

**ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF NATIONAL POVERTY ERADICATION
PROGRAMME (NAPEP) IN ZARIA AND SABON-GARI LOCAL
GOVERNMENT OF KADUNA STATE**

BY

SULEIMAN MUSA ABDULLAHI

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION,
AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY,
ZARIA, NIGERIA**

AUGUST, 2016

**ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF NATIONAL POVERTY ERADICATION
PROGRAMME (NAPEP) IN ZARIA AND SABON-GARI LOCAL
GOVERNMENT AREAS OF KADUNA STATE**

BY

Musa Abdullahi SULEIMAN,

BA (ABU, 2011)

M.sc/ADMIN/26006/2012-2013

**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF POSTGRADUATE
STUDIES AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA, IN PARTIAL
FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF MASTER
OF SCIENCE (MSc) DEGREE IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION,
FACULTY OF ADMINISTRATION,
AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY,
ZARIA, NIGERIA**

AUGUST, 2016

DECLARATION

I declare that the work in this Dissertation entitled Assessment of the impact of National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) in Zaria and Sabon-gari Local government areas of Kaduna State, has been carried out by me in the Department of Public administration. The information derived from the literature has been duly acknowledged in the text and a list of references provided. No part of this dissertation was previously presented for another degree or diploma at this or any other institution.

Suleiman Musa Abdullahi

Signature

Date

CERTIFICATION

This thesis entitled **ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF NATIONAL POVERTY ERADICATION PROGRAMME (NAPEP) IN ZARIA AND SABON-GARI LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS OF KADUNA STATE**, by Musa Abdullahi SULEIMAN meets the regulations governing the award of the degree of Masters of Science of the Ahmadu Bello University, and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

Chairman Supervisory Committee
Dr. H A Yusuf

Date

Member, Supervisory Committee

Date _____
Dr. D JNdán

Head of Department
Dr. H A Yusuf

Date

Date
Dean, School of Postgraduate Studies
Prof. Kabir Bala

DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to the Almighty Allah and my parent Alhaji Suleiman Abdullahi and my beloved mother Hajiya Fatima Suleiman Abdullahi.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Alhamdulillah, I basically thank the Almighty Allah for his infinite wisdom, mercy and protection over me, particularly making it realistic for me to accomplish this long awaited desire of academic carrier and have undergone this course successfully.

I appreciate the understanding, aid and wisdom of my highly respected supervisors, Dr. Hamza Yusuf as my Major supervisor and Minor supervisor Late Dr. Daniel J. Ndan who, in spite of their busy schedules, found time to guide me throughout the Dissertation research, may almighty reward their effort.

I wish to thank my Head of Department, Dr. Hamza Yusuf (a scholar) and the entire lecturers such as Dr. Ibrahim Adamu, Dr. Musa Idris, Dr. Usman A Tar, Dr. LawalSaleh, Dr. Daniel Danjos, Dr. Yerima, Dr. Silas Anyio, Dr. Faruq, Late Dr. S.M. Ngu, Prof. A.A. Anyebe, Prof. Abdulsalam, among others.

I will also extend my gratitude, to my guidance as well as parent who are my pillars, my Dad in person of Alh. Suleiman Abdullahi and Hajiya Fatima Suleiman Abdullahi for their exclusive encouragement, patience, intellectuality and financial supports during my study up to this educational level. May Allah help them and reward them abundantly. They were those who made me what I am today. I love you much, may Allah grant you long life, amen.

I am more than grateful to my devoted Brothers and Sisters who contributed a lot to my success, they are Nura Suleiman (Officer), Bashir (Officer) Suleiman, Jamilu (Death row) Suleiman, Aminu Suleiman, Sagir, Mubarak, Umar (pilot) Suleiman, Habu Suleiman, Adamu Suleiman, Faisal Suleiman, Hadiza Suleiman, ZainabSuleman, Hafsa Suleiman, Hajara Suleiman, BalkiSulaiman, HajiyaAmina G.R.A, LadidiSulaiman, NafisaSuleiman,Abdullahi Suleiman, Usman Suleiman, etc. May Allah bless them and guide them throughout their life span.

With sincere gratitude, I wish to express my appreciation and special thanks to HabuDanja (scholars and Guru), KasimuSani (AlkasimAbaji), KasimuHanwa (Chairman), Sumola, BalaBauchi, Murtala Kano, Adamu (layinBakoZuntu) Febian, Pukuma, Nonso and the rest of my class members as well, may God grant them paradise, Amen.

I owe special thanks to Mal. Bala trader, Larab M. Larab, Aminu Dan Ingila, Hassan (Kawu), Abubakar D. Bello (Geologist), Yusuf (Babawo), BuhariJa'afaru (BJ) AliyuLawalKofa, Samaila Koki, Danladi(Wester), Inusa (Sleep), Ibrahim (Sociologist), Abdulmudasir (Muda), AlhajiYushauTopa, Musa Barrister Tudun Wada, Suleiman (slowly), Musa (moze), Anas (Minus) among others. May God proffer solution to their problems

I wish to express my profound gratitude to my grandfather in the person of Late AlhajiAbdulrahmanUba, and my grandmother, Hajiya Fatima Abdulrahman, my uncle and Aunt for their appreciation and support in person of AminuUba, LamiUba, AbubakarUba, JibrilUba, AbdulllahiUba, LamiUba, Maryam Uba, BalkisuUba, HadizaUba, HauwauUba etc. May God look upon them with mercy during the day of resurrection Amen.

Finally, I wish to express my overwhelming appreciation to all those who contributed in one way or the other to the success of my studies.

ABSTRACT

As result ofthe high rate of poverty in the country,there was the need for a programto remedy the situation. NAPEP was initiated to eradicate the poverty situation in the country.The central problem was to determine whether NAPEP has succeeded or failed in eradicating poverty in Zaria and Sabon-gari local government area of Kaduna State.The objectives of the study are to examine NAPEP employment generation among the youth, to determine NAPEP on empowering the farmers of Zaria and Sabon-gari area, to ensure the provision of infrastructural facilities to the people and to examine the factors that undermine the success of NAPEP. Hypotheses of the study are to know whether there is significant relationship between poverty reduction and employment generation,farmers' empowerment and provision of infrastructural facilities. The study covers a period between 2008 and 2014 and focused attention to three NAPEP related scheme (YES,SOWESS and FEP). Data of the study were collected from both primary and secondary sources, the primary instrument of data was questionnaire and interviewwhile secondary data, weretextbooks, journals, magazine, dissertations, internet, published and unpublished materials.Data was presented and analyzed as a result,findings were obtained,which include It offers employment to some unemployed and assisted the people through credit delivery scheme. NAPEP did not contribute immensely on the provision of infrastructural facilities and it empowered the poor farmers to boost their agricultural productivity. As a result of the findings, recommendations were made.This could beensuringsuitable programme on employment creation, the government to introduce welfare scheme to provide social infrastructure to the people,the government should embark on a programme on agriculture that would boost the farmers financially. The government of the country should empower the farmers and ensuring that all benefits reach them and the government should regard agriculture as sanctity of the economy.

TABLE OF CONTENT

Title page	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	i
Declaration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	iii
Certification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	iv
Dedication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	v
Acknowledgement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	vi
Abstract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	viii
Table of content	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ix
List of tables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	xii
List of Figures			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	xiv
List of Appendices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-xv	
List of Abbreviations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	xvi

CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the study	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
1.3 Research questions-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
1.4 Objectives of the Study	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
1.5 Hypotheses of the Study	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
1.6 Significance of the study-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
1.7 Scope and Limitation of the Study-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
1.8 Operational Definition of Key concepts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
1.9 Plan of the study	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
2.2 Concept of Poverty.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13-33
2.3 Review of Empirical studies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33

2.4 Theoretical Framework	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
---------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
3.2 Research Design	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
3.3 Population of the Study	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
3.4 Sample Size	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
3.5 Sampling Techniques	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
3.6 Sources of Data Collection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
3.7 Method of Data Analysis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44

CHAPTER FOUR

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND OVERVIEW OF ZARIA AND SABON-GARI

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS AND AN OVERVIEW OF POVERTY

ALLEVIATION PROGRAMME ADOPTED IN KADUNA STATE.

4.1 Introduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
4.2 Historical Background and Overview of Zaria Local Government	-	-								46-49
4.3 Historical Background and Overview of Sabon-Gari Local Government	-	-								49-54
4.4 An Overview of Poverty Alleviation Programmes in Kaduna State	-									-54-66
4.5 National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66-86

CHAPTER FIVE

DATA PRESENTATION/RESULTS, DISCUSSION AND FINDINGS

5.1 Introduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87
5.2 Data presentation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87-113
5.3 Interview Report	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113-115
5.4 Findings.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-123-124

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Summary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125
6.2 Conclusion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127
6.3 Recommendations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127
References	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1 Population and Sample Size Distribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
Table: 4.1 Review of the Past Poverty Alleviation Programmes in Nigeria from 1976 to date	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
Table 5.1 Distribution and Return of Questionnaire-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87
Table 5.2 Marital Status	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88
Table 5.3 Responses according to educational qualification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88
Table 5.4 Age	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89
Table 5.5 Occupation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
Table 5.6 Level of Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
Table 5.7 Employment Profile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91
Table 5.8 Skill acquisition to empower the youth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92
Table 5.9 Wealth creation by NAPEP and Youth empowerment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93
Table 5.10 Self-employment is an important mechanism to eradicate poverty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93
Table 5.11 Are you gainfully employed in the NAPEP programme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94
Table 5.12 Suitable ways NAPEP used to ensure Youth empowerment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95
Table 5.13 Nature of Employment offered to you by NAPEP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96
Table 5.14 NAPEP's Youth empowerment and Credit delivery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96
Table 5.15 NAPEP contribution on transportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97
Table 5.16 Favourable way to improve health care delivery in Zaria and Sabon-gari Local government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98
Table 5.17 Provision of pipe-borne water supply and Poverty Eradication by NAPEP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99
Table 5.18 Improving the standard of education and NAPEP intervention	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Table 5.19; The level of socio-economic development and high rate of poverty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101
Table 5.20 Infrastructural Provisions an integral focus of NAPEP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102

Table 5.21 Empowering the farmers and increase in agricultural productivity	-	103
Table 5.22 NAPEP training to boost farmers' potential and contribution on farmers' output	- - - - -	104
Table 5.23 Funding on farmers and attainment of agricultural objectives	- -	105
Table 5.24 Level of satisfaction on improving the level of farmers' output with NAPEP as a strategy	- - - - -	106
Table 5.25 The level of success of farmers' empowerment by NAPEP Intervention	-	107
Table 5.26 NAPEP empowerment on farmers and Irrigated agriculture	- -	108
Table 5.27 Support of farmers by NAPEP and livestock development	- -	109
Table 5.28 NAPEP Intervention and fishery activities	- - - -	110
Table 5.29 strengthening research and extension services and proffering solution faced by Small scale farmers	- - - - -	111
Table 5.30; The poverty Reduction Strategies adopted by NAPEP in Zaria and Sabon-gari Local Government areas of Kaduna State-	- - - -	112
Table 5.31 Testing Hypothesis One	- - - - -	115
Table 5.32 Testing Hypothesis Two	- - - - -	118
Table 5.33 Testing of Hypothesis Three	- - - - -	121

List of Figures

Figure 1: Organizational structure for Zaria and Sabon-gari Local Government	-	53
Figure 2: Organizational Structure of NAPEP in Kaduna State	- - -	84

List of Appendices

Appendix 1: Introductory Letter to Respondents - - - - -	137
Appendix 2: Questionnaire for Respondents- - - - -	138
Appendix 3: Interview Schedules - - - - -	142
Appendix 4: Nigerian Poverty Rates (% of Population) - - - - -	143
Appendix 5: Estimated Population and Population living In Poverty - - - - -	144
Appendix 6: Data Analysis (Some Economic indicators) for year 2014 - - - - -	144
Appendix 7: Geo-political Zones Absolute and Relative Poverty 2010 estimate - - - - -	148
Appendix 8: 2010 Poverty Numbers for Absolute, Relative, Dollar/day and Food Poverty - - - - -	149
Appendix 9: Derived Subjective Poverty Measure 2010: Core Poor, Moderate Poor and Non Poor- - - - -	150
Appendix 10: Expenditure Share of Household for 2003/04 and 2009/10 - - - - -	152
Appendix 11: Expenditure Share Household for 2003/04 and 2009/10 in a Bar Chart - - - - -	152
Appendix 12: Household Assessment of Livelihood: Subjective Poverty Measurement - - - - -	153
Appendix 13: Labour Force Statistics, 2014/ 2015- - - - -	154
Appendix 14: Growth Profile of Unemployment in Nigeria- - - - -	155

List of Abbreviation

ARPAgricultural Resources Programme

BLP Better Life Programme in Nigeria,

CAPCapacity Acquisition Programme

CB Community Banks

CBN Central Bank of Nigeria

CDPCredit Delivery Programme

DFRRIDirectorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructures

EPPEnvironmental Protection Programme

FEAP Family Economic Advancement Programme

FEP Farmers Empowerment Programme

FOS Federal Office of Statistics

FSP Family Support Programme

GR Green Revolution

COPE In care of the people

MAPMandatory Attachment Programme

NBSNational Bureau of Statistics.

NAPEPNational Poverty Alleviation Programme

NAPEC National Poverty Eradication Council

NEEDS National Economic Empowerment and Development

NRDCS National Resources Development and Conservative Scheme

NDE National Directorate of Employment

OFNOperation Feed the Nation

PAPPoverty Alleviation Programme,

PBN	Peoples Bank of Nigeria
PH	Primary Healthcare Programme
QEP	Qualitative Education Programme
RCP	Rural Communication Programme
REP	Rural Energy Programme
RIDS	Rural Infrastructural Development Scheme
RTP	Rural Transportation Programme
RWP	Rural Water Programme
SMRP	Solid Mineral Resources Programme
SOWESS	Social Welfare Service Scheme
SSP	Social Services Programme
SURE-P	Subsidy Reinvestment and Empowerment Programme
WRP	Water Resources Programme
YES	Youth Empowerment Scheme

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the study

Poverty is a phenomenon that affects the whole world but it mostly affect the underdeveloped countries or developing countries. Nigeria that had over 140 million people (2006 Census) and about 170 million, where 70% of the total population were relatively poor. (World Bank Report, May 2014). Nigeria, according to Obadan (2002), is endowed with human, agricultural, petroleum and large untapped solid mineral resources and earned over US\$300 billion from oil during the last three decades of the twentieth century but the country had retrogressed to become one of the 25 poorest countries at the threshold of twenty-first century whereas she was among the richest 50 in the early1970s.

World Bank Report(May, 2014), revealed that 70% of the total population live on \$1.25 (N200) or even less per day. The World Bank further stated that, 7% of the 1.2 billion people living below poverty line in the world are Nigerians. The report stated thus: “The fact is that two-thirds of the world’s extreme poor are concentrated in just five countries: India, China, Nigeria, Bangladesh and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)”. (See Appendix 5)

The incidence of poverty in the country using US\$1 per day increased from 28.1% in 1980 to 46.3% in 1985 and declined to 42.7% in 1992. The number however increased to 66% in 1996 and to about 70% in 2000 (NAPEP, 2001).Basically, 54.4% in2004, represented 68.7 million Populations (Igbuzor, 2006), 69% in 2010, represented 112.47 million and 70% in 2014, stood for 119 million population(See Appendix 5) (National Bureau of Statistics 2010 and 2014) and (National Population Commission,

2014). The United Nation's (UN) Human Development Reports (HDR) of 2006 rated Nigeria's poverty rate between 1990 to 2005 to be 70.8% of the populace.

The highlight of the National Bureau of Statistics Report (2010) shows that the North-West and the North-East had the highest poverty rates in the country in 2010 with 77.7 per cent and 76.3 per cent respectively (see Appendix 8). However, the South-West geo-political zone recorded the lowest at 59.1 per cent. Of all the 36 states of the federation, Sokoto had the highest poverty rate (86.4 per cent), while Niger had the lowest at (43.6 percent). The 2004 poverty rate showed that Jigawa State had the highest rate of 95 percent while Anambra, with a poverty rate of 22 percent, was the least poverty-stricken state (See Appendix 8)

However, the UN Human Poverty Index (HPI) of 2000 rated Nigeria as the 23rd poorest out of 85 developing countries in terms of human poverty. In 2005, the country was also ranked as 75th out of 103 developing countries and 114th out of 134 in 2009. This shows that, even among the developing countries, Nigeria is comparatively poor in terms of HPI (UNDP, 2000 - 2009). In fact, the report of the Fund for Peace for 2012 ranked Nigeria as the 8th failed state in Africa in 2010. In 2011, it was rated as one of the top 10 failed states in Africa and the 14th in the world.

Most poverty alleviation programmes have good objectives, but when new government comes, it will reframe the existing programme and replaced it with a new programme ,albeit the same objectives. For example, we agreed some programmes are geared towards reviving agriculture in the 70s e.g. Operation Feed the Nation (OFN) and Green Revolution (GR). They do not focus mainly on core issues of poverty entirely. But DFFRI, NDE, Better Life Programme (BLP), Family Support Programme (FSP), Poverty Alleviation Programme (PAP), National Poverty Alleviation Programme (NAPEP) etc. their main objectives is to poverty eradication. So, new policies adopted

by another government, obstruct the achievement of the past programmes introduced in the country.

It is important to note that, rural communities are marginalized by some basic element of development. They tend to live at a margin of existence and opportunities. Rural areas experience high population growth rate, high infant and maternal mortality, low life expectancy and a subsistence population that lack the skills and modern apparatus which will guarantee utilization of resources where they live. (Shehu,2001). They also lack portable drinking water, motorable roads or good roads, electricity, health care, educational and recreational facilities. Farmers need assistance from the government to carry out their agricultural activities.

Nigeria was rated by the HDRs of the UN as 137th out of 174 countries in 1993 with a score of 0.401. In 1997 and 1998, the country was rated 28th and 23rd country with poor HDI among 174 countries of the world (UNDP, 1999 and 2000). This trend of deteriorating HD situation continued in the country as she was rated as 158th out of 177 countries in terms of HD by the HDR of 2005, 2007/2008, and 2009. The report of 2006 ranked her as 159th out of 177 with a score of 0.448 indicating that she was the 18th poorest country out of total of 177 countries in the world (UNDP, 1996 - 2009). In 200, The World Bank in (2005), however, placed the country as the second poorest nation in the world (The Guardian, 17th September 2005, cited in Saleh, 2014)

Obadan (2002) asserted that the increasing incidence of poverty was partly as a result of ineffective and ineffectual execution of the poverty-related programmes. In spite of resources and efforts committed by the various agencies, most of the past programmes could not achieve their objectives, due to lack of supervision of contractors and the corrupt tendencies of the leaders.

Past governments have embarked on several programmes to alleviate poverty in the country. The poverty alleviation programmes introduced and launched by the past administration include Operation Feed the Nation (OFN) in 1976, to boost food production and self-sufficiency in rural areas. Green Revolution (GR) in 1980, with the intention of boosting food productivity. Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI) in 1986 focused on feeder road, rural water and infrastructural development. Better Life Programme in Nigeria (BIP) in 1987 and the Family Support Programme (FSP) in 1994, purposely to provide health care delivery services, child welfare, self-help and skill acquisition. National Directorate of Employment (NDE) in 1986 looks at vocational training, finance, guidance and employment. Family Economic Advancement Programme (FEAP) in 1997, which emphasizes on credit facilities. Poverty Alleviation Programme (PAP) in 2000 introduced to address unemployment. National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) introduced in 2001 to provide vocational training, finance, employment opportunities and other social amenities. NAPEP's Poverty Reduction Related Scheme includes Youth Empowerment Scheme (YES), Rural Infrastructure and Development Scheme (RIDS) Social Welfare Service Scheme (SOWESS), Farmers Empowerment Scheme (FES) and National Resources Development and Conservative Scheme (NRDCS), National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS) in 2004, devoted attention to wealth creation, Value re-orientation and employment opportunities. Subsidy Reinvestment and Empowerment Programme (SURE-P) introduced in 2012, to ensure employment generation, provision of social amenities and other relevant issues of growth and development.

1.2 Statement of the problem.

Poverty is a phenomenon that affects the whole universe, obviously, poverty in developed countries, is very low compared to underdeveloped and developing countries. Nigeria is a developing country; statistics shows in the six geopolitical zones that North West and North East Zone is affected by poverty more than other zones of the country (See Appendix 7&8)

Most poverty reduction programmes are geared towards job creation to the people especially the youths. Employment generation is the target of most programmes in the past. Job creation is a problem needed by the youths in Zaria and Sabon-gari Local Government. This has posed to the rise of criminal activities in the area. Therefore, youth empowerment is needed to cater the problem of unemployment, especially to the youth in Zaria and Sabon-gari areas.

The government embarked on programmes affecting agricultural activities over the years, to curb the problem of inadequacy in agricultural productivity. In Kaduna State, many farmers in Zaria and Sabon-gari are peasant, lack funding to carry out their agricultural activities. Due to the nature of the farmers, they engage in subsistence agriculture and could not have access to loan or credit facilities from the government to carry out their farming activities.

There were challenges of Infrastructural facilities facing the people of Zaria and Sabon-gari Local Government Areas. This is due to Lack of pipe borne water supply in some areas; Proper attention on water is needed by the people. Road transportation in the rural and urban centres poses a lot of problem especially to the rural dwellers. The issues of housing, problem of health care delivery, problem of communication and epileptic power supply in rural and urban centres. These affect the social wellbeing of the people.

There is unhealthy and counter productivity rivalries, haphazard implementation; poorlyconceived projects, poor staffing; lack of adequate sense of commitment, federal government duplication offunctions, poorlyconceived projects, poor staffing and lack of adequate sense of commitment to the achievement of the desired objectives of a programme.

1.3 Research Questions.

To attain the research objectives, research questions are needed in addressing the central problem, the following questions are;

- i. What are the poverty reduction strategies adopted by NAPEP in Zaria and Sabon-gari Local Government Areas?
- ii. To what extent has NAPEP created employment among the youths in Zaria and Sabon-gari Local Government?
- iii. To what extent has NAPEP empowered the farmersinZaria and Sabon-gari areas?
- iv. To what extent has NAPEP improved the infrastructural facilitiesfor the people of Zaria and Sabon-gari areas of Kaduna State?
- v. What arethe factors that undermine the success of NAPEP for eradicating poverty in Zaria and Sabon-gari areas?

1.4 Objectives of the Study.

The main objective of the research is to examine whether NAPEP has succeeded or failed in alleviating poverty among its targeted population under study.

- i. To examine NAPEP on employment generation among the youth of Zaria and Sabon-gari Local government Areas.
- ii. To determine NAPEP on empowering the farmers of Zaria and Sabon-gari local government areas of Kaduna State.

- iii. To ensure the provision of infrastructural facilities by NAPEP to the people of Zaria and Sabon-gari Local Government of Kaduna State.
- iv. To examine the factors that undermines the success of NAPEP in Zaria and Sabon-gari local government area.

1.5 Hypotheses of the Study.

The following hypotheses were stated to guide the research under study;

H₀₁: There is no significant relationship between Poverty reduction and employment generation in Zaria and Sabon-gari Local Government of Kaduna State.

H₀₂: There is no significant relationship between Poverty reduction and provision of infrastructural facilities in Zaria and Sabon-gari Local Government of Kaduna State.

H₀₃: There is no significant relationship between Poverty reduction and empowering farmers in Zaria and Sabon-gari Local Government of Kaduna State.

1.6 Significance of the study

Research on poverty eradication is not a new issue, some focused on administration of NAPEP, NAPEP on socio economic development among others. For example, Saleh (2014) conducted a research on the assessment on the administration of NAPEP in some selected Northern State with focused on coordination, managerial efficiency and environmental factors that affects the success of NAPEP. The study did not talk about job creation and provision of social amenities by NAPEP in some selected Northern States.

Ezekiel (2003) conducted a research on the Assessment of Poverty Reduction Strategies in Nigeria (1983 – 2002). It devoted attention on evaluating the Effectiveness of Poverty reduction efforts in Nigeria, especially in relation to the policy and strategy formulation, implementation, coordination, monitoring, control and review, sourcing and utilization of resources (both human and material) and complementarity of programmes.

The study narrowed its scope on the impact of the Past programmes and their strategies on the poor but the study specifically shunned the issues of job creation and farmers empowerment as strategies in Nigeria.

Nnamdi (2010) conducted a research on the impact of NAPEP on rural people. The focus of the research was contribution on agriculture, micro finance, and employment provisions by NAPEP on a given communities but not focused on improving social infrastructures and job creation.

Joseph (2005) carried out a research on the assessment of the impact of poverty reduction programme in Nigeria, as a developmental strategy (1970-2005) The study laid emphasis on employment, illiteracy among citizens, mismanage of funds, bad governance, micro credit facilities and instability of the government and its policies. The research conducted did not focus on provision of social amenities in Nigeria as a development strategy.

The research under study was, Assessment of the impact of National Poverty Eradication Programme in Zaria and Sabon-gari areas of Kaduna State with focused on job creation on youth empowerment to the educated, uneducated and those supported by the credit delivery scheme, farmers' empowerment to peasant farmers, in order to boost their agricultural output and provision social infrastructures as a result of NAPEP intervention. This makes different dimension, to focus on a study pertaining NAPEP, as a poverty strategy. Therefore, it helps in understanding the impact of poverty programme and how poverty is eradicated.

It's significant to the stakeholders especially academicians, non-governmental organization (NGOs), researchers, the government, various donor agencies or institutions, they would find this study relevant in contribution to fight against poverty in the country and even other countries around the globe. Policy implementation on any

programme should achieve the objectives of that programme. It gives the policy makers useful information in formulating and implementing policies that is suitable in alleviating or reducing poverty rate in Zaria and Sabon-gari local government of Kaduna state as well as the country at large.

It also helps to confront the factors responsible for the rise of poverty level and what ways to tackle such a phenomenon in the community. The study will arouse the interest of students to conduct a research in this field of study and the research is expected to be part of data bank for operation as well as to the policy makers in poverty alleviation strategies. It helps on what is done, how it is done when it is done and whom it is targeted at.

1.7 Scope and Limitations of the Study

The research examines the impact of NAPEP on eradicating poverty in Kaduna State with focus on Zaria and Sabon-gari Local Government Areas. The research limits on National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) related poverty scheme which are Youth Empowerment Scheme (YES), Social Welfare Services Scheme. (SOWESS) and Farmers Empowerment Programme (FEP).

The research covers the period between 2008 to 2014. The reason for the choice of is the need of employment generation and demand for social amenities by the people of Zaria and Sabon-gari Local Government of Kaduna state.

The constraint in the conduct of this study include finance, time factor, population size, non-challant attitude of the responses made by the respondents, inaccessibility of confidential data and the study could not have access to data on employment statistics and that of farmers empowerment in Zaria and Sabon-gari Local Government of Kaduna State. This makes the study to be restricted to Zaria and Sabon-gari Local Government of Kaduna state.

1.8 Operational Definition of Key Concepts

The study makes use of operational concept, whose meaning helps in understanding of the research itself.

- **Poverty:** World Bank (1990) defines poverty as lack of provision for living standard of the people. Iyayi (2005) sees poverty as a state of deprivation in the means needed to sustain life at some level of human dignity. Poverty is also the inability of an individual to cater for his basic needs which include food, shelter, clothing or limited access to social infrastructure which are portable drinking water, health, qualitative education and lack of employment opportunities. Poverty is also seen as inability for an individual to have access to the means of survival which include food, shelter, clothing and social infrastructure like electricity, hospitals, portable water and standard in education and also provision of job opportunities.
- **Poverty Eradication:** This is an activity taken to eradicating poverty in given area. Poverty reduction refers to the decrease in the incidence of poverty on a given population usually after certain intervention. Poverty reduction measures are taken to reduce or eradicate the biting effects of poverty especially as they affect the poor and less privileged. Poverty eradication is also aimed at monitoring and coordinating as well as assisting government in eradicating poverty to avoid duplication of effort and resources.
- **Employment:** It is the act of working for pay. It is the work or job done by somebody. Beveridge L (cited in Jhingan, 2003) defined full employment as a situation where there are more vacant jobs than unemployment so that normal lags between losing one job and finding another will be very short. It is the provision of new opportunities for paid employment, especially for those who

are unemployed. Employment generation is the notion that jobs are created in response to some sort of event or situation. It's the proactive opposite of unemployment.

- **Skill Acquisition:** Skill acquisition is a specific form of learning. It refers to a prolonged learning about a family of events. Through many pairings of similar stimuli with particular responses, a person can begin to develop knowledge representation of how to respond in certain situations.
- **Government:** This is the term applied to the institutions and process by which groups and states are regulated. It refers to the organization and procedures of recognized nation-states. Government regulates the affairs of people who have identified themselves as one in the nation-state system.
- **NAPEP:**It refers to National poverty eradication Programme. It is a poverty programme introduced in 2001, by the Obasanjo's administration to alleviate poverty in the country.NAPEP was based on Poverty Reduction Strategy Scheme Programme (PRSP) approach for deducing poverty as postulated by the World and IMF (2002). As an official policy where resources are available and judiciously used for poverty reduction in a given country.
- **Programmes:** A brief outline or explanation of the order to be pursued or the subjects embraced in a public exercise, performance, and entertainment. It refers to work out a sequence of operations to be performed by a mechanism.
- **Infrastructures:**This is the basic physical and organizational structure e.g. (buildings, roads, water supply, power supplies) needed for the operation of a society. It is also seen as the fundamental facilities and system serving a country, city, or area. Including the services and facilities necessary for its economy to function. It typically characterizes technical structures such as roads, bridges,

tunnels, water supply, sewers, electric grids, telecommunication, power supply, and so on.

- **Youth empowerment:** This is the process where children and youth people are encouraged to take charge of their lives. They do this by addressing their situation and then take action in order to improve their access to resources and transform their consciousness through their beliefs, values, and attitude.
- **Farmers empowerment:** simply refers to assisting or helping the poor rural farmers aimed at enhancing farmer's productivity and increasing farm output. This is the strengthening the effectiveness of farmers through giving out loan or credit facilities for the purpose of boosting agricultural productivity or output.
- **Assessment:** refers to an appraisal or evaluation about a particular phenomenon. It also means a careful examination, analysis or consideration of a given policy, programme or an activity.
- **Impact:** This is the act of noticeable effect have a strong effect of an issue, press firmly a phenomenon concern to arrive at considerable result. Impact also refers to the extent to which a given programme or policy is able to positively or negatively affect the people which it targets. It is a kind of intended or unintended effect which comes as a result of the administration of a given policy or programme.

1.9 Plan of the study.

The study connotes six main chapters, where Chapter one focuses mainly on introductory aspect of the study, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, research questions, hypotheses, scope and limitations, significance of the study as well as Operational definition of Key Concepts.

The following Chapter, which is chapter two, devoted attention on literature review and theoretical framework applied in the research. Basically, Chapter three, research methodology that focuses on the sources of data collection, population of the study, sample size and the sampling techniques used in the research.

Chapter four focuses on Historical Background and Overview of Zaria and Sabon-gari Local Government Areas and Overview of Past Poverty Alleviation Programmes in Kaduna State. Chapter five concentrated attention on data presentation and analysis and the last chapter which is Chapter six comprises summary, conclusion and recommendations made by the research.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

This chapter is reviewing relevant literature to the subject matter. In this vein, the chapter examines the Concept of poverty, effects of poverty, Types of poverty, Causes of poverty, effect of poverty, Indicators of poverty and how it is measured with the view to understanding its nature and implication to the poor and the Incidence of poverty with the view of understanding poverty reduction measures.

Poverty is seen by many scholars as different thing not how a layman perceived it to be. So it is multi-dimensional in nature. Some look at it from the perception of lack of basic necessities of life, which may include food, housing, shelter, clothing etc. Others may see it as lack of money to carry out their activities .while some look at it on, mass penury, pauperization of the working and professional class including mass unemployment, poor welfare services, low income or even deprivation of opportunity to learn.

2.2 Concept of Poverty

There are divergences of definitions given by many scholars so they perceive it in different ways.

Tollen (2002) observes that poverty is not intrinsic attribute of people but a product of livelihood systems and the socio-political forces that shape them. Therefore poverty alleviation is really desirable. Poverty in the rural areas is going along with the increase in poverty and they overcrowded urban areas purposely to secure employment opportunities. It was observed that successful rural poverty reduction usually gain success by raising the productivity of the poor and most urban poverty strategies are

welfare oriented. Effective rural poverty alleviation discourages the movement of rural dwellers from rural areas to urban centres.

Jegga et al (2002) defines poverty as the totality of a state, being the individuals live below the conventional poverty line demarcating the poor from the non-poor. From the definitions of poverty we observed that most of the perceptions of the concept concentrate on the economic/financial aspect of individuals' lives that indicate their ability to maintain a given standard of living. This is to say that, their perceptions are narrow as other indicators such as health and education which form part of living standard are not adequately taken care of.

Andori, (2012) linked poverty to unemployment. The Nigerian economy is not creating new jobs and the few existing jobs are being lost by factory closures arising from high cost of production many factories are relocating to the neighbouring countries in which the local labour is gainfully engaged to the detriment of Nigerian workers. The finished goods of these companies are then imported back to Nigeria for final consumption. The epileptic power supply is one of the reasons for companies making such relocations (Sanni, Oseni and Gbadebo (2012). Government is making the necessary effort to curb poverty but corruption, money laundering and population explosion deviating government effort in eradicating poverty in the country.

Poverty is multi-dimensional in nature according to Oladummi (1999) it can be personal and physical deprivation, economic deprivation, and social deprivation, cultural deprivation and political deprivation. Where Personal and physical deprivation has to do with deprivation that is experienced in nutrition, health, literacy, disability and lack of self-confidence. Economic deprivation is a category of deprivation which comprises the lack of access to property, income, money etc. The most vital and common manifestations of poverty is denial of access to basic necessities of existence. Social

deprivation is a kind of deprivation that involves the barrier to full participation in social, political and economic life. A person who is deprived in personal and economic spheres of life may be deprived of their fundamental human rights as may be seen in section 33 of the 1999 constitution. Cultural deprivation occurs when people are found lacking in values, beliefs, knowledge and information etc. As a result of this deprivation, victims are not able to take advantage of economic and political opportunities. Political deprivation involves lack of political voice. Those who are deprived politically suffer marginalization and are subjected to coercion through physical or economic threats

According to World Bank (2011) “poverty is the economic condition in which people lack sufficient income to obtain certain minimal levels of health services, food, housing, clothing and education which are necessities for standard of living”

Iyayi (2005:51) sees poverty as a state of deprivation in the means needed to sustain life at some level of human dignity. According to Aluko (2005:22), Poverty refers to life experience/existence in which people lack food (either because they have none at all or they eat whatever they can to keep alive), shelter, clothing as well as opportunity to respond to challenges.

Poverty may be viewed according to Central Bank of Nigeria (1999:1) as a state where an individual is not able to cater adequately for his or her basic needs which connotes food, clothing and shelter. It presupposes the inability to meet social and economic obligation, lack of employment opportunities, skills, assets, limited access to social and economic infrastructure such as education, health, portable water, and sanitation, and consequently, has limited chance of advantage of his or her welfare to the limit of his or her capabilities. Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) has already stated about the main issues pertaining poverty as what a person will see and observe about.

United Nation (1995) in the report made by the World Bank: perceived absolute poverty as the condition characterized by severe deprivation of basic human needs including food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, educational information. It depends not only on income but also access to services. This shows that absolute poverty also include absence of goods and services necessary for human survival.

Mats (2001) presented five conclusions concerning poverty these are:

- a. *Poverty needs to be viewed in a multi-dimensional way. Hunger is part of every one's understanding of poverty. Equally strong is the sense of powerlessness, voicelessness, humiliation that comes with being poor.*
- b. *The state has been ineffective, people fear police, they hate corruption and they trust only their own institutions.*
- c. *Non-governmental organizations play a limited role. People rely on informal networks.*
- d. *Households are under deep stress. Gender relations are crucial to understanding poverty, particularly the position of men.*
- e. *The social fabric is often poor people's saving grace and it is under threat.*

Thirlwall (2003) perceived poverty on social/non-economic perspective. He asserts that “poverty does not only mean low income and consumption, and low level of human development in terms of education and healthcare, but also feeling of powerlessness, vulnerability and fear because poor people are not free and are exposed to greater risk, living on the margin of subsistence. The concept of poverty is therefore elusive. A relative concept involving individual perception of social and economic standing in relation to others in a given society.

Nigeria's Federal Office of Statistics (FOS, 1992:3) as “not having enough to eat, a high rate of infant mortality, a low life expectancy, low educational opportunities, poor water, inadequate healthcare, unfit housing and lack of active participation in the decision making process. So also, lack of basic necessities of life. These definitions are of course broader in scope as they embrace other issues apart

of the economic aspects of poverty such as issues of participation in decision making and educational issues.

Narayan and Petesch (2002:10) succinctly posit that, “poverty also may look quite different, seen through the eyes of a poor man or a woman.” This is reflected in the differences in the various definitions, as poverty is considered a relative term. Narayan et al captured the definition from the point of view of the poor in different countries in the following perspectives. Poverty is humiliation, the sense of being dependent and of being forced to accept rudeness, insults and indifference when he seeks help”. Narayan et al (2000:30).

Similarly Saleh (2014) opined that:

Poverty is the condition of unavailability or inadequacy of means for an individual to take care of his basic needs such as food, health, clothing, and shelter. Poverty, however, reflects the following: lack of clean and safe water, lack of employment opportunities, inadequacy of good clothing, low level of income for those employed, unavailability of welfare incentives for those unemployed, lack of good shelter or poor housing, inaccessible health care service, high mortality rate, crude methods of farming, high rates of crimes especially among youths and absence of other factors that make life comfortable.

The case of a 10-yearold child in Gabon in 1997 as stated in Narayan et al (2000:39) succinctly captures it thus:

“When I leave for school in the mornings I don’t have any breakfast. At noon, there is no lunch, in the evening, i get a little supper, and that is not enough. So, when I see another child eating, I watch him, and if he doesn’t give me something I think I’m going to die of hunger.”

The perception of this Gabonese child is akin to the song one old woman claimed her siblings used to sing as a result of lack of food to eat. It is translated thus: “Give me the one I will eat in the afternoon, in the night I am ready to forego food, food, food.”

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guideline on Poverty Reduction (2000:29) stressed that “an adequate concept of poverty should include all the most important areas in which people of either gender are deprived and perceived as incapacitated in different societies and local context. It should encompass the causal links between the core dimensions of poverty and the central importance of gender and environmentally sustainable development.” It failed to define poverty. Rather, it listed “the core dimensions” a definition of poverty should cover to include: economic, human, political, socio-cultural and protective capabilities.

A view which is expressed by a poor man in Kenya in 1997 as reported by Narayan et al (2000:30). Thus:

“Don’t ask me what poverty is because you have met it outside my house, look at the house and count the number of holes. Look at my utensils and the clothes that I am wearing, look at everything and write what you see. What you see is poverty”.

Ramon, (2002) defines Poverty as a phenomenon which makes a substantial number of people uncomfortable, absence of opportunities, accompanied by high levels of undernourishment, hunger, illiteracy, lack of education, physical and mental ailment, emotional and social instability, unhappiness sorrow and hopelessness of future.

Imam (2001), observed that poverty denotes more than a condition of material scarcity and is characterized by unemployment, low per-capital income, low calorie intake, high incidence of child labour, high level of infant and maternal mortality and low life expectancy. This perception captures some of the visible variables in the definition of poverty

a. Types of Poverty.

There are three types of poverty namely;

1. Absolute Poverty.
2. Relative Poverty.
3. Subjective Poverty.

Absolute poverty is referred to as subsistence poverty is grounded in the idea of subsistence, the basic condition that must be met in order to sustain physically healthy existence. People who lack these fundamental requirements (sufficient food, shelter and clothing) of existence are said to live in poverty.

The concept of absolute poverty enjoys universal applicability. It is held that standards for human subsistence are more or less the same for all people of an equivalent age and physique, regardless of where they live. (Addison, Hulme and Kanbur, 2008).The universal applicability of the concept of absolute poverty is not universally acceptable. It is dismissed on the ground that a definition of poverty must relate to the standards of a particular society at a particular time. This inevitably draws us to the concept of relative poverty. Absolute Poverty also means lack of resources to buy a bundle of goods and services, such a bundle of goods and services may contain what could be considered as an objective minimum which includes basic necessities such as food, shelter, clothing etc. Two basic questions arise from this objective definition first what do we included in this objective minimum? Second how do we set minimum standard for basic necessities like clothing and transportation etc. which may depend on individual taste and the prevailing socio-economic conditions within a given society? Even if they agree on a certain minimum bundle of goods and services such a minimum may not be relevant over time even when we adjust for price change. Absolute poverty also has been defined by the appropriate maximum which refers to the

maximum proportion of income that a family spends on certain subsistence goods, for example, if a family or household spends more than the specified maximum share of their income on basic needs such as foods, housing, health care etc, and then they are considered poor. Obadan (2003:57).

Relative poverty compares the welfare of those with the lowest amount of resources with others in the society. For example a level of income below says 40, 50 or 60 percent of the average or medium income of the population. Other researchers define relative poverty in relation to the bottom 10, 15 or 20 percent of the income distribution. Other studies have used relative shares of expenditure/ consumption instead of income. Although a relative measure of poverty takes into consideration changes in living standards, it also poses serious problems, particularly in policy implementation. Relative measures of poverty have been criticized for being too much of moving target. Not only is it difficult to reduce relative poverty, it is also almost impossible to assess the effectiveness of transfer programmes. In addition, establishing the cut-off income/expenditure is quite arbitrary, Obadan (2003:57).

Relative poverty to World Bank (1996) is as a type of poverty that exists when people though may be able to afford the basic necessities of life but are still unable to maintain an average standard of living.

Subjective Poverty: Obadan (2003:57) noted that this definition of poverty requires individuals (including the poor) to define what they consider to be decent or minimally adequate standard of living. Such definitions are complex to apply because of the divergence in responses given the difference in individual utility functions and circumstance.

b. Causes of poverty.

Ohale (1998) summarized the causes of poverty into two categories as follows:

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

Obadan (1996), cited the causes of this state of poverty in the country which may be traced to the under-listed, among other factors:

- *Corruption*
- *Bad governance*
- *Debt overhang*
- *Unemployment*
- *Low productivity*
- *Burgeoning population growth*
- *Globalization*
- *Unfocused government policies and lack of effective skill training.*

The CBN poverty Assessment and Alleviation study (1999) summarized the causative factor of poverty as:

- i. **The stage of Economic and Social Development:** Even when a country's export earnings might be abundant, situation of economic underdeveloped might pose a management constraint on absorptive capacity or use of funds for development project which are either not available, or properly targeted.
- ii. **Low Productivity:** In this case, the consuming unit (individuals of households) is unable to earn enough income which will enable them to maintain adequate living standards. This would result from the low utilization or low acquisition of human skills due to low education, poor health or physical incapacity and inadequate access to productive assets. This lead to unemployment and underemployment.
- iii. **Market Imperfections:** These are factors which through institutional distortions, would not allow equal access to productive assets and introduce forms of discrimination that prevent the advancement of people. These factors could arise from ignorance, culture, sex, age, race and so on. Market imperfections also arise from distortions in the employment market, and skewed income distribution structure that favours some classes in the society and renders the less favoured class poorer.
- iv. **Structural Shift in the Economy:** This results from inadequate macroeconomic management policies in which undue concentration is given to a particular sector of the economy, to almost total neglect of others. In Nigeria's case, from independence (1960 to the 1970), her major export commodities were cocoa, palm produce, rubber and groundnut (agricultural goods) which provide jobs for rural poor. But by 1971, Nigeria's structural shift occurred in favour of crude oil, due to its greater foreign exchange earnings. As such, the country became a mono-export country, such that agriculture suffered a setback and

mass poverty became the lot of the rural sector, and rural labour alternative jobs in the urban cities.

- v. **Political Instability:** The failure to successfully actualize political transition programmes; result in social and economic unrest domestically and internationally. Productive ventures are unable to flourish with a restricted and market for sales, investments are withdrawn, jobs are insecure, and the general citizenry faces economic insecurity.
- vi. **Corruption:** Transparency international, developed the perception of corruption in world countries on a scale of 10-1, where a score of 10 implies that a country is free of corruption, and a score of 1 implies that a country is completely corrupt in terms of its damaging impact on human development. Corruption here refers to the 'rush to share the national cake', in which public funds are collected and spend inefficiently, for no particular purpose except to reward recipients.

Shehu (2005) sees the causes of poverty to have covered wide spectrum of factors including environmental causes, poor performance of institution, gender` and age, past history of Nigeria that sowed the seeds of inequality, laziness of some poor to exploit some opportunities.

According to Nnamdi (2006), what is regarded as cause of poverty in a certain situation may just be a manifestation of it or an aggregation of an already inherent poverty. It is useful to consider the major factors that generate and sustain poverty within two broad groupings.

(i) Those that can be attributed to the level and rate of economic growth and the distribution of material income.

(ii) Those that form market imperfections in all its ramifications.

Factors in the first group include:

- a) Low national savings and hence investment.*
- b) Sustenance orientation of production.*
- c) Static technology.*
- d) Limited infrastructure, especially for human capital development.*
- e) Unchecked population growth and*
- f) Unequal distribution of wealth and other productive assets.*

Factors in the second group include;

- a) Resource misallocation;*
- b) Factor immobility;*
- c) Certain cultural practices;*
- d) Institutional rigidities;*
- e) Environmental degradation; and*
- f) Attitude*

The World Bank (2001:34)cited in Saleh (2014) argued that “one route of investigating the causes of poverty is to examine the dimensions highlighted by poor people”. These are put as follows:

- i. Lack of income and assets to attain basic necessities – food, shelter, clothing and acceptable levels of health and education.
- ii. Sense of voicelessness and powerlessness in the institutions of state and society; and
- iii. Vulnerability to adverse shocks, linked to an inability to cope with them.”

On the other hand, Federal Office of Statistics (FOS); Socio Economic Profile of Nigeria (1996:109) was definite in categorizing the causes of poverty in Nigeria into problems of access and endowments such as:

- i. Inadequate access to employment opportunities for the poor. This often caused by the stunted growth of economic activities or growth with labour saving devices.
- ii. Lack or inadequate access to assets such as land capital by the poor; this is often attributed to the absence of land reform and minimal opportunities for small-credit;
- iii. Inadequate access to the means of fostering rural development in poor regions; the preference for high potential areas and the strong urban bias in the design of development programmes is often assumed to be its primary cause;
- iv. Inadequate access to markets for the goods and services that the poor can sell: this is caused by their remote geographic location or other factors.
- v. Inadequate access to education, health, sanitation and water services. This emanates from inequitable social service delivery, which consequently results in the inability of the poor to live a healthy and active life and take full advantage of employments, which has led to reduce productivity in agriculture, forestry and fisheries. This often resulted from the desperate survival strategies of the poor as well as inadequate and ineffective public policy on natural resource management.
- vi. The inadequate access to assistance by those who are the victims of transitory poverty such as drought, floods, pests and war. This is brought about by lack of well-conceived strategies and resources.
- vii. Inadequate involvement of the poor in the design of development programmes. This is often exacerbated by the non-involvement of the representatives of the poor communities or beneficiaries in the discussion, preparation, design and implementation of programmes that will affect them.

The causes of poverty above indeed reflect the multi-dimensional nature of poverty.

a. Effects of Poverty

- i. Children who grow in poverty suffer more frequent health problems than those who grow in a silver spoon family.
- ii. Many children tend to miss school because of illness.
- iii. Poverty affects our socio-economic development where our GDP is affected.
- iv. Poverty can lead to homelessness: Homeless families experience high stress than other families who are not.
- v. Poverty resulted to increase in crime, increase the level of unemployment and put the country under pressure.
- vi. Poverty brought about reduction in the life expectancy due to low inadequate balance diet.

b. Indicators of Poverty.

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

According to Abdullahi (1999), cited in Saleh (2014) the criteria for measuring or assessing poverty naturally vary from place to place according to the overall level of development of the people. In some part of Nigeria poverty is measured in terms of lack of ownership of fertile farmland, food, money and housing. In some other parts the lack of infrastructural facilities such as access road, pipe borne water, school, hospitals, electricity, telecommunication services and agricultural services are attributed to

poverty. At some other instances, a common criterion is the total amount of earning that accrues to the individual within, say, the year. He however, argued that in such a situation, as we have in Nigeria, where income, particularly; salaries and wages, is not responsive to inflation, the use of earning as an indicator of poverty may be grossly misleading. He however, concluded that the purchasing power is a better criterion for accessing poverty. Here, purchasing power is defined as net income over a period of time normalized by the rate of inflation over the same period. In Nigeria, the purchasing power of the citizens reached a peak value in the mid 1970's after which it underwent rapid decline until recently when positive measures are recorded.

The standard of living is another important index employed in the distinction between the poor and non-poor. It has two aspects; total household income and the social milieu in which the household is situated. Data on expenditure tend to be more reliable indicator of well-being than income; these are complemented with social indicators like life expectancy, infant mortality, nutrition, literacy and access to primary education, health care and safe drinking water. However, due to problems of aggregation and comparability, most poverty lines are based solely on income or consumption data World Bank (2000). A study may define individual or multiple poverty and different economic or environment condition. Gillespie (1990)

According to Abdullahi (1999) parameters such as income size and purchasing power assess poverty at the level of individual while the standard of living is better suited for assessing poverty at the communal or national level. Indeed, disparity in the average standard of living is a main distinguishing factor between the developed (or rich) and developing (or poor) countries of the World. And that was the reason that all purposeful governments continuously strive to improve and raise the standard of living of its people by providing adequate infrastructural facilities and social amenities. Apart

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

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

The poverty gap index measures the income shortfall below the poverty line. That is, the amount required to bring the poor above the poverty line. It is defined by the mean distance below the poverty line as a proportion of that line. It measures the depth or intensity of poverty. Thus it has an advantage over the headcount index. (Ravallion and Bidani 1994)

The squared poverty – gap index devised by (Foster, Greer and Thorbecke, 1984) is the mean of the squared proportionate poverty gaps formed over the entire population counting the non-poor as having a zero poverty gap. The index indicates the severity of poverty, in the sense that is sensitive to inequality amongst the poor (Ravallion M and Sen 1999). This method is said to be more computationally convenient in normalization, as it implies that the aggregate measure across any number of subgroups is simply the population weighted mean of the subgroup values of the poverty gap.

The social indicators of poverty measure the availability and access to health, education and welfare facilities as well as basic infrastructure. The health indicators include those of life expectancy at birth, mortality rates across the age-segments of the population. Prevalence of malnutrition, percentage of the population with access to

healthcare, safe water and sanitation. They also include the number of hospital beds and physicians per unit of population, availability of reproductive health facilities and access to child immunization. For education, the ratios computed are literacy rates, gross and net enrolment ratios at the primary, secondary and tertiary educational levels disaggregated by gender and expressed as percentage of the relevant age group within the population. Measures of basic infrastructure include supply of electric power, telephones, paved roads, railway, and air traffic etc. per unit population.

According to Okoh (1998) contemporary studies on poverty measurement concentrate on three major issues, that is:

- a. The determination of a yardstick for accessing living standard.
- b. Definition a poverty line.
- c. Construction on appropriate poverty profile.

Setting or defining the poverty line, a tool for measuring poverty is usually the starting point in poverty measurement. It is often based on income or consumption data and represents the level of income that categorizes the household of a particular size, place and time into poor or non-poor Nkom (2000).

According to the World Bank Report (2000) Poverty lines can be set in relative or absolute terms. Relative poverty assesses the position of an individual or household in comparison with the average income in the country, while absolute poverty is the position of an individual or household in relation to a poverty line whose real value is fixed over time. Poverty lines also establish the welfare comparability of nominal expenditure or income across the poverty profile (Ravallion and Bidani, 1994).

c. Incidence of Poverty in Nigeria.

Saleh (2014) stated that in Nigeria, the incidence of poverty has over the years been evidently documented to be on a negative track. The rate of poverty among the

populace has empirically shown increase from about 28.1% in 1980 to 46.3% in 1985 and about 65.6% in 1996. The percentage of the Nigerians in poverty as at 1999 constituted about 70% of the entire population. In fact, as at 2007, the 2007/2008 Human Development Report expressed that no fewer than 70.8% of the Nigerian populace lived below the poverty line. In 2010 the rate of poverty increased to 69% which stood at 112.47 million populations. The case rose from 2010 to 2014 where the level of poverty was 119 million representing about 70% of the total population (See Appendix 5)

However, understanding the incidence of poverty in the country requires understanding of the poverty trends in various dimensions such as sector (urban/rural), occupations, geopolitical zones, states, gender, and occupation among others.

The incidence of poverty is predominant, depth and severe in the rural areas than the urban sector. In 1980, the incidence in the rural area was put at about 28.3% of the rural populace while at the same time was put at 17.2% of the urban households. In 2004, the figures reveal a 20 percentage point gap between the poverty incidence of the urban and rural households. While 43 % of urban households are poor, 63.8 of the rural households are poor. This is a reflection of the disparities in the access to opportunities and infrastructure among the different households.

Geo-politically, The Northeast zone had a higher incidence of poverty followed by Northwest and North central for the period, 1980-2004. For the southern zone, poverty increased from 1980 to 1996, but dropped in 2004, apart from the South-south zone that had a drop in 1992. Thus, when considering the six geo-political zones and the specific poverty incidence we can see that North East has the highest poverty incidence in the country while the South East has the least poverty incidence. In addition, more than half of Nigerians living in the northern and the South-South zones are poor. Factors

responsible to this based on the NBS (2007) Poverty assessment report are illiteracy, low productivity, poor road transportation, lack of government presence and unemployment as causes of poverty in the northern part of Nigeria. As for the South-South, social instability, poor local governance, competition for economic resources and environmental degradation are the key drivers of poverty.

The incidence of poverty among Nigerian states over the years also revealed variations in terms of severity, depth, and gap. In 1996, the states with high incidence of poverty in the country were Zamfara and Sokoto followed by Bauchi while Bayelsa and Rivers have the least incidence. In 2004, Jigawa has the highest poverty head-count among the States, at 90.9 per cent and Oyo the lowest, at 21.0 percent. But, when population shares are taken into consideration, Lagos State has the largest number of poor people (7.9 per cent) and FCT has the lowest (0.7 per cent). (see Appendix 8)

Based on the Poverty Survey conducted by NBS (2007), the poverty incidence by State reveals the differences in the well-being of the people across the States. For example, Jigawa has the highest poverty incidence (91 per cent), while Oyo has the lowest (21 per cent). In addition, the first eleven States with the highest poverty incidence are from the north. As for the depth and severity, Kogi ranks highest, while Oyo has the lowest. The likely reasons for the high poverty levels in Jigawa and Kogi are heavy reliance on agriculture, high level of unemployment and low level of human capital development. On the other hand, the low poverty incidence recorded for Oyo is basically from the lower cost of living when compared to other States of the country. Food prices, transportation fares and accommodation rents are relatively low in Oyo State, including Ibadan, the capital. (See Appendix 8)

Also, by ranking the States on three indicators: incidence of poverty, the poverty gap and inequality, there is an overlap, but it is interesting to note that a State such as

Lagos, which ranks 11th in terms of poverty incidence, ranks 5th in terms of the poverty gap and 1st in terms of inequality. Also, some States such as Benue with lower-than-average levels of poverty incidence have high levels of inequality. More so, it shows the same indicators for the States with the lowest poverty incidence, poverty gap and inequality. The depth of poverty is clearly the least in those states with the lowest poverty incidence, meaning that even those below the poverty line are not as far below as in other States. Again, inequality is not necessarily linked to poverty levels, with Kebbi and Zamfara, both among the poorest States having low levels of inequality and Borno and Ebonyi [both with lower than average poverty levels] also having high level of inequality. (See appendix 13)

2.3 Review of Empirical Studies

There are studies undertaken by various scholars on the issue of NAPEP in Nigeria, it has played an important role on eradicating poverty.

Asaju (2011) carried out a research on the assessment of poverty eradication programme in Nigeria with focus on NAPEP activities in Katsina and Kogi states of Nigeria. The study assessed the performance of NAPEP by examining the strategy and modalities for implementing the programme in the selected states. Being a survey research, he made use of both primary and secondary data and the population of the study comprises the beneficiaries of NAPEP and the staff of NAPEP in the study area. The study discovered that although the programme claimed to have adopted the “participatory” (bottom- top) approach in the implementation, the application was not so in reality as the major stakeholders were prevented from participating in the policy making process and other activities of NAPEP. The study conducted by Asaju, did not give consideration on employment generation, social amenities and empowering

farmers rather strategies and modalities for implementing NAPEP activities as a programme.

Binta (2006) carried out a research on the assessment of National Poverty Eradication Programme a study of Federal capital territory (FCT). The research covers the period between 1999 to 2004. The study examined whether the policy of NAPEP in (FCT) Abuja has been able to generate more employment, higher productivity and improving the economic well-being of the people of Abuja. It made use of survey method which enabled the use of both primary and secondary data in order to have access to useful information. That funding should be made available so that the goal of the programme is achievable. The study conducted by Binta, had not been able to make attention on empowering the farmers as a strategy introduced by NAPEP in Abuja.

Isah (2008) conducted a research on social Policy as it affects poverty alleviation in Gombe State. The study aimed at examining the nature and impact of social policies and their implication on poverty alleviation and development in Gombe State from 1996 to 2004. The study made use of both primary and secondary data. The population for the research was the total populace of Gombe State that was put as 2,253,879 as at 2006 while the sample size was 300 respondents that were selected using cluster and stratified random sampling techniques. The study found that most of the people in Gombe state lacked access to basic social services and amenities which aggravated the poverty situation in the state. The study concentrated on provision of social infrastructure without taken into consideration on job creation and empowering peasant farmers as deliberate social policy.

Mahamadu (2008) however conducted a research on assessing the framework of poverty alleviation programmes in Nigeria with a special focus on NAPEP as it affects women in Zaria local government Area of Kaduna State. The study made use of both

primary and secondary data and the population of the study covered the women in three selected wards o the area. They were 9,000 in number out of which 150 were chosen to serve as the sample size using cluster sampling. The study realized that gender inequality made the women to be in a state of abject poverty.down – top approach to poverty alleviation efforts was to be ensured. The study did not make effort on job creation, farmers empowerment or provision of infrastructural facilities on women rather devoted attention gender inequality.

Samuel (2011) conducted a research on the roles of NAPEP on micro credits provisions and capacity enhancement in Nigeria with specific focus on Enugu state. The period covered by the study was between 2001 to 2007. The sources of Data collection were Primary and secondary data with questionnaire, interview, focus group discussion and non-participant observation being the instruments of primary data collection. 500 individuals involving beneficiaries of microcredit and capacity enhancement as well as the stakeholders were used as sample size and were drawn using purposive sampling technique. Data were presented in frequency tables and using Peason-chi square statistical tool for analysis. The study was not conducted on the basis of job creation and social infrastructural provision but capacity enhancement and credit provision in Enugu state.

2.4THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK.

System Theory.

The theory adopted for the purpose of our work, is the *System Theory*. The theory was proposed in the 1940's by Ludwig Von Bertalanffy and furthered by Ross Ashby (1956) and David Easton in (1979). As a response to the increasing fragmentation and duplication of scientific and technological research and decision making in the first half of the 20th century, Ludwig von Bertalanffyadvanced what he

called *Allgemeine Systemlehre* (general theory of systems or, more popularly, general system theory -- GST). He described the set of theories that together comprise the framework of systems thought in the following passage

The 19th and first half of the 20th century conceived of the world as chaos. Chaos was the oft-quoted blind play of atoms, which, in mechanistic and positivistic philosophy, appeared to represent ultimate reality, with life as an accidental product of physical processes, and mind as an epi-phenomenon. It was chaos when, in the current theory of evolution, the living world appeared as a product of chance, the outcome of random mutations and survival in the mill of natural selection. In the same sense, human personality, in the theories of behaviorism as well as of psychoanalysis, was considered a chance product of nature and nurture, of a mixture of genes and an accidental sequence of events from early childhood to maturity. We are looking for another basic outlook on the world -- *the world as organization*. Such a conception -- if it can be substantiated -- would indeed change the basic categories upon which scientific thought rests, and profoundly influence practical attitudes.

Von Bertalanffy gave the fullest formulation of a general theory of systems. He defined the aims of the theory as follows:

- *There is a general tendency toward integration in the various sciences, natural and social.*
- *Such integration seems to be centered in a general theory of systems.*
- *Such theory may be an important means for aiming at exact theory in the nonphysical fields of science.*
- *Developing unifying principles running "vertically" through the universe of the individual sciences, this theory brings us nearer the goal of the unity of science.*
- *This can lead to a much-needed integration in scientific education. (Von Bertalanffy, 1968, p. 38.)*

Although von Bertalanffy first presented his idea of a 'General System Theory' in a philosophy seminar at the University of Chicago in 1937, it was only after World War II

that his first publications appeared on this subject. By the 1960s systems thinking began to be recognized as a paradigmatic effort at scientific integration and theory formulation on the trans disciplinary plane

System theory is the interdisciplinary study of systems in general with the goals of elucidating principles that can be applied to all types of systems at levels in all fields of research (Wikipedia (2012)). The theory has seen the organization as a system of an interrelated part, each part is dependent on the other part, for the survival of the system and the system also depend on other part for its needs. Therefore, it is the smaller part that made up the system.

The system theory as postulated by Easton (1979) has a transformation mechanism that is from input – transformation process to -- output.

The political system is the group of interrelated structure and processes which functions authoritatively to allocate values for a society. The output, therefore of the political system are authoritative value allocated of the system. The sub-system or the parts do not pursue their own independent objectives, they rather move towards attainment of the goal of the whole system.

Some key elements of the system to Kassah (2001) include; Transformation process, System boundaries System Environment and Feedback.

Transformation process: it is made up of some element of transformation that marked to a complete system. This is to say there is an input which is processed into output. Input \Rightarrow processing unit \Rightarrow output.

System boundaries: This refers to the extent features that define the system, the boundary are easily identified naturally which often changes to meet different demand of the circumstances.

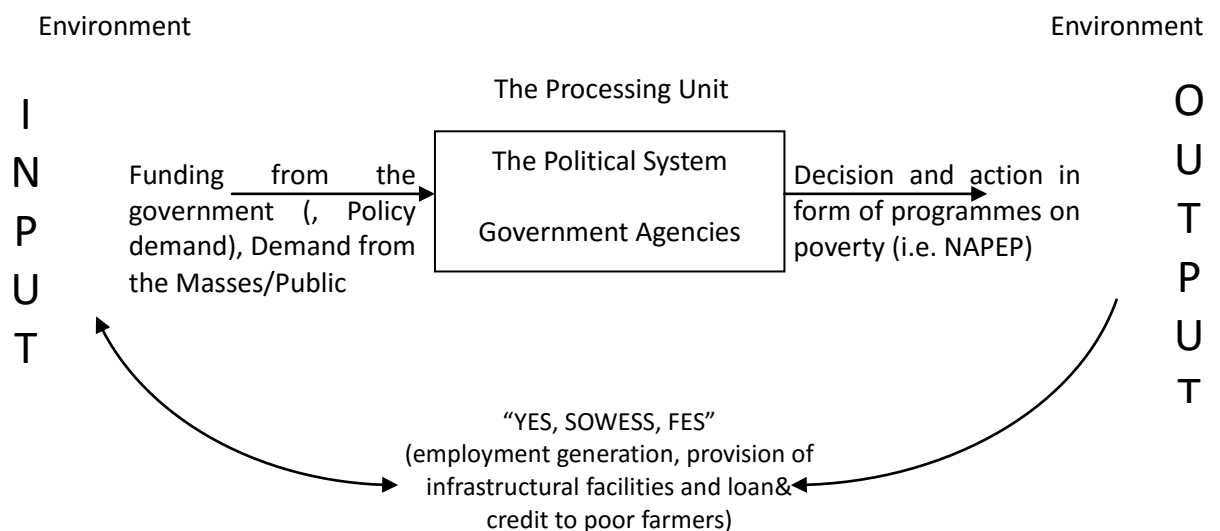
System Environment: They are those external elements whose changes in attitude, behaviour, properties which affect the state of the system and those external environment depends on the type of system, system can be close or open system. The closed system refers to the organization that is isolated from its environment. it is self-contained organization through which the external environment does not influenced its behaviour or activities, the open system exercised a full interaction with its environment. it has to do with the internal and external environment.

Feedback: Feedback is the key to system control as operations of the system proceed, there would be feedback to the appropriate tagged people so that the work can be assessed and if necessary concord.

The system theory calls attention to the dynamic and interrelated nature of the organisation and management task.

The system theory is further explained with the aid of a diagram thus

The System Model



Source: David Easton (1979)

According to the theory, the structure of the political power in any society is the determinant of poverty among the people.

According to the theory, the input which is demand from the masses in terms of employment opportunities, provision of infrastructural facilities and empowering the poor farmers through loan and credit facilities from the government in form of NAPEP. Where the government makes use of money as an input and rational policy by the policy analyst to analyze which policy is suitable that will suit the masses in terms of poverty then it would be processed by the government agencies and the political system (Policy Analyst) and favourable output is attained. The output here is authoritative (decision) which is the allocated values needed by the people of the society. Thus, this is in form of programme which is National Poverty Eradication programme (NAPEP) to alleviate poverty in kaduna state. The NAPEP has related schemes which include (YES), (SOWESS), (FES)etc that are used to alleviate poverty, since poverty is multi-dimensional Oladunmi (1999). System theory cannot do without feedback to assess the outcome of the system, in the real sense of the issue.

Relevance of System Theory to the Study

According to System theory, Zaria and Sabon-gari Local government operate as systems, with an input from the masses in terms demanding for the provision of employment and infrastructural development from the government. This is the place where the government makes use of its agency to serve as the processing unit, processing the demand, with the support by the government as funds and policy demand, which is analyzed by the policy analyst, to have a suitable outcome, as the programme, which government introduced as a mechanism for alleviating poverty as NAPEP.

The people of Zaria and Sabon-gari local government are desperately in need of employment to the people especially to the youth. The demand of social services are infrastructure like borne water supply, electricity, good communication, healthcare

delivery, road construction, standard in education, among others, and credit facilities to the poor farmers to be provided by the government. As system theory narrated Zaria and Sabon-gari government as a system like any other system, it is made up of parts, inter-dependents units, sub- (sub-system) must relate and interact with other part to make a whole, this means the government must provide not only employment but also the provision of infrastructural facilities and loan/ credit facilities to poor farmers, for socio-economic development to the people. So, it has to relate with the larger environment which is the Federal and State government, Non-governmental Organization (NGO) and International Organization (ECOWAS, U.N, .A.U) to achieve its goals, by providing employment, social services and credit facilities (farmers) to the people of the society

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

Research methodology helps in determining which research design used, sources of data collection, population and sample size and method of data analysis used in the study.

3.2 Research Design

The research adopted the use of survey method. This is because it deals with settings. It is versatile and practical, especially for identifying present conditions and parts to present needs. This research method deals with the study of population sample of selected Population it is feasible and economical.

3.3 The Population of the Study.

Population of the study (beneficiaries) on the selected NAPEP Schemes (YES, SOWESS and FEP)(NAPEP, 2001) in Zaria was 1154 and Sabon-gari was 955 of the beneficiaries. Both Zaria and Sabon-gari were from the one senatorial district.

Table 3.1 Population and Sample Size Distribution

Study Population	Population Size	Sample Size	Percentage%
Zaria Beneficiaries	1154	176	52%
Sabon-gari Beneficiaries	955	160	48%
Total	2109	336	100

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2015.

3.4 Sample size

The sample was undertaken in the area to represent the entire population of the study. Zaria Local Government had 1154 and Sabon-gari had 955 beneficiaries and totaled 2109. In determination of sample size, the researcher decides to use Yamani's formula.

Taro's Yamani formulae (1967)

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

Where n = sample size

N= population

E= level of significance

95% = 0.05

99% = 0.01

$$\frac{2109}{1 + 2109(0.05)^2}$$

$$\frac{2109}{1 + 2109 \times 0.0025}$$

$$\frac{2109}{6.2725}$$

$$= 336.22957$$

Approximately = 336

∴ Sample size is 336

The sample size for the beneficiaries is 336 to represent the total population of 2109.

3.5 Sampling Techniques

This study adopted simple random sampling and purposive sampling. The sampling helps to have access to data, which enables the study to actually come out with suitable and empirical findings. Simple random sampling as a basic sampling technique which select a group of subjects (a sample) from a larger population. Each could be chosen by chance to be included in the sample. Purposive sampling technique is where a sample is selected based on the judgement of the investigator that the selected sample will satisfy the need of the investigation. so, it's a non-probability sampling technique. Purposive sampling will enable the researcher to have contact with the respondents which will avail him to administer his instrument in the way it is suppose.

3.6 Sources of Data Collection

The method used in collecting data for the research work includes primary and secondary method of data collection.

The Primary Data

The primary data used, are the questionnaires and interview. The use of questionnaire was both closed and open ended questions, in the course of the research. 357 questionnaires were administered to the respondents. Questionnaire is used in this study because it is easy to administer, cheap and a fast method of collecting data as well as reliable in given firsthand information. In terms of Interview, The research used structured interview to get relevant information needed for the research. We interviewed the former Head of SURE-P of Zaria, whose name is Alhaji Abdurrahman Kaura, interviewed Saidu Kaura a staff. And other staffs to have access to some relevant information.

Secondary Data

The secondary source of collecting data are Textbooks, social policy journals, administrative journals, magazines, reports, internet, seminar papers, theses, dissertations as well as past research studies.

3.7 Method of Data Analysis

Data were obtained with the use of both descriptive and inferential statistical tools that will make the researcher to come out with good findings. Such statistical tools are simple percentage parameter including mean scores, tables and Pearson chi-square statistical tool. It is of great advantage to the research under study.

Chi-Square (X²) Distribution

The Chi-Square (X²) belongs to the non-parametric test and it is used to measure discrepancies between the observed and the expected frequencies. Thus, it was found suitable for this study.

The following formula was adopted for the calculation.

$$X^2 = \sum \left(\frac{O - E}{E} \right)$$

Where O = The observed frequency of any value.

E = The expected frequency of any value.

Source: (Obasohan et al, 2004:153).

The X² value obtained from the formula is compared with the value of X² table for a given significance level and number of degree of freedom.

To get the value of i.e. degree of freedom

V = (rows -1) (columns -1)

Where rows and columns are from the original table of actual or observed frequency.

Source: (Obasohan et al, 2004:155).

In order to calculate the expected frequencies, cross tabulation was done using SPSS package. However, the decision rule in using the X^2 distribution for testing hypothesis is as follows:

Ho: Null Hypothesis

H¹: Alternate Hypothesis.

“Accept the null hypothesis (Ho) if X^2 calculated value is less than X^2 tabulated value; reject the alternative hypothesis (Hi). However, if X^2 calculated values is greater than X^2 tabulated value, then rejects the null hypothesis (Ho) and acceptthe alternative hypothesis (Hi)”

CHAPTER FOUR

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF ZARIA AND SABON-GARI LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND AN OVERVIEW OF POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMME ADOPTED IN KADUNA STATE.

4.1 Introduction

The mandate of Local Government Areas of Nigeria is enshrined in section 7(1) of the fourth schedule of 1999 constitution of the federal republic of Nigeria. This section described it as a system of Local Government by democratically elected Local Government council in which the government of every state, shall subject to sections of the 1999 constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria ensure their existence under a law, which provides for the establishment, structure, composition, finance historical background, objectives, administrative units, structure, functions, source of funds and other issues relevant to the administration of Local Government in Nigeria. This chapter also focuses on the review of past poverty alleviation programmes in Kaduna State as well as the country as a whole.

4.2 Historical Background and Overview of Zaria Local Government

Zaria is an ancient city in its own right as it is regarded as one of the Hausa Kingdom. It was under the ruler ship of prominent leaders since the seventeenth century. Zaria Local Government Councils the most oldest of all the Local Government Councils in Kaduna State as virtually all the other local government council had at one time or the other been connected with it since the pre-colonial days and thereafter.

The city or seat of the Local Government council was established by Gunguna who was a grandson of Bayajidda of Daura whose sons founded the seven Hausa states. Zaria got its name from the younger daughter of Bakwoi whose name was Zariya. This

girl, Zaria was the junior sister to Queen Amina who was a female warrior of repute during that era.

After the Jihad in 1804 Mallam Musa a Fulani from Mallawa founded the Mallawa dynasty and ruled for 17 years. After him, there existed three other dynasties.

During the pre-colonial era emir ship, ruler ship was the sole authority in the land. This existed until the British colonial administration introduced the indirect rule system in 1911. The Zaria Emirate has since had four ruling houses. The present Emir of Zaria is AlhajiShehuIdris. He belongs to the Katsina Dynasty.

Population

The population of Zaria which has been disputed was projected at 406,990 people (2006 National Population Census.)

Zaria Local Government Political Administrative Wards

<i>. Anguwan-jumaLimanchi,</i>	
<i>Anguwan-Fatika,</i>	<i>Kufena</i>
<i>DamboTudunwada</i>	
<i>Dutsen AbbaWuciciri.</i>	
<i>Gyallesu,</i>	<i>TukurTukur</i>
<i>Kaura,</i>	<i>Kwarbai (A),</i>
<i>Kwarbai (B)</i>	

Zaria Local Government Traditional Administrative Districts Headquarters

<i>Dutsen Abba</i>		<i>Dutsen Abba</i>
<i>Gyallesu</i>	<i>Mangoron Andy</i>	
<i>Tukur-Tukur</i>		<i>Tukur-Tukur</i>
<i>Waje</i>		<i>Tudun Wada</i>
<i>Wucicciri</i>		<i>Wucicciri</i>
<i>Zaria &Kewaye</i>		<i>Durimin Mai garke</i>

Zaria Local Government Area Development Administrative Councils

Area development	Headquarters
<i>Dambo</i>	<i>Galma</i>
<i>Zaria East</i>	<i>KofarKuyanbana</i>
<i>Zaria West</i>	<i>Tukur-Tukur</i>

Geographical Location

Zaria is located between the longitude 90° and 100° and latitude 70° and 80° North east. The weather is usually hot from March – April with heavy rainfall from May -September. October – December is harvesting period.

Major Ethnic Groups

The major ethnic groups are the Hausa and Fulani which are predominant while the smaller ones are the Yorubas, Igbo, Tiv, Egbira ,Igala ,Katab etc.

Tourism.

Zaria is blessed with higher institutions such as:

Ahmadu Bello University
Shehu Idris College of Advanced Studies
Nuhu Bamalli Polytechnic, Zaria.
Kufena College
School of Nursing, Wusasa and Kofar Doka.
A.B.U Teaching Hospital
Barewa College
Alhuda Huda College.

Other places of attraction are:

Kongo Conference Hotel
River Galma
Zaria Dam
Orphanage (Children) Home.
Emir's Palace.

Major Occupation in Zaria Local Government.

The main occupation is farming, blacksmithing and many others are into trading. Serving and embroidery of traditional dresses is famous.

Agriculture

Zaria has very good and fertile land and a lot of food and cash crops are grown in abundance such as cotton, yams, tobacco, tomatoes, onion, potatoes, sugarcane, millet, wheat, carrots, lotus, cabbage, peppers, rice, maize, guinea corn. Animals are

cattle, sheep, goats and poultry. Fruits: Mangoes, paw per, guava, orange, cashew and peas.

Investment and Tourism Potentials

Zaria is greatly endowed with abundant natural resources and monumental establishments that can be utilized for business purposes. These are Zaria Industry, Rigid Pack Containers, Wapa Foam, Fan Milk Deposit, Sunseed Nig. Ltd and D.T.C Company Ltd.

4.3 Historical Background and Over-view of Sabon-Gari Local Government Area.

Sabon-gari (New town) Local Government area of Kaduna State is a unique home of business men and women; it is the centre of academic and good excellence of the state and the nation in general. It has its headquarter at Dogarawa, a growing suburb located at the centre of the Local Government Area. Therefore, the historical background, objective, and function, and structure of Sabon-gari Local Government Area would be elucidating.

Sabon-gari local government area came into being through several transformations of Sabon-gari town and its surrounding villages, that is, from the native authority, administrative system to the Local Government system. Sabon-gari virtually means “new town” and from which the Sabon-gari Local Government derives its name, it was established as a result of communication, commerce, education and military established in the area after it was formerly created in 1993 by the British Colonial Administration as a rehabilitation centre for railway workers in the then northern part of this country, which includes Kano, Kaduna, Jos and Zungeru. These developments facilitate the migration of people from all the different part of the country into Sabon-gari to a unique cosmopolitan features and outlook.

The administrative unification of the surrounding villages such as Jushin-Waje, Marmara, UnguwarKanawa, Muchia, Dogon-Bauchi, Samaru, Bomo, Palladan, Chikaji, Daurawa, Hanwa, ZangoShanu, Bomo, Basawa, HayinOjo, LayinZomo, Kawon-Ganda, SakaDadi, Tsugugi, Ungwar-Jaba, Unguwar Mai-Gwado, G.R.A and Dogarawa.

However, when Local Government reforms came into being and the Local Government councils were first created in 1976 , Sabon-gari Local Government District and Soba District were carved out from Zaria Local Government and merged together to create the then Soba Local Government Councils. This however, was not to live long.

Lately, the then military government carved out Sabon-gari district from Soba Local Government Area to form the now existing Sabon-gari Local Government Area in August, 1991.

Population: According to 2006 national population census, Sabon-gari Local Government Area has a population size of about 286,871 people, male are 149,004 while female are 137,867 with the total number of 1,249 staff, and land area of approximately 600 square kilometres, (Source: Personnel Department of Sabon-gari Local Government).

4.3.2 Sabon-Gari Local Government Political Administrative Wards.

AnguwanGabas Ward JushiWaje Ward
Muchia Ward Zabi Ward
Hanwa Ward Dogarawa Ward
Bomo Ward Chikaji Ward
Samaru Ward Sabongari Ward
Jama'a Ward

Lands Area: It has boundaries with its neighbours such as:

- *To the North Kudan Local Government Area*
- *To the West, Giwa Soba Local Government Area*
- *To the South west Soba Local Government Area*

- *To the East, Zaria Local Government Area*

Sabon-gari Local Government is mostly an undulating landscape and in some places you find marshy and long soil though you will trace high hills in area like Hanwa, Zabi, Palladan, and Tsugugi.

Major Languages: Sabon-gari has a unique feature among the twenty three (23) Local Government areas in Kaduna State because of its high density of different ethnic groups who migrated into the area from different part of the country. The compositions of its population is made up of about 20% of each major Nigerian tribe such as Hausa, Igbos, Tivs, Fulani, Nupes, Jukuns, Angas, Idomas, Ijas, Katabs, Tangales, Margis, Kanuri/Biu, etc.

Even people from our neighbouring countries such as Niger Republic, the Cameroon, Togo, Ghana, Benin Republic etc. are all found in the area. Thus, the Local Government area can rightly be referred to as a mini Nigeria due to its multi-ethnic nature. This set up brought the togetherness or the different ethnic groups and since the establishment of the settlement in 1991, the people have been living with one other peacefully despite the difference in their cultural and religious background. This was made possible through (to some certain extend) inter-marriages and business. The lingua Franca of the area is Hausa, because is the simple language that every civil servant, business people and customers usually communicate with.

4.3.3 Major Occupation of the People.

Being a Centre of so many inhabitants, the people of Sabon-gari Local Government Area are mostly civil servants and traders, with a larger population in the rural area involves in subsistence farming and other rural oriented schemes initiated towards the betterment of their lives, most especially after the nebulous of Nigerian railway Corporation.

However, with the current campaign to go back to Agriculture many civil servants are now involved in large farming production.

The Local Government also has many industries located at the industrial layout of Chikaji, Muchia, PZ, G.R.A and Samaru these includes the Cotton and Agricultural Processors (CAP), British/American Tobacco Company (BATC). Electricity Meter company of Nigerian (EMCON), United Oil Mills, and Premier Seed etc. In terms of banking sectors, Sabon-gari Local Government comprises of the major banking industries along PZ, the banking industries include Union Bank Plc, Main street bank Plc., First Bank Plc., Key stone Bank Plc., First Monument Bank Plc., GT Bank Plc., Stanbic IBTC, Fin Bank Plc., Zenith Bank Plc., Diamond Bank, Sky Bank Plc., Fidelity Bank etc.

In terms of educational background, Sabon-gari Local Government has many Primary, Secondary schools and Tertiary institutions which include:

- *Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria and A.B.U Teaching Hospital, Shika.*
- *Nigerian Institute of Transport Technology (NITT)*
- *Nigerian College of Aviation Technology (NCAT)*
- *National Energy Research Institute Samaru.*
- *National Research Institute of Chemical Technology (NARICT)*
- *Leather Research Institute*
- *Upper Sharia Courts*
- *Nigerian Army Barracks.*
- *Basawa Military Police.*

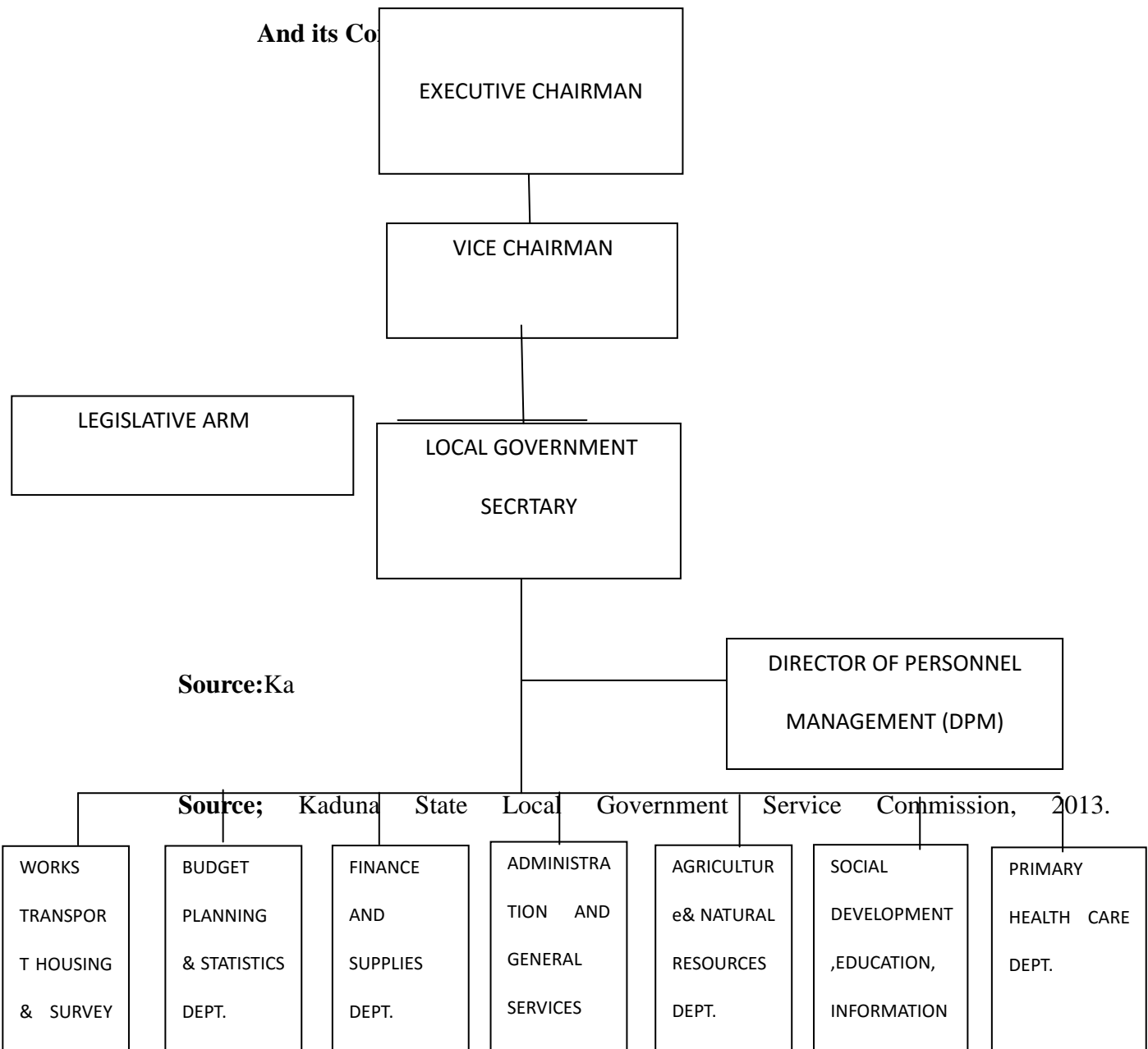
4.7 The structural Organization of Zaria and Sabon-gari local government

Zaria and Sabon-gari local government presently is the helm of affairs. Besides this, there is the executive committee made up of the Secretar, and the appointed supervisory councilors. There is also the management committee made up of seasonal career civil servants like the (DPM) and all the Heads of Department (H.O.D)

Organizational chart and Structure of Zaria and Sabon-gari

Local government and its Component departments

And its Co



As could be seen from the organizational chart attached, directly below the office of the Executive Chairman, the Vice-Chairman followed by the supervisory councilors, Head of Department down to the most junior and field workers.

There are seven functional departments in Sabon-gari Local Government Area namely; personal Management, Treasury and Finance, Education and Social Services, health and Medical, Land, Housing and Agricultural and Natural Services.

There is a Supervisory Councillors and Heads that oversees the affairs of each department. Each department has many career civil servants that perform the main functions of that department.

4.4An Overview of Poverty Alleviation Programmes adopted in Kaduna state.

There are diverse of programmes adopted, targeted primarily to eradicate poverty through provision of employment opportunities, provision of infrastructural development, providing the necessities of life, boosting the rural communities through providing incentive for rural and urban development among other benefits to be attained by such programmes.

The programmes among other programmes in the country as well as to the state include Operation Feed the Nation (OFN), Green Revolution (GR), Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructures (DFRRI), Better Life Programme in Nigeria (BLP), the Family Support Programme (FSP), Family Economic Advancement Programme (FEAP), National Directorate of Employment (NDE), Poverty Alleviation Programme (PAP), National Poverty Alleviation Programme (NAPEP), under this there is Youth Empowerment Scheme, Rural Infrastructural Development Scheme (RIDS), Social Welfare Service Scheme (SOWESS) and National Resources Development and Conservative Scheme (NRDCS) (Aliyu,2001). National Economic Empowerment and Development (NEEDS) and Subsidy Reinvestment and Empowerment

Programme (SURE-P) which is the currently one adopted and reigning in the state as well as the country at large.

Table: 4.1 Review of the Past Poverty Alleviation Programmes in Nigeria from 1976 to date.

Programmes	Year	Target	Nature of Intervention
Operation Feed the Nation (OFN)	1976	Rural Areas	Food Production, self-sufficiency in rural areas
Green Revolution (GR)	1980	Rural areas	Self-sufficiency in food
Directorate for Food Road and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI)	1986	Rural areas	Feeder roads, rural water, infrastructural development
National Directorate of Employment (NDE)	1986	Unemployed youths	Vocational training, finance and guidance
Better Life Programme (BLP)	1987	Rural women	Self-help, skills acquisition and health care
Peoples Bank of Nigeria (PBN)	1989	Un-privileged in rural-urban areas	Encouraging savings and credit facilities (access)
Community Banks (CB)	1990	Rural residents and microenterprises	Banking facilities
Family Support Programme (FS)	1994	Families in Rural areas	Healthcare delivery and child welfare
Family Economic Advancement Programme (FEAP)	1997	Rural areas	Credit facilities
Poverty Alleviation Programme (PAP)	2000	Youths	Addressing unemployment and wages of crimes.
National Poverty Alleviation Programme (NAPEP)	2001	Unemployed Nigeria Youth	Vocational training, finance, credit facilities employment, provision of social amenities etc.
National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategies (NEEDS)	2004	Unemployed Nigerians	Wealth creation, value re-orientation etc.

Subsidy Reinvestment and Empowerment Programme (SURE-P)	2012	Unemployed and Unprivileged rural-urban areas	Employment, provision of social amenities, standard of living and other issues of growth and development
---	------	---	--

Source: Oladeji and Abiola(1998)

Operation Feed the Nation

Operation Feed the Nation was introduced during the Obasanjo’s administration in 1976. Its main focus is to sufficiently provide food through agriculture to be available to all and self-sufficiency at the rural areas. This is to say to also provide a good standard of living to the rural dwellers. It has basically devoted in provision of food to the rural communities.

However, the programme failed as a rural development initiative. The limited impact of the OFN is believed to have been caused by bottlenecks in 91 fertilizer distribution, inadequate extension service and insufficient planning (Onuoha and Fadakine; 2002:314-315).

The Green Revolution

The Green Revolution strategy was in April 1980, when the programme was formally launched by the Federal Government of Nigeria. Its main objectives are to modernize the agricultural sector of the economy in order to expand food production. The federal government released about ₦18.3 million various projects such as land clearing schemes farm mechanization centres, agro-services-centres, river basin development schemes, national accelerated food production programme and tractor hiring service, micro-credit guarantee schemes.

The federal government policy on Green revolution includes:

- (a) Improving rural housing and environment.
- (b) Improving nutritional balance of food intake of rural dwellers.

- (c) Creating opportunities for human resource development and self-employment.
- (d) Improving rural health.
- (e) Promoting production and consumption of agricultural goods and services.
- (f) Utilizing rural resources to lay emphasis on security, socio-cultural, political, economic growth and development.
- (g) Providing self-sufficiency of food at a time expected.

The Green Revolution aimed to achieve self-sufficiency of food production within five years.

However, the programme did not actually target the poor and even if it did the policy implementers averted the benefits to the highly placed civil servants and high ranking military officers. Such activities breed poverty in Nigeria. In effect the peasant farmers were not the major focus of the Green Revolution. Instead the programme was targeted at the “new breed” farmers who thus benefit enormously from generous government packages which gave access to cheap loans, land technology and foreign exchange. Among the “new breed” farmers were senior civil servants and army officers, both serving and retired who used their privileged access to the state to appropriate the incentive provided by the 92 scheme and acquire large tracts of land which were often put to speculative uses (Onuoha and Fadakine 2002:316).

Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI)

Due to rural backwardness of Green Revolution, which was bestowed like declining food production, poor transportation system, high rate of illiteracy, non-existing and decaying infrastructural facilities, it became obvious that past policies had failed to delivery services to the people, led the establishment of DFRRI, as a domestic interventionist initiative. It concentrated on social mobilization, infrastructure development and productive activities.

DFRRI used local and state government ministries of local government, cooperative and community development, lands and survey, River Basin and Rural Development authorities, Federal Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, NEPA and Rural Electrification Boards etc. to achieve its mandates by the government.

This is a conscious policy effort by government towards poverty alleviation in Nigeria introduced in 1986: during the era of Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) (Ogwumike, 2001 an appraisal). DFRRI was saddled with the responsibilities of:

Identifying, introducing; and supporting viable local community organizations in the effective mobilization of the rural population for sustained rural development activities; formulating and supporting a national rural feeder road network programme involving construction, rehabilitation, improvement and maintenance, especially in relation to the nation's food self-sufficiency as well as general rural development; formulating and supporting a national rural water supply programme together with a national on-farm storage programme and identifying and promoting other programmes that would enhance greater productive economic activities in the rural areas; as well as help to improve the quality of life and standard of living of the rural people among others (DFRRI Decree, 1987).

The above reflects that the programme was targeted at the rural sector. This is logical considering the fact that poverty is more prevalent in the rural areas; addressing rural poverty is a sine qua non to tacking the menace of poverty. The provision of infrastructure and facilities like rural feeder roads, rural water supply, rural electrification, on-farm storage programmes, and so on, enunciated under DFRRI are central to the development and improved standard of living of the rural dwellers.

Decree No. 4 of 1986 that established DIFRRI provides the following objectives to be achieved:

1. To identify involve and support viable local community organizations in the effective mobilization of the rural population for sustained rural development 93activities; bearing in mind the need for promoting greater community participation and self-reliance.
2. To identify areas of high production for the country's priority food and fibre requirement and to support the production of such commodities along agro-ecological zones within the context of one national market with un-impeded inter-state trade in farm production.
3. To formulate and support a national feeding and network programme involving construction, rehabilitation, improvement and maintenance especially in relation to the nation's food self-sufficiency programme as well as general rural development.
4. To formulate and support a national rural water supply programme together with a national on-farm storage programme with emphasis on the full involvement of local communities and local governments of existing infrastructure.
5. To verify and promote other programmes that would enhance greater productive economic activities in the rural areas as well as help to improve the quality of life and standard of living of the rural people.
6. To encourage contribution of labour, time and materials by local communities to be completed by a system of matching grants from the directorate and the local, state and federal governments, Muhammed and Amuta (2002:223-224).

Available data reveal that DFRRRI did not make significant impact on the rural areas: During its Life Span (1986-1993), it had completed over 278,526km of roads and electrified over 5,000 rural communities (Ogwumike, 2001,). However, the programme was bedevilled with poor project execution, lack of coordination among the three tiers of government which resulted in the spate of abandoned projects when the programme was shelved in 1993.

National Directorate of Employment (NDE)

It was established to provide 70% jobs in the informal sector and micro-businesses. It gave the opportunity including the Youth Coppers to achieve.

- (a) Make unemployed youths to have marketable skills through the entrepreneurship development programme.
- (b) Start your-own-business programme for other employable, but unemployed Nigerians.

The National Directorate of Employment (NDE) was introduced in 1986 and prima facie, concerned with employment generation. NDE is poverty reduction focused considering strong correlation between unemployment and poverty. The objectives of the NDE include:

To design and implement programme to combat mass unemployment; articulate programmes that are aimed at developing labour intensive potentials of Nigerian youths; provide vocational training for Nigerian youths in various skills and/or trades to become economically productive, self-employed and self-reliant; and obtain and maintain a data bank on employment and vacancies in the country with a view to acting as a clearing house to link job seekers with vacancies (NDE, 1988/1989).

NDE has four programmes which are Vocational Skills Developing Programme (VSD); Special Public Works Programme (SPW); Small Scale Enterprises Programme (SSE); and Agricultural Programme and through these programmes jobs were significantly created while productivity and income were enhanced (Ogwumike,2001). NDE is therefore targeted on the unemployed youths focusing on training, finance and guidance.

The programme has continued to exist on a low scale given the magnitude of explosion of jobs seekers.

Better Life Programme (BLP)

The Better Life Programme came into existence in 1987 to stimulate women in rural areas towards achieving a better and higher standard of living. The initiator was the wife of the Head of State of Nigeria: General Ibrahim Babangida's administration.

The objectives of the programme are:-

- Mobilization of women for effective national development.
- Need to bring women together for better understanding and resolutions of the problems through collective actions.
- Raise women's consciousness concerning their activities, rights, social, political and economic responsibilities.

The programme in general impacted positively on the lives of many women. But the impact was more felt in the urban centres than in the rural areas that are the major target. It was also bedevilled by sharp corrupt practices and lack of transparency and accountability on the part of implementers. The programme was solely controlled by the First Lady and her counterparts in the states. It was later transformed into Family Support Programme (FSP) in 1994.

The People's Bank of Nigeria (PBN)

This is another important agency for poverty alleviation put in place by the Babangida regime. The institution was launched on 3rd October, 1989. It is a mass-based credit programme that provided small loans at reasonable terms to low income individual for financing income-generating activities. It was targeted at underprivileged in urban and rural areas by encouraging savings and credit facilities. The bank does not ask for collateral and charges minimum interest rates. The enabling decree that established it stated its aims and objectives as follows:

- (a) The extension of credit facilities to the less privileged members of the society who cannot normally benefit from the services of the conventional banks.
- (b) The provision of opportunities for self-employment for the vast unutilized and under-utilized manpower resources of the country.
- (c) To complement government efforts in improving the productivity base of the economy.
- (d) Inculcate banking habit at the grassroot(s) level and reduce rural-urban migration.
- (e) To cushion the painful effect of the Structural Adjustment Programme on the poor.

The bank could not make any headway and much of the credit facilities went to the highly placed in the community and what eventually happened was its complete failure and total collapse. The major problems of the bank include indiscipline and corrupt management, over dependence on government for fund and the targeted population mostly didn't benefit from the credit facilities granted by the bank (Muhammed and Amuta 2002:225).

The Family Support Programme (FSP)

The family support programme was inaugurated in 1994, by the Wife of the Head of State of Nigeria Mrs Maryam SaniAbacha. It was aimed to improve the life of the masses, especially the women in the rural areas. It was to improve the women in Development by broadening the coverage and sharpening its forces. Emphasizing the role of family in national development, particularly health, education, and economic empowerment among others.

Objectives of Family Support Programme (FSP)

The policy objectives of the programme are as follows:

- Sustain family cohesion through the promotion of Social and economic wellbeing of the Nigerian family.

- Strengthen the observance and protection of human rights and the advancement of social justice and human dignity.
- Promote decent or good health care delivery in reducing child mortality and morbidity through improved health care system.
- Sensitize the general public on the need to provide adequate shelter for Nigerians.
- Public enlightenment campaigns to the public on matters of human decency, civil responsibility and welfare of the disadvantaged. The programme strategized by the use of media, relevant clubs and societies, mounting workshops, seminars, symposia, public lectures, competition and quizzes, publications and training schemes etc. to get people aware of the programme and its benefit to be derived from.

The FSP was being criticized for no-input for rural stakeholders who were to benefit from the programme. This led to the innovativeness of a new rural development approach to cater for the needs of the local people.

Family Economic Advancement Programme (FEAP)

This programme was established by Decree 11 of August 12, 1997, to function as a parastatal under the presidency, the FEAP, had the central objective of alleviating poverty. Its specific objectives were provision of capital needed by way of loans directly to people at ward level to enable them set up and run their own cottage enterprises; provision of opportunities for the training of ward-based business operators; encouraging the design and manufacture of appropriate plants, machinery and equipment; creation of employment opportunities at the ward level; improving the living standard of the people; encouraging producers at ward level to form co-operative societies; promoting production and development consciousness; utilization of all available local resources for the benefit of Nigerians through improved production, storage,

preservation, processing, recycling, packaging and marketing; involving private sector participation in its funding and implementation; involving state and local governments in its funding; and reducing rural-urban migration.

FEAP, basically targeted families especially the low income group with a view to alleviating their suffering. The essential ingredient to qualify to benefit from FEAP micro-credit facilities was the mandatory organization of individuals into respective co-operative societies before they could be registered and accredited with FEAP as potential beneficiaries. Special attention was given to members of the armed forces and police disabled persons and destitute, widows and orphans, joint venture investments and the prostitutes. This last group was expected to be productive by establishing some viable ventures rather than waste away their time with irresponsible men. (Aliyu1998:16). Once they organized themselves into groups they were expected to benefit from the micro-credit scheme of the programme to earn their living more respectably through productive activities. One very important target group of the FEAP was the indigenous Market Women Associations. The joint ventures scheme, which was production-based, was one area the indigenous market women associations were encouraged to take the opportunities of participating in joint venture partnership with other interested groups. It was also intended to expose these market women groups to production with a view to broadening their base and to also assist them to diversify their businesses. In 1998, the FEAP earmarked N740 million for the armed forces and police, for disbursement as loan, N185 million was budgeted for widows, orphans and the prostitutes and N370 million for the joint venture scheme.

Poverty Alleviation Programme (PAP).

This programme came to the limelight at the inception of the present administration in Nigeria. It was however, largely an interim measure initiated in year 2000 to address the problems of rising unemployment, crime wave among the youths and also increase the level of productivity. Specifically, the primary objectives of (PAP) include reducing the problem of unemployment and hence raising effective demand in the economy; to increase the productiveness of the economy; and to drastically reduce the embarrassing crime wave in the society” (Obadan, 2001).

Obviously, the targets group was the unemployed (young and old) and it provided jobs through public work system to some jobless citizens. However programme was characterized by lack of coordination as well as politicization which impacted negatively on its success. The programme could not meet the challenge of poverty reduction hence it was replaced with another programme (NAPEP) in early 2001.

Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS)

The National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS) was a mission in 2004 by President OlusegunObasanjo to use (NEEDS) as an instrument course of action in close collaboration with the state governments and other stakeholders to consolidate the effort of the last four years.

NEEDS focused to achieve health creation, corruption, elimination and general value reorientation, employment generation and poverty reduction. It aims to restore the weakness over the years. Among the value system to attain in this programme include respect for elders, honesty and accountability, cooperation, industry, discipline, self-confidence and moral courage.

Moreso, NEEDS has the strategy for National Self rediscovery and improved:

- Enterprises competition and efficiency at all levels.
- Equity and care for the weak and vulnerable
- Moral rectitude, respect for traditional values and extolling of our culture.
- Ensure efficiency and effective service delivery in our public service.
- Discipline at all levels of leadership.

It was realized that NEEDS cannot be realized without conscious effort is being made to mobilize the people and make them aware of the impact of the programme, has to the people and to the Nation at large.

Subsidy Reinvestment and Empowerment Programme (SURE-P).

Subsidy Reinvestment and Empowerment Programme is a programme established with the aim of achieving certain objectives. In 2013 Federal government estimated material resources of ₦180 billion augmented by the projected unspent balances of ₦93.5 billion from 2012. The sum up to about ₦273.5 billion in projected expenditure for 2013. SURE-P money was obtained from the subsidy removed from petroleum which was purposely aimed in providing Maternal and Child Healthcare Delivery public work for Youth Empowerment, Culture and Tourism (Capacity Building), Providing Employment to Nigerians, road construction, and improving the standard of living other issues for growth and development.

4.5 National Poverty Eradication Programme(NAPEP). Its Historical Evolution

Nigeria has for long time been formulating and implementing various policies and programmes with institutional backups to ensure that poverty level in the country is minimized or alleviated. The adoption of these policy or institutional measures could be traced to the fact that the country recorded about 15% of her populace to be living below the poverty level in 1960. This situation continued to worsen in the country as the poverty level moved to about 28%

in 1980 and 46% in 1985. However, in 1996, available data revealed that about 66% of the population lived below the poverty line. This trend continued as the number of people recorded to living in abject poverty at the inception of the Civilian administration in 1999 constituted of about 70% of the entire Nigerian population (NAPEP, 2001).

At the inception of the Civilian Administration in 1999 it was observed that, the poverty alleviation efforts of the federal government were characterized by Poor coordination of activities and absence of effective continuous policy formulation; Lack of sustainability of programme and projects; absence of achievable target setting; absence of monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment; absence of effective coordination, collaboration and complementation between the agencies and among the three tiers of government; and duplication of functions with a resulting unnecessary rivalry among institutions. This state of affairs informed the need to establish a central coordinating, monitoring and interceptive body for all poverty reduction efforts of the government.

After the democratic dispensation in 29 May 1999, the government devoted its attention on poverty condition in the country. The President of Nigeria called for a review of the Government's poverty reduction programmes. The Ahmed Joda Panel and the AnjoAbdullahi Committees established in 1999 and 2000 respectively determining the existing of the poverty alleviation programme and coordinated the existence of a new poverty programme. This led to the introduction of PAP and NAPEP for the purpose of eradicating poverty in the country not only Kaduna state.

Features of NAPEP.

- (i) Participatory bottom-up approach in programme implementation strategy.
- (ii) Lay emphasis on appropriate and sustainable institutional management.

- (iii) Pro-active and affirmative action targeted on youth, women, farmers and the disabled.
- (iv) Helps to provides inter-ministerial and inter-agency cooperation.
- (v) It provides for technology acquisitions and development of agriculture and industry.
- (vi) It provides for capacity building.
- (vii) Provision for agricultural and industrial extension services to rural areas.
- (viii) Integrated schemes for youth empowerment, development of infrastructure, provision of social welfare services and exploitation of natural resources.

Objectives of NAPEP

NAPEP has identified the following aim and objectives (NAPEP, 2001).

(a) General Objective (aim)

To help eradicate extreme poverty.

(b) Specific Objectives.

The objectives as contained below are to achieve the means for actualizing the above aims.

- i. Steady source of real income;*
- ii. High purchasing power;*
- iii. Abundant good quality and high nutritional food.*
- iv. Basic health facilities.*
- v. Good quality education.*
- vi. Good quality drinking water.*
- vii. Good standard housing unit.*
- viii. Good quality roads and other means of transport.*
- ix. Stable and affordable power supply.*
- x. Good urban and rural communication facilities;*

- xi. Cheap and affordable quality consumer product;*
- xii. And conducive environment for production and provision of quality services.*

The main objective of NAPEP is to work with relevant agencies of government to coordinate and monitor all direct poverty eradication efforts in Nigeria, and guiding of the periodic poverty eradication policy reviews through the use of comprehensive data and regular poverty incidence assessment to improve effective use of resource (NAPEP, 2004).

NAPEP's Poverty Reduction Related Schemes/Activities

NAPEP's programmes and schemes cover so many areas including: capacity development, shelter, employment, healthcare, agriculture, water supply, transport, education, gender development, recreations and economic empowerment among others. These intervention schemes and programmes are discussed below as extracted from NAPEP (2001) which is the revised blueprint for the NAPEP activities. The total number of NAPEP staff is 1,232 in the whole federation as at the end of 2010 (NAPEP, 2011). These are the schemes/activities adopted to enable the effective and coordinated implementation and monitoring of the core poverty eradication ministries/institutions. These activities were classified into four (4) schemes namely; Youth Empowerment Scheme (YES), Rural Infrastructural Development Scheme (RIDS), Social Welfare Service Scheme (SOWESS) and National Resources Development and Conservation Scheme (NRDCS) (Aliyu, 2001). These schemes are highlighted below:

- **Youth Empowerment Scheme (YES):-**YES is geared towards employment creation hence it consists of Capacity Acquisition Programme (CAP); Mandatory Attachment Programme (MAP); and Credit Delivery Programme (CDP).

The scope of YES consists of:

1. Generation of data on employment opportunities and vacancies, training, creation of employment opportunities, productivity improvement, skills acquisition, preparation of training programmes for youths, unemployed and 105 retrenched workers. These are mostly the mandates of the Ministries of Employment, Labour and Productivity and Industry.
2. Technology development and promotion, enterprise development and promotion and improving the performance of the informal small and medium scale enterprises; these are the mandates of the Ministry of Labour.
3. Credit delivery for which the Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development has the mandate of agricultural and rural development projects; the Ministry of Industry has the mandates for industrial projects; while the Ministry of Works and Housing has the mandates for housing development.
4. The establishment of Youths centres in each local Government Area council to serve as information and counselling office for youth.

Through, these programmes (CAP, MAP and CDP). YES provides for training opportunities, skills, acquisition, employment opportunities, wealth creation through enhanced income generation, improved social status and rural development. MAP is designed for unemployed HND/1st Degree graduates while CAP is targeted on unemployed youths with lower qualifications. Under MAP, beneficiaries are attached to existing companies, business, and tertiary institutions and soon, to be provided with skills and such trainees receive allowances. The benefiting youths under CAP are trained in the fields of plumbing, painting, mechanical, electronics and technicians apprenticeship, and so on. They are equally paid allowances. CDP is a form of micro-credit disbursed to artisan; traders; farmers; and so on to boost their productivity.

- **Rural Infrastructure Development Scheme (RIDS):** RIDS consists of Rural Transportation Programme (RTP); Rural Energy Programme (REP); Rural Water Programme (RWP) and Rural Communication Programme (RCP).

The scope and mandate of RIDS centres on the provision of the following services:

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

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

The programmes are self-explanatory and prima facie, designed to improve rural infrastructure and enhance the social life of the rural dwellers. It is therefore, a rural focused scheme of NAPEP.

- **Social Welfare Services Scheme (SOWESS):** Sources encompasses Qualitative Education Programme (QEP); Primary Healthcare Programme (PHP); Farmers Empowerment Programme (FEP); and Social Services Programme (SSP). with the scope of providing, developing and sustaining quality informal education and literacy classes; providing, developing and sustaining quality healthcare delivery services; Designing and rehabilitating programmes for destitute and the disabled; 107 Establishing public enlightenment campaign and entertainment programmes; Developing parks, gardens and communal recreation centres. Other areas of focus in this programme are developing

inter-communal parks, markets, motels and rural housing schemes; Coordinating and controlling the activities of NGOs; establishing and enforcing environmental protection practice; and providing other social services, such as credit delivery for all groups of citizens among others..

The mandates of the Scheme are to:

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

This scheme is obviously concerned with the improvement of social welfare of the citizenry through the provision, development and sustenance of quality special education, quality healthcare, and other social infrastructures.

- **Natural Resources Development and Conservation Scheme (NRDCS):** NRDCS deal with Agricultural Resources Programme (ARP); Water Resources Programme (WRP);

Solid Mineral Resources Programme (SMRP); and Environmental Protection Programme (EPP).

The scope or Areas covered by the scheme are highlighted below:

- i. Improve direct participation in the exploitation of all mineral resources.
- ii. Development of water resources to amplify benefits.
- iii. Protection of environment from natural disasters, wastage and pollution.
- iv. Effective management of industrial and domestic waste.
- v. Reclamation of Land and Water Resources.
- vi. Development of marine and aquaculture resources.
- vii. Increase the rate and scale of beneficial local participation.
- viii. Improvement of indigenous methods and techniques for sustainable resources development and utilization.
- ix. Enhancing safety of the immediate community, operators, end users and the environment.
- x. Development of appropriate and compatible environmental protection methods
- xi. Grazing reserves and water points for livestock.

However, the focus of the scheme are seen as: Exploration, Control and Exploitation of all mineral Resources; Development of Agricultural and Resources; Protection of Environment from Natural Disasters and Wastes; and Effective Management of Industrial and Domestic Waste (NAPEP, 2001).

NRDCS, as depicted above is directed towards improved direct participation in the exploitation of all mineral resources; effective management of domestic and industrial waste, enhancing safety of the immediate community operations, and users and the environment. This

ensures effective exploitation of natural resources while preventing threat to the environment and human habitation.

➤ **Farmers Empowerment Programme (FEP)**

Farmers Empowerment Programme (FEP) is special agricultural credit assistance to poor rural farmers aimed at enhancing farmer's productivity and potentials for increased output. NAPEP undertakes this scheme in collaboration with state government, local government and specialized agricultural agencies.

The objectives include the following:

1. To ensure wealth creation, employment generation and poverty eradication within the farming communities and the rural sector.
2. To assist farmers in achieving their potentials for increasing output, productivity and consequently their incomes on a sustainable basis.
3. To strengthen the effectiveness of research and extension services in bringing appropriate technology and modern farming techniques developed by research to the practical problems faced by small farmers;
4. To complement and refine the on-going efforts of government in the promotion of simple technologies for self- sufficiency and surplus production in small-scale agriculture.
5. To train and educate farmers on the effective utilization of available resources and facilities in order to maximize production of food and create employment opportunities.

The areas of focus of this programme include; irrigated Agriculture i.e. increasing the efficiency of existing irrigation schemes and developing efficient low cost irrigation technology; Rain Fed Agriculture i.e. increasing crop output, productivity and profitability and household income of farmers; Livestock development i.e. promoting efficient, innovative and profitable

livestock and fishery activities adapted to local conditions, customs and available resources; Adoption of improved methods of farming i.e. capacity acquisition for stakeholders particularly field staff and farmers training to ensure achievement of set goals and objectives.

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

The stakeholders have various responsibilities attached to them. NAPEP Headquarters is responsible for conducting a briefing session on the modified Farmers Empowerment programme to the affected SCC Coordinators and ADP Programme Managers. The Commissioner for Agriculture of the respective states is responsible for briefing the Technical Steering Committee of each state on the modality of the programme. It is as well responsible for supervision, monitoring and coordination of the programme, and conducting impact assessment of the Farmers Empowerment Programme.

NAPEP State Coordinating Committee is charged with the responsibility of briefing SCC members on the repacked Farmers Empowerment Programme; organize sensitization meeting in conjunction with the state ministries of agriculture, ADP and the LGA; coordinating SPFS

programme in each state; partaking in the coordination and monitoring of the implementation of the programme; intensifying follow-up to ensure repayment of loans by the participants and partaking in the conduct of the impact assessment of the programme.

Participating communities (farmers) participate fully in the implementation of the FEP projects; attend capacity building and practical training workshops to ensure the success of the programme; and ensures prompt repayment of loans received for the execution of FEP projects.

The banks perform the disbursement and recovery of loans through the Local Management Committee or the respective Cooperative groups (NAPEP, 2001).

Structural Organization of NAPEP

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

- a. Local Government Monitoring Committees (LGMCs) with an office secretariat in the 774 Local Government Areas;
- b. State Coordination Committees (SCCs) with office secretariats in all the 36 States and the FCT.
- c. A State Poverty Eradication Council (SPECs) chaired by the Executive Governors in all 36 States.
- d. A National Coordination Committee (NCC) chaired by a National Coordinator of Programme appointed by Mr. President, with an office secretariat in the office of the Secretary to the Government of the Federation (SGF).
- e. A National Poverty Eradication Council (NAPEC) chaired by Mr. President. (NAPEC, 2004)

NAPEP at the Local Government Level.

At the Local Government level, a Local Government Monitoring Committee (LGMC) chaired by a political appointee was institutionalized and shouldered with the responsibilities of physically monitoring every relevant project and noting its impact on the community. At this level, the committees were also meant to convene community consultative fora to discuss all community needs, set poverty eradication targets and recommend on the appropriate process within the limits of resources available of achieving the set targets. The major product of this team is the compilation of all raw data and its regular updating on development efforts as planned and executed in the immediate environment. The delivery recipe of the LGMCs includes:

- A grass-root political appointee to serve as committee chairman;
- Frequency of meeting at least once in every quarter; - Committee secretariat located in the Local Government Administration headquarters.
- Full powers to implement all programmed interventions for the LGA.

The composition of the committee includes the Chairman who is appointed by the National Co-ordinator of Programme on the recommendation of the State Co-ordinator. Other members include: Vice Chairman of LGA, All supervisory Councillors; Representatives of donor agencies, NGOs and private sector organizations operating in the LGA; Representatives of the Traditional rulers in the LGA, Representatives of the three registered Political parties residing in that LGA.

The sole responsibility of this Committee shall be to:

- a. Monitor the implementation of the poverty eradication programmes within their localities and prepare briefs for the State Coordination Committee.

- b. propose new programmes based on consultations with the communities concerned; and
- c. Ensure that the scope, implementation strategies and objectives identified by NAPEC are strictly adhered to within these localities.

NAPEP at the State Government Level

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

State Poverty Eradication Council (SPEC)

This council is composed of the Executive Governor of a State as the Chairman and the Secretary to the State Government as the secretary. Other members include: Honourable Commissioners whose Ministries have direct 128

Mandates on poverty eradication/reduction/alleviation; Representative of NAPEP from the National Headquarters; and State Coordinator of NAPEP and Chairman, State Co-ordination Committee (SCC)

The functions of SPEC are to:

- a. Formulate and review all policies and strategies of State Government designed to eradicate/reduce poverty.
- b. Set annual targets for institutions and agencies mandated to undertake such programmes.
- c. Monitor the attainment of such targets.
- d. Monitor the activities of the SCC through the quarterly report to be submitted to SPEC by the SCC.
- e. Coordinate and harmonize all the activities of the State and Federal agencies, local and international agencies operating within the State with a view to complementing one another; and
- f. Submit quarterly reports to the NCC for inputs into NAPEC reports.

The review of the activities of SPEC shall be a permanent agenda in the regular meetings of the National Economic Council (NEC) and the National Assessment and Evaluation committee (NAEC) of NAPEP

(v) State Chairman of Nigerian Union of Journalists.

(vi) Representative of the State Council of Traditional Rulers.

(vii) Representative of each of the Registered Political parties.

(viii) Representatives of donor agencies and private sector organizations, who are funding any programme in the State.

The functions of the State Co-ordination Committee are to:

a. Co-ordinate, supervise and monitor the implementation of Federal Government programmes in the State.

b. Provide the mechanism for collaboration between the Federal, State and Local Governments, as well as with international donor agencies, NGOs and private sector organizations.

c. Consider and advise on all matters relevant to the successful implementation of the programmes.

d. Consider and make recommendations on how new programme initiatives as well as prepare and submit Monthly Reports to the National Coordinator.

NAPEP at the Federal Government Level

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

National Poverty Eradication council (NAPEC)

NAPEC composed of the President, Commander –in-Chief as its chairman, the Vice President as the Vice chairman, Secretary to Government of the Federation, (SGF) as the Secretary. Other

Members are the Ministers of the following Ministries with direct mandates on poverty eradication:

- i. Agriculture and Rural Development
- ii. Education
- iii. Health
- iv. Water Resources
- v. Works and Housing
- vi. Employment, Labour and Productivity
- vii. Women Affairs and Youth Development
- viii. Environment
- ix. Finance
- x. Power and Steel
- xi. Science and technology
- xii. Industry
- xiii. Solid Minerals
- xiv. National Planning Commission and
- xv. The national coordinator of Programme.

The functions of the council are to:

- a. Formulate policy and review all policies and strategies of Government designed to alleviate and eradicate poverty.
- b. Set annual targets for institutions and agencies of Government mandated to undertake such programmes as well as monitor the attainment of such targets.
- c. Mobilize and allocate resources for approved programmes;

d. Establish the legislative and constitutional framework for the successful implementation of these programmes.

f. Monitor the functions of the Coordination Committees

National Coordination Committee (NCC)

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

The functions of the committee are to among other things:

- a. Ensure the implementation of the policies and decisions of the NAPEC.
- b. Collate and vet the programmes submitted by various implementing agencies, make preliminary approvals and submit same to NAPEC to necessary changes and final ratification.
- c. Document poverty alleviation and eradication activities at all levels of Government.
- d. Relate with Community Based Organisations (CBO) and NGOs in order to facilitate the development of their capabilities as well as foster partnership with them.
- e. Co-ordinate and document the contributions of international donor agencies as well as the private sector in poverty alleviation and eradication programme.

f. Undertake a periodic assessment of programme implementation and prepare reports accordingly for submission to NAPEC.

g. Set-up other sub committees as may be required.

h. Do such things and carry out such other directives as may be given from time to time by NAPEC.

National Assessment and Evaluation Committee (NAEC)

To ensure the proper positioning of the Poverty Eradication Programmes within the context of the national economy and social policies of Government an overview and multi-agency Assessment and Evaluation Committee was established. The Committee composed of the Vice President as the chairman, National Planning Commissioner as the Secretary. Other members include representatives from the following:

- The Economic Policy Co-ordination Committee (EPCC)
- The National Economic Intelligence Committee (NEIC)
- The National Co-ordinator of Programme
- Federal Office of Statistics (FOS)
- NAPEC
- NGOs
- World Bank (Nigeria)
- UNDP (Nigeria)
- European Union (Nigeria)

However, the functions of the committee are to:

- a. Monitor the achievement of set targets and assess the impact of programmes on target groups;
- b. Prepare evaluation reports for NAPEC

For each priority area the State Coordination Committee (SCC) and the Local Government Monitoring Committees (LGMC) shall be required to submit quarterly reports that provide details on; where we are? Where we want to be? And how do we get there? Such reports shall be collated by the NAPEP Secretariat and presented to the Federal Executive Council and by the National Economic Council and the National Assessment and Evaluation Committee.

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

b. In each Local Government Area, the number of wards shall be recorded along with their names and locations

c. in each Ward, the number of villages shall be recorded along with their names and location

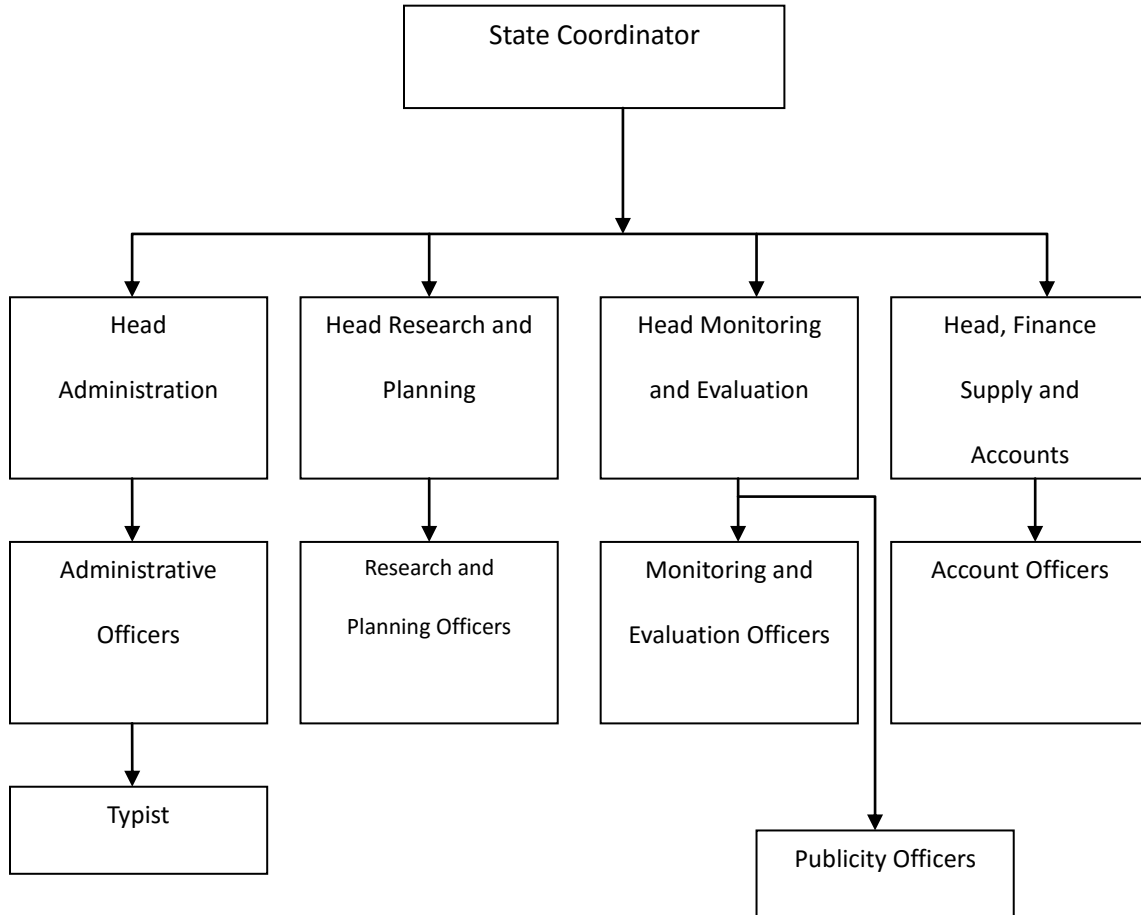
d. In every village, selected indicators of poverty reduction efforts including the availability of basic needs such as schools with details, portable water, healthcare facilities, and rural infrastructure shall be compiled to guide. There shall be a structured framework for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of all the above poverty eradication programmes and projects. This structure shall follow the uniform administrative structure currently maintained in the country. Government on the community needs and level of implementation of poverty eradication programmes.

e. A comprehensive and regularly updated Management Information System (MIS) of the above shall be maintained at the NAPEP Secretariat.

In order to impact profoundly positively on the lives of Nigerians, the poverty eradication activities shall be wide, varied by mainly grassroots, focused and shall be implemented by the Federal Ministries and agencies, States and Local Governments, Communities and International Donor Agencies with clearly defined mandates and targets as enumerated earlier.

Emphasis shall be placed on complementation, collaboration and coordination between the various tiers of government on the one hand and between Government, Donor Agencies, NGOs and local communities on the other.

Organizational structure of NAPEP in Kaduna State



Source: NAPEP’s Publication, Zaria and Sabon-gari LGA, NAPEP Office.

Funding of NAPEP

The Poverty Eradication Fund (PEF) which is administered by the National Poverty Eradication Council directly funds the National Poverty Eradication Programme. However, all poverty alleviation programmes originally budgeted for by participating ministries will continue to be funded from those budgetary provisions under the supervision of NAPEP.

NAPEP is also funded from contributions given to it by state and local governments, the private sector and special deductions from the Consolidated Fund of the Federal Government. It

also gets donations from international donor agencies such as the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme, the European Union, and the Department for International Development, the Japanese International Cooperation Agency, and the German Technical Assistance.

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

When NAPEP came on stream in January 2001, it was given a take-off grant of N6 billion. This money was used to establish NAPEP structures in 36 states, the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja and 744 local government councils. Part of the money was also used in the NAPEP employment generation intervention which translated to the training of 100,000 youths, attaching 50,000 unemployed graduates in various places of work, training of over 5000 people in tailoring and fashion design, and the establishment of rural telephone networks in 125 local government areas.

Other uses to which the money was put include the delivery of the KEKE-NAPEP three-wheeler vehicle project involving 2000 units in all the state capitals of Nigeria, the establishment of 147 youth information centres across the senatorial districts, the delivery of informal micro credit ranging from N10,000 to N50,000 to 10,000 beneficiaries most of whom were women, and so on.(nigeriafirst.org-21 feb, 2003)

Aliyu, (2001) attributes the following as the reasons for the poor performance of most of the programmes, they includes:

- 1) Poor policy formulation and coordination.
- 2) Policy discontinuity and lack of sustainability
- 3) Absence of policy framework, institutional framework and delivery machinery.
- 4) Absence of effective collaboration and implementation among the three tiers of government.

Embarking on project that does not have direct relevance to the poor and absence of an agreed poverty reduction agenda.

CHAPTER FIVE

DATA PRESENTATION/RESULTS, DISCUSSION AND FINDINGS

5.1 Introduction

The data presented shows the responses given by the respondents pertaining NAPEP as a Poverty Eradication Programme in Zaria and Sabon-gari Local government of Kaduna State.

The findings resulted from the analyses made determine Whether NAPEP has succeeded in eradicating Poverty in Zaria and Sabon-gari Local government of Kaduna State.

5.2 Data presentation of Questionnaire

Table 5.1; Distribution and Return of Questionnaire

Local Governments	Questionnaires Administered	Questionnaires Returned	Percentage Rate of Returned%
Zaria	187	176	52.%
Sabon-gari	171	160	47.6%
Total	358	336	100%

Source; Researcher's Survey, 2015.

It shows from the above that, a total of 358 questionnaires were distributed to the beneficiaries and 336 were returned. The rate of return for questionnaires, as we could see for Zaria was 52% in rating the Beneficiaries. Actually, 47.6% for the Sabon-gari Local Government. Therefore, we conclude and illustrate that there was high rate of return by NAPEP for the beneficiaries. The questionnaires were administered and varieties of responses were made. The beneficiaries, who form the largest number of responses, were largely returned.

Table 5.2;Responses on Marital Status

Status	Beneficiaries	Percentage%
Single	183	54.46
Married	136	40
Divorced	17	5
Total	336	100%

Source: Researcher’s Survey, 2015.

It is Obviously seen that the Variable “Single” was actually 183 which stood at 54.46%,To that of those who “Married”, it was apparently 136, with an equivalent to 40%.. This shows clearly that those “Single” and those who are “Married” constituted largely on the responses made on the marital status of the respondents. focused attention towards 17 responses made by the “Divorced” , it was realized that they had a lower responses.

Table 5.3;Responses according to Educational Qualification

Educational attainment	Beneficiaries	Percentage%
Primary/Sec. Leaving Certificate	14	4
Diploma/NCE	218	65
Degree/HND	94	28
PGD/MASTERS	7	2
PHD	3	0.9
Total	336	100%

Source: Researcher’s Survey, 2015.

It could be seen from the above, Diploma/Degree was 218 responses, comprising 65%,and it gives a clear insight that those with Diploma/NCE responded highly than other level of education attained by the respondents in response to the educational qualification.focusing on

those with PGD/MASTERS, was 7 respondents and made 2%. Looking at those with the qualification of PhD, there were only 3 responses, making 0.9%. This eventually shows those with PhD qualification constituted the least of the responses.

Table 5.4; Age

Age range	Beneficiaries	Percentages %
15-25 years	101	30
26-35 years	165	49
36-59 years	56	17
60 and above	14	4
Total	336	100%

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2015.

It could be realized by illustrated with the fact that 26-35 years responded most on the questionnaires distributed to the overall responses. Eventually, from the above table that, "15-25 years" got 101 responses, enabling 30%. Where, "26-35 years" was basically 165 respondents, ensuring 49% of the total responses. Focusing on "36-59 years", the story is 56 responses, making 17% of the responses, looking at the Staff responses, it was 5, representing 26% and that of "60% and above" it was actually 3% of the responses made by the respondents. This shows that the range of "15-25 years" and "26 and 35 years" constituted majority of the respondents for the age range.

Table 5.5; Occupation

Occupations	Beneficiaries	Percentages %
Civil Servant	96	28.27
Farmers	76	22

Students	132	40
Traders	25	7
Others	7	2.38
Total	336	100%

Source: Researcher's Survey 2015.

In terms of occupational distribution of the people in Zaria and Sabon-Gari area, the Students and civil servants partook on the occupational range. Farmers, traders, and Others made the least the of the responses in the area. Where the farmers were 76 respondents, which enabled to have 22%. The students were 132 responses and comprising 39%. Traders embraced 25 responses and ensured to be 8% of the responses. Others were 7 responses and taking 2.38 % of the responses made. This shows that those with the highest responses were the Students.

Table 5.6; Level of Income.

Income	Beneficiaries	Percentages %
3,000 – 20,000	189	56
21,000 – 40,000	120	36
41,000 – 60,000	24	7
61,000 – 100,000	3	0.9
101,000 and above	0	0
Total	336	100%

Source: Survey Research, 2015.

The level of income for the staff according to responses made them, concentrated attention for earners from “N3000 – 20,000” and N was 9 respondents where it connotes 47%, in the case of “N21,000 – 40,000” level of income was that it got 5 respondents and indicating 26%, “N41,000 – 60,000” was 2 responses and carries 11%, so also “61,000 – 100,000”, it was 2 responses, giving 11% and “N101,000 and above” earners had only 1 responses and making 5%

of the responses made. Meaningfully, this shows that those who earn the range of ₦3, 000 – 20,000, it gave a clear indication that majority of the people are earning meager amount to sustain their lives in Zaria and Sabon-gari Local Government.

Data Presentation on Hypothesis One.

Employment Generation and Poverty Reduction

Table 5.7; Employment profile of Respondents

Employment status	Beneficiaries	Percentages %
Fully employed	57	17
Partially employed	69	21
Self employed	108	32
Unemployed	102	30
Total	317	100%

Source: Survey Research, 2015.

It can be realized from the above that those “Fully employed” was recorded as 57 respondents and comprised 17%. In the case of a variable “self-employed” in the area, it could be realized that they made 108 respondents, which stood at 33% of total responses. It showed there were a lot of self employed in Zaria and Sabon-gari Local Government and notwithstanding the fact that there were many unemployed which stood at 102 responses made by the respondents. It is not to say that there are those employed but they are very few. This made us to realized the Self-employed and Unemployed were dominant in Zaria and Sabon-gari Local government areas.

Table 5.8; Skill acquisition to empower the Youth

Options	Beneficiaries	Percentage %
----------------	----------------------	---------------------

Agree	152	45
Strongly Agree	170	51
Undecided	10	3
Disagree	4	1
Strongly disagree	0	0
Total	336	100

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2015.

It is seen that those who responded to “Agree and strongly agree” that skill acquisition empower the youth in Zaria Local Government responded higher but the respondents to those who disagreed and strongly disagreed which were virtually 4 and 0. It shows that skill acquisition empowers the youth which reduce the level of unemployment tendency in Zaria and Sabon-gari local government of Kaduna State. NAPEP as a poverty strategy, it provided the youth with the idea of acquiring skills to the people. This clearly indicated that NAPEP played an important role in empowering the youth.

Table 5.9; Wealth creation by NAPEP and Youth empowerment.

Options	Beneficiaries	Percentage%
Agree	125	37
Strongly agree	208	62

Undecided	3	0.9
Disagree	0	0
Strongly disagree	0	0
Total	336	100

Source: Research Survey, 2015.

It is easily seen that NAPEP assisted enormously on wealth creation on empowering the youth in Zaria and Sabon-gari local government of Kaduna. As a result of wealth creation by NAPEP, through its related schemes (YES), it was being proved that through mandatory attachment and credit delivery, they were employed in the areas. Therefore, we can conclude by saying, NAPEP has contributed on wealth creation by instilling empowerment to the Beneficiaries especially to the youth.

Table 5.10; Self-employment an important mechanism to eradicate poverty.

Options	Beneficiaries	Percentage%
Agree	227	68
Strongly Agree	105	31
Undecided	4	0.6
Disagree	0	0
Strongly disagree	0	0
Total	336	100%

Source: Research Survey, 2015.

Obviously, it was seen actually that self-employment is an important mechanism to eradicate poverty through NAPEP, related scheme. There was no any response to those who “disagreed and strongly disagreed that its not an important mechanism to eradicate poverty. It made people to

be self-employed by the way of empowering them, using credit delivery scheme in Zaria and Sabon-gari Local Government area of Kaduna State. This is due to the fact that 227 and 105 represented 68% and 31%, respectively.

Table 5.11; Are you gainfully employed in the NAPEP programme.

Options	Beneficiaries	Percentage%
Yes	139	41
No	190	57
Undecided	7	2
Total	336	100%

Source: Research Survey, 2015.

It was noticed that there are some people who are gainfully employed and at the same time there are those who are not gainfully employed on the NAPEP programme. It was seen that People who are gainfully employed were 139, with a corresponding to 41%, but those who were not employed in the NAPEP programme were actually 57% and constituted 190 responses. This shows that some people were employed but many were not employed in NAPEP as a mechanism to eradicate poverty in Zaria and Sabon-gari local government of Kaduna State.

Table 5.12; Ways NAPEP used to ensure Youth empowerment.

Options	Beneficiaries	Percentage%
Capacity Acquisition Programme (CAP)	125	37

Credit Delivery Programme (CDP)	101	30
Mandatory Attachment Programme (MAP)	110	33
Total	336	100%

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2015.

It can be seen from the above that there were different perceptions by the respondents on empowering the Youth, this occur in different dimension. Thus, in terms of Capacity Acquisition Programme (CAP),it comprised 37%, focusing attention on theMandatory Attachment Programme (MAP) it was 30%. In the case of Credit Delivery Scheme (CDP), it was basically 110, indicating 33%. This clearly shows that NAPEP gave difference dimensions on empowering the Youth which could be either through CAP, MAP, and CDP to the people of Zaria andSabongari local government of Kaduna State.

Table 5.13; Nature of Employment offered to you by NAPEP.

Nature of employment	Beneficiaries	Percentage%
Self-employment	105	31.25
Business assistance	110	32

Civil servant	100	30
Trading	15	4.46
Others	6	2
Total	336	100%

Source: Research Survey, 2015.

This indicated that people were offered different pattern of employment in Zaria and Sabon-gari local government by the NAPEP but greatly on “Business assistance” as a poverty alleviation programme It showed above that “self-employment” was apparently 105 which constituted 31.25%. Basing attention to “Business assistance”, it was virtually 34%. Focusing attention on “Civil servant”, it was 31%.It was apparently seen that NAPEP provided the people of Zaria and Sabon-gari Local Government areas of Kaduna State on varieties of employment

Table 5.14; NAPEP’s Youth empowerment and Credit delivery

Options	Beneficiaries	Percentage%
Agree	132	39
Strongly Agree	186	55
Undecided	5	1.5
Disagree	13	4
Strongly disagree	0	0
Total	336	100%

Source: Researcher’s Survey, 2015.

It shows a clear indication from the table that NAPEP’s Youth empowerment eventually deduced unemployment tendency especially to the youth by giving out credit delivery. This is because, those who responded “Agree and Strongly Agree” as 132 and 186 responses which

represented 39 and 55% respectively. Youth empowerment played significant role on minimising the level of unemployment to the people of Zaria and Sabon-gari Local Government of Kaduna State. Before the introduction and establishment of NAPEP as a poverty strategy, there has been unemployment tendency in Zaria and Sabon-gari areas, which led to the increase in the rate of criminality but as it was being introduced, the situation was changeable through the use of credit delivery

Data presentation on Hypothesis Two

Provision of Infrastructural facilities and Poverty Reduction.

Table 5.15; NAPEP contribution on transportation

Option	Beneficiaries	Percentage%
Agree	36	11
Strongly Agree	48	14
Undecided	13	4
Disagree	105	31.25
Strongly Disagree	134	40
Total	336	100

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2015.

This clearly shows that NAPEP did not contribute immensely on transportation, as a poverty strategy that focuses on the provision of infrastructural facilities in Zaria and Sabon-gari areas. It could be illustrated above that, those who disagreed and strongly disagree in the course of determining the contribution NAPEP made on transportation were very high unlike those who contrariwise the issue on ground. People of Zaria and Sabon-gari Local government witnessed the problem of transportation for a long period of time.

Table 5.16; Favourable ways to improve health care delivery by NAPEP

Options	Beneficiaries	Percentage %
Provision of health facilities	94	28
Employing competent health personnel	99	29
Favourable policy by NAPEP on healthcare delivery (Primary Health Care Programme)	54	16
Building more hospitals in those area	89	27
Total	336	100

Source: Research Survey, 2015.

Therefore, we can say that NAPEP had focused on different aspect in order to improve the health care delivery to the people of Zaria and Sabon-gari local government of Kaduna State. It could be realised that provision of health facilities, employing competent health personnel”, as well as building more hospitals in that area a way to improve the health care delivery in the area affected. The people of Zaria and Sabon-gari Local government areas, drastically needed medical attention to enhance their living standard and sustain a living.

Table 5.17; Provision of pipe-borne water supply and NAPEP Intervention

Options	Beneficiaries	Percentage
Agree	78	23
Strongly Agree	35	10

Undecided	24	7
Disagree	134	40
Strongly disagree	65	19.5
Total	336	100

Source: Researcher’s Survey, 2015.

The respondents disagreed upon the fact that NAPEP contributed in providing pipe-borne water supply in Zaria and Sabon-gari area as a considerable area for NAPEP to alleviate poverty. It was realised that the people of Zaria and Sabon-gari Local Government faced critical issue pertaining pipe borne water supply, where they would trek to a long distance to fetch water and at the same time buy water at a high rate. It shows clearly that those disagreed 134 representing 40% and for “Strongly disagree”, it was actually 65 beneficiaries, representing 19.5% which constituted the majority responses, from the responses made by the respondents. This clearly shows that NAPEP did little on provision water supply Zaria and Sabon-gari area.

Table 5.18; Improving the standard of education and NAPEP intervention

Educational standard	Beneficiaries	Percentages%
Agree	44	13
Strongly agree	17	4

Undecided	22	6
Disagree	242	75
Strongly disagree	11	2
Total	336	100

Source: Researcher's survey, 2015.

It was basically realised that the level of educational standard in Zaria and Sabon-gari Local Government of Kaduna State was appalling especially public school. NAPEP as a poverty strategy to boost the level of education pertaining the issue of infrastructural provision. It had not made any integral impact on improving level of education in Zaria and Sabon-gari local government of Kaduna state. The rationale behind this, is that for the response made on "Disagree" as can see, was basically 238 which constituted 75 % of the total responses made by the beneficiaries. This clearly shows that NAPEP did not make any impact on educational standard in Zaria and Sabon-gari local government area.

Table 5.19; The level of socio-economic development and high rate of poverty

Options	Beneficiaries	Percentage%
Agree	15	4.46
Strongly Agree	9	3

Undecided	13	4
Disagree	166	50
Strongly Disagree	133	40
Total	336	100%

Source: Research Survey, 2015.

That socio-economic development is agreeably undermined by high rate of poverty in Zaria and Sabon-gari local government. Indicators of socio-economic development which include electricity, pipe borne water supply, good hospitals, road construction, education among others, were adversely affected by high rate of poverty in Zaria and Sabon-gari jurisdiction. It is of the fact that, a lot of people stated that poverty strongly affected socio-economic development. That was reason why they strongly disagreed about socio-economic issues in the areas. It was stated as 166 responses, constituting 50% and 133 responses with 40% of the total responses made by the respondents.

Table 5.20; Infrastructural Provisionsan integral focus of NAPEP.

Options	Beneficiaries	Percentage%
Agree	91	27
Strongly Agree	242	72

Undecided	3	0.8
Disagree	0	0
Strongly Disagree	0	0
Total	336	100%

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2015.

It is clearly seen that infrastructural provision is a considerable area by which NAPEP devoted attention on. This was realised as the people of Zaria and Sabon-gari Areas noted with the fact that providing social amenities serve as a mechanism to focus as a poverty strategy since it is a focus of the past programme which they could not adequately handle while the people are in drastically in need of it. The respondents agreed of the fact that people agreed with the rate of respondents as 242 beneficiaries and 91 beneficiaries too, strongly agreed that NAPEP vested attention on infrastructural provision as an important mechanism for NAPEP as a strategy.

Data Presentation on Hypothesis Three.

Farmers Empowerment and Poverty Reduction.

Table 5.21; Empowering the farmers and increase in agricultural productivity.

Option	Beneficiaries	Percentage%
---------------	----------------------	--------------------

Agree	77	23
Strongly Agree	252	75
Undecided	7	2
Disagree	0	0
Strongly Disagree	0	0
Total	336	100%

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2015.

NAPEP as a poverty strategy helps in empowering the farmers through NAPEP related scheme which is the Farmers empowerment programme to boost the level of agricultural productivity in the country not only Zaria and Sabn-gari Local Government Area of Kaduna State. It was discovered that the Programme empower them sine majority of them practice subsistence agriculture oriented. It shows clearly that those who agreed NAPEP empower the farmers that increases agricultural productivity was 252 and 77 responses respectively. It could be seen that NAPEP empowers the poor farmers which resulted to boosting and increasing the level of agricultural productivity through Farmers empowerment Scheme.

Table 5.22; NAPEP training to boost farmers' potential and contribution on farmers' output.

Option	Beneficiaries	Percentage %
Agree	0	0
Strongly Agree	0	0

Undecided	3	1
Disagree	186	55
Strongly Disagree	147	43.75
Total	336	100%

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2015.

We could conclude basically that NAPEP did not assist in training farmers to boost their potential, which eventually could result in boosting farmers' output. The NAPEP related programme which is the Farmers' Empowerment Programme made no any effort on training and re-training farmers for the purpose to boost farmers output. It was realised what the NAPEP officials did, was by enlightening the farmers on their farm issues not purely training and re-training of farmers' to enlarge their output. Those who disagreed were 186 and 147 as it was made by the respondents.. This shows that NAPEP did not give emphasis on boosting farmers' potential which will definitely result in the increasing of agricultural output.

Table 5.23; Funding on farmers and attainment of agricultural objectives.

Options	Beneficiaries	Percentage %
Agree	217	65
Strongly Agree	115	34
Undecided	4	1

Disagree	0	0
Strongly Disagree	0	0
Total	336	100%

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2015.

There were funding on farmers by the NAPEP related scheme Farmers empowerment Programme. It was realised that they were secured loans. The peasant farmers benefitted with the programme on credit facilities aspect for the purpose to enhance their agricultural productivity. It was agreed that funding on farmers by NAPEP assisted the farmers on poverty eradication on agricultural issues. This is due to the fact that the responses as agreed, constituted most of the responses made by the respondent as really the case was, the beneficiaries 217 and 115, to equivalent to 65% and 34% responses. It clearly shows that farmers benefitted by securing loans from the NAPEP as a poverty strategy.

Table 5.24; Level of satisfaction on improving the level of farmers' output with NAPEP as a strategy

Options	Beneficiaries	Percentage%
Highly satisfied	88	26
Satisfied	210	63
Undecided	5	1

Dissatisfied	33	9.8
Highly dissatisfied	0	0
Total	336	100%

Source: Research Survey, 2015.

There are some farmers who bestowed their satisfaction about the improvement of farmers output with the intention of achieving agricultural objectives in Zaria and Sabon-gari Local Government Areas. It is seen that the people of Zaria and Sabon-gari Areas were highly satisfied on the issue enhancing agricultural output, for the purpose to ensure agricultural development in Zaria and Sabon-gari Areas. It is seen, there were many who are highly satisfied with the level of how agricultural condition in the areas. That many of the people agreed with the fact that NAPEP as poverty did contribute on enhancing agricultural output in Zaria and Sabon-gari Local Government Areas of Kaduna State. It indicates that a lot of people are satisfied on improving the level of farm output of the farmers with the intervention of NAPEP as a strategy for farmers' empowerment.

Table 5.25; The level of success of farmers' empowerment by NAPEP Intervention.

Options	Beneficiaries	Percentage%
Very successful	58	17
Successful	174	52
Undecided	6	1.7
Unsuccessful	60	18

Very Unsuccessful	38	11
Total	336	100%

Source: Research Survey, 2015.

In order to determine the level of success made by NAPEP after its initiation on farmers’ empowerment, the respondents rated there was a level of successful achieved by farmers empowerment, in the activities of poverty reduction in Zaria local and Sabon-gari government of Kaduna state. This was accepted because people were satisfied with the empowerment NAPEP made through its related programme which was basically Farmers Empowerment Programme to assist the farmers on improving and enhancing their agricultural activities in the areas. Therefore, we can say that NAPEP made an impact on empowering farmers to enhance agricultural activities.

Table 5.26; NAPEP empowerment on farmers and Irrigated agriculture

Option	Beneficiaries	Percentage%
Agree	209	62
Strongly agree	68	20
Undecided	40	12
Disagree	17	5

Strongly disagree	2	0.6
Total	336	100%

Source: Research survey, 2015.

It was realised from the fact that the NAPEP empowerment as related to irrigational activities farmers were empowered on irrigational agriculture because they were provided with the incentives which would make them to enhance their irrigational activities in Zaria and Sabon-gari Local Government Area of Kaduna State. The respondents agreed with the fact that the beneficiaries were virtually 209 and constituted 62%. As it was realised, that very few disagreed on the fact that NAPEP did not empowered the farmers on irrigational activities in Zaria and Sabon-gari local government of Kaduna State. We can now state that NAPEP empowered the farmers on the idea of irrigation agriculture in the affected areas.

Table 5.27; Support of farmers by NAPEP and livestock development.

Options	Beneficiaries	Percentage%
Agree	27	8
Strongly agree	9	3
Undecided	21	6
Disagree	190	57

Strongly disagree	89	26
Total	336	100

Source: Research survey, 2015.

NAPEP as a poverty programme purposely to empower the farmers did not make any integral effort on livestock development in Zaria and Sabon-gari Local Government Area of Kaduna State. It could be realised that livestock development was a strange thing to Zaria and Sabon-gari Areas. So far, it was disagreed that Farmers' Empowerment Scheme (FES) did not make effort on improving the livestock of the people of Zaria and Sabon-gari local government area of Kaduna State. The respondents actually responded as 190 and represented 57%. This was based on the fact that the respondents strongly disagreed with the fact on livestock development of the people in Zaria and Sabon-gari area.

Table 5.28; NAPEP Intervention and fishery activities

Options	Beneficiaries	Percentage%
Agree	50	15
Strongly agree	22	7
Undecided	15	4
Disagree	195	58

Strongly disagree	54	16
Total	336	100

Source: Research survey, 2015.

Fishery is one of the occupations that some farmers carried out as another phase of their occupation. In the objectives of NAPEP on farmers' empowerment, it is to determine, whether NAPEP succeeded on boosting fish farming as well as fish activities in the form of support in Zaria and Sabon-gari local government area. The beneficiaries basically reacted, with 1195 beneficiaries which represented 58% indicating that NAPEP intervention did not play a major role on fishery activities in Zaria and Sabon-gari Local Government areas of Kaduna state. Therefore, NAPEP as a Poverty strategy, devoted attention basically on empowering and facilitating poor farmers on farming activities to boost agricultural productivity rather than enhancing fish farming in Zaria and Sabon-gari Areas.

Table 5.29;strengthening research and extension services and proffering solution faced by Small scale farmers.

Options	Staff	Percentage%
Agree	107	32
Strongly agree	214	64
Undecided	10	3
Disagree	5	1

Strongly disagree	0	0
Total	336	100

Source: Research survey, 2015

Obviously, strengthening research and extension services helps in proffering solution to Small scale farmers. It raises the fact that many beneficiaries agreed as 214 and 107 responses was definitely representing 64% and 32%. The idea of extension services and strengthening research was a basic dimension on the issue to boost his agricultural productivity. This shows that NAPEP played a role on strengthening research and extension services on the small scale farmers.

5.30;The Poverty Reduction Strategies adopted by NAPEP in Zaria and Sabon-gari Local Government Areas of Kaduna State

Poverty Reduction Strategies by NAPEP	Beneficiaries	Percentage%
Youth Empowerment Scheme (YES)	81	24
Rural infrastructure and Development Scheme (RIDS)	83	25

Social Welfare Services Scheme (SOWESS)	73	22
Farmers Empowerment Programme (FEP)	92	27
Natural Resources Development and Conservation Scheme (NRDS)	7	2
Total	336	100%

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2015.

It was apparently realised that NAPEP operated related schemes on different dimension. This would enable the programme to cover up wider perspective unlike other programmes as we had seen at the past. Programmes like OFN, Green Revolution, DFRRRI, Family support Programme, Better Life Programme and FEAP among others, focused on one area to the other. The case of NAPEP, was basically different as it was developed on empowering the youth with skills so that they could be self-employed and be employed in different areas. NAPEP devoted attention on social welfare provision, rural infrastructure in order to develop the rural dwellers, empowering the peasant farmers to boost their agricultural productivity and also enhancing the effectiveness of the exploitation of natural resources while preventing the threat of those resources to the environment and human habitation.

5.31; Factors that undermined the success of Poverty eradication programme in Nigeria.

Respondents considered the barriers for effective Poverty alleviation, connote the following:

- Bribery and corruption
- Bad management from the programme officials.

- Political interference by the government
- Lack of coordination between the tiers of government.
- Lack of proper supervising and monitoring the activities of NAPEP.
- The benefit of the programme is not targeted to the expected people.
- Inadequate community participation in the poverty eradication programme.

5.32; Respondents view on the solution to the barriers of effective Poverty eradication Programmes in Nigeria.

The respondents were ideally asked on proffering solution on the hindrances of effective poverty eradication in the area. We realised the solution made by the respondent as there is the need to have good leadership. This is obvious that, a leader who is honest, trustworthy and accountable to the people would not intend to siphon or embezzle government funds, which would be utilised for socio-economic development.

The programme officials have to coordinate and administer the activities of the programme in line with the objective of the programme to the people. Some respondents perceived that political interference should be avoided by the government if achievement is to be realised. The idea of public interest is what is to be determined not selfish interest made by most our political elites.

Accountability in the use of funds through auditing by the government is a case on point. There is the need for regular supervising and monitoring the activities of the programmes, this will contribute immensely in the achievement of the objectives of the programme. The Objectives of the programme should be targeted to the expected people. There shouldn't be favouritism, tribalism, or sectionalism on benefitting with the programme initiated by the government. There

is also the need for community to participate in the poverty eradication programmes, if achievement of the programme is to be realised.

5.3; Interview Report for the Staff and Beneficiaries on assessing the impact of National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) in Zaria and Sabon-gari local government Areas of Kaduna State

The researcher sought to know the beneficiaries from the Youth empowerment programme and the pattern of employment delivered to them. There were those who are skilled acquired, the educated were attached to companies and industries, where monthly, they were paid allowances and some were supported with funds to enhanced their businesses and some to be self-employed. This responded to the question on whether NAPEP succeeded in reducing unemployment or not.

AlhajiAbdurahmanKaura was a former head of SURE-P in Zaria; he was asked that do NAPEP assisted in eradicating poverty?He actually said “yes” to some extent. It has done a bit on employment generation but least was done on the issue of infrastructural facilities. These include water supply, education, health care delivery, road transportation, among others.

Researcher also sought to know the conditions farmers’ empowerment. SaiduKaura and other officers interviewed made it clear, some farmers were empowered and it has made significant impact on boosting their farm output but the farmers’ empowerment did nothing on livestock development, the idea of fishery activities. Training to boost farmers’ potential was done by NAPEP to enlarge agricultural activities. Strengthen research and extension services proffer solution to small farmers. Of course, it does, definitely toremedy the small farmer problem on the aspect agricultural activities.

Test of Hypothesis One

This is to test hypothesis one which gives us a postulation whether to accept or reject the following hypothesis as thus;

(Ho): There is no significant relationship between employment generation and Poverty reduction in Zaria and Sabon-gari Local Government of Kaduna State.

We want to ascertain whether there is significant relationship between employment generation and poverty reduction in Zaria and Kaduna state.in this case, the independent variable is employment generation while dependent variable is the Poverty reduction.

Table5.31 for Testing Hypothesis One

Poverty Reduction (Dependent variable) * Employment Generation (Independent variable) Crosstabulation

			Employment generation (Independent variable)				Total
			Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	
Poverty Reduction (Dependent variable)	Strongly Agree	Count	0	0	0	125	125
		Expected Count	3.7	1.5	56.5	63.2	125.0
	Agree	Count	7	4	152	45	208
		Expected Count	6.2	2.5	94.1	105.2	208.0
	Undecided	Count	3	0	0	0	3
		Expected Count	.1	.0	1.4	1.5	3.0
	Total	Count	10	4	152	170	336
		Expected Count	10.0	4.0	152.0	170.0	336.0

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-	Monte Carlo Sig. (2-	Monte Carlo Sig. (1-
			Sig. (2-	sided)	sided)

			sided)	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval		Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Pearson Chi-Square	291.016 ^a	6	.000	.000 ^b	.000	.009			
Likelihood Ratio	266.302	6	.000	.000 ^b	.000	.009			
Fisher's Exact Test	256.576			.000 ^b	.000	.009			
Linear-by-Linear Association	151.218 ^c	1	.000	.000 ^b	.000	.009	.000 ^b	.000	.009
N of Valid Cases	336								

a. 7 cells (58.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .04.

b. Based on 336 sampled tables with starting seed 624387341.

c. The standardized statistic is 12.297.

Chi-square result can be vividly observed that there is relationship between employment generation and Poverty reduction. The computed level of significance is compared with the set standard of 0.05 level of significance, to invalidate or validate the conjectural statement formulated on our study. It can be from the above result *there is significant relationship between employment generation and Poverty reduction in Zaria and Kaduna state*, being that the Pearson chi-square was 291.016. This forms the basis for the invalidation of null hypothesis one in our study.

From the chi-square output table above, hypothesis testing procedure is as follows:

- Chi-square calculated value is the chi-square computed value which is 291.016.
- Degree of freedom (df) = 6
- Level of significance: 0.05
- Critical value or Tabulated value of 6 degree of significance and at value of 0.05 is 12.592.

Decision Rule.

The decision of the study is to accept the null hypothesis (H_0) if the X^2 calculated value is less than the critical (tabulated) x^2 value if otherwise rejected.

Comparison.

Comparison, the chi-square value of 291.016 with a chi-square critical (tabulated) value of 12.592. It is very clear that calculated value is greater than the X^2 chi-square calculated value. As such, and reject the null hypothesis H_0 and accept the alternate hypothesis (H_1).

Conclusion.

Due to the fact that the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected in favour of the alternate hypothesis (H_1). It could be concluded therefore that there is significant relationship between employment generation and Poverty reduction in Zaria and Sabon-gari Local Government areas of Kaduna state,.

Test of Hypothesis Two

The hypothesis two shows whether there is significant relationship between provision of infrastructural facilities and Poverty reduction in Zaria and Sabon-gari Local Government of Kaduna State. Therefore, the hypothesis two is as follows:

(H_0): There is no significant relationship between provision of infrastructural facilities and poverty reduction in Zaria and Sabon-gari local government of Kaduna state.

We are trying to see if *there is significant relationship between provision of infrastructural facilities and poverty reduction in Zaria and Sabon-gari Local Government of Kaduna state*. In this aspect, the independent variable is Provision of infrastructural facilities and dependent variable is the Poverty reduction

Table 5.32 Data presentation for Hypothesis Two

Poverty reduction (Dependent variable) * Provision of infrastructural facilities (Independent variable) Crosstabulation

			Provision of infrastructural facilities (Independent variable)			Total
			1.00	4.00	5.00	
Poverty reduction (Dependent variable)	Count		0	42	91	133
	5.00 Expected		1.2	95.8	36.0	133.0
	Count		0	166	0	166
	4.00 Expected		1.5	119.6	45.0	166.0
	Count		0	9	0	9
	3.00 Expected		.1	6.5	2.4	9.0
	Count		0	15	0	15
	2.00 Expected		.1	10.8	4.1	15.0
	Count		3	10	0	13
	1.00 Expected	.1		9.4	3.5	13.0
	Count		3	242	91	336
	Total	Expected		3.0	242.0	91.0
	Count					

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2- sided)	Monte Carlo Sig. (2- sided)		Monte Carlo Sig. (1- sided)	
				Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval

					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Pearson Chi-Square	264.330 ^a	8	.000	.000 _b	.000	.009			
Likelihood Ratio	244.947	8	.000	.000 _b	.000	.009			
Fisher's Exact Test	231.265			.000 _b	.000	.009			
Linear-by-Linear Association	120.612 ^c	1	.000	.000 _b	.000	.009	.000 _b	.000	.009
N of Valid Cases	336								

a. 8 cells (53.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .08.

b. Based on 336 sampled tables with starting seed 957002199.

c. The standardized statistic is 10.982.

It could be seen from the above, it was clearly observed that whether there is significant relationship between Provision of infrastructural facilities and Poverty reduction. It is ideally realized that the computed level of significance was compared with the set standard of 0.05 significant level accept or reject the conjectural statement formulated in our study. It was concluded from the above study that *“There is significant relationship between Provision of infrastructural facilities and Poverty reduction in Zaria and Sabon-gari Local Government of Kaduna state. Being 264.330 as the Pearson chi-square.*

This forms the basis or foundation for rejecting the null hypothesis and accepting the alternate hypothesis.

From the chi-square output, it clearly shows that the above hypothesis testing procedure as follows:

- Chi-square calculated value is chi-square computed value which is 264.330.
- Degree of freedom (df) = 8

- Level of significance; 0.05
- Critical value or tabulated value and index 4 degree of freedom at value 0.05 is 15.507

Decision Rule

Decision Rule normally as it is known in chi-square statistical analysis, states that Accept the null (H_0) if the X^2 calculated value is less than the critical value (tabulated x^2 value and accept the alternate hypothesis if the calculated value is greater than the critical (tabulated value).

Comparison

Comparing the chi-square computed value of as 264.330 with chi-square critical (tabulated value, as 15.507. It shows that calculated value is greater than x^2 calculated value. As such, like reject the null hypothesis (H_0), and accept the alternate hypothesis (H_1).

Conclusion

For the fact that the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected in favour of the alternate hypothesis (H_1). We can say, therefore that There is significant relationship between Provision of infrastructural facilities and Poverty reduction in Zaria and Sabon-gari Local Government of Kaduna State.

Test of Hypothesis Three.

The hypothesis three would determine whether there is significant relationship between farmers' empowerment and Poverty reduction in Zaria and Sabon-gari Local Government of Kaduna State or not.

H_0 : There is no significant relationship between farmers' empowerment and in Zaria and Sabon-gari local government of Kaduna state.

We are trying to see if there is significant relationship between farmers' empowerment and Poverty reduction in Zaria and Sabon-gari local government of Kaduna state.

In this aspect, the independent variable is the farmers' empowerment and dependent variable is the Poverty reduction.

Table 5.33 Presentation for Hypothesis Three

Poverty reduction (Dependent variable) *Farmers empowerment (Independent variable) Crosstabulation

			Farmers empowerment (Independent variable)				
			1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00
Poverty reduction (Dependent variable)	5.00	Count	0	0	0	11	68
		Expected Count	9.4	4.0	.5	49.1	16.0
	4.00	Count	35	17	2	198	0
		Expected Count	30.0	12.8	1.5	156.8	51.0
	1.00	Count	5	0	0	0	0
		Expected Count	.6	.3	.0	3.1	1.0
	Total	Count	40	17	2	209	68
		Expected Count	40.0	17.0	2.0	209.0	68.0

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Monte Carlo Sig. (2-sided)		Monte Carlo Sig. (1-sided)			
				Sig.	95% Confidence Interval		Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Pearson Chi-Square	313.949 ^a	8	.000	.000 ^b	.000	.009			
Likelihood Ratio	299.469	8	.000	.000 ^b	.000	.009			
Fisher's Exact Test	284.761			.000 ^b	.000	.009			

Linear-by-Linear Association	106.221 ^c	1	.000	.000 ^b	.000	.009	.000 ^b	.000	.009
N of Valid Cases	336								

a. 8 cells (53.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .03.

b. Based on 336 sampled tables with starting seed 92208573.

c. The standardized statistic is 10.306.

Ideally, it could be seen from the above as it was clearly observed. It is ideally realized that the computed level of significance was compared with the set standard of 0.05 significant level accept or reject the conjectural statement formulated in our study. It was concluded from the above study that being 313.949 as the Pearson chi-square.

This forms the basis or foundation for rejecting the null hypothesis and accepting the alternate hypothesis.

From the chi-square output from the table, it clearly shows that the above hypothesis testing procedure as follows:

- Chi-square calculated value is chi-square computed value which is 313.949
- Degree of freedom (df) = 8
- Level of significance; 0.05
- Critical value or tabulated value and index 2 degree of freedom at value 0.05 is 15.507.

Decision Rule

Decision Rule states that in chi-square statistical analysis, Accept the null (H_0) if the X^2 calculated value is less than the critical value (tabulated x^2 value and accept the alternate hypothesis if the calculated value is greater than the critical (tabulated value).

Comparison

Comparing the chi-square computed value of as 313.949, with chi-square critical (tabulated value, as 15.507. It shows that calculated value is greater than χ^2 calculated value. As such, reject the null hypothesis (H_0) and accept the alternate hypothesis (H_1).

Conclusion

For the fact that the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected in favour of the alternate hypothesis (H_1). We can say, Therefore, There is significant relationship between farmers' empowerment and Poverty reduction in Zaria and Sabon-gari Local Government of Kaduna State.

5.4 Findings.

The study employed non-parametric tool of statistical analysis, this enabled us to arrive at a conclusion that verified whether the effect of National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) has succeeded or not, in eradicating poverty in Zaria and Sabon-gari Local government of Kaduna. Therefore, Zaria witnessed high rate of unemployed than that of Sabon-gari. It serves as an important mechanism in eradicate poverty.

1. It is seen that people were gainfully employed by NAPEP. It offers employment to unemployed and assisted the people through credit delivery scheme. Skill acquisition to the youth, empower them so that they can be self-employed and self-reliant in their future. They were trained sort of skills, in different category. NAPEP succeeded on job creation through Mandatory attachment scheme and Capacity acquisition scheme.
2. Wealth creation and credit delivery by NAPEP played an integral role on eradicating poverty to the people of Zaria and Sabon-gari Local Government of Kaduna State. It shows the government reduces the level of unemployment by empowering the youth in the area.

3. On the issue of provision of infrastructural facilities by NAPEP Intervention as poverty strategy, it was realized that NAPEP has made little effort towards social amenities. It made little contribution on the issue of education, water supply, (Primary health scheme) for health care delivery and at the same time, little was made on the activity of road transportation.
4. NAPEP has made impact on eradicating poverty to the people which would ensure socio-economic development to the people. Infrastructural provision is an integral area for NAPEP as a strategy in eradicating poverty to the people of Zaria and Sabon-gari local government area of Kaduna State.
5. NAPEP intervention on the focus of farmers' empowerment through Farmers empowerment programme (FEP), assisted the poor farmers on delivering credit/loan that resulted in boosting agricultural productivity. Training to boost farmers' potentials assisted them on attainment of agricultural objectives. The programme greatly funded the farmers which lead to improving their farm output.
6. Farmers' empowerment Programme has not done well on the activities of irrigation agriculture, livestock development and fishery activities, in Zaria and Sabon-gari local government of Kaduna State. Though, NAPEP made a lot on supporting the farmers financially on their farm activities

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1.1 Summary

Poverty is a worldwide phenomenon, but agreeably affecting most of the developing countries. Basically, NAPEP as a poverty strategy was established to eradicate poverty in Zaria and Sabon-gari Local Government of Kaduna State.

The study focused on the assessment of the impact of NAPEP in Zaria and Sabon-gari local government of Kaduna State. It has been stressed on three important variables which are: employment generation, provision of infrastructural facilities and farmers' empowerment. The statement of the problem, Objective of the study, Research question and hypotheses of the Study were derived and formulated from those variables.

Review of literature made by scholars on the concept, types, causes, effect, incidence and empirical studies made by other scholars were substantiated. The study made use of Social exclusion theory developed by a French scholar René Lenoir in 1975 to assess NAPEP and its impact to the research.

The research adopted survey research which enabled the study to make use of Primary and secondary data. Questionnaire and interview was the instrument used in the research to generate primary data in the field.

The population of the study was 2109, Zaria had 1154 and 955 for Sabon-gari Area and the sample was selected from the population as sample size. The sample size was 336 to represent the total population. The sampling technique was simple random sampling and purposive sampling. The research was a qualitative and quantitative research and Pearson Chi-square Test through SPSS Version 20 computer statistical package was utilized for analysis.

The data gathered on the three hypotheses formulated for the study were presented using frequency table, simple percentage and analyzed by Pearson chi-square. At the end, the three null hypotheses formulated for the study were rejected.

The findings stipulated that (NAPEP) in Zaria and Sabon-gari local government of Kaduna State has made an effort on the activity of employment generation to the youth. This was done through Youth employment Scheme (YES) as a related NAPEP strategy where some youth were gainfully employed. It was by skill acquisition to the uneducated on sewing, welding, and painting among others. Mandatory attachment of the HND/Degree Holders by the use of allowances which gave them an impetus on poverty reduction as well as credit delivery that apparently made many people to be self-employment by empowering them

The study tends to devote attention on the impact of how NAPEP contributed on the idea of provision of infrastructural facilities. It discovered that NAPEP contributed less on such category. NAPEP had not made any significant impact on improving the educational standard; provision of portable water supply was unnoticed. Focusing the direction on the idea of health care delivery, (Primary Health Care Scheme), the people did not benefit on health care delivery and very little was done on road transportation by NAPEP Intervention.

Farmers' empowerment Programme (FEP) assisted the farmers in form of funds, purposely to boost their agricultural productivity. The programme made very little effort on livestock development, fishery activities and least was done on irrigation agriculture. So, some farmers impacted on the NAPEP related programme.

6.2 Conclusion

It is in view of the above study made; we can conclude that the NAPEP played a role in eradicating poverty in Zaria and Sabon-gari local government area of Kaduna. Actually, provides

employment opportunities to the people. There would be unemployment to the youth as long as the government does not provide an avenue for job creation; NAPEP provides employment opportunities indifferent categories. For example, through skill acquisition, attachment programme graduate/HND to some companies and industries and assisted people with funds to be self-employed and boosting small scale traders.

Though, NAPEP contributed on social amenities minimally, there would be inability to provide infrastructural facilities, if illicit act of embezzlement of funds, siphoning, looting, and grabbing the funds for selfish interest. Most poverty programmes pay attention to overcome the problem of infrastructural facilities.

Actually, farmers' empowerment intensified government effort on boosting agricultural activity. Bribery and corruption is an obstruction to empower the farmers. The programme paid less attention on livestock development and fishery activities. The farmers could not get access to the credit facilities or loan, due to the selfish interest and corruption practises which has eaten deep into the fabric of our society.

6.3 Recommendations

Based on the research findings obtained, the researcher recommends the following, which if used, could assist enormously in eradicating poverty not just only Zaria and Sabon-gari Local government but Kaduna state and Nigeria as a whole.

1. The government should embark on suitable programme on employment creation. Empowerment programme to be established where provision of employment to be on skill acquisition and some to be supported financially so that they can be self-reliant in Zaria and Sabon-gari Local Government of Kaduna State.

2. The government should encourage wealth creation to enhanced income generation and credit delivery to be given especially to the youth by encouraging them to be self-employed. This will reduce the level of criminality and provided an avenue for shunned any of illicit act in Zaria and Sabon-gari local government Areas of Kaduna State. Any poverty eradication programme has to achieve its objectives and it must reach the targeted population. This would assist in providing employment opportunities.
3. The government should provide infrastructural facilities to the people. These should be pipe-borne water supply, standardizing education, providing stability in electricity to encourage investors to invest in such areas, good health care delivery, which will reduce mortality rate of unhealthy people and road construction that could assist the farmers to convey their farm produce to the nearby market as an outlet. So, if it is provided, peoples' lives would be easy and satisfying most of their basic needs. This would provide a way to develop the people in a given environment.
4. The government should introduce welfare scheme to provide social infrastructure to the people. They would help in providing water supply, health care delivery, education and road construction to the people of the society.
5. The government should embark on a programme on agriculture that would boost the farmers financially; this would be in the form of loan and providing credit facilities. An agricultural organization is a welcome idea purposely to assist them, since majority of them are peasant farmers. This would boost food production, fishery activities and livestock development in the country.
6. The government of the country should empower the farmers and ensuring that all benefits reach them. The government should regard agriculture as sanctity of the

economy. Priority should be given to agriculture so that the teeming population would be sufficient on food production and other aspect pertaining agricultural activities in the country.

REFERENCES

Abdullahi, A. (1999) *“Perspective of Poverty Alleviation Programmes in Nigeria and the Way FEAP “Publication, Abuja, Family Advancement Programme (FEAP). P15.*

- A.B.U *Journal of Public administration. A Journal of administration*, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria. Volume 2, Number 1, April, 2013.
- A.B.U *journal of Public administration*, Department of Public Administration. Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. VOLUME 1 NUMBER1,P96-110. Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited Kaduna state Nigeria, 2005. abupresslimited2005@yahoo.co.uk,Nigeria.www.abupress.org.
- Afonja, B. and F.O. Ogwumike (1995) *Poverty: Meaning, Measurement and Causes*. A paper presented at the NCEMA National Workshop on Integration of poverty Alleviation Strategies into Plans and Programmes in Nigeria, Ibadan
- Akereodolu, Ale E.O. (1975). *Poverty as a social issue. A Theoretical note*. In *Poverty in Nigeria*, Teribo, O. (Ed) The Nigerian Economic Society, Ibadan.
- Aliyu A. (2001) “*National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) Implementation, Co-ordination and Monitoring* “ NAPEP Secretary Abuja
- Aliyu, A. (2002) *Restructuring of the Poverty Alleviation Activities of the Federal Government of Nigeria*, National Poverty Eradication Programme Abuja.
- Aluko S.O. (1987) *Rural Development in Contemporary Nigeria* . A Dialectical Critique in Baba J.M. et al *Rural Development Policies in Nigeria*. N.R.S.A Zaria.
- Aluko, S. (1975) *Poverty: Its Remedies*.In *Poverty in Nigeria*.The Nigerian Economic Society.
- Anyadike, R.N.C.(2009) *Statistical Methods for the Social and Environmental Sciences*, Spectrum Books Limited, Spectrum House Ring Road P.M.B 5512 Ibadan, Nigeria.
- Anyebe A.A. (2004)*Poverty in Nigeria*.Issues in Concept and Definition in Nigeria.*A Journal of Administrative Studies* Vol. 2.
- Asaju, K. (2011). *Poverty Reduction Programmes In Nigeria; An Assessment Of National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP)*.An unpublished PhD Dissertation, Postgraduate School, A. B. U. Zaria.
- Bagobiri Esther Y and Kassah V (2006), *Principles of Management*, Wonderful Press P.O.Box 392 Zaria, Kaduna State ISBN 978-38517.
- Bathelder, A.B. (1976) *The Economics of Poverty*, Wiley and Sons, Canada.
- Bright O Ohwofasa and John O Aiyedogbon (2012) *Poverty and Youth Unemployment in Nigeria 1987-2011*.*International Journal of Business and Social Science*.Vol3 No 20/special Issues Oct 2012.
- Brown, G.B. (1975) *A Survey of the Social Sciences*: McGraw Hill Book Company, London.

- Central Bank of Nigeria (1990) *Nigeria's Development Perspectives Poverty Assessment and Alleviation Studies*, Carried out by CBN in Collaboration World Bank .P15.
- Central Bank of Nigeria (1995) *Annual Report and Statement of Accounts*, London.
- Central Bank of Nigeria (1996) *Annual report and statement of account* for the year ended 1996, Lagos, CBN.
- Central Bank of Nigeria, (1999) *Nigeria's Development Prospects: Poverty Assessment And Alleviation Study* Central Bank of Nigeria in Collaboration with the World Bank.
- Charles, T.C. & Lawrence, L.S. (1991) *Statistical Analysis for Administrative Decision*, 3rd Edition, West Chicago, South – West Publishing Co. p.26.
- Constitution of Federal Republic Nigeria(1999).Longman Group (Nig) Ltd.
- Duffy K. (1985) *Social Exclusion and Human Dignity in Europe*. Strasbourg: Council of Europe.
- Ezekiel Oyebola Oyemi (2003). *An Assessment of Poverty Reduction Strategies in Nigeria (1983-2002)*. A Dissertation for the Award of Philosophy (Management), of the St. Clement University
- Federal Office of Statistics (1999) – *Poverty Profile for Nigeria; 1980-1996*, FOS, Lagos.
- Gillespie (1990) *Selected World Bank Studies, A Summary Approaches, coverage and findings*.P27.
- Hand Book on Creation of Sabon-gari Local Government of Kaduna State.1993.
- Human Development Indicators “*Human Development Programme 2005*”.Retrieved 2006-10-30.
- Human Development Reports.*Human Development*.pnd. Wei. 21 Jan 2014.
- Igbokwe-Ibeto, C. J. Akhakpe, I &Oteh, C. O. (2010). *Poverty and Sustainable Socio-Economic Development in Africa: The Nigerian Experience* Asian Economic and Financial Review, 2(2), pp. 367-381.
- Igbuzor, O. (2006). *The Millennium Development Goals : can Nigeria Meet the Goals in 2015?* A paper presented at a symposium on Millennium Development Goals and Nigeria: Issues, Challenges and Prospects organized by Chartered Institute of Accountants of Nigeria on 27th July, 2006 at Sheraton Hotels and Towers, Abuja.
- Igbuzor, O. (2008). *Millennium Development Goals(MDGs) and Poverty Eradication in Nigeria*.in Ibrahim, J. and Igbuzor, O. (eds). Can Nigeria meet the MDGs in 2015?. Abuja: Center for Democracy and Development.
- Iniodu P.U.(1997) “*Poverty Reduction in Nigeria, Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) Strategy*” Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies Vol 39, No 3 P95-97.

- Johnson H.G (1996) – “*Poverty and Unemployment*” in Burton Weibrod, (Ed.) *The Economics of Poverty*, Eaglewood Cliffs, .N.J: Prentice – Hall
- Jordan, G., 2004. *The causes of poverty cultural vs. Structural: Can there be a synthesis? Perspectives in public affairs*.Spring. Available from: <http://www.asu.edu/mpa/Jordan.pdf>. [Accessed 13/09/2014].
- Joseph IloabanaforOrgi (2005). *An Assessment in Nigeria as a Development Strategy, (1970-2005)*. A Dissertation on Philosophy in Clement University, Turks and Caicos Island.
- Kakwani, N. (1980) *Income Inequality and Poverty*.Oxford University Press, New York.
- Karlsson, Mats (2001) *Opening Address*”, in. Pleskovic, B. and N. Stern, eds. ‘Annual World Bank Conference on Development Economics 2000’, 7-11.
- Lipton, M (1977) *Why the Poor Stay Poor*. Temple Smith, London.
- Mohammed A. J. and Haruna W. (2002): *The Poverty Eradication Programme in Nigeria*. Kano: Benchmark Publishers
- NAPEP (2004). *The NAPEP Story*.A publication of NAPEP Headquarters.Abuja
- NAPEP (2000) *A Draft White Paper on the report of the Technical Committee on the Review of Poverty Alleviation Programmes in Nigeria*. NAPEP Headquarters Abuja.
- NAPEP (2001) *A Blue Print for the Schemes*.NAPEP Headquarters, Abuja.
- NAPEP (2007).*NAPEP Today*.A publication of NAPEP.
- Narayan D. et al (2000) *Voices of the Poor: Crying out for Change*, World Bank, New York..
- Narayan, .D. and Petesch P. (2002) *Voices of the Poor: From Many Lands World Bank* New York.
- National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) *Releases Nigeria Poverty Profile 2010 Report*, Nigeria Strategy Support Programme.
- National Bureau of Statistics NBS, (2012 and *Nigeria Poverty Profile Report- 2010*. Abuja: NBS Publishers
- National Population Census (2006). Issued by the National population population.

- Nkom (2000) “*Rural Development as Spinning Board for Poverty Alleviation in Nigeria*” Paper Presented at the 2nd annual Public Lecture ABU Alumni Associating, Port Harcourt Chapter P6-7.
- Nnamdi, A. F. (2006). *The Impact of National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) on Rural Populace: a Case Study of Oshimili North Local Government Area, Delta State.* An Unpublished Thesis, Postgraduate School, A. B. U. Zaria.
- Obadan, M.I. (1985). *The Economic Benefit of Education.*In Strategies in the Management of Education Ehiemeter, E.T. (ed). Evans Publishers Ltd, Ibadan.
- Obadan, M.I. (1996) “*Poverty in Nigeria: Characteristics, Alleviation, Strategies and Programmes*” NCEMA Policy Analysis Series. Vol. 2 No.2
- Obadan M. I. (2002) *Poverty reduction in Nigeria: The way forward*, CBN Economic & Financial Review, vol. 39 No. 4
- Ohale, L.B. et al (1998) “*Critical Appraisal of the Problems and Prospects of Poverty Alleviation Initiatives of the Federal Government in Nigeria*” *Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies* 39(2)
- Okoh N.R. (1998) “*The Concept of Poverty and its Measurement*” *Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies*. P48.
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) 2001.*The DAC Guidelines Poverty Reduction.* Head of Publication Service, OECD publication service, 2, Rue Andre-Pascal 75775 Paris Cedex 16, France.
- Oseni M, Oyetunji O, Ogundade O and Sanni M Rotimi (2012) *European Journal Humanities and Social Sciences*; Grouping in the Dark (Poverty); Nigerian Experience; Vol 17, No1 2012, ISSN 2220-9425.
- Oladunni E.B (1999) *The Dimension of Poverty in Nigeria.* CBN: Economic and Financial Review.
- Ovie Felix, Forae (2011) *An Appraisal of Poverty Alleviation Programmes in Nigeria.* Department of History and International Studied and AkpomuvieOrhiOghene Benedict, Department of Sociology, Delta State University Abaraka.
- Peter Townsend (1970)*Measures of Income and Expenditure as Criteria of Poverty.* The Concept of Poverty, London.
- RavallionM and Bidani B (1994)*How Robust is a Poverty Profile?* World Bank Economic Review Vol.8 No1 p21.
- Rein M. (1970).*Problems in the Definition and Measurement of Poverty.*In Townsend P. (ed). The Concept of Poverty. UK: Heinemann Publishers.

- Rowntree B.S. (1960) *Poverty and Progress*. A Second Social Survey of New York Longmans in Concept of Poverty edited by Peter Townsend, London.
- Sada, P.O. (1984). *Urbanization and Living Conditions in Nigeria Cities*. Research Triangle Institute, North Carolina, USA.
- SalehLawal(2014) *Assessment of the Administration of National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) in some Selected Northern State of Nigeria*.A Dissertation from Department of Public Administration, A.B.U, Zaria, Kaduna State.
- Schulbert, T.P. (1994) *Investment in the Schooling and Health of Women and Men: Quantiles and Returns*. Centre Discussion Paper No.481, Economic Growth Centre Yale University, New Haven.
- Sen, A.K. (1987) *The Standard of Living* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- ShehuAdamu, (2001) *Introduction to Development Administration in Nigeria*. Theorise Publication, A Division of Thorn rise Communications, S.W. 140, Ibo Road, Minna, Niger State, Nigeria, ISBN 978-052-827-X.
- Shehu, D. J. (2005).*Poverty Eradication in Northern Nigeria*. In Fayemi, K. and Igbuzor, O. (eds). *Poverty Eradication in Nigeria: Perspective on Participatory and Pro-poor Approach* Lagos: Center for democracy and Development.
- Sheriffideen, A. T. (2012). Nigeria and 2012 Failed State report.*The Punch Newspaper of July 10, 2012*. Retrieved from punchng.com on10th September, 2012, 10:05PM
- Social Exclusion Unit (1998); *Social Exclusion Unit homepage*, (Internet) London: Cabinet Office. Available from <<http://www.open.gov.uk/co/seu>>. Accessed (12/8/98).
- Tollens, Eric (2002), “*The Challenges of Poverty Reduction with Particular Reference to Rural Poverty and Agriculture in Sub-Saharan African*. Katholieke University Leuven, Faculty of Agricultural and Applied Science, Working Paper 200/67, Belgium.
- Ukpong, D E. & George, I.N. (2012).*An overview of the Nigerian Economic growth and development*. www.onlinenigeria.com Retrieved 22nd March 2013.
- UNDP (2005).*Human Development Report*.A Publication of UNDP. New York: Macmillan
- UNDP (2006).*Human Development Report*.A Publication of UNDP. New York: Macmillan
- 216.UNDP (2007/2008).*Human Development Report*.A Publication of UNDP. New York: Macmillan.

UNDP (2009).*Human Development Report*.A Publication of UNDP. New York: Macmillan.

UNDP (2010).*Human Development Report*.A Publication of UNDP. New York: Macmillan.

Unemployment and underemployment watch Q1 2015.

United Nations, *The Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action:World Summit for Social Development*, New York , 1995.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),“*Human Development Report 2000*”, Oxford University Press, New York, 2000

United Nation Development Programmes, *Produces the Human Development Report from Amanda Briney*30 April 2013.

Walton, M. (1990), *Combating Poverty: Experience and Prospect*. Finance and Development 27(3).

World Bank (1996) *Nigeria, Poverty in the Midst of Plenty*. The Challenge of Growth with Conclusion. A World Bank Poverty Assessment Report No.1 14733 UNI.

World Bank (1996) *Poverty Reduction and the World Bank: Progress and Changes in the Early 1990s*, Washington D.C, World Bank.

World Bank (1996) *The state in a changing*, World Development Report, 1997,New york. Oxford University press.

World Bank (1997), *Poverty and Welfare in Nigeria*, Washington D.CWorld Bank

(2000).*Attacking Poverty: World Development Report 2000/1*. Washington DC, World Bank.

World Bank (2000) “*Can Africa claim the 21st Century*”Herdon, USA, The World Bank

World Bank (2006).*Report on Nigeria*, Retrieved on April 3, 2006 from World Bank Website (<http://www.worldbank.org/Nigeria>)

World Bank Report (2014) *Poverty and Welfare in Nigeria*, Washington.

Zaria,(2012) Local Government information Unit.

QUESTIONNAIRE

Department of Public Administration,
Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am a Masters Student of the Department of Public Administration, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Kaduna State, undertaking a Dissertation on “*Assessment of the impact of National Poverty Eradication programme (NAPEP) in Zaria and Sabon-gari Local Government Areas of Kaduna State*” In partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of Masters of Science in Public Administration. It is appreciated if you will kindly provide answer to the questions above. Any information will be treated confidentially.

Yours faithfully,

Suleiman Musa Abdullahi

M.sc/ADMIN/26006/2012-13

PERSONAL DATA

1. Responses on Marital Status
Single [] Married [] Divorced []
2. Responses according to Educational qualification
Primary/Sec. Leaving Certificate [] Diploma NCE []
Degree/HND [] PGD/Masters []
3. Age

- 15-25 years [] 26-35 years []
 36-59 years [] 60 and above []
4. Occupation
 Civil servant [] Farmers []
 Students [] Traders [] Others []
5. Level of Income
 3,000 – 20,000 [] 21,000 – 40,000 []
 41,000 – 60,000 [] 61,000 – 100,000 []
 101,000 and above

Employment generation and Poverty reduction

6. Employment profile of the Respondents?
 Fully Employed [] partially employed []
 Self-employed [] Unemployed []
7. Do you agree that skill acquisition has empowered the youth of Zaria and Sabon-Gari Local Government area of Kaduna State?
 Agreed [] Strongly agreed [] Undecided []
 Strongly disagreed [] Disagreed []
8. Does Wealth Creation eradicate the problem of youth empowerment in Zaria and Sabon-Gari Local Government?
 Agreed [] Strongly agreed [] Undecided []
 Disagreed [] Strongly disagreed []
9. Self-employment is an important mechanism to eradicate poverty?
 Agreed [] Strongly agreed [] Undecided []
 Disagreed [] Strongly disagreed []
10. Are you gainfully employed by NAPEP Programme?
 Yes [] No [] Undecided []
11. Suitable ways NAPEP used to ensure Youth empowerment?
 Capacity Acquisition Programme (CAP) [] Mandatory Attachment Programme
 (MAP) [] Credit Delivery Programme (CDP) []
12. Nature of Employment offered to you by NAPEP?

Self-employment [] Business assistance []
Civil-servant [] Trading []

13. Do you agree that NAPEP's Youth empowerment ensure credit delivery?

Agreed [] Strongly agreed [] Undecided []
Disagreed [] *Strongly disagreed* []

Provision of infrastructural facilities and Poverty reduction

14. Do you agree that NAPEP contributed on transportation?

Agreed [] Strongly agreed [] Undecided []
Disagreed [] Strongly disagreed []

15. Best way to improve health care delivery in Zaria and Sabon-gari Local government.

- Provision of health facilities []
- Employment competent health personnel []
- Favorably policy introduced by the government on healthcare delivery []
- Building more hospitals in those areas []

16. Do you agree that providing pipe-borne water supply is a considerable area for NAPEP?

Agreed [] strongly agreed [] Undecided []
Disagreed [] strongly agreed []

17. Do you agree that NAPEP improves the standard of education in Zaria and Sabon-gari?

Agree [] strongly agree [] Undecided []
Disagree [] strongly disagree []

18. Do you agree that socio- economic development is undermined by high rate of Poverty in Zaria and Sabongari Local Government?

Agreed [] Strongly agreed [] Undecided []
Disagreed [] Strongly disagreed []

19. Do you agree that infrastructural provision is an integral focus of NAPEP?

Agree [] Strongly agree [] Undecided []
Disagree [] Strongly disagree []

Farmers' empowerment and Poverty reduction

20. Do empowering the farmers, increases agricultural productivity?

Agree [] Strongly agree [] Undecided []

Disagree [] Strongly disagree []

21. That NAPEP training boost farmers' potential which contributed on Farmers' output?

Agree [] Strongly agree [] Undecided []

Disagree [] Strongly disagree []

22. That funding by NAPEP led to the attainment of agricultural Objectives?

Agree [] Strongly agree [] Undecided []

Disagree [] Strongly disagree []

23. Level of satisfaction on improving the level of farmers' output with NAPEP as a strategy?

Very satisfied [] Satisfied [] Undecided []

Dissatisfied []

24. How can you measure the level of success of farmers' empowerment by NAPEP?

Very successful [] Successful [] Unsuccessful []

Very unsuccessful []

25. That NAPEP empowerment on farmers enhanced Irrigated agriculture?

Agree [] Strongly agree [] Undecided []

Disagree [] Strongly disagree []

26. Do you agree that Support of farmers by NAPEP improved livestock development?

Agree [] Strongly agree [] Undecided []

Disagree [] Strongly disagree []

27. Do you agree that NAPEP Intervention facilitate fishery activities in Zaria and Sabon-gari areas?

Agree [] Strongly agree [] Undecided []

Disagree [] Strongly disagree []

29. Do you agree that strengthening research and extension services proffer solution

face by Small scale farmers?

Agree [] Strongly agree [] Undecided []

Disagree [] Strongly disagree []

30. What are the Poverty related strategies adopted by NAPEP in Zaria and Sabon-gari Local Government Areas of Kaduna State?

31. What are the factors that undermine the success of Poverty eradication?

32. Solution to the barriers on effective poverty eradication?

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR STAFF AND BENEFICIARIES OF NAPEP

Section A

Personal Data

1. Date of the interview-----

2. Place of Interview-----

3. Duration of the Interview-----

4. Gender of the Interviewee-----

5. Programme benefitted-----

SECTION B

- 1) Do you think that NAPEP basically reduce unemployment the tendency through skill acquisition?
- 2) Do NAPEP assisted the youth financially on eradicating Poverty in Zaria and Sabon-Gari Local government?
- 3) D wealth creation eradicates the problem of Youth empowerment in Zaria and Sabon-gari local government area?
- 4) Do you think infrastructural provision is an important apparatus to alleviate poverty?
- 5) Do you think NAPEP provided social amenities to the people of Zaria and Sabon-gari area?
- 6) What is your opinion to be the best way to alleviate poverty in Zaria and Sabon-gari local government of Kaduna?
- 7) Do you believe that funding on farmers' empowerment assisted tremendously on poverty eradication?
- 8) What would you say about livestock development, fishery activity and irrigation agriculture on NAPEP farmers' empowerment?
- 9) Do NAPEP funding on farmers boost agricultural productivity?
- 10) Do socio- economic development undermined by high rate poverty in Zaria and Sabonn-gari Areas?
- 11) What do you think are the factors that undermine the success of NAPEP?

Appendix 4

Nigerian Poverty Rates (% of Population)

Per Capita	2013-2014	2009-2010
Poverty rate	70.0	62.6
Urban poverty	52.2	51.2

Rural poverty	73.4	69
Adult equivalence		
Poverty Rate	48.3	46.1
Urban poverty	36.8	34.3
Rural Poverty	57.4	52.9

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Bank Calculation, 2013/2014.

This shows that poverty in the urban area in 2009/10 was 51.2 and 52.2 in 2013/14. To the rural, it was 69% in 2009/10 and 73.4% in 2013/14.

In terms of Adult equivalent, 36.8% was for urban in 2009/10 and 34.3 while rural was 52.9 in 2009/10 and 57.4 in 2013/14, this shows that rural areas were in abject poverty as that of urban centres.

Appendix 5

Estimated Population And Population living In Poverty

Year	Estimated population (in million)	% of the population living in	Exchange rate (₦)	Dollars Equivalent	Population living in poverty
------	-----------------------------------	-------------------------------	-------------------	--------------------	------------------------------

		poverty			
2010	163	69.6%	₦149.9	\$1.25	112.47
2012	167	69.2%	₦155.1	\$1.25	115,564,000
2013	169.6	69%	₦157.3	\$1.25	117.3
2014	170.0	70%	₦215	\$1.25	119

Source: World Bank Report 2013/14, National Bureau of Statistics 2009/10 & 2012.

This shows that the % of population living in poverty in 2010 62.6% representing 112.46 of the total population and as at 2014, the percentage was 70% with about 170 million making 119 million of 170 million people. So, poverty incidence is increasing rapidly.

Appendix 6

Data Analysis for Nigeria on (Some Economic indicators) for year 2014

Nigeria	Indicators Values 2014
GDP Growth/Constant price Natural Currency	6.966%
GDP Growth/Constant GNP (Current Prices; US Dollars) for Nigeria in year 2014	68,397.10 US\$594.257 billion
GDP Share of World Total (PPP)	0.985%
Unemployment Rate of % of labour force	24%
Life expectancy (at birth)	52.62 years (male 79.02 Death, female 68.87 death/1000 live births (2014) est.)
Total fertility	5.25 children
Literacy rate (Education)	61.3% Male 72.1%, Female 50.4 (2010) est.
Population for Nigeria in year 2014	170 million
Population below poverty line	70%

Distribution of family income:	Gini index 63.7 (2003): 50.6 (1997)
Household Income or consumption	
By percentage	
Lowest 10%, 1.8%	
Highest 10:32.2% (2010 est.)	
Population growth rate	2.47% (est)
Birth rate	38.03/1000 population (2014 est)
Death rate	13.16/1000 population 2014 est.
Net migration Rate	0.22 migrant(s), 1000 population 2014 est.
Foreign Exchange Reserve	\$47.7 billion and Gold (31 Dec. 2013 Est). 31 Dec. 2012 46.41 billion
Crude Oil production	2.5424 million bb/day (2012 est.
Crude oil proved reserves	37.2 billion bbl (1 January 2013/est);
Refined petroleum production consumption	27/600 bb (2011 est)
Crude oil- import	1. Bbl/day 2010 est.
Electricity production	20.3 billion Kwh (2010 est).
Electricity export	0 Kwh (2012 est.)
Electricity Import	0 Kwh (2012 est).
Transport Statistics	
Railways	3,505km'; narrow gauge 3,505km, 1.067m gauge (2008)
Waterways	8,600km (Niger and Benue Rivers and Smaller river and Greeks (2011)
Port & Terminals major seapots	Bonny Inshore Terminal, Calabar Lagos
LNG terminal(s) export	Bonny Island
Merchant Marine:	89, by type Cargo 2, Chemical tanker 28, liquefied gas 1, passenger/cargo 1, Petroleum tanker 58, specialized tanker 1
GDP (Purchasing power parity:	\$478. Billion 2013 (est), \$450.4 billion (2012 est) \$422.6 billion 2011 (est); note; date are in

	2013 US Dollars
GDP official exchange rate;	\$502 billion (2013 (est))
GDP – Real Growth Rate	6.2% 2013, 6.6% 2012 est, 7.4% 011 est.
GDP per capita (PPP)	\$2800 (2013 est) \$2700 2012 (est) 2,6000 (2011 est) data are in 2013US dollars.
GDP - Composition by Sector of origin	Agriculture 30.9%, industry 43% services 26% (2012 est).
Industries and industrial growth production rate for Nigeria’s crude oil, coal, tin, columbite, rubber, products, wood, hides and skin, Skin, Industrial Production Growth rate:	0.9% (2013 (est)).
Budget: revenues	\$23.85 billion: expenditure \$ 31.51 billion 2013 (est)
Public Debt:	19.35 of GDP (2013 est); 17.9% of GDP 2012 (est).
Airport	54, 2013 (est).
Ant pot: with paved Railways	Total 40; over 3,047m 10:2,4237 to 3,047 m: 12; 1,524 to 2,437: 914 to 1,523 m:6: under 914m; 3 (2013)
Airport	With unpaved Runaway: total 14.1524 to 2.437m; 9/4 to 1,523,: 9; Under 914 mi 3(203)
Helicopter	5 (2013)
Natural resources;	Natural gas, petroleum, tin, iron, iron, ore coal, limestone, lead, zinc etc.
Agriculture	Cocoa, peanuts, cotton, palm oil, rice, corn, yam, rubber, sheep, goats, pigs, timber, fish.
Land Use	Arable land, 38.97%, permanent crops 3.465, others 57.57% (2011).
Irrigated	2,932 sq. km. (2004)
Total Renewable Water Sources:	286.2cu km (2011)
Fresh Renewable withdrawal	

(Domestical/Industrial/Agricultural: total 13:11, cu km/r, (31% /15%/54%), per capita 89.21 cum/yr (2005).,	
---	--

Source: IMF (2014), World Bank (2010), (2011), (2013), (2014) UN (2014), OECD (2011), CIA World Factbook (2014), Internet World Statistics (2014), and the Heritage Foundation and Transparency International.

It shows that some indicators like unemployment rate as at 2013 was 24, life expectancy 52.62 years as compared to other years, population about 170 million with poverty range which stood at 119 million, the population growth rate was rate was 2.47% meaning the population of increasing rapidly, birth rate 38.03% while the death rate as a13.16% showing the population increases. Electricity Production was actually 24.87 billion Kw/h, electricity export & import zero.

GDP (PPP) stood at \$450.4 billion in 2012 and 478.5 billion in 2013 estimate. Household income consumption as 10%, in a nutshell it shows that the economic statistics was deteriorating as compare to other years, even though the GDP increases.

Appendix 7

Geo-political Zones Absolute and Relative Poverty 2010 estimate

Zone	Absolute Poverty (%)	Relative poverty (%)	Dollar per day
North – Central	59.5	67.5	67.5
North-East	69.0	76.0	76.3
North-West	70.0	77.7	70.4
South-East	58.7	67.0	59.2
South-South	55.9	63.8	56.1
South-West	49.8	59.1	50.1

Source: National Bureau of Statistics HNCSS (2010)

For the geopolitical zones, North West as the zone with poverty more than any other zone with 70.0% of absolute poverty and 77.7 of relative poverty. But the one with lowest was South-West with 49.8% for Absolute poverty and 59.1% for relative poverty

Appendix 8

2010 Poverty Numbers for Absolute, Relative, Dollar/day and Food Poverty

		Food Poverty		Absolute Poverty		Moderately poor based on 2/3 of the weighted mean household per capita expenditure regionally deflated (Relative poverty)		Dollar per day based on an adjusted PPP	
		Food Poor	Non Poor	Poor	Non Poor	Poor	Non Poor	Poor	Non Poor
Sector	Urban	26.7	73.3	52.0	48.0	61.8	38.2	52.4	47.6
	Rural	48.3	51.7	66.1	33.9	73.2	26.8	66.3	33.7
	National	41.0	59.0	60.9	39.1	69.0	31.0	61.2	38.8
Zone	North Central	38.6	61.4	59.5	40.5	67.5	32.5	59.7	40.3
	North East	51.5	48.5	69.0	31.0	76.3	23.7	69.1	30.9
	North West	51.8	48.2	70.0	30.0	77.7	22.3	70.4	29.6
	South East	41.0	59.0	58.7	41.3	67.0	33.0	59.2	40.8
	South South	35.5	64.5	55.9	44.1	63.8	36.2	56.1	43.9
	South West	25.4	74.6	49.8	50.2	59.1	40.9	50.1	49.9
State	Abia	30.5	69.5	57.4	42.6	63.4	36.6	57.8	42.2
	Adamawa	55.4	44.6	74.2	25.8	80.7	19.3	74.3	25.7
	Akwaibom	35.6	64.4	53.7	46.3	62.8	37.2	53.8	46.2
	Anambra	34.2	65.8	56.8	43.2	68.0	32.0	57.4	42.6

Bauchi	54.1	45.9	73.0	27.0	83.7	16.3	73.1	26.9
Bayelsa	23.3	76.7	47.0	53.0	57.9	42.1	47.0	53.0
Benue	48.5	51.5	67.1	32.9	74.1	25.9	67.2	32.8
Borno	33.2	66.8	55.1	44.9	61.1	38.9	55.1	44.9
Cross-Rivers	46.4	53.6	52.9	47.1	59.7	40.3	52.9	47.1
Delta	42.8	57.2	63.3	36.7	70.1	29.9	63.6	36.4
Ebonyi	63.5	36.5	73.6	26.4	80.4	19.6	73.6	26.4
Edo	39.4	60.6	65.6	34.4	72.5	27.5	66.0	34.0
Ekiti	35.8	64.2	52.4	47.6	59.1	40.9	52.6	47.4
Enugu	52.7	47.3	62.5	37.5	72.1	27.9	63.4	36.6
Gombe	71.5	28.5	74.2	25.8	79.8	20.2	74.2	25.8
Imo	33.3	66.7	50.5	49.5	57.3	42.7	50.7	49.3
Jigawa	71.1	28.9	74.1	25.9	79.0	-21.0	74.2	25.8
Kaduna	41.7	58.3	61.5	38.5	73.0	27.0	61.8	38.2
Kano	48.3	51.7	65.6	34.4	72.3	27.7	66.0	34.0
Katsina	56.2	43.8	74.5	25.5	82.0	18.0	74.8	25.2
Kebbi	47.0	53.0	72.0	28.0	80.5	19.5	72.5	27.5
Kogi	50.1	49.9	67.1	32.9	73.5	26.5	67.3	32.7
Kwara	38.1	61.9	61.8	38.2	74.3	25.7	62.0	38.0
Lagos	14.6	85.4	48.6	51.4	59.2	40.8	49.3	50.7
Nassarawa	26.8	73.2	60.4	39.6	71.7	28.3	60.4	39.6
Niger	20.4	79.6	33.8	66.2	43.6	56.4	33.9	66.1
Ogun	41.8	58.2	62.3	37.7	69.0	31.0	62.5	37.5
Ondo	36.1	63.9	45.7	54.3	57.0	43.0	46.1	53.9
Osun	19.5	80.5	37.9	62.1	47.5	52.5	38.1	61.9
Oyo	24.6	75.4	51.8	48.2	60.7	39.3	51.8	48.2
Plateau	44.0	56.0	74.1	25.9	79.7	20.3	74.7	25.3
Rivers	26.3	73.7	50.4	49.6	58.6	41.4	50.6	49.4
Sokoto	56.6	43.4	81.2	18.8	86.4	13.6	81.9	18.1
Taraba	45.2	54.8	68.9	31.1	76.3	23.7	68.9	31.1
Yobe	58.5	41.5	73.8	26.2	79.6	20.4	74.1	25.9
Zamfara	44.4	55.6	70.8	29.2	80.2	19.8	71.3	28.7
FCT	32.5	67.5	55.6	44.4	59.9	40.1	55.6	44.4

Source: National Bureau of Statistics NBS (2010)

Appendix 9

DERIVED SUBJECTIVE POVERTY MEASURE 2010: CORE POOR, MODERATE POOR AND NON POOR

	Core Poor	Moderate Poor	Non-poor	Total
Sector				
URBAN	36.3	56.2	7.5	100.0

RURAL	53.5	41.2	5.3	100.0
<i>Total</i>	46.7	47.2	6.1	100.0
North Central				
BENUE	63.0	32.7	4.3	100.0
KOGI	38.0	58.7	3.3	100.0
KWARA	40.4	57.0	2.6	100.0
NASSARAWA	34.0	60.0	6.1	100.0
NIGER	32.0	59.6	8.4	100.0
PLATEAU	38.7	55.9	5.4	100.0
FCT ABUJA	42.4	55.6	2.1	100.0
<i>Total</i>	42.4	52.8	4.8	100.0
North East				
ADAMAWA	56.7	39.2	4.1	100.0
BAUCHI	49.3	41.9	8.7	100.0
BORNO	45.6	51.3	3.1	100.0
GOMBE	50.0	46.3	3.7	100.0
TARABA	64.4	29.8	5.8	100.0
YOBE	46.4	49.7	3.9	100.0
<i>Total</i>	51.6	43.5	4.9	100.0
North West				
JIGAWA	35.6	56.0	8.4	100.0
KADUNA	52.4	38.2	9.5	100.0
KANO	53.4	40.8	5.8	100.0
KATSINA	48.6	46.2	5.2	100.0
KEBBI	46.2	46.3	7.5	100.0
SOKOTO	31.9	59.4	8.7	100.0
ZAMFARA	52.6	43.6	3.8	100.0
<i>Total</i>	47.3	45.8	6.9	100.0
South East				
ABIA	63.0	30.3	6.7	100.0
ANAMBRA	47.6	45.0	7.4	100.0
EBONYI	79.1	15.2	5.7	100.0
ENUGU	49.4	42.2	8.4	100.0
IMO	67.0	30.4	2.6	100.0
<i>Total</i>	59.0	34.8	6.2	100.0
South South				
AKWA IBOM	50.4	43.3	6.3	100.0
BAYELSA	67.6	28.6	3.8	100.0
C/ RIVER	69.6	26.0	4.4	100.0
DELTA	57.1	36.2	6.7	100.0
EDO	33.7	59.1	7.2	100.0
RIVERS	57.9	33.9	8.2	100.0
<i>Total</i>	54.3	39.2	6.6	100.0
South West				
EKITI	45.6	51.1	3.3	100.0

LAGOS	24.8	66.2	9.0	100.0
OGUN	24.6	69.2	6.3	100.0
ONDO	52.3	44.2	3.5	100.0
OSUN	25.4	65.3	9.3	100.0
OYO	46.0	49.5	4.5	100.0
<i>Total</i>	34.4	59.1	6.5	100.0

Source: National Bureau of Statistics (2010)

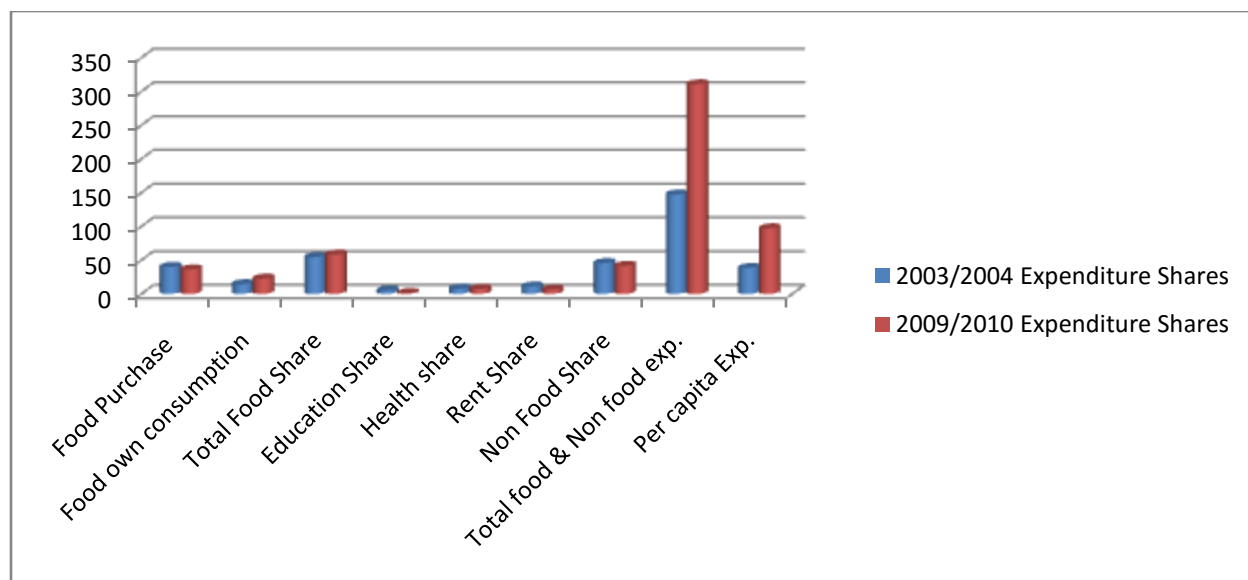
Appendix 10
Expenditure Share of Household for 2003/04 and 2009/10

Items	2003/2004 Expenditure Shares	2009/2010 Expenditure Shares
Food Purchase	39.96	36.30
Food own consumption	14.42	22.67
Total Food Share	54.38	58.37
Education Share	5.22	1.40
Health share	7.78	7.51
Rent Share	11.05	6.59
Non Food Share	45.62	41.63
Total food & Nonfood exp.	147.34	310.63
Per capita Exp.	38.57	97.22

Source: National Bureau of Statistics (2010)

Appendix 11

Expenditure Share Household for 2003/04 and 2009/10 in a Bar Chart



Source: National Bureau of Statistics (2010)

Appendix 12 Household Assessment of Livelihood: Subjective Poverty Measurement

Household Assessment of Livelihood						
	Very poor	Poor	Moderate	Fairly rich	Rich	Total
Sector						
Urban	6.1	30.1	56.2	6.3	1.2	100.00
Rural	11.6	41.9	41.2	4.5	0.8	100.00
<i>Total</i>	9.5	37.2	47.2	5.2	0.9	100.00
North Central						
Benue	12.6	50.4	32.7	3.8	0.5	100.00
Kogi	5.8	32.2	58.7	2.9	0.4	100.00
Kwara	3.8	36.6	57.0	2.4	0.2	100.00
Nasarawa	7.0	26.9	60.0	5.9	0.2	100.00
Niger	6.9	25.1	59.6	7.7	0.7	100.00
Plateau	7.6	31.1	55.9	4.0	1.4	100.00
FCT	3.3	39.0	55.6	1.3	0.8	100.00
<i>Total</i>	7.3	35.1	52.8	4.2	0.6	100.00
North East						
Adamawa	10.2	46.6	39.2	3.5	0.6	100.00
Bauchi	7.1	42.3	41.9	8.1	0.6	100.00

Borno	3.9	41.7	51.3	2.4	0.7	100.00
Gombe	7.5	42.6	46.3	2.9	0.8	100.00
Taraba	10.1	54.3	29.8	5.4	0.4	100.00
Yobe	11.0	35.4	49.7	3.3	0.5	100.00
<i>Total</i>	7.8	43.8	43.5	4.3	0.6	100.00
North West						
Jigawa	4.9	30.7	56.0	7.3	1.0	100.00
Kaduna	8.8	43.5	38.2	9.0	0.5	100.00
Kano	11.5	41.9	40.8	5.2	0.6	100.00
Katsina	7.9	40.8	46.2	4.5	0.7	100.00
Kebbi	6.6	39.6	46.3	5.3	2.2	100.00
Sokoto	8.6	23.3	59.4	7.5	1.1	100.00
Zamfara	15.3	37.2	43.6	2.8	1.0	100.00
<i>Total</i>	9.3	38.0	45.8	6.0	0.9	100.00
South East						
Abia	15.8	47.2	30.3	4.9	1.8	100.00
Anambra	10.1	37.5	45.0	5.1	2.2	100.00
Ebonyi	27.6	51.4	15.2	5.2	0.5	100.00
Enugu	13.2	36.2	42.2	7.7	0.8	100.00
Imo	20.3	46.7	30.4	1.8	0.8	100.00
<i>Total</i>	16.3	42.8	34.8	4.9	1.3	100.00
South South						
Akwabom	14.0	36.4	43.3	4.5	1.8	100.00
Bayelsa	32.6	35.0	28.6	1.7	2.1	100.00
Cross River	17.0	52.7	26.0	3.7	0.7	100.00
Delta	13.6	43.5	36.2	6.0	0.7	100.00
Edo	3.9	29.8	59.1	6.1	1.1	100.00
Rivers	12.0	45.9	33.9	6.2	1.9	100.00
<i>Total</i>	13.6	40.6	39.2	5.2	1.4	100.00
South West						
Ekiti	8.0	37.6	51.1	2.7	0.6	100.00
Lagos	4.3	20.5	66.2	8.3	0.7	100.00
Ogun	2.7	21.8	69.2	5.2	1.0	100.00
Ondo	5.9	46.4	44.2	3.4	0.0	100.00
Osun	1.9	23.6	65.3	7.0	2.3	100.00
Oyo	7.6	38.3	49.5	3.9	0.6	100.00
<i>Total</i>	4.9	29.4	59.1	5.7	0.8	100.00

Source: National Bureau of Statistics 2010 & Nigerian Poverty Profile (2010).

Appendix 13

LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS, 2014/ 2015

	LABOUR FORCE	Work 40 Hrs+	Work 20 -39 Hrs	Work 1 -19 Hrs	Work0 Hr (Did)	Total Unemployed	Total Unemployed	UNEMPLOYMENT RATES	Under Empl
--	--------------	--------------	-----------------	----------------	----------------	------------------	------------------	--------------------	------------

	E POPULATION	Fully Employed	Under - employed	Unemp loyed	nothin g) Unem ployed		and Undere mployed				oyment Rate
								O L D	N E W	I L O	
All Groups	73,436, 104	55,69 3,723	12,208 ,823	3,087,7 19	2,445,8 40	5,533,5 59	17,742,3 82	24 .2	7.5	3. 3	16.6
Educa tional Group											
Never Attend ed	22,503, 028	16,61 4,290	4,150, 462	1,047,4 89	683,64 5	1,731,1 33	5,881,59 5	26 .1	7.7	3. 0	18.4
Below primar y	356,707	201,9 90	36,464	24,031	23,608	47,639	84,103	23 .6	13. 4	6. 6	10.2
Primar y	14,646, 604	12,08 6,064	1,787, 658	453,244	320,62 1	773,86 6	2,561,52 3	17 .5	5.3	2. 2	12.2
Second ary	26,108, 351	19,37 7,565	4,614, 598	1,163,1 70	973,04 2	2,136,2 13	6,750,81 1	25 .9	8.2	3. 7	17.7
Post Second ary	9,821,4 14	7,413, 814	1,619, 042	399,785	444,92 3	844,70 8	2,463,75 0	25 .1	8.6	4. 5	16.5
Agegr oup											
15-24	14,212, 893	7,879, 444	4,353, 464	1,103,3 46	843,30 7	1,946,6 53	6,300,11 7	44 .3	13. 7	5. 9	30.6
25-34	20,826, 921	15,45 0,825	3,681, 712	927,734	779,93 8	1,707,6 72	5,389,38 4	25 .9	8.2	3. 7	17.7
35-44	18,077, 325	15,21 2,901	1,980, 355	501,125	393,30 2	894,42 7	2,874,78 2	15 .9	4.9	2. 2	11.0
45-54	12,943, 839	11,001 ,675	1,344, 778	340,541	263,98 9	604,53 1	1,949,30 9	15 .1	4.7	2. 0	10.4
55-64	7,375,1 26	6,148, 878	848,51 4	214,973	165,30 3	380,27 6	1,228,79 0	16 .7	5.2	2. 2	11.5
Gende r											
Male	38,171, 917	30,46 1,237	5,312, 498	1,343,2 75	1,068,0 43	2,411,3 18	7,723,81 6	20 .2	6.3	2. 8	13.9
Female	35,264, 187	25,23 2,486	6,896, 326	1,744,4 45	1,377,7 96	3,122,2 41	10,018,5 66	28 .4	8.9	3. 9	19.6
Place of Reside											

n												
Urban	21,914,568	18,503,419	1,892,633	502,500	1,420,772	1,923,272	3,815,905	17.4	8.8	6.5	8.6	
Rural	51,521,537	37,190,304	10,316,190	2,585,219	1,025,067	3,610,287	13,926,477	27.0	7.0	2.0	20.0	

National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), 2014/2015

Appendix 14

Growth Profile of Unemployment in Nigeria.

The unemployment rate in Nigeria indicates how states were rated unemployment, in terms of percentage.

Unemployment Rates by States in Nigeria (2002- 2011)

Unemployment Rates by states in Nigeria (2002- 2011).										
State	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Abia	14.8	11.4	9.7	7.9	13.5	10.9	14.5	14.5	15.5	11.2
Adamawa	12.9	11.9	16.7	21.4	17.9	11.9	29.4	29.4	31.4	18.4
A/Ibom	12.3	14.4	14.4	14.4	15.3	13.5	34.1	34.1	36.1	18.4
Anambra	6.6	9.1	9.5	9.8	10.8	11.1	16.8	16.8	17.8	12.2
Bauchi	10.4	20.5	25.1	29.7	23.9	7.3	37.2	37.2	39.2	41.4
Bayelsa	3.5	7.1	14.0	20.9	16.0	6.9	38.4	38.4	40.4	23.9
Benue	8.2	4.8	11.7	18.6	10.8	67.4	8.5	8.5	9.5	14.9
Borno			7.6	6.8		4.4				2.2
C/River	6.4	0.8	3.6	6.3	5.8	7.8	27.7	27.7	29.7	29.1
	7.9	12.0	11.5	11.1	16.9	11.8	14.3	14.3	15.3	18.2
Delta	14.9	17.1	10.8	4.5	13.8	18.9	18.4	18.4	20.8	27.2
Ebonyi	2.8	16.7	11.8	7.0	10.9	11.5	12.4	12.4	13.4	23.2
Edo	4.8	3.1	6.5	9.9	8.6	5.1	12.0	12.0	13.0	35.1

Ekiti	17.5	8.2	7.9	7.5	8.7	15.6	20.6	20.6	22.6	12.1
Enugu	15.2	16.5	21.6	27.4	20.0	11.5	14.9	14.9	15.9	25.2
Gombe	13.4	7.6	15.2	22.8	15.6	10.5	32.1	32.1	34.1	38.7
Imo	19.9	22.1	19.3	16.5	21.5	7.6	20.8	20.8	22.8	35.9
Jigawa	6.1	20.5	19.8	19.1	21.6	17.4	26.5	26.5	28.5	35.9
Kaduna	8.4	19.6	15.9	12.1	14.1	5.9	11.6	11.6	12.6	30.3
Kano	12.8	25.9	22.5	19.1	19.4	12.7	27.6	27.6	29.6	21.3
Katsina	10.4	20.3	22.1	23.8	19.3	5.8	37.3	37.3	39.3	28.1
Kebbi	12.3	19.8	19.9	19.9	15.2	11.8	12.0	12.0	13.0	25.3
Kogi	19.9	14.9	11.8	8.7	12.5	16.5	19.0	19.0	21.0	14.4
Kwara	8.8	5.4	4.2	2.9	7.5	16.4	11.0	11.0	12.0	7.1
Lagos	8.0	25.6	16.1	6.5	15.5	10.2	19.5	19.5	20.5	8.3
Nasarawa	1.6	5.1	6.9	8.7	8.1	7.6	10.1	10.1	11.1	36.5
Niger	6.3	6.7	3.5	0.2	3.6	17.0	11.9	11.9	12.9	39.4
Ogun	9.2	1.3	1.9	2.5	2.3	3.9	8.5	8.5	9.5	22.9
Ondo	16.8	7.3	6.8	6.2	6.7	5.8	14.9	14.9	16.9	12.5
Osun	1.0	0.4	1.2	1.9	2.7	6.3	12.6	12.6	13.6	3.0
Oyo	7.0	0.8	3.1	5.3	4.3	6.5	14.9	14.9	15.9	8.9
Plateau	11.8	0.4	1.6	2.8	2.9	8.7	7.1	7.1	8.1	25.3
Rivers	6.6	15.3	11.2	7.0	25.0	4.7	27.9	27.9	29.9	25.5
Sokoto	4.1	4.9	4.5	4.1	6.4	12.1	22.4	22.4	24.4	17.9
Taraba	16.	23.	13.	3.4	14.	5.9	26.	26.	28.	12.

	8	8	6		0		8	8	8	7
Yobe	15.	12.	10.	8.0	13.	19.	27.	27.	29.	35.
	0	1	7		6	9	3	3	3	6
Zamfara	46.	71.	61.	51.	50.	12.	13.	13.	14.	42.
	4	5	3	1	8	8	3	3	3	6
FCT	14.	5.3	5.9	6.5	16.	16.	21.	21.	23.	21.
	4				4	4	5	5	5	1
Nigeria	12.	14.	13.	11.	13.	14.	19.	19.	21.	23.
	6	8	4	9	7	6	7	7	5	9

Source: NBS (2010); CBN Annual Report and Statement of Account (various issues)

The growth of unemployment by states in Nigeria is shown in which Abia, Adamawa, Bauchi, Delta, Kebbi and Zamfara are among the states with the highest level of unemployment in Nigeria.