

**AN ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF NATIONAL
POVERTY ERADICATION PROGRAMMES (NAPEP)
ON SKILLS ACQUISITION IN MALUMFAHI LOCAL
GOVERNMENT AREA OF KATSINA STATE**

BY

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DECLARATION

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DEDICATION

This project work is dedicated to Almighty Allah who in his infinite love and merciful kindness, protection and guidance over my life through out this programme. Let all honour, glory and adoration be unto thy name forever and ever, Amen.

The honour of this degree equally goes to the Loving Memory of my parent: (late Mal. Muhammadu Leko and Malama Habibatu) whose effort helped in motivating me to embark on this journey. May your Soul Rest in Peace. Amen.

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ABSTRACT

This study examined the impact of National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) on skills acquisition in Malumfashi Local Government Area of Katsina State. The study adopted descriptive survey design as the design of the study. Purposive random sampling technique was used to select the sample of the study i.e 260 respondents from the population of the study. The study used questionnaire as the primary source of data and secondary source of data were derived from relevant books, journals, article document from internet, magazine etc. The study observed that the nature of programmes offered in Malumfashi local Government by the NEPAP to reduce poverty are skills acquisition based. It also observed that the programme has a tendency to reduce poverty in the local Government when the acquired skills are properly utilized by the beneficiaries. Finally, the study provided some useful recommendations as to how to improve NAPEP programme focused on skills acquisition in the local government area and the country at large.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The need to reduce poverty to the barest minimum has been the major concern of almost all the countries in the world. Hence, the United Nations which is the central organ charged with the regulation of world affairs, had declared its intention to alleviate poverty and hunger at a global scale over the next decade. But the perspectives and policies designed to achieve these goals have not addressed the failure of previous developmental efforts. The consequences of these policy failures have brought about widespread political and economic crises especially among the Third World countries. For example, in the 1960s and 1970s, Nigeria enjoyed steady economic growth and relative stability. The income per capita grew steadily and few people were below poverty line as agriculture, industry and public sectors absorbed most of the labour force. Tragically, between the 1960s to the early 1980s the economy had to contend with severe economic difficulties resulting from the oil shocks, world economic recession, deteriorating terms of trade, debt overhang and macroeconomic imbalances.

The global campaign against poverty needs reinforcement, and focus and effective strategies. In this regard, the United Nations Development Fund (UNDP 2000) has pledged to provide more targeted assistance concentrated in helping countries, improve national policy-making and reform governance institutions spread out across a wide array of small impact projects. Poverty is one of the most serious problems confronting Nigeria today. It is generally associated with conditions under which people live. It is usually defined either in absolute or relative terms. Absolute poverty denotes a condition, in which a person or group of person are unable to satisfy their most basic and elementary requirements of human survival in terms of good nutrition, clothing, shelter, recreation, health, education, energy and transportation. While relative poverty is a measure of income inequality. Usually, it is measured as the percentage of population with income less than some fixed proportion of median income. It is generally believed that absolute poverty can be eradicated, and, that is the philosophy behind the poverty eradication programme in Nigeria, including National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) established by the administration of Olusegun Obasanjo.

Despite the numerous efforts of governments from independence to date, poverty among the people of Nigeria has been on the increase. According to Federal Office of Statistics (1996) by 1960 the poverty level in Nigeria was about 15 percent of the population and by 1980 it grew to 28.0 percent, in 1985 the poverty level was 43 percent. Structural reform was undertaken in mid-1986 and the economy recovered slightly, and the number of the poor declined (Federal Office of Statistic, 1996). By 1992, based on Federal Office of Statistics report, poverty incidence declined to 34 percent. With the collapse of macroeconomic sectors in the early 1990s, the economy was again beset by high inflation, low productive activities and a return to economic stagnation. Consequently, the proportion of people living below poverty line rose sharply to 61 percent in 1997 and Nigeria was ranked 54th in the Human Poverty Index (HPI) of the United Nations Development Programme and among the twenty poorest countries in the world (UNDP, 2001). Prior to independence, in the Northern region, the main government agency responsible for poverty alleviation was the department of social welfare. This trend continued up to the independence period. Soon after 1960, the Northern regional government started disbursing loans to farmers in order to increase the

amount of both food and cash crops (Garba, 2006). This was targeted towards poverty alleviation per se, but further, the main aim was to increase food production in the region.

However, the prevailing economic hardship in the country which has dramatically increased the poverty level, particularly after 1960 necessitated successive governments in Nigeria; in line with the global convention, to take measures to ameliorate the worsening conditions of the poor, by directing public expenditure towards poverty reduction programme and projects to cushion the effects of poverty in the country. It is however doubtful if these programme and projects aimed at tackling the phenomenon of poverty in the country; have actually been able to address the issue of poverty, considering the ever-increasing trends of the menace of poverty in Nigeria. The central focus of this study however, is to assess the impact of National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) as a strategy of poverty reduction in Nigeria, using Malumfashi Local Government Area of Katsina State, Nigeria.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Tackling the issue of poverty has become a major concern in the world due to the social and economic problem associated with the problem of poverty. In Nigeria, for example, successive administrations have established several programmes and projects aimed to tackling and reducing poverty among Nigerians. Despite these efforts, poverty is still very visible in the country and as a matter of fact, the wide spread of poverty in Nigeria has dramatically increased social problems, such as crimes, prostitution, violence, unemployment etc. It is against this backdrop that, this study intends to do a holistic assessment of the impact of National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) as a strategy for poverty reduction in Malumfashi Local Government Area of Katsina State.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the study is to assess the impact of National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) in reducing poverty rate in Malumfashi Local Government of Katsina State. The specific objectives formulated for this study are:

1. To examine the nature of the programmes in the study area.

2. To evaluate the impact of NAPEP on unemployment reduction in the area of study.
3. To determine the functionality of NAPEP programmes on the beneficiaries.

1.4 Research Questions

The following research questions are designed to guide the study.

1. What are the nature of the programmes offered by NAPEP in Malumfashi Local Government Area?
2. What is the functionality of the programmes offered by NAPEP on the beneficiaries (in terms of poverty reduction) in the study area?
3. What are the Impact of NAPEP on unemployment reduction in Malumfashi Local Government Area?

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study is significant in many respects. Firstly, it will be very useful to the local government where this study has been conducted and other local government, state and federal governments in such a way that it will help them to deal with issue of unemployment by mobilizing their youths to engage in the programmes offered by NAPEP so that they can acquire necessary skill that will enable them to become self employed

or employable.

Secondly, it serves as a reference point for policy makers especially on issues of poverty reduction through skill acquisition.

Thirdly, it will also acquaint NAPEP with necessary information on how to improve their services to the people.

Lastly, the study will promote further research interest to other researchers who may want to conduct investigations on issues of poverty reduction through skills acquisition or know more about the programmes of NAPEP.

1.6 Limitations of the Study

The major limitation envisaged in this study include inability of the researcher to access some vital documents that could have been of greater help to the work. This is because, when the researcher was on preliminary survey, he was sometimes referred to Abuja office of NAPEP to retrieve some information he asked for. Most documents, information are termed classified. However, the researcher was still able to get very vital information which was used to complete the study.

Also, the uncooperative spirit of the participants equally affected the reliability of the work. This is because; the educational background of most of them is generally poor and the level of their orientation and

exposure was equally poor. This made them not to understand the importance of the information the researcher asked for. They believed that the information might be used against them; hence, they refrain from given information. Although, the researcher was able to persuade the respondents to show interest in the work and the researcher also assisted the respondents who were not literate enough to fill their questionnaire by recording questions and the response to them in Hausa language.

1.7 Scope of the Study

The scope of this study has been delimited to impact of NAPEP in reducing poverty in Malumfashi LGA of Katsina State between the periods of 2003 - 2008. All the information and issues to be analyzed must be within this period stated above. Those outside these years were used for reference purposes.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter reviews related literatures with a view to putting the study in proper perspective. Therefore, the following sub-topics were discussed:

- i. The concept of poverty.
- ii. Causes of poverty in Nigeria.
- iii. Effects of poverty in Nigeria.
- iv. Poverty eradication as strategy for tackling poverty.
- v. History of poverty eradication programmes in Nigeria.
- vi. Impact of poverty eradication programmes on poverty reduction in Nigeria.
- vii. Theoretical framework.

2.1 Concept of Poverty

The World Bank report (2003) defines a person as poor “when his or her income level falls below some minimum level necessary to meet basic needs”. This minimum level is usually called the “poverty line”. What is necessary to satisfy basic needs varies across time and societies. Therefore, “poverty lines vary in time and place, and each country uses lines which are appropriate to its level of development, societal norms and values” (Akeredolu, 1975). He also stated that there are basically three current definitions of poverty in common usage: absolute poverty, relative poverty and social exclusion. Absolute poverty is defined as the lack of sufficient resources with which to keep body and soul together. Relative poverty defines income or resources in relation to the average. It is concerned with the absence of the material needs to participate fully in accepted daily life. Social exclusion is a new term used by the government. It is a shorthand label for what can happen when individuals or areas suffer from a combination of linked problems such as unemployment, poor skills, low income, poor housing, high crime environments, bad health and

family breakdown” thus, access to water, shelter, health services, transportation, education , electricity should be seen as equally good indicators of poverty. Apart from this, the feeling of social exclusion and the psychological burden of fulfillment are also crucial in defining poverty. Badjan-Young (1996) sees the social exclusion accompanying poverty as consistence both a violation of human dignity and threat to life itself.

Aboyade (1975) said poverty unlike concepts such as output or cost, often defies objective assessment. It is not only an expression of life situation, but also a state of mind and a perception of self in the complex web of social relations. For example, some religious bodies voluntarily undergo a life experience of deprivation and denial of material comfort for spiritual purification on which they place a higher sense of value. Or a man may fail to recognize or admit that he is poor when he is so informed by the objective analyst, either because of his state of social-historical consciousness or because he would draw the poverty threshold differently from that analyst. More confounding is the not uncommon situation of those who hold tenaciously to the belief that they are still poor in spite of the classification to the contrary by the

objective analyst. He further continued that any analytical exploration of the concept and definition of poverty is fraught from the onset with a number of difficulties. First it lacks both precision and universality. It can only be defined meaningfully within a particular historical setting of time and place. Conceptually, it must also be erected on the prevailing convention of the society in question. Secondly it is scarcely manifested in a single and unambiguous expression, and can be more apparent than real. Essentially a yardstick of social stratification, it is also invariably accompanied by other criteria of such stratification. There is in other words an interdependence of material and non – material poverty. Thirdly, given its multi- dimensional essence, attempting to define poverty is like opening a Pandora is box of knowledge about man and society. Beyond the inevitable extension to the sociology, politics and psychology of poverty, there is fourthly the problem that it is often difficult to define poverty without simultaneously implying a discussion on its causes.

However, he concluded his discussion by saying that indeed, some definitions proceed negatively and qualitatively along the casual path of deprivation of resources or denial of access to resources and

opportunities, and it is not always clear whether it is the situation being described or the causes being analyzed. Finally, there seems to be severe limits to the role of objective measurement in the consideration of poverty as a socio-economic phenomenon. At least from a policy standpoint, elements of self-perception by individual or groups in terms of how they view themselves in the social network cannot be ignored. The so-called “war on poverty” which is now going all over the world seems destined to be one of the longest ‘wars’ in the human history according to Akeredolu Ale (1975). Rowntree and Lavers (1951) argued that the policies of the welfare state (full employment, provision for emergencies, etc) had almost entirely eradicated ‘primary poverty’ in Britain. But this is saying that ‘secondary poverty’ remains prevalent even in Britain where the war on poverty has gone on longest. It is also to say that the basic structure of economic and social relations, which generates poverty as a by-product of its normal functioning, remained largely unscathed in the prolonged campaign.

The difficulty with nation’s poverty lies in determining as to what the absolute minimum level (physical standards)(Strivastave 1975). As Zweigh (1984) point out, “it is easier to speak of poverty than to define

it". However, for the measurement of poverty Zweigh used three standards, viz: personal or individual standard, social standard and scientific standards. Mathus and Richards (1998) recognized the problem in determining the "standard life" line for their population analysis. This raises the question of determining the absolute minimum for human survival. The possible answer or this could be found in the medical nutritional standards similar to Zweigh's scientific standards of poverty. However, according to Dandekar and Rath (1971), if an individual is not able to have diet, which has adequate intake of calories, according to them is below poverty line.

Galbraith (1960) also considers poverty in part to be a physical matter. According to him, those affected have such limited and insufficient food, such poor clothing, such as crowded, cold and dirty shelter that life is painful as well as comparatively brief. Basically, in a given community, at a particular point of time, poverty indicates class of under privileged in comparison to the privileged group within the same community. In the words of Galbraith (1969) people and poverty stricken when their income, even if adequate for survival, falls radically behind that of the community. Then they cannot have what the larger

community regards as the minimum necessary for decency; and they cannot wholly escape, therefore, the judgment of the larger community that they are indecent. They are degraded for, in the literal sense, they live outside the grades or categories which the community records as acceptable. Such a view naturally lays more emphasis on the disparities of income. Thus there seem to be two aspects of poverty viz. in terms of minimum level of physical standards as reflected in levels of education, entertainment, personal transport and plumbing.

2.2 Causes of Poverty in Nigeria

Allock {1997}, outlines the principal causes poverty as: political instability, bribery, corruption, national treasury looting and mismanagement of resources, which is certainly very relevant and contributory to our area of study. Daudu (2005) explained the application of incorrect information as the major obstacle that brings about poor results of development strategies caused by a top down approach. In a similar development the author argues that the interest of his study is the need to eradicate poverty. He further holds that “No doubt, Nigeria is a great country endowed with vast economic potentials but the level of poverty has made the realization of self-sustenance far

from being a reality” its genesis and impact revealed that the Federal Government of Nigeria has mounted since the restoration of democracy a series of programs geared towards achieving poverty reduction.

According Garba (2006) the causes of Nigeria’s poverty problem are well known to all Nigerians and to some extent the rest of the world as well. Ridiculous as this might sound, but the solution to the problem is also known.

He also pointed out that the world Banks poverty Task force has identified the following as the main causes of poverty:

- i.** Inadequate access to employment opportunities
- ii.** Inadequate physical assets, such as land and capital, and minimal access by the poor to credit even on a small scale.
- iii.** Inadequate access to the means of supporting rural development in poor regions.
- iv.** Inadequate access to markets where the poor can sell goods and services.
- v.** Low endowment of human capital.
- vi.** Destruction of natural resources, leading to environment degradation and reduced productivity.

vii. Inadequate access to assistance for those living at the margin and those victimized by transitory poverty.

viii. Lack of inclusive participation; which is the failure to include the poor in the process of designing development programs.

2.3 Effects of Poverty

According to Dava (1993) those living in poverty and lacking access to essential health services, suffering hunger or starvation, experience mental and physical health problem which make it harder for them to improve their situation. One third of deaths –some 18 million people a year or 50,000 per day are due to poverty –related causes; in total 270 million people, most of them women and children, have died as a result of poverty since 1990. Those living in poverty suffer lower life expectancy. Every year nearly 11 million children, in poverty die before their fifth birthday. Those living in poverty suffer from hunger. 800 million people go to bed hungry every night. Poverty increases the risk of homelessness; increased risk of drug abuse may also be associated with poverty. He further stated that diseases of poverty recollect the dynamic relationship between poverty and poor health, while such infectious disease results directly from poverty; they also perpetuate and deepen impoverishment by sapping personal and

national health and financial resources. For example malaria decreases GDP growth by up to 1.3% in Nigeria AIDS alone threatens the economies, social structures and political stability of entire societies. Those living in poverty may suffer social isolation. Rates of suicide may increase in condition of poverty. Death of a breadwinner may decrease a house- hold's resilience to poverty condition and cause a dramatic worsening in their situation.

Etizen and Zinn (1989) pointed out that Poverty increases the cases of child labour, excluding child domestic labour. Lacking viable employment opportunities for those living in poverty may also engage in the informal economy or in criminal activity, both of which may on a larger scale discourage investment in the economy. They also argued that low income and wealth levels undetermined the ability of government to levy taxes for public service provision, adding to the vicious circle connecting the causes and effects of poverty. Lack of essential infrastructure, poor education, health services, poor sanitation, poor public education and orientation can lead to low levels of literacy. Weak public service provision and high levels of poverty can increase states vulnerability to natural disasters and make states more vulnerable to shocks in international economy.

2.4 Poverty Eradication as a Strategy for Tackling Poverty

The Federal Government has in line with the global convention, been trying to ameliorate the worsening condition of the poor by directing public expenditure toward poverty in the country. These programmes include: The Directorate of Food, Roads, and rural Infrastructure; Better Life Programme; Family Support Programme; National Directorate of Employment; Family Economic Advancement Programme, and the Peoples Bank etc. (Shawulu et al, 2008).

The strategies and methods for tackling poverty have a universal applicability, as can be found in the United Nation's Millennium Development Goals (MDGS) agenda (Garba,2006). According to Ilungole (2006), MDGs range from halving extreme poverty to halting the spread of HIV/AIDS, and to providing universal primary education, all by 2015. The world's leading development institutions have agreed to the MDGs blueprint.

The approach recommended by Millennium project (2005), is a four step strategy: First, each country should map the key dimensions and underlying determinants of extreme poverty, by region, locality,

and gender. Second, consistent with the poverty maps, each country should undertake a needs assessment to identify the specific public investment necessary to achieve the goals. Third, each country should elaborate a 3-5 year MDG- based poverty reduction strategy within the context of the 10 year framework.

According to the millennium project, it is crucial that the 10 year framework and the 3 to 5 year poverty reduction strategy include a public sector management strategy- with a key focus on transparency, accountability, human rights, and results- based management. As the country embark on the journey of poverty alleviation, based on the MDGS formula, “Quick Wins” create a motivation to sustain the longer-term focus and efforts.

Here’s a list of executions that the millennium project considers quick wins:

- Eliminating school and uniform fees for children of the poor.
- Expanding sex education including HIV/AIDS awareness.
- Providing poor farmers with affordable soil nutrients and nitrogen.
- Regular annual de -worming of schoolchildren in affected areas to enhance health and educational outcomes.
- Training villagers in health, farming, and infrastructure to ensure

basic expertise and services in rural communities.

-Tackling the menace of malaria in affected areas, to improve the quality of health and education among children.

-Eliminating user fees for basic health services.

-Expanding sex education, including HIV/AIDS awareness.

-Funding to finance community-based slum upgrading and embark idle public land for low-cost housing.

-Providing access to electricity, water, sanitation, and the internet for all hospitals, schools, and other social service institutions, used off-grid diesel generators, solar panels or other technologies.

-Involving women in formulating and monitoring MDG-based poverty reduction strategies.

-Community level involvement in planting trees to provide soil nutrients.

Obadan (1996) argued that with the introduction of poverty alleviation programme early in 2000 to address the problem of rising unemployment and crime wave, particularly among youths. It was ultimately aimed at increasing the welfare of Nigerians. He further argues the political connotation of the PAP served as an important threat

to the success of the programmes. The programmes was portrayed as the ruling party's programmes and hence had met with resistance from the chief executives of the states controlled by other political parties. To him introduction of NAPEP in early 2001 is the most current programmes which focuses on provision of "strategies for the eradication of absolute poverty in Nigeria". He also argued that the government prepared a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) under the supervision of the Economic Policy Coordinating Committee in the office of the Vice President. The PRSP is a document that will show the commitment of the government in addressing poverty reduction. It will contain a comprehensive poverty reduction plan and strategies to address it over a time horizon. A National Core Team which was inaugurated in February 2001 is responsible for the technical preparation of the PRSP in two stages. The first stage involves the preparation of an Interim-Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (IPRSP), which would dovetail into the second stage of preparing the full PRSP. The IPRSP was introduced to avoid delays in receiving international assistance which donors have predicated on the production of a PRSP. The I-PRSP includes a stocktaking of the country's current mechanism for poverty reduction and a road map of how the country will develop

its full PRSP. The I-PRSP was completed in August 2001, thus paving way for the preparation of the PRSP.

2.5 History of Poverty Eradication Programmes in

Nigeria

According to Garba (2006) at independence in 1960, efforts to eradicate poverty in Nigeria centered more on education, something that was seen as the door-opener to economic, technological and social development. As the late Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, Nigeria's first President at that time said, "Show the light, and the people will find the way." In the 1970s, rising global oil prices boosted exports from 4 billion naira in 1975 to 26 billion in 1980. GNP per capita also rose from \$360 to more than \$1,000. But, as oil prices began their downward descent, so did the nation's export revenues. Growth turned negative and GNP per capita fell to \$370 in the 1980's. Sanderson (2005) stated that by issuing its Millennium Development Goals, the United Nations had declared its intention to alleviate poverty and hunger at a global scale over the next decade. But the perspective and policies to achieve those goals have not addressed the failure of previous development efforts of this kind

The Family Economic Advancement Programme (FEAP) was established in 1997 by the Abacha administration with the primary objective of alleviating poverty by stipulating appropriate economic activities in the various wards of each local government area in the country through the provision of micro credit and training in a sustainable manner as a tool for empowering the family. The emphasis here, as different from other programme before it, was on the family as a unit. Here, beneficiaries were expected to form cooperatives from their local government.

With the advent of civilian rule in the country, a committee was set up to among other things suggest ways to stream-line the activities of all agencies engaged in poverty alleviation. As a result of their recommendations, FEAP, Peoples Bank and Nigerian Agricultural Cooperative Bank were scrapped. Their activities were to be handled by a new Bank known as Nigerian Agricultural, Rural and Cooperative bank. This bank is charged with the responsibility of disbursing loans to small and medium farmers, as well as small business enterprises.

Apart from the Nigerian Agricultural and Cooperative Bank, the government created its own poverty alleviation programme directed

mainly to school leavers and graduates. Participants were required to register with their local government of origin, to undergo a screening exercise and if successful, will be required to work in any part of the local government area and were to participate in the cleaning and clearing of the environment, to be involved in public works programme like road construction, building bridges and many more. The participants were to be paid with #3,500.00 monthly as allowance, this will continue up to the time when a participant was able to get employed. The programme was designed to provide meaningful hands on employment to people all over the country.

Poverty Alleviation Programme (PAP) 2000 was introduced by the federal government pending the time a more sustainable programme is designed. It was also aimed at inculcating and improving better attitudes towards a maintenance culture of high ways, and rural roads and public buildings.

In order to ensure continuity and sustainability, the PAP 2000 participants were expected to register with the new programme of the federal government so that they could easily be covered. Therefore, the registered participants of PAP 2000 shall be categorized into three,

these are:

- i. Skilled unemployed
- ii. Unskilled/semi skilled unemployed
- iii. Unskilled and uneducated unemployed.

The first group shall be provided with a micro-credit to enable them establish sustainable viable ventures. The second group shall be trained for a period of three to twelve months or attached to a relevant construction or manufacturing companies for a period of two years to enable them acquire additional skills. After such attachment, they will then be resettled with micro-credit. The last group shall either receive formal educational training through the UBE Programme, or they will be provided with permanent menial jobs in the areas of agriculture, road maintenance, tree planting etc.

In January 2001, the Poverty Alleviation Programme was phased out and replaced with National Poverty Eradication Programme, which has the responsibility for coordinating and monitoring the activities of the core poverty eradication ministries and agencies (Aliyu 1999).

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. These include: programmes on food, shelter, employment, health care, water supply, transportation, education, gender development, recreation etc. These programmes for ease of reference and coordination have been classified into two schemes, namely:

- i. Youth Empowerment Scheme (YES)
- ii. Rural Infrastructure Development Scheme (RIDS)

2.6 Impact of Poverty Eradication Programmes on Poverty Reduction in Nigeria

Shawulu et al (2008), their study try to examine the impact of the National Poverty Eradication Programmes with the view to measure its origin, success or failure in Nigerian content. In any case, the objective of their work is to point out the remote causes of poverty in Nigeria. Daudu, (2005) highlighted three impact of poverty reduction in Nigeria which is included: (a) helping the youths at all levels to acquire skills with which they can establish business of their own by providing funds after the acquisition of the requisite skills. All the 36 states of the federation in Nigeria are actively involved in this program. Each state

has designed its youth programme based on need. For example Jagawa State is involved in Information Technology (IT) for its youth empowerment programme. The impact of this for the youths has been great. The state government hopes to supply the much-needed manpower in information technology for the Federal Government in 2007. More than 150 youth have been trained abroad by the state government for the purpose. (b) MDGs-UN Millennium development goals, the goals and target of these national commitments are: eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, achieve universal primary education, promote gender equality and empowerment of women, reduce child mortality, improve maternal health, and combat HIV/AIDS etc.

The Federal Government has involved partners from the international community who are assisting in financing and provision of technical support for the federal and state strategies designed towards achieving the millennium goals. Forexample, the National Economic Enhancement Development Strategies (NEEDS), State Economic Enhancement Development Strategies (SEEDS), Local Government Economic Enhancement Strategies (LEEDS) and Universal Basic Education. Most of these programmes are needs based and so its designs and implementations are diversified commensurate with Nigeria's diverse

cultures. The level of achievement of each state program depends on the state governments' financial support and commitment to reduce poverty at the state level. (c)National Special Programmes for Food Security. This is a federal government co-funded World Bank program. It is under the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) "Its objectives are to attain food security in the broadest sense and alleviate poverty in Nigeria" (CBN, 1991). It is designed to assist farmers achieve their potentials for increasing output and productivity and consequently their income on sustainable basis. Speaking at the end of a two- day retreat organized by the PEP, which replaced the failure Poverty alleviation Programme (PAP), Obasanjo during his administration, accused some state governors of sabotaging the PAP for their own selfish reasons. He stressed that the teeming poor masses that are languishing in poverty are anxious to reap the dividends of democracy.

Obasanjo said the new PEP must succeed this time, stressing that it was for the reason that the new programme was kicked off with the special retreat for all the 36 governors and the coordinators of the PEP.

According to the national coordinator of the National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP), Magnus Kpakol more than 7200 farm

families in 12 states in the country have participated in the programme. He also said about 30000 youth in Ogun and Niger States and the FCT have been trained and assisted to set up their own businesses adding that about 10000 other youths are now proud owners of GSM call centers in several states across the country.

2.7 Theoretical Framework

According to the “Power Theory” the structure of political power in society is the determinant of the extent and distribution of poverty among the population (Besley, 1996). Poverty is seen as a necessary feature of any situation in which the few possess so much political power that they can organize the economic system on their own selfish interest and the poverty will remain prevalent for so long as there is no effective pressure from below, to restructure the distribution of political power theory in the society in favour of the many. Besey (1996) further argues essentially, the theory of power is an exploitation theory. The ruling group constituted by the few, establishes and seeks to legitimize an exploitative property system, through which it determines the allocation of opportunities, income and wealth, usually relying on the use of state power.

The opulence of the few and the poverty of the many are thus to be seen

not as discrete phenomena but rather as mutually produced manifestations of the same historical process. How effective the exploiting class will be in entrenching and perpetuating the system will depend on their organizational capacity to resist exploitation and to overthrow the oppressive property system and on what happens to these over time.

According to Edozien (1995), the power theory seems good for explaining much of what is happening in the less developed countries.

The following conditions that the ruling class could exploit co-exist:

- i. Low political consciousness on the part of the masses
- ii. High degree of centralization of national resources
- iii. Economic nationalism which some have argued strongly, is deliberately formed by the exploiting class only to enhance their control over national political and economic resources.

There also, it is the powerlessness of the vast subject class, which makes it possible for the leadership to proffer commitment to egalitarianism on the international plane while unscrupulously announcing and implementing at home politics that aggravate both inequity and poverty.

The individual-attributes “theory” arguments of the speculations in this

category seems to be that, poor persons (individuals) are mostly responsible for their own conditions since an individual's location in the society's hierarchy of income and wealth is presumed to be determined, above all, by his motivations, aptitudes and abilities. It is psychologists who bring the argument of motivation more vigorously than other people and they have sought to account for interpersonal, inter group and even international differentials in income and wealth in terms of differentials in the distribution of the need for achievement. For instance, the contribution of philosopher likes Mc Chaland, Hegrn, and of their disciples to the development theory are all in this psycho-deterministic vein. No one would wish to deny the possible relevance of individual attributes to the question of where a man ends up in the society's status hierarchy. Only that individual attributes normally operate only within a structure of possibilities and within limits, which are set and defined by force very well beyond the individual. In every society, such focus is determined by the prevailing system of property, class relations and power.

Natural circumstantial theories in general, are more directly concerned with the problem of poverty (not merely with that of great inequality).

Among the important explanatory variables which theories in this

category have identified are geographical location and natural endowments of the environment in which people live, unemployment, old age, physical disabilities and so on. Their variables have, of course, been identified on the basis of studies of the composition of the population of the poor. Incidentally, even though economists do not address their research to poverty as such, the hypothesis on income distribution which they are setting out to test comparatively in their search for a comprehensive theory of inequality are also developed on a similar basis and the core lessons to which they are coming in respect of the lowest 40 percent of the population (income-wise) are likely to have immediate relevance to the question of poverty. One distinct appeal of natural circumstantial theories is that they have more immediate bearing on policy than any of the other categories of theories, especially policies intended to deal, with is in a piece meal fashion with the effect of poverty rather than with its fundamental cause or course.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter deals with the methods that will be adopted in eliciting and processing of data for this study. These include: research design, population, sample and sampling technique, instrumentation, method of data collection and analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The research design adopted in this study is descriptive survey design. Nworgu (1991) defines descriptive survey design as those studies which aim at collecting data on, and describing in a systematic manner, the characteristics, features or facts about a given population. The choice of this design is informed by the fact that the study is interested in gathering data to determine the impact of NAPEP Programme in alleviating poverty in the area of the study.

3.3 Population of the Study

According to Ogundipe et al (2006:100), population means the totality of all elements, subjects or members that possess a specified set of one

or more common definite attributes. In this study therefore, the population include: all the two thousand, five hundred (2500) beneficiaries of the NAPEP Scheme in Malumfashi LGA within the period 2003-2008. Also included was ten (10) staff of the NAPEP Programmes in the LGA. The total population therefore was two thousand five hundred and ten (2510).

3.4 Sample and Sampling Technique

The sample of this study was selected from the sampling technique. Two hundred fifty (250) respondents were selected from the beneficiaries of the Scheme which represents 10% of the entire population of the beneficiaries. Also, all the 10 staff of the programme was included in the sample population. Therefore, the total sample that was selected was 260 respondents. This was done through a random purposive sampling technique.

3.5 Research Instrument

This study adopted questionnaire as the instrument for data collection. Two questionnaires will be design, one for the beneficiaries of the Scheme while the second questionnaire was for the staff of the

programme. Both questionnaires were divided into 3 sections. The first sections which were section A comprised of the background information of respondents. Section B focused on the nature and type of programmes offered by NAPEP, while section C focused on the impact of the programme in the area of the study.

36 Validation of the Instrument

The two questionnaires were subjected to face validation by the researcher's supervisor and two other experts in the area under consideration. Their input helped to enrich the instrument.

3.7 Method of Data Collection

The questionnaires were administered on 260 respondents. 250 for the beneficiaries of the programmes and 10 for the staff of NAPEP. The respondents were given two weeks, after which the questionnaires were retrieved to fill and return the questionnaires to the researcher.

3.8 Method of Data Analysis

The data collected through the questionnaire will be coded and presented for analysis. The statistical tools used to analyze the data will be simple percentage and frequency count.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

This chapter aims at presenting and analyzing all the relevant data collected for this study. It must be re-emphasized that multiple data gathering technique was used, which included oral interview with both NAPEP employees and NAPEP participants. Also, personal observation and examination of records was equally adopted in order to achieve precision and reliable result.

Hence, For the purpose of this research, responses were first recorded, tallied (frequency) and quantified into simple percentages (%). A total of 300 questionnaires were distributed to the respondents, while 260 questionnaires were retrieved. This means that the researcher worked with 87 percent of the total questionnaires issued. This is illustrated in table 4.1 below.

4.1 Distribution of Questionnaire and Respondents Responses

Table 1: Distribution of Questionnaire and Responses

Number of questionnaires distributed	Number of questionnaire returned by respondents.	Percentage (%)
300	260	87

Source: Field Survey, 2010

4.2 Distribution of Respondent based on Age

The data presented below and the explanation that follows represents the analysis of data and presentation of results.

Table 2: Distribution of Respondents according to their Age

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
15-20 years	26	10
21-25 years	137	53
26-30 years	41	16
31-35 years	36	14
36-40 years	12	05
41-45 years	08	03
46-50 years	-	-
51-above	-	-
total	260	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 2 shows the age of the respondents, 10 % of the respondents falls within the age bracket of 15-20 years, 53% of the respondents are within 21-25 years, 16 % are between 26-30 years. Also, 14 % of the respondents fall within 31-35 years age brackets, 5% are within 36-40

years while 3% are within 41-45 years. The analysis shows that majority of the respondents are within the age bracket 21-25 years. It also revealed that majority of the trainees of NAPEP are within age bracket 21-25 years.

4:3 Sex of the Respondents

Table 3: Sex of the Respondents

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Male	164	63
Female	96	37
Total	260	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 3 shows the sex of the respondents. 66% of the respondents are males; while 37 % are females. This means that majority of the respondents sampled in this study are males.

4.4: Marital Status of the Respondents

Table 4: Marital Status of the Respondents

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Single	187	72
Married	62	24
Divorced	09	03
widow	02	01
total	260	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 4 revealed the marital status of the respondents. 72 % of the respondents are single, 24% are married, 3% are Divorced, while 1% of the respondents is widow. This shows that majority of the respondents sampled are single, that is, they are not married.

4.5 Educational Qualifications of the Respondent

Table 5: Educational Qualifications of the Respondents

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
School Cert	193	75
OND/NCE/Diploma	40	15
HND/B.Sc/B.Ed	24	9
MA/M.Sc/M.Ed	-	-
Others	03	1
Total	260	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 5 captures the educational qualifications of the respondents. 75% of the respondents are school certificate holders. 15% are OND/NCE/Diploma Certificate holders, 9% of the respondents are holders of first degree, while 1% have other qualifications different from those indicated on the table. This analysis therefore shows that majority of the respondents are holders of school certificate.

4.6: Nature and Type of Programmes offered by NAPEP

Table 6: Nature and type of Programmes Offered by NAPEP

Area of Specialization

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Carpentry	47	18
Mechanic	42	16
Farming	68	26
Fishing	31	12
Welding	26	10
Knitting	21	08
Fashion	25	10
Designing	-	-
Other	-	-
Total	260	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 6 indicates the various programmes offered by NAPEP in Mulumfashi Local Government and the different areas of specialization of the respondents sampled. 18% of the respondents specialized in carpentry, 16% in mechanic, 26 percent are in farming, 12 percent specialized in fishing, 10 percent in welding, 8 percent in knitting and 10% in fashion designing. This analysis shows that the majority of the respondents sampled specialized in farming.

4.7 Year of Service spent by Respondents in the Programme

Table 7: Years of Service Provided by Respondents in the Programme

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
0-5	156	60
6-10	73	28
11-15	31	12
total	260	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 7 reveals the years of service of the respondents in the Programme in Malumfashi LGA. 60% of the respondents have been working between 0-5 years, 28% have worked for between 6-10 years, while 12 % have 11-15 years experience. By this analysis, it shows that majority of the respondents sampled were between 0-5 years working experience.

4.8: Nature of programmes offered by NAPEP in Mulumfashi Local

Government Area.

Table 8: Nature of the Programmes Provided by NAPEP in the Study Area

S/No	Variable	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Strongly Disagree	Disagree
7	The training programme are skill acquisition based	91 [35%]	138 [53%]	13 [5%]	- -	18 [7%]
8	The Programme are very intensive and can enable trainees to be competent	99 [38%]	122 [47%]	-	12 [5%]	26 [10%]

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 8 reveals the nature of programmes offered by NAPEP in the LGA. The respondents indicated the nature of the programmes offered by NAPEP which made it skills acquisition based and that they are very intensive to make trainee competent. On the first issue, 88% agreed that the natures of the programme are skills acquisition based, but 7% disagreed while 5% are undecided. On the second statement, 85% agreed that the programmes are very intensive and can enable trainees to be competent, but 15 % disagreed with this position.

4.9: Impacts of NAPEP on Poverty Reduction through skills acquisition in Malumfashi Local Government.

Table 9 Impact of NAPEP on Poverty Reduction through skills acquisition in the study area.

S/No	Variable	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Undecided
9	The programme equip trainees with skills that will make them employable	148 [57%]	104 [40%]	8 [3%]	- -	- -
10	Beneficiaries of the programme are self employable	104 40%	125 [48%]	- -	31 12%	- -
11	The beneficiaries of the programme are economically empowered	104 40%	125 48%	- -	31 12%	- -
12	The monthly allowances paid to the trainees assist them cater for the basic needs	44 17%	130 50%	21 8%	39 15%	26 10%
13	The programme serve as a platform for engaging	122 47%	109 42%	9 3%	20 8%	- -

	unemployed youths so that they can be productive					
14	The programme has helped to reduce poverty in the Local Government through the provision of skill acquisition programmes for the unemployed.	65 25%	112 43%	21 8%	44 17%	18 7%

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 9 shows the Impact of National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) on the reduction of poverty in Mulumfashi LGA. The respondents indicated: that the programmes equip trainees with skills that will make them employable; that beneficiaries of the programme are economically empowered; that the monthly allowances paid to the trainees assist them to cater for some of their basic needs; that the programme serves as a platform for engaging unemployed youths in the local government and that the programme has helped to reduced poverty in the local government through the provision of skill acquisition programmes for the unemployed. Therefore, on the issue of

the programme equipping the trainees with skills that will make them employable, 97% agreed with this issue, while 3 % disagreed with the statement. 88% agreed with the statement that beneficiaries of the programme are self employable as one of the Impact of NAPEP in Malumfashi LGA in poverty reduction, but 12% disagreed with this position. Also, on the issue that the beneficiaries of the programme are economically empowered—88 % agreed that this also an impact of the programme on poverty reduction in the study area, but 12 % disagreed with this statement. 67% agreed that the monthly allowances paid to the trainees assist them to cater for some of their needs, but 23% disagreed while 10 % were undecided.

Also, 89% agreed that the programme serve as a platform for engaging unemployed youths in the LGA to be productive. However, 11% disagreed with this position. Finally, 68% of the respondents agreed that the programme has helped to reduced poverty in the LGA through the provision of skill acquisition programmes for the unemployed, while 25% disagreed with this statement and 7% were undecided.

4.10: Functionality of the Programmes offered by NAPEP on the

beneficiaries in terms of poverty reduction.

The overwhelming acceptance of most of the respondents that the programme have positive impact on reduction of poverty in Malumfashi Local government; hence, their responses shows the functionality of the programmes offered by NAPEP in reducing poverty in the Local Government.

4.2 Findings of the Study

The study discovered the nature of programmes offered by the NAPEP in Malumfashi Local Government Area include the following:

1. Carpentry
2. Mechanic and welding
3. Farming
4. Fishing
5. Knitting
6. Fashion Designing
7. Barbing

8. Soap making
9. Catering
10. Local food drinks (Kunu, zobo, etc)
11. Wood caving

The study also discovered that the programmes have positive impact in terms of reducing poverty in the LGA under review.

Hence, it was discovered that:

1. The programme equips beneficiaries with skills that will make them employable,
2. Beneficiaries of the programme are self employable
3. Beneficiaries of the programme are economically empowered
4. The monthly allowances paid to trainees assist them to cater for some of their needs.
5. The programme serves as a platform for engaging unemployed youths in the local government to be productive.
6. The program has helped to reduced poverty in the local

government through the provision of skill acquisition programmes for unemployed.

7. Finally, the study discovered that the programmes offered by NAPEP in Malumfashi LGA, is functional in assisting beneficiaries to deal with the issues of poverty.

4.3 Discussion of Findings.

The study examined the impact of NAPEP in poverty reduction in Malumfashi Local Government Area of Katsina State. Therefore, the study discovered that the nature of programmes offered in the local government on poverty reduction is primarily based on skills acquisition. This is with a view to assist the beneficiaries to acquire skill that will make them employable and at the same time self-employable, so that they can be productive to contribute to the local economy of the Local Government as well as the national economy of Nigeria.

This argument is supported by Jega(2007), who identified the focus of NAPEP as skills acquisition and job creation through Credit Delivery Programme (CAP) and Mandatory Acquisition Programme (MAP)..... Hence, Jega opined that NAPEP is set out to pursue a multi-dimensional

approach to tackling poverty. Similarly, Duadu (2005) noted that NAPEP helps youths at all levels to acquire skills with which they can establish business of their own by providing funds after the acquisition of the requisite skills.

The study also discovered that the programmes offered by NAPEP have positive impact on poverty reduction; by equipping the beneficiaries with skills that will make them both employable and self-employable. It also assists the beneficiaries to be economically empowered, serves as a platform for engaging unemployed youths and provides skills acquisition to the unemployed in the local government. In support of this findings, Jega (2007) believes that the impact of NAPEP include provision of skills acquisition and job creation at all level including local government. Ajakaiye (2002) also captures the following positive aspects of NAPEP as:

1. Utilization of a multi-dimensional approach
2. Avoidance of excessive sectoral bias.
3. Recognition of the spatial dimensions of poverty and focusing on both rural and urban dimension

4. Establishment of an institutional framework to avoid duplication and ensure coordination and consultation.

Jega (2007:277) also pointed out the positive impact of NAPEP, according to him, he noted that “a baseline survey of potential employers and service providers was carried out, and many unemployed youth in each state of the federation found something worth of doing under either in CAP or MAP programmes.

The above correspond with the finding of the study that the NAPEP programmes in Malumfashi Local Government Area of Katsina State have positively contributed to the reduction of poverty in the local government. Therefore, the functionality of the programme on the beneficiaries, in terms of poverty reduction can not be over-emphasized.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

This study investigated the impact of National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) on the reduction poverty in Malumfashi Local Government Area of Katsina State. The study noted that the natures of programmes offered by NAPEP in the study area are basically on skills acquisition.

According to the finding of the study, it was discovered that the skills acquisition programmes have equipped beneficiaries with the necessary skills that will make them both employable and to self employed. The programmes have also economically empowered the participants through the creation of platforms for engaging unemployed persons in the study area.

By and large, the programmes have assisted in reduction of poverty in the local government through the provision of skills acquisition for the empowerment of unemployed youths in Malumfashi Local government area of Katsina State.

5.2 Conclusions

The country had established so many programmes aimed at eradicating poverty. It is very certain that, instead of the programmes eradicating poverty, they have increased and even strengthened the monster of poverty due to massive corruption as well as the insincerity of our leaders in fighting corruption both at private and public places in the country which have continued to worsen the living condition of the people of Nigeria. Infact, most of the funds allocated for such programmes were often embezzled by government official in charge of the programmes, as such poverty has continued in the country unabated.

However, with the recent trends and determination to fight poverty headlong by the non-governmental organizations and donor agencies in the country; it is hoped that poverty will be greatly reduced. Based on the findings of this study, it is clear that the Federal Government's establishment of NAPEP as a strategy for tackling poverty has recorded excellent achievement in providing skills acquisition and creation of jobs for the massive unemployed youths.

This trend is evidenced in the findings of this study that NAPEP

programmes in Malumfashi local government have impacted positively in providing skills acquisition programmes for empowering the unemployed in the Local government so that they can be productive and economically empowered to deal with the issues of poverty. Therefore, the programmes have helped to reduced poverty in the local government.

5.3 Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations are provided:

1. That there is need for the sustainability of the achievements of NAPEP. This should be done with a view to ensuring the continuity of the programme, scaling down the focus of the programme and improving upon the modus operandi of the programme.
2. That government should channel more funds to the programme so as to enhance the functionality of the programme
3. That government should try to affiliate the skill acquisition programmes to Polytechnics and University of Technologies, so that the programmes can provide opportunities for both technical

and theoretical training for beneficiaries and upon completion of the programme; certificates should be awarded by the Tertiary Institutions in conjunction with NAPEP.

4. NAPEP should also collaborate with corporate organizations and financial institutions to give loans to graduates of the scheme, so as to empower them to be able to start their own business.
5. Political office holders at the Federal, State and Local Government Levels must ensure good governance, transparency and accountability; as these attributes and virtues are veritable instruments for fighting poverty.
6. Government should enact a policy that would compel strong corporate organizations operating in the country to collaborate with government in fighting poverty in the Country.

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APPENDIX

QUESTIONNAIRE

Masters Public Administration
School of Management and Information
Technology
Federal University of Technology
Yola
Adamawa State.
5th February, 2009

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am a Post Graduate Student in the Department of Management Technology, Federal University Technology, Yola currently undergoing a research work on the Impact of NAPEP in Reducing Unemployment Rate, a case Study of Malumfashi Local Government. I wish to solicit for your cooperation in providing me the useful information as required in the questionnaire to the best of your knowledge to enable me carry out a successful research work on the topic.

The information is for the purpose of academic work. I solemnly declare that the information provided will be used only for the above mentioned purpose alone and your Responses shall be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Thanks.

Idris Leko Mohammed

(Researcher)

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR NAPEP PARTICIPANTS

Please mark (√) in the appropriate box

SECTION—A (Background Information of Respondents)

1. What is your age?

- i. 15-20 ()
- ii. 21-25 ()
- iii. 26-30 ()
- iv. 31-35 ()
- v. 36-40 ()
- vi. 41-45 ()
- vii. 46-50 ()
- viii. 51- & above ()

2. What is your Sex?

- i. Male ()
- ii. Female ()

3. What is your marital status?

- i. Single ()
- ii. Married ()
- iii. Divorce ()
- iv. Widow ()

4. Educational Qualification

- i. School Certificate ()
- ii. OND/Diploma/NCE ()
- iii. HND/B.Sc/B.A/E.Ed ()
- iv. Others—please specify.....

SECTION B (Nature and types of programmes offered by NAPEP)

5. Which of the following area do you specialize in the training programme?

- i. Carpentry ()
- ii. Mechanic ()
- iii. Farming ()
- iv. Fishing ()
- v. Welding ()
- vi. Knitting ()
- vii. Fashion Designing ()
- viii. Soap making ()
- ix. Wood caving ()
- x. Tailoring ()
- xi. Bricks layer ()
- xii. Others: specify.....

S/N	Items	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Undecided
6	The training programme is very intensive.					
7	The duration of the programme is enough to enable the participants to acquire skills that will make them competent.					

SECTION—C (Impact of NAPEP on poverty reduction in Malumfashi

LGA)						
S/N	Items	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Undecided
8	The programme equips you with skills that will make you employable.					
9	The programme has helped to reduced unemployment in the Local Government.					
10	Beneficiaries of the programme are self-employed.					
12	The beneficiaries of the programme are economically empowered.					
13	The monthly allowances pay to the trainees assists them to cater for their basic needs.					

14	The programme serves as a platform for engaging unemployed youths.					
15	The programme has helped to reduce poverty in the Local Government through the provision of skills acquisition programmes.					

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR NAPEP STAFF

Please mark (√) in the appropriate box

SECTION—A (Background Information of Respondents)

6. What is your age?

- ix. 15-20 ()
- x. 21-25 ()
- xi. 26-30 ()
- xii. 31-35 ()
- xiii. 36-40 ()
- xiv. 41-45 ()
- xv. 46-50 ()
- xvi. 51- & above ()

7. What is your Sex?

- iii. Male ()
- iv. Female ()

8. What is your marital status?

- v. Single ()
- vi. Married ()
- vii. Divorce ()
- viii. Widow ()

9. Educational Qualification

- xi. School Certificate ()
- xii. OND/Diploma ()
- xiii. HND/B.Sc/M.A/MS.c ()
- xiv. Ph.D ()

10. How long have you been in the service of NAPEP?

- i. 0-5 yrs ()
- ii. 6-10 yrs ()
- iii. 11-15 yrs ()

SECTION B (Nature and types of programmes offered by NAPEP)

11. Please specify the programme offered

- viii. Carpentry ()
- ix. Mechanic ()
- x. Farming ()
- xi. Fishing ()
- xii. Welding ()
- xiii. Others: specify.....

S/N	Items	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Undecided
7	The training programme is very intensive.					
8	The duration of the programme is enough to enable the participants to acquire skills that will make them competent.					

SECTION—C (Impact of NAPEP on poverty reduction in Malumfashi L.G.A)

S/N	Items	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Undecided
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9	Graduates of the scheme are prepared to cope with their economic challenges like feeding, housing, etc.					
10	Beneficiaries of the programme are equipped with skills that will make them employable.					
11	The programme has helped to reduced unemployment in the Local Government.					
12	Beneficiaries of the programme are self-employed.					
13	The monthly allowances pay to the trainees assists them to cater for their basic needs.					
14	The programme serves as a platform for engaging unemployed youths.					