beneficiaries of the programmes. The questionnaire was designed following World Bank Living Standard Measurement Pattern. The questionnaire development process was informed by the results from Focus Group Discussion (FGD). The most important part of the questionnaire is the scenario format; this scenario was the recognition of governments' effort at alleviating poverty among the rural populace. The first scenario reads; the government has been trying to come to the aid of the inhabitants through one program or the other, especially in terms of creation of employment, capital releases and training and infrastructural development. Are you aware of any of the programs? This part of the questionnaire then considered questions along this scenario above. The second scenario checked the impact of the programs on the life of the inhabitants of the study areas and this formed the basis of the other part of the questionnaire that pursued issues around this avenue in order to come out with laudable policy options.

These tools will be useful in the analysis of the result n the chapter four with the aim of drawing up a conclusion in chapter five of this research work.

3.1 Research Design

Designing a research project involves organizing, collecting and the analysis of data to fulfill the purpose of the research and to provide information which is being sought. The research in question is essentially exploratory and highly investigatory.

3.2 Population, Sampling & Sampling Techniques

The population of the study is Mangu Local Government Area in Plateau State, Nigeria. Mangu is a Local Government Area in Plateau State, Nigeria. It has an area of 1,653km Square and a population of 294,931 as at the 2006 population census. A total of One Hundred (100) questionnaires were designed and issued to the respondents in Mangu Local Government Area. Those that were randomly selected to respond to the questionnaires will represent the entire population of the local government area and the country in macrocosm. Though One Hundred (100) Questionnaires were issued out, Ninety Nine (99) were returned. Random sampling was used for this research work as the entire population in Mangu LGA could not be selected for this research work. One Hundred persons will be selected randomly from the 20 wards in Mangu LGA to represent the entire

population.

However, since it has been established that there is poverty and that programmes have been put in place to alleviate it, the effect of each of the government's programmes on the life of beneficiary reveals need for changes in poverty overtime. Following Ravallion and Huppi (1991) sectoral decomposition (individual sector, Agricultural sector, Manufacturing sector, Geographical, Urban Vs Rural etc), the overall change in poverty is equal to.

Mangu local government was created in June, 1976 out of the defunct Pankshin divisions. Mangu is located in the Sothern-eastern part of Jos and covers a land area of about 1, 653km square and a population of 294,931 as at 2006. Mangu Local Government consists of 20 wards which the 100 (One Hundred) questionnaires would be distributed to beneficiaries in those wards. The Major towns in Mangu LGA consist of Mangu, Gindiri, Pamyam, Punshit, Kerang, Ampang-west. Mangu LGA is inhabited by two major ethnic groups; Mwaghawul and Pyem with several other groups.

3.3 Method of Data Collection

Basically, the data used in this work are primary data collected through the use of questionnaires and a few secondary data from related publications, internet, bulletins and other reliable government agencies. Interview and observation methods will also be utilized as secondary data.

3.4 Method for Data Analysis

Tables and percentages were used for easy presentation and analysis of data. Responses from respondents were collated and discussed in chapter four so as to have a logical conclusion of the research work.

However, this study employed the Coefficient method for its geometric validity to analyzing real situation, its ability to be diagrammatically represented, and has an interesting Statistical interpretation in terms of the quality known as the mean difference.

3.5 Justification of Methods

The justification for using simple percentage and chi-square methods of analyses in this research is that, it is one of the best methods for planning large amount of information quickly. It also allows for the subject being surveyed remains anonymous and help to eliminate bias in the interpretation of results. Its major attractions are its relatively low cost considering the fact that useful information will be presented in tabular form about a large number of people (respondents), it will be easy to generalize the findings to large population once representativeness of the sample is assured.

Therefore, the justification for using simple percentage in the study is to present in tables and explain the contemporary phenomena with regard to the effect of community participation on poverty reduction in Nasarawa Local

Government Area of Nasarawa State as case study.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Data Presentation and Analysis

Poverty in Nigeria remains significant despite high economic growth. Nigeria has one of the world's highest economic growth rates (averaging 7.4% over the last decade), a well-developed economy and plenty of natural resources such as oil. However, it retains a high level of poverty with 63% living on less than \$1 per day, implying a decline in equity. There have been governmental attempts at poverty alleviation of which the National Poverty Alleviation Programme and National Poverty Eradication Council (NAPEC) are the most recent ones.

The Effect of Poverty Alleviation Programme is a 2001 programme by the Nigeria government aiming at poverty reduction in particular, reduction of absolute poverty. It was designed to replace the Poverty Alleviation Programme. Coordinates and oversees various other institutions including ministries and develop plans and guidelines for them to follow with regards to poverty reduction. National poverty alleviation programmes goals include training youths in vocational trades, to support internship, to support micro-credit, create employment in automobile industry and help WF patients. The programme is seen as an improvement over the previous Nigerian government poverty-reduction programmes. According to a 2008 analysis, the programme has been able to train 130, 000 youths and engaged 216, 000 persons but most of the beneficiaries were non-poor. PAP was introduced to complement

the National Poverty Eradication Council (NAPEC) which was to coordinate the poverty reduction related activities of all the relevant ministries, parastatals and agencies. The council had the mandate to ensure that the wide range of activities were centrally planned, coordinated and complement one another so that the objectives of policy continuity and sustainability were achieved. The poverty reduction related activities of the relevant institutions under PAP have been classified into four, namely;

- Youth Empowerment Scheme (YES) which deals with capacity acquisition, mandatory attachment, productivity improvement, credit delivery, technology and development and enterprise promotion.
- Rural Infrastructure Development Scheme (RIDS) this deals with the provision of portable and irrigation water, transport (rural and urban), rural energy and power support
- Social Welfare Service Scheme (SOWESS) this deals with special education, primary healthcare services, established and maintenance of recreational centers, public awareness facilities, youth and students hostels development, environmental protection facilities, food security provisions, micro and macro credits delivery, rural telecommunications facilities, provision of mass transit and maintenance culture.
- Natural Resources Development and conservation Scheme (NRDCS) this deals with harnessing of agricultural, water, solid mineral resources,

conservation of land and space particularly for convenient and effective utilization by small scale operators and immediate community.

The National Poverty Alleviation Programme (PAP) was centered on youth empowerment, provision of infrastructures, social welfare scheme and natural resource development/conservation. It was however broad based and encompassing. It tried to adopt the participatory, bottom-up approach in programme implementation and monitoring. However, a critical assessment of PAP revealed that it concentrated more on the youth empowerment scheme (YES) neglecting the other mandates; even the YES itself focused more on the disbursement and administration of PAP's vehicle popularly called "KEKE PAP". This means that PAP has not made much impact in harnessing agricultural, water and solid mineral resources and conservation efforts especially in the rural areas where the main occupation is agriculture.

It has been also observed that most of the poor people have not participated in NAPAP's programmes due to lack of access to social and economic infrastructures provided to improve human capital. By and large the local people were not included in the identification of projects meaning that the ones the credit facilities and other infrastructures provided by NAPAP were enjoyed by members of the ruling party while those identified as opposition were denied access and did not benefit from the programme thereby remaining in poverty. To crown it all, even where the ruling party loyalist were given the credit facilities,

the fund were in many cases utilized for other purposes, the results of which was that, in the long run the intended beneficiaries remained poor.

One of the greatest achievements of both PAP and NAPEP was the success of the programmes in providing jobs to a number of youth across the country. Through PAP's Youth Empowerment Scheme, a lot of unemployed youth acquired entrepreneurial and business skills in many areas resulting in the relative increase in their income levels.

However, a lot of problems have been encountered in the process of implementing the programmes. These problems includes: lack of involvement (in most cases) of the local people in the identification of projects, administrative and operational problems and above all, the failure in the selection of the target beneficiaries due to political reasons.

4.2 Data Presentation

This is aimed at the presentation, analysis and interpretation of results collected from the various respondents through the use of questionnaires administered in Mangu Local Government Area of Plateau State. Below is the presentation and analysis of response from the duly completed and returned questionnaires.

1. Are you aware of the National Poverty Alleviation Programme?

Table 1: Awareness level of the existence of Poverty Alleviation Program in Mangu LGAs

Responses	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	78	80
No	20	20
Total	98	100

The table shows that seventy eight percent (78) of the respondents are aware of the existence of PAP and her programmes while twenty percent (20%) are unaware of PAP.

2. Does the National Poverty Eradication Programme exist in your community?

Table 2: Existence of poverty alleviation program in Mangu LGA

Responses	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	83	80%
No	17	20%
Total	100	100%

The table above shows that PAP exist in Mangu local government area. 80% of the respondents agree to that effect while 20% disagree.

3. What is the implementation status of the National Poverty Alleviation Programme?

Table 3: Programme implemented by PAP

Responses	Resp	Perce
Youth empowerment (YES)	10	2
Capacity acquisition(CAP)	0	0
Community Enlightenment and sensitization scheme (COMESS)	4	5
Social Welfare Service	12	6
Rural Infrastructure Development	5	2
Mandatory attachment Programme	0	0
Multi partner Micro-finance (MP-	3	1
Village Economic Development	4	2
Capacity Widening Activity(CWA)	6	3
Condition Cash Transfer(CCT)	0	0
Farmers Empowerment	6	4
General Micro Credit	5	2
Keke PAP implementation	6	3
Rehabilitation of Vesico Vagina	1	1
Multi-partner Matching Funds	3	1
Promise Keeper Programme(PKP)	5	2
Give Back Programme	1	1
Collaborations on Micro Credit	8	4
Establishment of Resource Centers	6	3
The PAP/Glomobile Collaboration	2	1
Establishment of community	5	2
Community Based Poverty	8	4
Total	100	100

The result from the table above shows that Social Welfare Service and Youth Empowerment Scheme (YES) are the most implemented scheme amongst the

litany of PAP programme. They recorded the highest percentage of 6 and 5 percent.

4. Has PAP helped in improving the standard of living of people in your local government?

Table 4: The impact of PAP alleviating poverty

Response	Respond	Percentage
Yes	58	64
No	32	36
Total	90	100

The above result shows that poverty alleviation has helped in improving the standard of living of the people. Sixty four percent (64%) of the respondents concur to this while thirty six disagree (36%).

5. Are you a beneficiary of the National Poverty Alleviation Programme?

Table 5: Number of people who benefitted from PAP

Variable	Frequency	Percentage%
Yes	76	79
No	20	21
Total	96	100

It can be concluded from the table above that Seventy Nine Percent (79%) of the populace have benefitted from the activities of NAPEP in the council.

5. Has PAP boosted the economic development in Mangu LGA?

Table 6: The impact of PAP on economic development in Mangu

Responses	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	65	71
No	26	29
Total	91	100

Seventy one percent (71%) of the populace as shown in the table agreed that PAP has impacted on the economic development of the people of Mangu.

6. What is your general assessment on the activities of PAP on the economic development Mangu LGA?

Table 7: Assessment of NAPEP by residents

Responses	Respond	Percentage
Excellent	33	34.4
Good	28	28.1
Fairy good	27	27.1
Poor	8	8.4
Total	96	100

7. Did PAP encounter any challenges during project execution?

(PAP Officials)

Table 8: Challenges faced during project execution

Responses	Respondent	Percentage
Yes	76	59
No	22	41
Total	98	100

The table above shows that Fifty Nine percent (59%) of the respondents believe that NAPEP encountered problems in the course of project execution in the council while forty one percent (41%) disagree.

8. Are you satisfied with the activities of the National Poverty Alliviation Programme

Table 9: Satisfaction level of PAP by the people

Responses	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	65	70%
No	35	30%
Total	100%	100%

9. What is your general assessment on the activities of PAP on economic development?

Table 10: Assessment of PAP

Response	Respondents	Percentage
Excellent	50	60%
Good	30	25%
Fairly	5	5%
Poor	15	10%
Total	100	100%

10. What were some of the challenges faced by PAP in the course of project execution in Mangu LGA?

The officials of PAP said that the challenges were;

- Lack of involvement of the local people in the identification of project
- Inaccessible roads to the hinterland
- Inadequate supervision of projects
- Problem of implementation; most of these projects were implemented in the media but not in real implementation
- Lack of goodwill from the rural community whom the programmes are meant to benefit
- Bad leadership at the local government level
- Corruption.
- Funding is also a major issue because governments rely so much on funding from foreign partners.

- On the general assessment of the activities of PAP on economic development on table 6, it can be concluded that PAP has done fairly well.

4.3 Data Analysis and Result

Following the data presentations on 4.2, we can see that awareness level of the National Poverty Alleviation Programme is high at 80%. Although the implementation status of PAP is still low due to some challenges experienced by PAP as discussed in this project work but a good number have benefitted from the few programmes implemented by PAP. Tables 3 and 4 indicate that the National Poverty Alleviation Programme has helped in improving the standard of living of the people of Mangu. This has become possible because 79% benefitted from the programmes of PAP. This has also gone a long way in boosting economic development because the people have become engaged in entrepreneur activities and has reduced the rate of idleness and joblessness.

No organization can record success without facing challenges. The National Poverty Alleviation programme has recorded success in Mangu Local government Area but not without facing challenges as discussed in question 8.

4.4 Discussion of Findings

In the course of the research, the below were identified as problems militated against the success of previous programmes on poverty alleviation and unfortunately these same problems are currently challenging the perfect

implementation of PAP in Mangu Local Government Area of Plateau State used as a case study. These challenges include;

- ❖ Insincerity on the part of contractors
- ❖ Inadequate sensitization; most rural dwellers are not even aware of the existence of PAP programmes: poor relationship with the communities and poor awareness resulting in poor participation by rural dwellers

In some cases, PAP facilitators are unable to comprehensively define projects.

- ❖ The exact and core poor are most times skipped
- ❖ Poor coordination
- ❖ Implementation; these programmes are most perfectly implemented on the media, when it comes to real implementation, they are poorly executed.
- ❖ False propaganda about the implementation of the programme: the political class hijacked the programmes and the funds meant for it, then go to the media and propagate how successful the programme has been and poor supervision and monitoring, the falsehood is undiscovered until the whole programmes collapse.
- ❖ Nepotism, corruption, poor fund management, embezzlement of funds by those in charge of project implementation. In most cases, discrimination arises, and funds for the programme are disbursed to close pals and relatives under the guise of project execution.

- ❖ Funding; over reliance on funding from foreign partners have done all poverty alleviation programmes PAP inclusive, more harm than good. Funding from abroad should be seen as a supplement and not a complement. Most of these programmes were grounded because the foreign donors never cooperated.
- ❖ The counterpart funding nature of the programmes created in itself, inherent tendencies of failure. This is because, in a situation where the communities or individuals are unable to pay their counterpart funds, the programme will be underfunded and may not be executed. Even when parties involved cooperate financially, the financing may be inadequate, as a result of poor project design.
- ❖ Few persons, who are able to pay their individual counterpart funds, mobilize themselves and divert the programmes for their personal and selfish interest.
- ❖ Resources are disbursed using the wrong channels
- ❖ Selfishness and antagonistic minds by some facilitators
- ❖ Inadequate supervision of projects
- ❖ The programme empowered the rich while the poor got poorer
- ❖ Inaccessible roads to the hinterland
- ❖ Lack of goodwill from the rural people whom the programmes are meant to benefit, bad cooperation from communities, for instance, some communities refused providing land for citing of projects and also activities of vandals

and miscreants among them.

- ❖ Unmotivated PAP staffs (permanent or adhoc) through none or late payment of staff salaries and emolument.
- ❖ Language barrier posed by illiteracy dominant in the rural areas
- ❖ Political instability and discontinuity of programmes

Notwithstanding the above enumerated challenges, the success of poverty alleviation programmes PAP inclusive still recorded success through the implementation of these various programmes;

- Youth Empowerment Schema (YES)
- Capacity Acquisition Programme
- Community Enlightenment and Sensitization Scheme (COMESS)
- Rural Infrastructural Development Scheme (RIDS)
- Farmers Empowerment Programme (FEP)
- General Micro Credit
- Social Welfare Service Scheme (SOWESS)
- Keke PAP implementation

It was also gathered from this research that the Mandatory Attachment Programme (MAP) has received no attention in the form of implementation in this local government area.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

Poverty has been remained a challenge to government in Nigeria. Its effect, includes lack and deprivation in the basic necessities of life, is disturbing. Poverty humiliates and dehumanizes its victims. In general poverty is a condition of life degraded by disease, illiteracy, malnutrition and squalor that it prevents its victim from realizing his full potential. Poverty causes misery, hunger and starvation, crime and death. For these reasons it must be eradicated even if it cannot be eliminated completely.

The researcher identified five types of poverty: Absolute poverty, Relative poverty, chronic poverty, conjectural poverty and spatial poverty. The common trend in all these varieties of poverty is that poverty is a general condition of deprivation. The researcher highlighted some causes of poverty which included the following;

- Inadequate physical assets such as land, capital and minimal access by the poor to credit facilities.
- Inadequate access to markets where the farmers can sell their products and buy and benefits at beneficiary rates.
- The general limitation in technological and human capital development.
- Corruption and general unfaithfulness in completing government policies on agricultural and rural development.

- Rural underdevelopment.

This research work also discussed some previous eradication programmes in Nigeria which included but not limited to the following;

- Multi-sectoral programmes
- Agricultural programmes
- Health related programmes
- Alleviation programmes
- Better life programmes

The theoretical frame work adopted by the researcher is Marxian theory of poverty which postulates that the solution to poverty does not involve reforms in the social security system alone but requires a radical change in the structure of the society. It was argued that poverty will only be eradicated with the removal of inequality in general which requires the transformation of the economic structures in which it is embedded. The Marxian perspective explained that poverty in capitalist society can only be understood in terms of the system of inequality generated by a capitalist economy.

This project seeks to know the role of PAP in poverty alleviation which was discussed in chapter four of this work. PAP was set up in 2001 with the aim of eradication poverty in Nigeria. It was designed to replace the Poverty Alleviation programme (PAP). PAP oversees various other institutions including ministries and develops plans and guidelines for them to follow with regard to

poverty reduction. Some of the goals of PAP included; training youths in vocational trades, to support internship, to support microcredit, create employment in automobile industry and help VVF patients. This research work went further to highlight some of the challenges facing PAP which has rendered them handicap in providing/implementing some of the programmes they have set up.

Analysis from this research work shows that the Poverty Alleviation Programme that was established in 2000 has recorded great success in Mangu local government. The people have benefitted from the programmes set up by PAP especially the Youth Empowerment Scheme, Social Welfare Service Scheme (SOWESS), Capacity Widening Activity (CWA), Collaborations on Micro Credit Delivery and a few others. This also goes a long way to show that the people have been empowered and through these programmes and it has also elevated the standard of living of the people. However, in the course of implementing these programmes, PAP encountered some challenges which have been discussed in this research work. These challenges have made it difficult for them to implement some other programmes which did not record any success. Some of the challenges were;

- ❖ Inadequate sensitization; most rural dwellers are not even aware of the existence of PAP programs: poor relationship with the communities and poor awareness resulting in poor participation by rural dwellers. In some

cases, PEP facilitators are unable to comprehensively define projects.

- ❖ The exact and core poor are most times skipped Poor coordination
- ❖ Implementation; these programmes are most perfectly implemented on the media, when it comes to real implementation, they are poorly executed.
- ❖ Nepotism, corruption, poor fund management, embezzlement of funds by those in charge of project implementation. In most cases, discrimination arises, and funds for the programme are disbursed to close pals and relatives under the guise of project execution.
- ❖ Resources are disbursed using the wrong channels
- ❖ Selfishness and antagonistic minds by some facilitators
- ❖ Inadequate supervision of projects
- ❖ The programme empowered the rich while the poor got poorer Inaccessible roads to the hinterland
- ❖ Lack of goodwill from the rural people whom the programmes are meant to benefit, bad cooperation from communities, for instance, some communities refused providing land for citing of projects and also activities of vandals and miscreants among them.
- ❖ Unmotivated NAPEP staffs (permanent or adhoc) through none or late payment of staff salaries and emolument.
- ❖ Language barrier posed by illiteracy dominant in the rural areas
- ❖ Political instability and discontinuity of programmes

Notwithstanding the above enumerated challenges, the success of poverty

eradication programmes NAPEP inclusive still recorded success through the implementation of these various programmes;

Youth Empowerment Scheme (YES)

Capacity Acquisition Programme

Community Enlightenment and Sensitization Scheme
(COMESS)

Rural Infrastructural Development Scheme (RIDS)

Farmers Empowerment Programme (FEP)

General Micro Credit

Social Welfare Service Scheme (SOWESS)

Keke NAPEP implementation

It was also gathered from this research that the Mandatory Attachment Programme (MAP) has received no attention in the form of implementation in this local government area.

5.2 Conclusion

After evaluating the working hypothesis from the raw data gathered through questionnaires, we conclude as follows:

- a. While the awareness level of PAP and her programme are quite good from the data presentation it recorded 80% while the implementation level remains very minimal from the data presentation it was recorded that just a few people benefited from the programmes.

- b. PAP has helped in improving the standard of living of the people of Mangu LGA. Our analysis showed that 64% of the respondents agreed that PAP has impacted *in the standard of living of the people*.
- c. Beneficiaries of PAP programmes. The table presentation in chapter 4 indicates that 79% of respondents benefited from PAP programmes.
- d. The impact of PAP on economic development. 71% agree that PAP programmes have helped in the economic development in Mangu through the establishments of Youth Empowerment Schemes, General Micro Credit, Social welfare service schemes.
- e. General assessment of the activities of PAP in Mangu LGA. Generally speaking, people's perception of PAP is impressive compared to other poverty eradication programmes in the past.
- f. Challenges encountered by PAP in the course of project executions, just like previous poverty eradication programme in Nigeria, has encountered a lot of avoidable problems in the course of policy designing and implementation. This is to show that these problems are not inherent. These problems could be avoided. These problems could be avoided if the recommendations proffered by the researcher are adhered judiciously to.
- g. Notwithstanding the problems encountered by previous poverty alleviation programmes in Nigeria and problems currently battling with the perfect

implementation of National Poverty Alleviation Programme (PAP), the latter still has impacted significantly in eradicating poverty in Mangu LGA.

5.3 Recommendations

Having gone through this research work and highlighting the successes and failures of NAPEP from the discussion of findings in 4.4 which was gathered from the data presentation in 4.2, it is important to look at the way forward. These recommendations may not be a lasting solution to the challenges highlighted as policies changes with their government but they will go a long way in addressing some of the problems.

- Programmes such as Capacity Acquisition Programme, Rural Infrastructure Development Scheme, General Micro Credit, Rehabilitation of Vesico Vagina Fistula Patient should be implemented and given more attention.
- There should be adequate sensitization by PAP officials on programmes as most rural dwellers have no idea about PAP.
- The masses that these programmes are designed for should be properly oriented with the functionality and benefits of the programme, they should be carried along.
- There also should be proper coordination by PAP officials so that projects are not executed haphazardly.
- Disbursing resources through the right channels as planned.

- Orientation and enlightenment; project personnel should be well educated and equipped with the necessary materials needed to achieve the desired results in project execution. By these the project would be properly defined and understood by these personnel.
- Project executors and facilitators should possess qualities of truthfulness, honesty, trustworthiness in project execution.
- Adopting efficient and effective means of communication and awareness. Most communities do not have access to electronic and print media and even when available cannot be utilized optimally for their benefits, because they are uneducated. Therefore, other means of communication like enlightening them in their local languages and the use of local announcers could do some magic.
- Local government chairman and representatives of the people should also be earned along in project execution as they are the voices of the people. They are the mediator between government and the people.
- Government should provide adequate funding for the execution of projects and those in charge of projects execution should be audited on regular basis to avoid diversion of fund.

5.5 Limitation of the study

In the achievement of this task, the research experienced so many constraints

and obstacle which manifested as limitations. The first limitation of this study was that the empirical analysis is based on the opinions of the researcher.

Again, limitation of this study was social, economical and to large extent confidentiality, thus, in the light of the above, the study was confronted all these since the data collection was secondary.

Lastly, one cannot begin to measure in strict terms material resources that were expended in the course of research because some of the literature have been a preponderance of internet materials compared to the few domestic literature that were published.

5.6 Suggestion for the further study

The researcher suggested that, similar research should be replicated in other state using difference methodological approach and statically tools to further provide justification of the effects of government community partnership in the provision of education.

APPENDIX
QUESTIONNAIRE'S INTRODUCTIONARY LETTER

Public Administration Department
Narassawa State University
P.M.B 1022
Keffi- Nigeria
December, 2019.

Dear Respondent,

I am an PGD Student (Post Graduate Diploma) in the above school, currently conducting a research on this topic: "*Effect of National Poverty Alleviation Program In Reducing Poverty In Nigeria: A Study of Mangu Local Government Area*"

In which these local government has been selected as a case study, as a partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of Post Graduate Diploma (PGD).

Attached is a questionnaire humbly seeking for your response on the subject matter. I assure you that the response given shall be given utmost confidentiality for this research purpose only.

Your objective response to these questions is highly appreciated.

Thanks for your anticipated cooperation.

Yours faithfully,

Joy Musa

**VIEWS OF RESPONDENTS ON THE ROLE OF (PAP) IN POVERTY
ALLEVIATION PROGRAM.**

Please read each statement carefully. Tick the column that is appropriate and fill the blank spaces.

1. Are you aware of National Poverty Eradication Programme (PAP)?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

2. Does the National Poverty Alleviation Programme exist in your local community or local government?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

3. Are you aware of the implementation status of PAP?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

4. Has PAP helped in improving the standard of living of the people in your LGA?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

5. Are you a beneficiary of the Poverty Alleviation Programme
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
6. Has the Poverty Alleviation Programme (PAP) boosted economic development in Mangu LGA?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
7. What is your general assessment on the activities of PAP on the economic Development of Mangu LGA?
8. Are you satisfied with the activities of the Poverty Alleviation Programme (PAP)?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
9. Did PAP encounter any challenges during project execution? (Interview of PAP officials)
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
10. What is your general assessment on the activities of PAP on economic development?
 - a. Excellent
 - b. Good
 - c. Fairly good

d. Poor

11. What were some of the challenges faced by PAP in the course of project execution in Mangu L.G.A.

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