

**ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL POVERTY ERADICATION PROGRAMME
(NAPEP). A CASE STUDY OF FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY ABUJA.**

(1999-2004).

BY

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CERTIFICATION

This thesis titled “**Assessment of National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP). A case study of Federal Capital Territory Abuja. (FCT). From 1999 – 2004**, By **FATIMAH BINTA MOHAMMED**, meets the regulations governing the award of the Degree of master of public administration of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

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I, **FATIMAH BINTA MOHAMMED**, hereby declare that this thesis entitled Assessment of National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP), A Case Study of Federal Capital Territory Abuja. Has been performed by me in the department of public administration under the supervision of Dr (prince) kola .E. Obaitan, acknowledge in the text and a list of references provided. No part of this thesis was previously presented for another degree or diploma at any university.

FATIMAH BINTA MOHAMMED

Date.

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to ***Almighty Allah*** and in memory of my **LATE MOTHER, MALAMA SIDIQQAH MOHAMMED**, may Allah reward and forgive her Amin. And to my **FATHER, MALLAM ABDULRAZAK .O. MOHAMMED** and to my **HUSBAND, MUDDATHIR OYENIYI OYEWALE**.

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ABSTRACT

The research set out to assess the performance of the (NAPEP) programme and its impact on the alleviation of poverty, with a special focus on FCT, Abuja. Data were collected through NAPEP bulletins, progress reports, pamphlets and questionnaires administered on the staff and beneficiaries of NAPEP programme in FCT Abuja.

The central objective of this study is to examine whether the policy of NAPEP in FCT Abuja has been able to generate more employment, higher productivity and to improve their economic wellbeing of the people of Abuja since its adoption. In the process of the study three hypotheses was formulated and tested they are as follows:

- That the adoption of National Poverty Eradication programme (NAPEP) has not increased employment generation in Federal Capital Territory Abuja.
- That introduction of National Poverty Eradication programme has not enhanced productivity in Federal Capital Territory Abuja
- That adoption of National Poverty Eradication programme (NAPEP) as an efficient economic policy has not enhanced the economic wellbeing of the people in Federal Capital Territory Abuja.

For the purpose of the study both primary and secondary data were used. A survey method which entails the use of questionnaires provide primary data, while secondary data were obtained through the examination and extraction of relevant information from NAPEP documents, journals, newspapers, magazines, conference papers, books, radio and television commentaries.

The study found out that the programme is bedevilled by some problems, which are militating against its success. These include, poor monitoring of the programme, irregular payment of beneficiaries and training of officers, lack of commitment on the part of both the participant and the organizers, non involvement of Non - governmental organizations (NGOs) bureaucratic bottlenecks, among others. Based on these problems, the study however, found out that in spite of the level of employment opportunities generated by NAPEP, it has not enhanced the level of productivity and their economic wellbeing of the beneficiaries.

The study, therefore, recommended that the National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) in FCT Abuja and Nigeria at large should be properly funded and this fund should be made available in good time. The government should involve the poor, who are the stakeholders from the planning to the implementing stages of the programmes, the government should involve and ensure the participation of the Non - governmental organization, the private sector, local and international agencies, the community at large by creating an enabling and conducive environment; the agricultural, industrial, power and other solid minerals sector should be revitalized to create efficient employment opportunities, improve economic wellbeing and enhance productivity.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Of The Study

Poverty manifests in several ways ranging from malnutrition, diseases, low rate of life expectancy, child labour, dehumanized working conditions, illiteracy, inadequate and inhabitable shelter, low intelligence quotient and high crime rate. Hence, an economy plagued with the above negative indices as obtained in Nigeria can hardly make any appreciable growth not to talk of development over time.

Poverty is indeed Nigeria's major challenge, which, according to the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS) document 'remains daunting'. The National Poverty Eradication Programme, (NAPEP) confirmed that poverty is making more people to experience pronounced deprivation. And that, if not quickly addressed, it can "create a divide that can undermine our confidence".

Nigeria is blessed with enormous human and natural resources, yet well over two-third of her 130 million inhabitants are wallowing in abject poverty. And if the present trends continue, the Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) target of 2015 will be a mirage.

We really need to ponder why the poverty level has been on the increase over the years despite the enormous resources and revenue earned by the country all this while. Recall that in 1980, an estimated 27 percent of the citizenry lived in poverty.

And about two decades later, at least 70 percent of the ever-increasing population wallows in abject poverty in various dimensions. By 1999, more than two third of Nigerians had income of less than US\$1.00 per day and the indices are rising by the day.

Life expectancy mortality rose to 77 out of every 1,000 and 700 per 100,000 respectively due to inadequate or non functional basic health and social infrastructures.

The country's growth has been stunted with ever growing arm of poor and unemployed people, largely due to dismally low capacity utilization in the industrial sectors of the economy.

However, past governments in Nigeria cannot be oblivious of the depth of the poverty in our midst as some programmes were initiated to better the lots of the citizenry. Such palliative programmes or initiatives include the moribund Operation Feed the Nation (OFN), Green Revolution, River Basin Development Authority (RBDA), Director of Foods, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI); NALDA, 1991 Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme and Peoples Bank Nigeria (PBN) Agricultural Insurance Company; Family Economic Advancement Programme (FEAP), Nigeria Agricultural and Corporative Bank (NACB) now Nigeria Agricultural Cooperative and Rural Development Bank being an off shoot of PBN, FEAP and NACB all designed to reposition agriculture to its prime place by opening up the rural areas through the provision of infrastructures and credit or loanable funds.

Unfortunately, none of these "lofty" programmes could survive the intricacies of corruption and bureaucracy, red-tapism inherent in both the public and private lives and as such couldn't make any meaningful impact on the lives of the rural dwellers.

Well, it is often posited that we have had well-conceived ideas and plans in the past but the boat is always rocked at the point of implementation. All the National Development plans were never spared from these vagaries.

Conscious and pragmatic initiatives should be adopted now to address the problems of poverty and related dehumanizing conditions pervading our land.

The super powers and great economies of this world are loosing sleep knowing well that they can no longer prosper amidst deprivation and hunger ravaged citizens of this world.

The “super rich” among the developed countries have initiated several programmes either in the name of donor agencies, bilateral and multilateral cooperation or in recent years, debt forgiveness which is now being flaunted as political or diplomatic tool.

This act of “benevolence” is to assist poor countries that lack the ability or capacity to pay such debts get off the shackles of debt burden and by implication to enable such poor countries to concentrate on tackling poverty.

It is quite obvious that the immediate and sustainable panacea to poverty can be found in agriculture. It is widely believed that more than 60 percent of the population of Nigeria live on agriculture in the rural areas.

No doubt, that it is in recognition of the pivotal role of agriculture in the quest for good life and wealth creation that Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) stipulated that countries, especially the developing ones should allocate 25 percent of their annual budget to agriculture. Unfortunately, what the Nigeria government has been allocating to agriculture is dismal.

Available statistics indicate that the percentage of allocation for agriculture in terms of capital expenditure has been a far cry from the FAO recommended 25 percent.

The highest allocation so far was 12 percent recorded in 2004 while the lowest allocation recorded between year 2000 and now were 3.6 percent and 3.5 percent for 2000 and 2003 respectively.

Other supportive sectors like education, health and even water resources were equally not spared of problem of under funding. And the earlier we review our priorities the better for the nation.

For the fact that over 60 percent of Nigeria's population reside in the rural areas practicing agriculture predominantly. If this large segment is reasonably catered for by way of creating enabling environment for farming and related activities to thrive the poverty question and its attendant malaise would have been tackled frontally.

Going by the National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) efforts are now being redirected towards partnerships and collaborations with other agencies and groups to source and allocate resources for productive engagements in the economy. To this end, it is being strongly suggested that considerable resources should be channeled to rural based activities because a robust rural economy is capable of kick starting and driving the economy to prosperity. It is regrettable that agriculture is presently plagued by several problems which includes but not limited to inadequate input supply, inadequate working capital, crude or rudimentary tools due to low rate of adoption of technology and poor post-harvest technology.

Profitable agri-business could create avenue for both backward and forward integration whereby employment opportunities and wealth are created.

On the social side, the problems of rural urban immigration are going to be reversed, as people may now stay back in the rural areas to partake in the agricultural revolution. Even those already stranded in the over populated urban centres would find “village” life more attractive and rewarding, and it will be farewell to poverty.¹

1.2 Statement Of The Problem

Poverty simply means a state of being poor, it is a bad and unfortunate condition of inability to meet the basic needs and necessities of life. Basically in such a state, life is not well sustained. For a family, it is the inability to have basic needs such as a balanced diet, portable and clean water, shelter, health facilities and basic education.

According to Gunnar Myrdal, the economies of developing countries are characterized by low income (low productivity or output) leading to low saving and low investment. This situation refers to the vicious cycle of underdevelopment.²

Across the globe there are countless individuals who can hardly afford minimal food, clothing, shelter and healthcare. It is evident that a large proportion of the world population live below poverty line. It is estimated that the number of people living in absolute poverty ranged between 700 million and 1 billion, UNDP put the world poor at over 1 billion out of the total estimated population of 5 billion.³

Poverty has become an alarming problem in Nigeria. As Nkom succinctly describes it.

Poverty is, in many respects, like a stigmatized disease,

(such as AIDS). Everybody dreads it and pray to avoid it, many want to pretend or ignore its existence, a few want to discuss it seriously, while still, a smaller fraction want to commit themselves to concrete actions that can address it beyond expression of pity or token philanthropic gestures. It afflicts its victims with such devastating human misery that it is very tempting to look the other way in order to avoid the anguish of seeing fellow human being in that condition.⁴

Apparently, one big challenge to Nigerian government today is that of reducing poverty and minimizing income disparities between the rich and poor. In the past the government at all levels attempted to address this problem by allocating resources to a range of program that had poverty alleviation as one of their objectives. However, most of these programmes had no impact on the poor. The programmes have been poorly targeted, sectoral in nature and have often been imposed from above with little or no commitment or involvement of the communities they were ostensibly attempting to keep. Furthermore, there is no monitoring and evaluation in place to ensure that lessons learned from successes and failure of past programme are incorporated in to future programs.

Bardham also argues that even when the state allocates a significant part of its budget for poverty eradication programmes often than not reaches the real poor. He argued that the anomalies occur because there is no organized pressure from the intend beneficiaries, (the poor) and the programmes are administered by uncoordinated and corrupt bureaucrats who are unaccountable to the rural poor and insensitive to their needs.⁵

It is on records that as at 1999 the government had about 30 core poverty alleviation institutions. However, these programmes have little or no impact on the people. Some apparent reasons for the failure of previous poverty alleviation programmes of the

government include the multiplication of these implementing institutions or agencies, which allows for gross managerial inefficiency. In other words, federal government duplication of functions, unhealthy and counter productivity rivalries, haphazard implementation; poorly conceived projects, poor staffing; lack of adequate sense of commitment, lack of congruence between national, corporate and individual interests of implementing agencies, waste of public funds human and material resources among others.

The state of affairs informed the need to establish NAPEP as a control coordinator monitoring and interactive body for all poverty reductions efforts of the government.

As such it is important to assess the present programme in terms of its structure, strategies and its accessibility to beneficiaries to avoid previous mistakes and waste of previous funds, human and material resources.

1.3 Objectives Of The Study

1. To examine whether the policy of NAPEP in FCT Abuja has been able to generate more employment, higher productivity and to improve their economic wellbeing since the adoption of the programme.
2. To know whether or not there have been efforts to devise better strategies for more improvement in the living standard of the people of FCT Abuja.
3. To examine the causes of poverty in FCT Abuja and the resultant effect on the populace
4. To examine how National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) is being run in terms of structure.

5. To determine the gap between availability and accessibility of the programme.
6. To give recommendation on how the government can help alleviate or reduce poverty to its barest level.

1.4 **Hypotheses Tested**

- (1) That the adoption of National Poverty Eradication programme (NAPEP) has not increased employment generation in Federal Capital Territory Abuja.
- (2) That the introduction of National Poverty Eradication programme has not enhanced productivity in Federal Capital Territory Abuja.
- (3) That adoption of National Poverty Eradication (NAPEP) as an efficient economic policy has not enhanced the economic wellbeing of the people in Federal Capital Territory Abuja.

1.5 **Scope and Limitations Of The Study.**

This research study entails an examination of poverty Alleviation in Nigeria with a special focus on National Poverty Eradication programme (NAPEP) the researcher centred the study on three (3) local area councils that constituted Federal Capital Territory Abuja. The areas are Abuja Municipal, Gwagwalada, and Kwali area council. The research covers the period between 1999 to 2004. This choice is made because it is within this period that the structural re-organization of National Poverty Eradication programme (NAPEP) took place.

The researcher will concentrate on three of NAPEP's programmes out of the numerous programmes. These programmes are:

- (i) Youth Empowerment scheme (YES)
- (ii) Capacity Acquisition Programme (CAP) and
- (iii) Mandatory Attachment Programme (MAP).

It is believed that some limitation can be envisaged in the way of achieving successful research, especially as it affect a structural reorganization. One of them is that, the activities of NAPEP is so central to the National economy that some data/ information could be kept secret so much that, data collected and analyzed might not contain the much required details.

The limiting factors that immensely affect this work is finance, a lot of money is needed by the researcher not only to move around in search of valuable data, but also to be able to photocopy relevant materials and publications that are not provided free of charge. Time factor also constitutes another limitation to the research, considering the fact that the researcher has to travel from (NAPEP) office to the area unit, and the need to complete the work within the stipulated period of time.

1.6 Significance Of The Study

Poverty alleviation is an important criterion to be taken in to consideration on raising the standard of living of the populace and attaining a sustained socio-economic development. The study has become imperative because by every conservable measure, Nigeria as a country is richly endowed in material and human resource, in spite of this,

majority of the people still suffered under abject poverty. Also despite various programmes undertaken by successive government to alleviate poverty, poverty has tended to deepen and expand over the years.

As the government strives once again to make a fresh start at turning the table of pervasive poverty and enhancing the wellbeing of the general citizenry. Hence, there is the need to digitize all the operations at the National level, states and local government, recorded and store on computers. This allows for faster referencing, structure analysis and retrieval. The staff at the National level, state and local government area must be regularly trained and retrained on data generation ratio, analysis and storage to ensure that NAPEP mandates are simplified and more effective.

The motivation or desire to fill in the gap in knowledge has largely rationalized this research. Since, the socio-economic development of any Nation is measured by the general welfare and the standard of living of the citizenry. Thus, the prospect of NAPEP as a Poverty alleviation initiative is no doubt bright and would be successful as long as the leadership is willing to change from the traditional approach, which so far favored implementation of lofty programme.

This research will also be of great significance to Nigerian government Non-Governmental Organizations NGO's, researchers and the international organizations in terms of policy making issues, especially in poverty eradication, rural urban shift of youth in search for non-existing white-collar Jobs, rural development and development plans. It would also help the international organizations, like the United Nations Organization (UNO)

in statistical ranking of poorer countries of the world and in determining the required Aid to be given.

1.7 Research Methodology

This is the procedure for seeking an in-depth, insight and deeper exposition of problems under study. It involves a careful enquiry to discover new relation and information to expand an existing knowledge.

In any given study, it may be necessary and, in fact desirable to use two or more of the general types of research techniques. One may seek the solution of a given problem by studying its history through an examination of documents (having been referred to as secondary sources), and determining the present status by field survey (here it is called the primary source).

1.7.1 Source of Data

Two sources were adopted in the course of this research for collection of data and information relevant for this study.

- a. Secondary Data Collection: -This methods is used through the examination and extraction of relevant information from NAPEP documents, journals, Newspapers, Magazines, Conference Papers, Books, Radio and Television commentaries.
- b. Primary Sources of Data:-This primary source of data used for collecting data for this study is through the survey method which entails the use of questionnaire and interview methods. Hence, for the purpose of this research, emphasis is on questionnaire because that is the method the researcher will use.

1.7.2 Population and Sample Size

To obtain the primary data a survey of the three local area councils that constitute FCT Abuja was observed, three out of the local area councils selected to conduct the research are Abuja Municipal, Gwagwalada and Kwali. Determining the sample size was one of the difficult tasks for the researcher. In this research work, varying degrees of sample size would be applied to the different populations that made up the study, considering the wide spread nature of beneficiaries of the programmes throughout the three municipal councils of FCT and the importance of good coverage, representation, time and financial constraints of the researcher.

FCT NAPEP office currently has a total-staff numerical strength of thirty-six (36) consisting of 21 senior staff and 15 junior staff respectively. Because of the small size of all the population of the 36 staff would be included in the sample.

The study is restricted to a selected sample size of the three programmes of NAPEP among others; YES, CAP and MAP, in the selected local council areas, Abuja municipal, Gwagwalada and Kwali.

For Youth Empowerment Scheme (YES) we have a total of 2200 beneficiaries and 1 beneficiary represents 25, that means we have a total of 88.

For Capacity Acquisition Programme (CAP) we have a total of 1350 beneficiaries, and 1 beneficiary represents 25, that means we have a total 54.

For Mandatory Attachment Programme (MAP), we have a total of 600 beneficiaries, and 1 beneficiary represents 25, that means we have a total of 24.

The total sample population that is selected by simple random method is 202, which comprises of 36, 88, 54 and 24 respectively. In view of the above, a total of 202 questionnaires are distributed. This sample size is considered representative of the three local council areas; Abuja Municipal, Gwagwalada and Kwali; and the findings from the study of these samples can be generalized for the population in making inferences and valid research conclusion out of a total overall population of 4186 beneficiaries.

The illustration below shows the analysis of the data collected.

Sample size	YES = $1/25 * 2200 = 88$
	CAP = $1/25 * 1350 = 54$
	MAP = $1/25 * 600 = 24$
1 beneficiary from each member of staff of NAPEP	= 36
	202

1.7.3 Questionnaire Administration

Questionnaire administration can be classified into two basis, according to the strategy of administering, they are classified into.

- a. Mailed Questionnaire
- b. Face –to –face questionnaire Administration
 - a. Mailed Questionnaire-sometimes because of the large coverage in terms of population and geography (distance), and because of the high cost involved in trying to personally locate your respondent physically, and also because of time

constraints questionnaires are normally mailed that is, sent by post. The implication of this mailed questionnaire is that researcher would not be physically present, the document needs to be carefully worded to observe most of the rules governing the questionnaire, it is also faced with problem of non-returns, and the issue of lost in transits.

The questionnaire method is employed to ensure the reliability and authenticity of information obtained from the respondents. This method has obvious advantage of eliciting candid and more objective response due to greater impersonality as well as sufficient time at your disposal.

The face-to-face questionnaire administration affords the investigator the opportunity to be present and assist in administering the questionnaires. It minimizes problem of non-returns or low rate of questionnaire completion.

Both the open-ended and closed-ended questionnaire patterns are used. This is because while in the later, answer from the respondent are restricted by the extent of the response by the researcher while the former allows the respondent to offer his response with no restriction. This give the respondent an opportunity to include all that he considered necessary in his answers to the question.

Based on these the face-to-face questionnaires are adopted in the cause of this research.

1.7.4 Method of Data Analysis

Simple statistical methods such as tabulations and percentages are used in analyzing and testing the validity of the data gathered.

1.8 Plan Of The Thesis

The research work is made up of five chapters. Chapter one which is also the introductory part is made up of the statement of problem, the objectives of the study, the methodology and the significant of the study, also included in this chapter is the statement of hypotheses, the scope and limitations and operational definition of terms.

Chapter two contains the conceptual framework, the literature review and the review of some related materials and authors.

Chapter three contains the historical background of NAPEP in Nigeria, and a brief historical background of Federal Capital Territory (FCT) Abuja, strategy of the programme and Training module, structure of implementing Agency.

Chapter four, deals with the analysis of data in relation to the hypotheses formulated and tested while the last chapter deals with conclusion, summary of findings and recommendation.

1.9 Operational Definition of Terms

The following concepts or terms are important for understanding the basis for the research work. They include: Development, Poverty, Poverty Eradication, Poverty line, Government and Programme

i. **Development:** The multi-dimensional nature of the concept of – development has led to the emergence of various definitions by- scholars including Dudley seers, D. Goulet, M. Tadaro, F. Riggs and W. Rodney to mention but a few.

According to Dudley seers, development involves the fulfillment of the necessary conditions for the achievement of relation of universally acceptable aims and potentials of human personality.

ii. **Poverty:** The state of being deprived of the basic necessities of good living such as good nutrition, shelter, health and education as a result of inadequate financial and material resources. Poverty is a condition where a person is unable to satisfy the most basic and elementary requirement for human survival in terms of food, shelter, health, transport, education and recreation.

iii. **Poverty Eradication:** 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.

iv. **Poverty Line:** It is the value of income per person or family that is needed to consume food and provide for other basic necessary goods and services required for a healthy living.

v. **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 recognised nation-states. Government regulates the affairs of people who have identified themselves as one in the nation-state system.

vi. **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.

ENDNOTES

1. K.I Baba (2005) "Panacea to Poverty; Daily Trust, Sep. 16 pp 48.
2. G. Myrdal (1968) **Asian Drams** Vol. II, (Pantheon, New York) pp. 7
3. UNDP (1996) "*Nigerian Human Development Report*" (Lagos).pp 11
4. S.A Nkom (2000) "*Rural Development as Spining Board for Poverty Alleviation in Nigeria*" Paper presented at the 2nd Annual Public Lecture A.B.U Alumni Association, Port Harcourt Chapter, and PP. 1.
5. P. Bardhan (1996) "*Research on Poverty and Development Twenty Years after redistribution with Growth*" An Annual World Bank Conference on Development Economics. World Bank, Washington D.C pp. 48

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAME WORK

2.1 Introduction

The need to distribute the world's resources more equitably has been the concern of government and international organizations. Inequity in the distribution of the world's wealth has created the condition of poverty, which is present in every part of the world to varying degrees.

We prefer the term alleviation rather than eradication because it is not feasible to eradicate poverty as expressed by Grosh. "Despite the long-run poverty alleviation strategies implemented, poverty will remain with the sick, poor and those in the poorest regions who would not take advantage of adequate earning opportunities. Others will remain poor due to temporary set back of seasonal variations in incomes, loss of farm, loss of breadwinner, famine or macroeconomic shock" ¹

A poor man in a least developed country - and his problem runs into millions - suffers from poor nutrition. He is vulnerable to diseases. His average life span is short. He lives in huts where squalor perpetually surrounds him, he is illiterate both in letter and skill. He does not get his meals regularly, but when he does, he is haunted with the fear of where his next meal will come from. He is clad in rags, if at all. He walks without a pair of shoes. Lack of hygiene, minimal food, or contagious diseases have inflicted some scars on his body. He lives mostly in villages - remote and inaccessible to the rest of the world - or in

slums or shantytowns. The water he drinks is neither safe nor clean. He is either unemployed or underemployed. But when he is employed he is overworked and underpaid.

He suffers from apathy and ignominy. From birth to death he remains a destitute. Usually he dies an infant, but if he does survive, dearth and want haunt him to his end. Flood, famine, drought, and other natural disasters continually plague him. If he is a villager, he may be landless; if he is a town-dweller, he rarely has a roof over his head. When the price goes up, the quality and quantity of his food goes down, because his income can no longer buy him the food he needs. His wife, if she is pregnant, can only have a worse fate.

He cannot buy books for his children or pay fees for the school, let alone the toolbox he would love to buy for them to make their ends meet. When he falls ill, he cannot pay fees to a doctor, nor can he buy the medicine for himself let alone getting better amenities of life on these crises. He can neither read nor afford to buy a newspaper; a radio transistor is a luxury to him, many of his kin never see a bicycle. Starvation and death stare him at his face as in medieval times. Indeed, for him, times have not changed since the Dark Ages. And as though these afflictions were not enough, it is he - and this is the greatest irony of all-who gives birth to the largest number of children, thus spreading and multiplying misery to a dark universe of destitution. When death comes to him finally, he seems to be happier than those he has left behind him.

I speak of a destitute at length not merely because this occasion places on me the special obligation to speak for him, but even more, because his story is perpetrated on a scale and dimension that indeed is tragic in view of what man can do for man and yet is not

done... Let us resolve to work together, to work with the people and governments of the less-developed world, to help the poor man out of his poverty.²

Reducing poverty is now regarded by many as the most important goal of human development. Indeed, it is now widely believed that at its core, development must be about improvement of human well – being, removal of hunger, disease and ignorance and productive employment for all. Its first goal must be to end poverty and satisfy the priority needs of all people in a way that will not jeopardize the opportunity for the future generations to attain the same objective. Forty years after independence, poverty remains one of the most pressing issues in Nigerian development. It has not only become entrenched and multi faceted over decades, but has also continued to elude efforts made at eradicating it.³

2.2 Literature Review

The purpose of this chapter is to review relevant literature to the subject of the study. In this vein the chapter examines the concept of poverty, indicators of poverty and how it is measured with a view to understanding its nature and implication for the poor, the causes of poverty alleviation as well as some approaches to poverty alleviation are examined with a view to understanding poverty reduction measures.

Poverty is a multi – dimensional concept with no single universally accepted definition. In other words there are different perspectives from which the term can be defined. Odumosu has identified 3 broad concepts or dimensions of poverty. These are:-

- a. Poverty as subsistence

- b. Poverty as inequality
- c. Externality concept of poverty
 - a. Subsistence is concerned with the minimum of provisions needed to maintain health and working capacity. The subsistence definition described poverty objectively as lack of income needed to acquire the minimum necessity of life. Those who lack the necessities to sustain life are described as poor. However, there are difficulties in determining what constitutes “minimum” which should be the dividing line separating the poor from the non poor.
 - b. Inequality is concerned with the relative position of income groups to each other. Poverty cannot be understood in isolating the poor and treating them as a special group. Society is seen as a series of stratified income layers and poverty is concerned with how the bottom layers fare in relation to the society as a whole. Inequality is determined by studying the living standard of the rich in relation to the poor.
 - c. The externality concept of poverty is concerned with the social consequence of poverty for the rest of the society rather than in terms of the need of the poor. According to this concept, people must not be allowed to become so poor that they offend or are hurtful to the society. It is not so much the misery and plight of the poor but the discomfort and cost to the community (crime and disease), which is crucial. There is a problem of poverty to the extent that low income creates problem for those who are not poor. Poverty then consists of social problems correlated with

income. To improve the level of living of the poor without reducing disutility to the rest of the community is sufficient.⁴

Atkinson contributing to the inequality concept of poverty gives the general meaning of inequality to refer to “case where income and wealth are simply different”. He argued that in order to assess the implication of the differences in income, it is necessary to establish first, that people involved are comparable in other relevant respect.

The definition of “relevant” is a matter of social judgement, but he lists some important factors to include the following.

- a. Resources and Need: The flow of income received by an individual or the amount he consumes has to be viewed in relation to his needs, as represented by such considerations as age, the size of his family and his health. The distribution of income and wealth has therefore to be assessed in the light of individual’s differences in needs.
- b. Tastes and choices: Individuals differ in their tastes with regards to work, Savings and risk taking. People with same opportunities may make different decisions leading to disparities in observed income or wealth. A person may prefer a job with low earnings, but short working hours and little responsibility, while another may prefer to work for longer hours and earn more. Invariably that person that works for longer hours and earns more will save more wealth on retirement than one who prefers to consume the little he has.
- c. Age and life cycle. The distribution may be influenced by systematic variation of income and wealth over a typical person’s life. One person may be richer than

another because he is older and had longer time to save. Individuals may differ in the time that when they received their peak incomes. One person may chose to go for low earning and accept training to develop on the job.

- d. Opportunity and income: The impact of random chance factors on the distribution means that people who start out with same opportunities may still end up with very different incomes.

Once it is established that people have comparable circumstances, attention is focused on the causes of observed difference in income. Can the process by which income is determined be justified as fair? The egalitarian theory of justice may be concerned with the actual differences that are observed in living standards and may see the causes as relevant only when they cast light on possible means of reducing in –equality.⁵

2.3 Concept of Poverty

A concise and universally accepted definition of poverty is elusive largely because it affects many aspects of human conditions, including physical, moral and psychological. Different criteria have, therefore, been used to conceptualize poverty. Most analysis follows the conventional view of poverty as a result of insufficient income for securing basic goods and services. The poor have also been conceptualized as the proportion of the population that is unable to meet basic nutritional needs (Demery and squire).⁶

Blackwood and Lynch, identified the poor, using the criteria of the levels of consumption and expenditure.⁷

Sen, related poverty to entitlements which are taken to be the various bundles of goods and services over which one has command, taking into cognizance the means by which such goods are acquired (for examples, money and Coupons) and the availability of the needed goods.⁸ Yet, other experts see poverty in very broad terms, such as being unable to meet “basic needs” physical; food, health care, education, shelter etc.) and non-physical; participation, identity, etc. requirements for a meaningful life.⁹

Social science literature is replete with attempts by economist and social scientists to conceptualize the four phenomena of poverty. Broadly, poverty can be conceptualized in four ways: These are lack of access to basic needs / goods; a result of lack of or impaired access to productive resources; outcome of inefficient use of common resources: and result of “exclusive mechanisms”, Poverty as lack of access to basic needs /goods is essentially economic or consumption oriented. It explains poverty in material terms and specifically employs consumption-based categories to explain the extent and depth of poverty, and establish who is and who is not poor are conceived as those individuals or households in a particular society, incapable of purchasing a specified basket of basic goods and services. Basic goods as nutrition, shelter, housing, water healthcare, access to productive resources including education, working skills and tools. Political and civil rights to participate in decisions concerning socio-economic conditions. Streeten and Birki,¹⁰. The first three are the basic needs/goods necessary for survival. Impaired access to productive resources (agricultural land, physical capital and financial assets) leads to absolute low income, unemployment, undernourishment; e.t.c. inadequate endowment of human capital is also a major cause of poverty. Generally, impaired access to resources shifts the focus on poverty

and it curtails the capability of individuals to convert available productive resources to a higher quality of life. Sen,¹¹

Poverty can also be the outcome of inefficient use of common resource. They may result from weak policy environment, inadequate infrastructure, and weak access to technology, credit and so on. Also, it can be due to certain groups using certain mechanisms in the system to exclude “problem groups” from participating in economic development, including the democratic process. In sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), the agricultural sector was exploited through direct and indirect taxation throughout the colonial and post –colonial decades leading to poor growth performance of the sector, heightened rural-urban Migration and employment crisis. In urban (SSA), SILVER suggested three paradigms of exclusion: the individuals specialization that cannot be accommodated in the factor market (specialization paradigms) the various interest groups that establish control over the input of variable resources, for example, on goods and labour markets and simultaneously foster solidarity within the respective interest groups (monopoly paradigms): and the individual which has a troubled relationship with the community (solidarity paradigms).¹²

Poverty can be structural (chronic) or transient. The former is defined as persistent or permanent socio-economic deprivations and is linked to a host of factors such as limited productive resources, lack of skills for gainful employment, endemic socio-political and cultural factors and gender. The latter on the other hand, is defined as transitory / temporary and is linked to natural and man made disasters. Transient poverty is more reversible but can become structural if it persists.

It is generally agreed that in conceptualizing poverty, low income or low consumption is its symptom. This has been used for the construction of poverty lines - values of income or consumption necessary to purchase the minimum standard of nutrition and other necessities of life. People are therefore counted poor when they measure their standard of living in terms of income or consumption is below the conceived poverty line. Adeyeye.¹³

2.4 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 Okohs.¹⁴ 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 categorises the household of a particular size, place and time into poor or non –poor Nkom.¹⁵ It is also intended to designate equivalent levels of deprivation Watt.¹⁶ According to the World Bank report 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.¹⁷ Poverty lines also establish the welfare comparability of nominal expenditure or income across the poverty profile. Ravallion and Bidani.¹⁸

According to Abdullahi,¹⁹ 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,²⁰ A study may define individual or multiple poverty and different economic or environment condition. Gillespie.²¹

According to Abdullahi,²² 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 headcounts 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,²³

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,²⁴

The squared poverty – gap index devised by Foster, Greer and Thorbecke,²⁵ 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 B.²⁶ 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 e.t.c. per unit population.

2.5 Measurement of Poverty.

Just as there is difficulty in defining poverty, there is also difficulty in its measurement. The difficulty arises from the different methods of measurement and the factors and ingredients that should be considered in measuring it. Survey has been the popular means of ascertaining the level of poverty across a country or region.

Ravallion and Sen,²⁷ have however identified several problems associated with the survey data especially for poor countries for comparison across countries. These problems are summarized as follows:

- a. Official exchange rates, as an indicator for comparing absolute levels of living is deceptive in making purchasing-power-parity. Currency conversion is not easy; this is because purchasing-power parity exchange rate varies widely with implication for international comparisons of poverty rates.
- b. Different survey-based Measures of living standard gives different result. Some use income while others use consumption. An income –based survey measure is bound to show higher inequality than the one based on consumption.
- c. Questionnaires used in income surveys also contribute to difficulties of accurate measurement of poverty. A question such as ‘what is your income from self – employment? Is difficult to answer. A convincing questionnaire requires a careful and complete accounting of revenue and cost in the household enterprise.
- d. Survey quality varies, so that even seemingly similar surveys might not be comparable. This could be a serious problem for cross-country comparison of the levels of income and summary of measures based on their distribution.

2.6 Cause of Poverty in Nigeria

There are a number of factors that contribute to increased poverty in Nigeria. These are summarized below:

a. Effects of Globalization

The process of globalization which started about a decade and a half ago caught Nigeria in the throes of political instability. The main features of globalization process include liberalization of trade. Free movement of capital and accelerated development information technology. Globalization provides windows of opportunity if the indices of development (interest and exchange rates, terms of trade, tariff e.t.c.) are on the positive and favourable scale. In Nigeria however, by the middle of the eighties, public infrastructure and utility had gone into serious dilapidation. The road network was in bad shape, schools and hospitals deteriorated. Telecommunication and power supply become very erratic. As a result of petroleum related activities, agriculture was relegated to the background and those that remained in it, were operating at subsistence level and characterized by the following:

- i. Collapsing and uncompetitive sector activities (30%) surviving in the last 10 years.
- ii. Rapid growth in unemployment, underemployment and poverty (about 60% among the youths aged 14-25 years) translating into 3 million jobless persons entering the labour market annually.
- iii. Social instability and intolerance (ethnic Nationalities and religious friction)
- iv. Hyper inflation.

- v. Unstable interests and exchange rate.
- vi. Low productivity and
- vii. Endemic corruption, greed and avarice.

Given the Nigeria's political and socio-economic disposition globalization presented more challenges to the country as it lacks what it takes to be relevant or even adopt or cope with it. Until the country can achieve certain level of good governance, a revamped industrial base, modest economic growth, fairly efficient public infrastructure and utilities, Nigeria shall remain at the receiving end of globalization.

b. Governance

Bad governance over the years had deprived Nigerians of the ideals and dividends of democracy. It is the objective of the government of Nigeria to top through democratic process, the energy and creative talents of the people and harness the nations' resources to enhance the welfare of the citizenry. This is with a mission to create a dynamic economy and establish a free, democratic and just society through the pursuit of people centered programmes. The process will facilities and consistently cultivate a style of governance that places premium on openness, transparency and accountability, probity and effective leadership.

c. Corruption

Corruption comes in different forms and differs from country to country. In Africa, illegal take over of government through military coup, embezzlement, nepotism, looting, bribery, vote buying and abuse of office are very common. For instance, it is a common practice for top government jobs to be filled with cronies who serve as conduit pipes to siphon public

money to foreign accounts of some top government functionaries. Such monies are often kept in secret accounts in Switzerland. Nigeria is rank among the most corrupt countries in the world. The corrupt practices in Nigeria range from extortion by public functionaries to advance fee fraud. At the National level, there is hardly any form of service that would be rendered without giving or receiving undue favours and gratification. Access to public infrastructure such as high ways, admissions into schools and even hospital was possible only through corrupt practices. Payments have to be made to the security operators for bails and police cells, guarantee fees are also being demanded from consumers of power and telecommunication services. Promotion in some work place is based on payment by deserving officers. At the international scene, credit card racket, breach of business trust, false identities are the stock in trade of many Nigeria as abroad. The sum total effect is that corruption has wiped out the goodwill that usually sustains good business relationship and also weakened the basis of patriotism necessary for development.

Through corrupt practices the bulk of the nations wealth have been distributed in favour of the few privileged to the detriment of the majority of Nigerians who are now wallowing in abject poverty. A mechanism of entrusting public responsibility of Nigerians need to be evolved.

d. Debt Burden

Debt burden has been one of drawbacks to Nigerian's developmental efforts. The debt portfolio which was slightly above US\$14.28 billion dollars in 1980 rose to about US\$30 billion in the year 2000. The servicing of the debt has encroached on the volume or resources needed for socio-economic development as it is estimated that around 40 percent

of Nigerian's national income goes to debts servicing payment. The high debt services ratio translate into resource constraint needed for such public infrastructures and utilities as:

- i. Hospitals
- ii. Schools
- iii. Power supply and portable water
- iv. Roads (urban and rural)

Productive sectors of the economy like agriculture, industry, manufacturing etc. are equally constrained leading to low productivity, low capacity utilization, under employment and low purchasing power thereby throwing majority of Nigerian into abject poverty.

e. Unemployment

Unemployment in Nigerian assumed crisis level in the late 80s and early 90s especially among school leavers and graduates of tertiary institutions. A survey carried out by the centre for investment, sustainable development, management and environment in 1998 gave the features as follows:

- i. Over 80% of the unemployed are relatively unskilled primary and secondary leaves between ages of 13-25 years.
- ii. Graduate unemployment which hitherto was unnoticed started to emerge in mid 80s. The following influences the rising graduate's unemployment.
 - a. Nigerians had a total enrolment of about 600.000 students in 149 tertiary institutions 1996/97 academic year.
 - b. There were 123,000 graduates in the 1995/96 session and about

130, 000 graduates in 1996/97.

- c. Cumulatively, Nigeria produced a total of 1,110,000 graduates from tertiary institutions and.
- d. About 10% i.e. 100,000 got formal jobs, over one million might be openly unemployed or underemployed.

The unemployment situation was further worsened by the primary schools, secondary schools and colleges dropouts and retrenched workers due to the closure of many industries. Although there are no reliable data for these unemployed, it has roughly been estimated to be over 5.0 million. All these unemployment worsened the high level of poverty recorded by FOS.²⁸

f. High Population Growth Rate

Statistics shows that in 1980, Nigeria population was about 65 million, it rose to 88 million in 1991 and further increased to 102.3 million in 1996. it is estimated that the Nigerian population is currently about 120 million going by the 1991 population census. This increase in population has over –stretched the basic social and infrastructural facilities as well as public goods in the face of dwindling National resources. A situation in which population growth average 2.83 against GPD growth rate of 2.7% meant that resources meant for investment are consumed with little left for development thereby reinforcing the vicious cycle of poverty.²⁹

2.7 Approaches To Poverty Alleviation

A question that has perplexed development economist for decades is. Why is Africa so poor? There were basically two lines of thinking in the 1950s and early 1960s. The first focuses mainly on “stages of economic growth”. The idea was that development could be seen as a series of successive stages through which all countries must pass. Africa is therefore, poor because this is a necessary stage that she must go through. It is therefore argued that today’s advanced Nations have been there and Africa can become advanced too with the right mixture of savings, investment and foreign aid.

The second line of thought emphasizes external and internal institutional constraints on economic development. This approach often called ‘structuralism” argued that African countries are best by a host of institutional and structural economic rigidities, apart from being caught up in the dependence and dominance relationship to rich countries. This groups led by Latin American economists view poverty as a result of a dependence relationship in which one group of countries is conditioned by the development and expansion of others. What is needed, according to the structuralisms are to emphasize the structural and institutional reform that would eradicate poverty, create jobs, reduce inequalities and bring about a rise in the standard of living of the people.

There is a third line of thinking that has emerged in the 1980s and, this new group looks at the reality on the ground and does not ask why Africa is so poor rather what can be done to fight poverty in these Nations. Foremost amongst the group is the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). This agency has been able to grasp the functional

definition of poverty, the strategies to eradicate poverty, including instituting a framework that permits the establishment and sustainability of good economic policies.³⁰

Three main strategies are identifiable in the process of tackling poverty namely:

- a. Exclusive reliance on the natural forces of economic growth
- b. Specific programmes to increase earning opportunities for the poor.
- c. Social programmes targeting the poor. Each of these proposals holds varying prospects for poverty alleviation. Targeting the poor by means of social programmes is the most direct approach followed by the consideration of specific programmes to enhance their earning capacity. These have direct and immediate impact on poverty reducing. In practice the problem with these strategies is that there is a possibility that the benefits may leak to unintended groups. Administratively, they could also be expensive to implement, inefficient in operation and outcome and lack sustainability. Furthermore, any redistribution of income from the non-poor to the poor may be at some cost. For instance it may result in a limitation on savings which may lead to retarded economic growth Onah.³¹

The economic growth strategy is an indirect approach to poverty alleviation. It is aimed at achieving an untargeted general increase in income, which it is believed, will invariably lift the average poor above the poverty line. In the short run, income distribution may be positively skewed but the assumption is that, in the long run, through trickledown effects poverty reduction, both in absolute and relative senses will be achieved. This approach is noted in the economic efficiency criterion and therefore has the possibility of sustainability. Also in as much as the reliance is on the natural forces of economic growth.

The strategies can be said to be devoid of any extensive administrative machinery and would probably cost less to implement. Poverty eradication through growth has been challenged as an effective means of tackling poverty both in the short and long run. The growth strategy according to Onah.³² would take more than three decades to achieve the intended objectives, a period considered too long and therefore, too expensive a policy option to be adopted by any government.

In the 1970s when the basic needs approach hold sway, there was spread disillusionment with the trickledown effects of growths on poverty, and since the second half of the 1980s when most African countries have been implementing a growth centre macro-economic adjustment programmes, it is generally believed that the programmes disproportionately hurts the poor. A conclusion reached by Demery and Savire.³³ from their empirical evidence on African countries however, is that the apparent ineffectiveness of the adjustment programmes in tackling poverty was due to poor policy implementation. They believe that effective reform programmes will result in reducing overall poverty, while inadequate policy implementation would give rise to worsening poverty.

In the same vein Chinsman,³⁴ is of the view that, the poverty situation in Nigeria has been aggravated by the absence of an enabling policy environment and sudden changes in macro-economic policies in recent times.

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

Nigeria has clearly demonstrated that the hitherto held view that poverty could be tackled by raising general economic standard through “trickledown” effect of economic growth is

faulty.... It is now clear that there is little sense in maintaining "growth while allowing the bulk of the population to remain impoverished. Jobless, handicapped and excluded from the development process³⁵.

An Indian activist once observed that when people felt that they have the freedom to think, act and relate to each other, they take on a lot of responsibility; this of course is the essence of participation.

In conclusion, it is important to reiterate that "top-down" planning and poverty reduction strategies adopted in Nigerian since independence appear to have increased poverty in the country, instead of reducing it. This therefore, makes a "bottom up" poverty reduction strategy in which the poor, themselves, must be involved is a matter of urgent necessity. Once the poor become aware that trust is placed in them, they will begin to assumed responsibility.

2.8 Theoretical Framework

Administrators usually prefer to think of themselves as "men of action" perhaps they are. But one thing is certain, that every decision arrived at by such men of public affairs is informed by their own "theories or model" of the phenomenon (or the social problem) to which the policy and measures deriving from it are addressed. And this is so even when the administrators fail to make explicit the theoretical basis of the decision. It is so even when they themselves are not fully and consciously aware of the models that they are using. Furthermore, any policy decision is only as good as the model, which has inflamed its formulation and wrong models of problem can produce only wrong ' diagnosis' of it and wrong decisions as to how to deal with it.

It has been argued that neither economists nor social scientist have developed a policy oriented theory of poverty. Akeredolu -Ale and Eddozen E.C.³⁶ argued that poverty should be concerned with the identification of forces which govern and determine the pattern of ownership of the factors of production. Indeed, it is the pattern that determines the structure of inter-personal and inter –group differences in individual income and wealth in any society. Any theory of poverty should explain the emergence, distribution and persistence of specific handicaps, which characterize the situation of the poor. For developing countries like Nigeria, a theory of poverty should be able to account for the escalation of poverty in situation of aggregate economic progress and resource abundance.

Theories developed by social scientist to explain the existence of poverty in societies tend to be more concerned with inequality than with poverty.

You cannot study any subject orderly and systematically without using a conceptual framework. The conceptual framework guides the study; it is just like a builder, building with a plan. Models or conceptual framework or theoretical framework is a simplified version of reality. It is a caricature of reality. All the features of reality are represented there. Anytime we are engaged in a study of this nature, that is, in analysis of our theoretical framework. Whether for practical purpose or for academic interests, we must use conceptual models. The use of models enables the study to be orderly and systematic. It enables the study to have a focus and it simplifies the process involved.

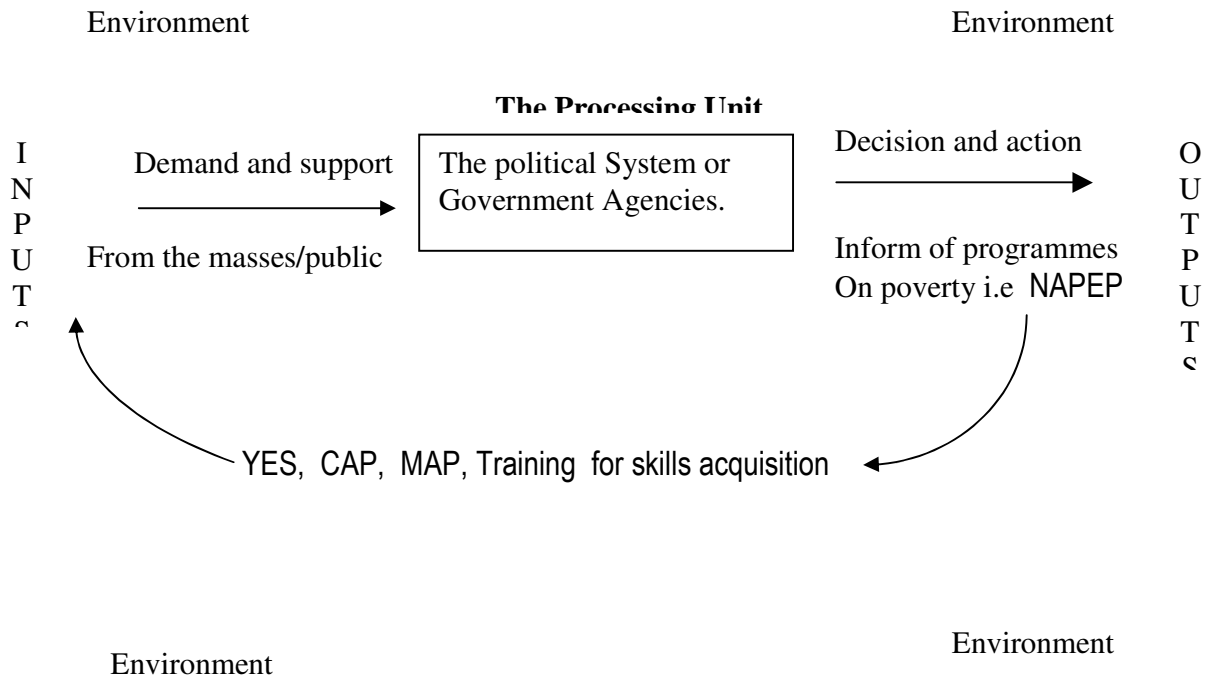
Thomas Dye in his book “understanding public policy has presented or described several such models which can be used separately or in combination. This models includes

the rationality model, instrumentalist model, institutionalist model, systems theory along with the vicious circle of poverty and economic constraints.³⁷

However, for the purpose of this study, the systems and vicious circle theories are used. The combination is necessary because it will give a better understanding of the poverty situation in Nigeria. It is important to state here clearly that all but the systems theory along with the vicious circle can be appreciated in explaining the poverty situation in Nigeria. They are interrelated so to appreciate it better, only one of these theories might not be adequate to explain the causes of poverty especially for the purpose of this work. However, the system theory along with the vicious circle will be used for the theoretical framework of this study. According to this theory, public policy can be conceived as a response of a political system to forces brought to bear upon it from the environment. Forces generated in the environment which affect the political system are viewed as input, such as low income. The environment is any condition or circumstances defined as external to the boundaries of the political system. The political system is that group of interrelated structures and processes which functions authoritatively to allocate values for a society. Outputs of the political system are authoritative value allocation of the system and this allocation result to low investment, low savings because of the income situation as the input. The system theory is further explained with the aid of a diagram thus:

The systems model

Figure 1



Source: **David Easton.**

When one looks at the poverty situation in Nigerian in terms of it causative and necessary remedy, one tends to appreciate the system theory.

According to the theory, the structure of political power in any society is the determinant of the extent and distribution of poverty among the populace. Poverty is seen as the necessary features of any situation where the few posses so much power that they can organize economic system in their own selfish interest. And that poverty will remain prevalent as long as there is no effective pressure from below to restructure the distribution of political power in the society in favour of the majority. Accordingly, how effective the

exploiting class will entrench and perpetuate the system will depend on the revolutionary consciousness of the subject class or their organizational capacity to resist exploitation and to overthrow the oppressive poverty system and on what happens to these overtime.

First Nigeria is poor nor because it is a poor country, Nigeria is a very rich country, and the country is blessed with human and natural resources. Nigeria has earned more than \$250 billion? Considering the huge amount of money, every Nigeria suppose to live as a rich man. But irony is the case, few continue to become riches and majority continues to become impoverished the more.

The few who have access to the resources of the country have continued to enrich themselves and their cohorts in detriment to the generality of the populace. One will wonder that a country like Nigeria where many cannot afford three square meal per day, some few have billions of Naira in their local and foreign accounts.

Even if there is any effort to assist the poor through poverty eradication programmes such assistance hardly reaches the targeted poor. The few who are in possession of power will still hijack it for their own selfish interest. As such, the poor become poorer and the rich become richer. This is the situation in Nigeria.

Any attempt to challenge the status quo is seen as an attempt to over throw or sabotage the government efforts. Those few that found themselves in position of power have continued to organize.

Vicious Circle Theory

Vicious circle theory posits that ‘poverty breeds poverty’ That a community, a region or an economy “is poor because it is poor”, The individual is trapped in a vicious circle

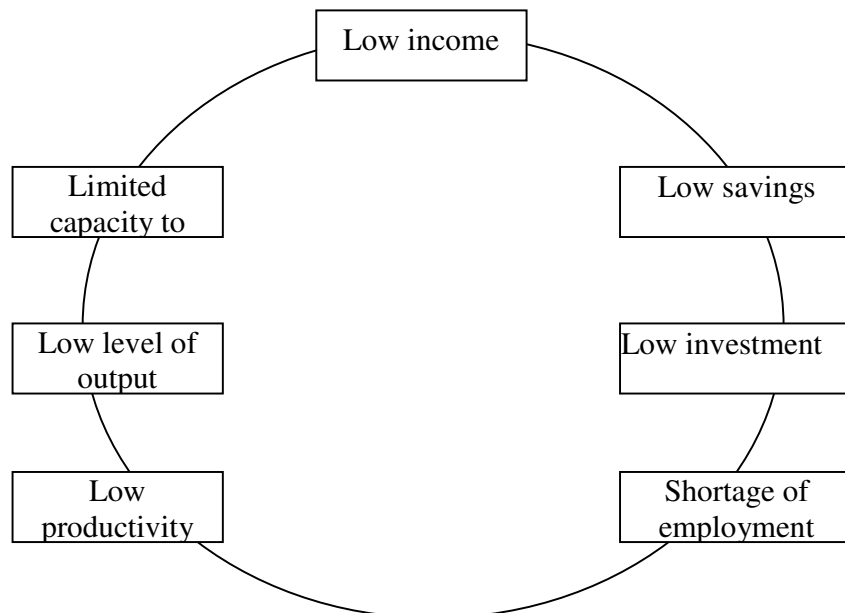
being poor, he lacks the basic means of livelihood to break out of poverty, thus he remains poor. Like the individual, the economy at large, can be trapped in a vicious circle. Such an economy has a low per capital income due to low productivity of resources, which in turn, result in low per capital income. At the individual level, low income, low savings and low investment which results to low productivity. As the 1964 economic report of the president of the United States, Lyndon Braines Johnson succinctly puts it'.

A poor individual or family has a high probability of staying poor. Low income carry with them high risks of illness, limitations on mobility, limited access to education, information and training. Poor parents cannot give their children the opportunities for better health and education needed to improve their lot. Lack of motivation, hope and incentive is a more subtle but a no less powerful barrier than lack of financial means. Thus, the cruel legacy of poverty is passed from parent to children. (McConnell,)³⁸.

One of the simplest variants of the vicious circle of poverty is illustrated below. It is a reflection of an economy of deprivation in which a group of citizens lack access to 'a good life' which is their own right.

The vicious circle of poverty and economic constraint

Figure 2



Source: **Adapted from Iniodu,** ³⁹ pp. 96-97.

The Relevance of System Theory To The Study.

In line with the system theory, government is operation as a system with inputs coming from the masses, inform of demand for economic and social wellbeing and the provision of infrastructures by the government. Government which serves as a processing unit processed these demands from the masses/public, and the output is the programmes which

government introduces for eradication of poverty, these programme (NAPEP) that serves as output are feedback to the environment inform of training for skills acquisition in the various programme of NAPEP for self employment, this enhances the economic wellbeing of the people thus reducing the level of poverty.

The theory shows how government reacts to people's plight in terms of the provision of basic necessities of life. The theory highlights how demands of the public/masses, are presented to the government; government action on these demands and the output/income being the programmes that will enhance the wellbeing of the people.

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CHAPTER THREE

ORGANIZATIONAL APPRAISAL OF NATIONAL POVERTY ERADICATION

PROGRAMME.(NAPEP)

3.1 Historical Background of NAPEP

Poverty is one of the most serious problems confronting Nigerians today. What makes Nigeria's poverty very tragic is the paradox of crushing poverty in the midst of plenty Nigeria as acknowledge to be one of the most richly endowed countries of the third world. Poverty thus stands in contradiction to its abundant resources endowment Nigeria presents us with the paradox of desperately poor citizens living in a rich and abundantly blessed country.¹

The implementation of poverty related programmes is not new in Nigeria. By 1999, there were 18 core federal Ministry of poverty alleviation and 30 core institutions, agencies and programmes. There are also ministries, Agencies and institutions for poverty alleviation activities for the various state governments, local government councils, the community Based Organizations (CBOs) Non-Governmental Organization (NGO's) and the International Donor Agencies (IDAs)²

By January 2001, the Federal Government approved the blue print for the National poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP). The National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) , consist of all relevant programs and projects that are aimed at eradicating absolute poverty among the people of Nigeria. The President noted that this arrangement allowed for gross managerial efficiency and counter-productivity. Notably, the poverty

alleviation efforts of the federal government were characteristic by deficient co-ordination of the intra and inter-institutional activities of the various arms of government, duplication of function, UN healthy and counter- productive rivalries, haphazard implementation of poverty conceived projects, waste of public funds, human and material resources among others.

This state of affairs informed the need to establish NAPEP as a control-co-ordinating monitoring and integrative body for all poverty reduction efforts of the government.

NAPEP is also specifically mandated to intervene in critical areas where government desires accelerated results to complement all other related efforts extended through the statutory structures.³

3.2 Aims and Functions of NAPEP

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

The major functions of NAPEP are to ensure that all activities and programmes of all poverty alleviation institution agencies and programmes are effectively coordinated. it also seek to ensure policy continuity, existence of appropriate institutional framework and sustainability of all the programme.

Accordingly, government established the National Poverty Eradication council (NAPEC) to co-ordinate the poverty reduction related activities of all the relevant ministries, parastatals and agencies. NAPEC is mandated to ensure that the wide ranges of activities are contrally planned coordinated and implemented one after the other so that the objectives of policy continuity and sustainability are achieved.

3.3 Strategy of the Programme and Training Module

The National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) consists of all relevant programmes and projects that are aimed at eradicating absolute poverty among the people of Nigeria. These include programmes on food, shelter, employment, healthcare, water supply, transport, education, gender development and recreation e.t.c.

These programmes, for ease of reference and coordination have been classified in to four schemes. These are the Youth Empowerment Scheme (YES), The Rural Infrastructure Development scheme (RIDS), The social Welfare Service scheme (SOWESS) and the National Resources Development and conservation scheme (NARDCS)

1 Youth Empowerment Scheme (YES)

The YES programme is an empowerment scheme aimed at providing for training opportunities, skills acquisition, employment opportunities, wealth creation to enhanced income generation, improved social status and rural development. The scheme is primarily aimed at economically empowering the youth. Under this scheme we have the following

programme Capacity Acquisition Programme (CAP, Mandatory Attachment Programme (MAP) and Credit Delivery Programme (CDP).

The Capacity Acquisition Programme (CAP) is a short-term skill acquisition programme, which is aimed at empowering all unskilled and unemployed Nigerians through hands-on training, on creative activities and services. By participating in the programme. Nigerian youth would be more equipped for both formal and productive employment within the public and private sectors or be self-employed to provide affordable quality and create wealth through a secondary programme of micro credit. Participants shall logically be attached to public or private hands – on training, in training centres for a limited period of three to six month depending on their trade of interest. To facilities participation each participation shall be paid N 3,500 allowance per month for the during of training.

The Mandatory Attachment Programme (MAP) is a long term work experience acquisition and training programme only for graduates of tertiary institution who must have successful completed their NYSC programmers or exempted. Participant are logical attached to construction companies, manufacturing companies, bank and other financial institution for a period of two years. Each participant is paid N10,000 per month for the period of attachment . After the training participant are expected to be absorbed by the company they are attached to, or other interested organization, or resettled with micro credit for establishing a productive and viable business enterprise of their choice.

Credit Delivery Programme (CDP) is aimed at providing credit facilities to beneficiaries graduates of (CAP) and (MAP) and to the skilled unemployed Nigerians. The

credit is to enable beneficiaries undertake and pursue productive economic activities of their respective choices.

The specially desired YES registration form for both CAP and MAP is obtained at no charge from the following centers.

- NAPEP National Secretariat
- NAPEP State and local Government offices.
- National secretariat of the Registered political parties
- LGA Chairmen's offices
- State offices of poverty Alleviation / Eradication Agencies of the federal n Government and.
- Member of the National Assembly

Accordingly, YES function under the umbrella of NAPEP being charged with specific mandates to closely plan, monitor and evaluate the relevant activities of NDE, SMIDA, NIDB, NASCRDB, and FMBN.

The main targets of YES are

- Job creation and employment opportunities (NDE)
- Enterprise Development and promotion (SMIDA)
- Youth participation in Housing schemes (FMB)
- Establishment of youth centres.

For effective coordination and implementation of the various programmes of YES, all the training programmes of the myriad of public establishment having direct bearing on

poverty reduction that are registered and coordinated by NAPEP. NAPEP therefore, prepare different modules of the various programmes and liaise with relevant agencies of agriculture, communication science and technology, industry, solid minerals power and steel, works and housing, water resource and petroleum resources. The identified agencies shall then prepare their respective training programmes in line with NAPEP's modules. NAPEP is therefore mandated to only mobilize and pool the resource of the training facilities of other agencies but not to take over the functions of the agencies.

2. Rural infrastructural Development Scheme (RIDs)

Infrastructures like power supply, transportation, housing communication, land and farm development are to be considered paramount in government's efforts to improve the lot of its citizenry. Hence, each implementing agency will be strengthened to actualize the scope and mandate of RIDs.

RIDs shall provide the following services

- Rural energy and power supply
- potable and irrigation water
- Transportation (urban and rural)
- Rural telecommunication and
- Water ways and jetties development.

The widest and most popular means of transportation in Nigerian is by road, haulage and machinery, materials are undertaken largely by road.

In order to effectively coordinate the effort of government and the private sector in the development and maintenance of road and other public infrastructures, a new agency under the minister of works and Housing was established.

The establishment of this agency, which is long over due, will go a long way in enhancing and expending the implementation of most of the programmes of poverty Eradication. The agency shall also be an important institution for attainment of goals of RIDs.

3 Social Welfare Service Scheme (SOWESS)

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

- Provide, develop and sustain quality informal education and literacy classes
- Provide, develop and sustain quality healthcare delivery services.
- Design and rehabilitation programmes for destitute and disabled
- Establish public enlightenment campaign and entertainment programmes
- Develop parks, gardens and communal recreation centers.
- Develop inter- communal parks, markets, motel and rural housing schemes.
- Coordinate and control the activities of NGOs.
- Establish and enforce environmental protection practices.
- Provide other social services, such as credit delivery for all groups of citizens.
- Development of rural communication facilities and

4 Natural Resources Development And Conservative Scheme (NARDCs)

This scheme is expected to perform the following functions.

- Improve direct participation in the exploitation of all mineral resources.
- Development of water resources to amplify benefits
- Protection of environment from natural disasters, wastage's and pollution.
- Effective management of industrial and domestic waste
- Development of marine and acqua culture resources
- Increase the rate and scale of beneficial in local participation
- Improvement of indigenou methods and techniques for sustainable resource development and utilization
- Enhancing safety of the immediate community, operate users and environment.
- Development of appropriate and compatible environment production methods.
- Grazing reserves and water point for livestock.

NARDCs deal with harnessing of agriculture, water, solid mineral resources, and conservation of land space, (Beaches, reclaimed land etc) particularly for the convenient and effective utilization by small-scale operators and the immediate community.

3.3.1 Training Module

The primary function of the National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) is to coordinate and monitor all poverty reduction activities of government and the regular conduct of impact Assessment of the activities on Nigerians. The secondary function of

NAPEP is to intervene in key problem areas that will enhance the reduction of poverty in the country.

The following are some of the Training module embarked by National Poverty Eradication Programme. (NAPEP).

- Training module for peace Education and conflict management.
- Training and skill Acquisition under the Capacity Acquisition Programme (CAP)
- Training scheme for three – wheeler commuter intra – city transport vehicle called KEKE-NAPEP for mass transport.
- Training scheme for cash micro- credit to the informal sector and the Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs)⁴

3.4 Organisational Structure Of Napep In Fct

The organizational Structure of NAPEP in state offices and Abuja are similar nation wide. The Federal Capital Territory FCT is in line with the resolution taken at the retreat for the executive governors and state coordinators of NAPEP in June 2001. The state poverty eradication council was established. It is chaired by the state governors, they are assisted by other members, which include commissioners whose ministries has a direct mandate on poverty eradication, representatives of NAPEP from the National Headquarters, state coordinators of NAPEP, and chairmen of State Coordinating Committee (SEC).

This council is to monitor and formulate police for the State Coordination Committee.

This committee which is established in all State and FCT is to coordinate and supervise the execution of programmes under the National Poverty Eradication Council (NAPEC) and also provide a structural linkage between the State including (FCT) and the Federal Government.

The State Coordination Committee is expected to;

- a. Coordinate, supervise and monitors the implementation of Federal Government Programmes
- b. Provide the mechanism for collaboration between the Federal, State and Local government as well as with International donor agencies, NGOs and private sector organization.
- c. Consider and advice on all matters relevant to the successful implementation of the programmes.
- d. Consider and make recommendation on new programme initiative.
- e. Prepare and submit monthly reports to the National Coordinators.

Also a local government monitoring committee is also established by State Coordination committee in all local government area of each state and FCT to assist in coordinating the activities of NAPEP in their local areas.

The FCT NAPEP National Coordinator is a political appointee who is just a political head. Just like other states of the federation, the SCC secretary is both the administrative officer and accounting officer of FCT secretariat. He is in charge of men, money and

materials of FCT Secretariat. He is directly responsible to the permanent secretary, NAPEP headquarters for operation of FCT office. The SCC Secretary and other departmental officer form the FCT management team.

The programs department is the engine room of the secretariat. They design the mode of operation of the whole programme, also coordinate other unit as well. This department is headed by CPO/ACPO.

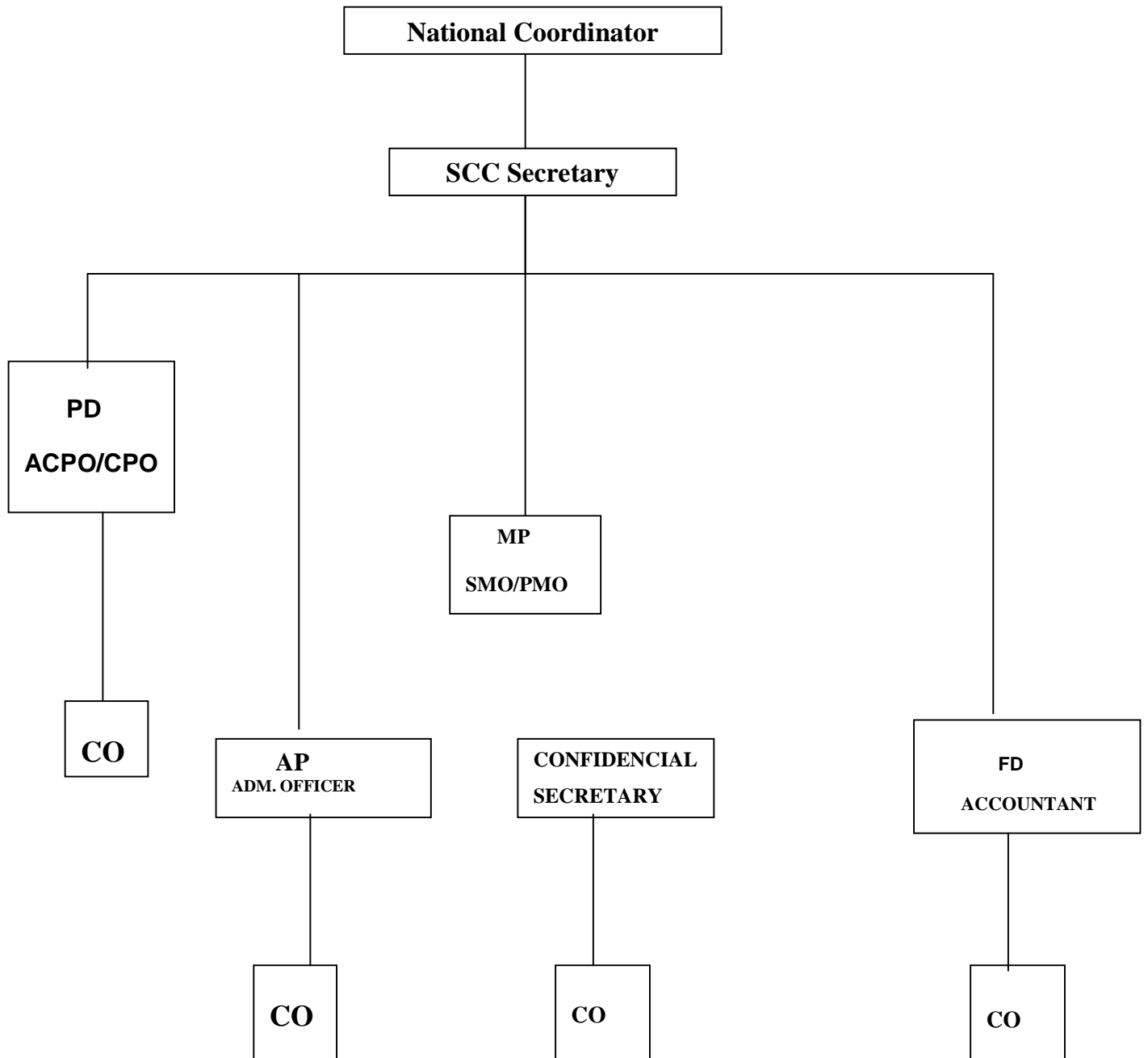
The monitoring department main function is to monitor the activities of the establishment i.e. how the units carry out their activities. That is, the beneficiaries, trainee, etc the department is headed by SMO/PMO.

An accountant heads the finance department; he takes charge of the disbursement of fund, while the administrative department is in charge of the personnel and other administrative matter. It is headed by an admin officer.⁵

The staff numerical strength of FCT Secretariat is made up of 36 staff.

Figure 3.1 below shows the hierarchical arrangement of NAPEP head office.

THE ORGANISATIONAL CHART OF NAPEP FCT SECRETARIAL



KEY

NC	-	National Coordinator
SCC	-	State Coordinating committee
CPO	-	Chief Programme officer
ACPO	-	Assistant Chief Programme Officer
SMO	-	Senior Monitoring Officer
PMO	-	Principle Monitoring Officer
PA	-	Programme Department
MD	-	Monitoring Department
FD	-	Finance Department
AD	-	Admin Department
CO	-	Clerical Officer

Source: FCT NAPEP Secretariat – Area 2 Garki, Abuja

3.5 Brief History of Federal Capital Territory Abuja

Abuja is inhabited by people from across Nigeria it is a city whose creation was achieved by people who longed for unity. It is a city owned not by one individual, group of persons, ethnic groups or state(s) but by all citizens in Nigeria. In other words, it is referred to as a “no man’s land”

The manifestation of various activities and those participating in them, point to the fact that it is a socio-cultural melting pot devoid of one distinct custom or tradition. For the fact that Abuja was carved out from three states (Niger, Plateau and Kwara) it is obvious

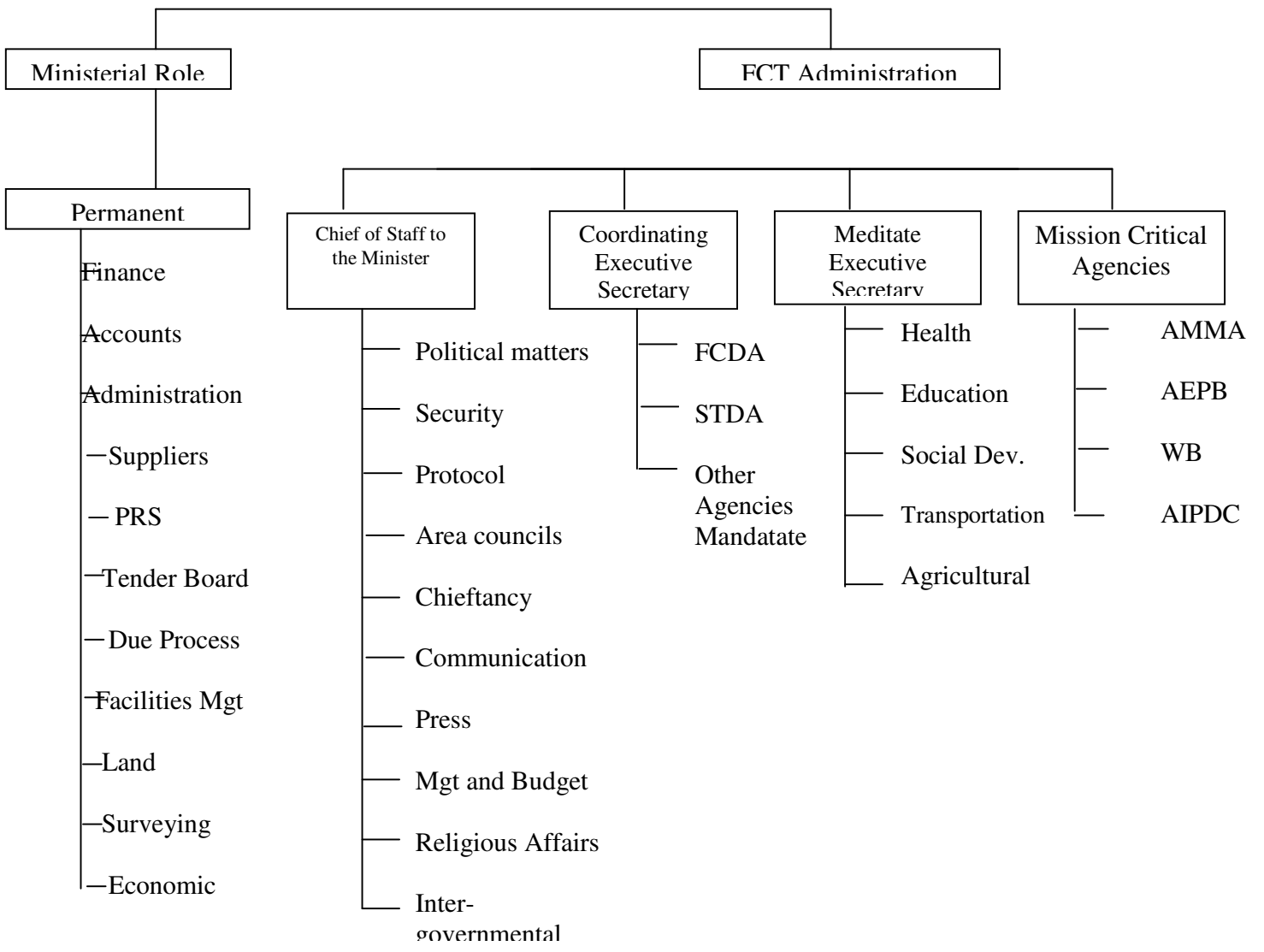
that apart from English, the official language are Gwari Hausa, Ibo and Yoruba- the main Nigeria languages, several other distinct dialects are spoken in various communities in territory.

The international planning Association (IPA) designers of master plan, protected the population of the territory to hit ideally, a 3.1 million mark after completion of the fourth and final development phase of the territory.

Figure 3.2 below shows the hierarchical arrangement of NAPEP FCT Abuja.

MINISTRY / FCT ADMINISTRATION

MINISTER



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7. The Historical Background of Abuja.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction

One of the cardinal objectives for the establishment of National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) is to address the problem of poverty and related dehumanizing conditions pervading Nigeria as a nation. It is left to be seen though how the objectives of the programme in this respect have been attained, that is how NAPEP has been able to play the role of eradicating poverty on the dehumanizing conditions for the generality of the populace. This chapter therefore presents and analyze data on the assessment of National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) in the FCT Abuja. A two stage sampling method was used in this work. In the first stage, a simple random sampling method was used to select the three local councils covered in the study. They include Abuja Municipal, Gwagwalada and Kwali.

The second stage involves the selection of respondents to the questionnaire. The selection was made from the staff and beneficiaries of NAPEP in FCT.

4.2 Arrangement of the Chapter

The analysis in this chapter is arranged in three parts in line with the three hypotheses. The first part is on NAPEP and employment generation. The second is on NAPEP and enhancement of productivity in FCT while the third part is on NAPEP and

economic wellbeing of the people. The summary interpretation of the analyzed data is also made in the chapter.

4.3 Rate of Response

The sample for beneficiaries, respondents was taken using simple random sampling against the criterion of the size or total number of the beneficiaries of the three programmes. The Youth Empowerment Scheme (YES), the Capacity Acquisition Programme (CAP) and the Mandatory Attachment Programme (MAP), both with a population size of 4,150. As such, 88, 54 and 24 respondents for YES, CAP and MAP were randomly selected as sample size, thirty six (36) for staff. The total sample taken for the purpose of collecting primary data is two hundred and two (202).

On the whole the researcher was able to collect a total of one hundred and ninety two (192) questionnaires distributed, representing 95%. This figure is considered high enough and adequate for comprehensive analysis and generalization. However, as stated earlier, due to financial, time and other constraints, a larger sample size could not be taken. The questionnaires revealed that 70.32% of the respondents are male, while the female represent 29.68%, and most of the respondents were literate enough having first leaving school certificate, majority were those having secondary education GCE'O levels.

The Table 4.1 Below Summaries the Responses.

Table 4.1

N = 192

Distribution of Questionnaire

Area Administered	Number Administered	Number Returned	Percentage (%)
Staff of NAPEP	36	34	17.71
Beneficiaries	166	158	82.29
Total	202	192	100.00

SOURCE: Researcher's Survey

The table above shows the percentage representation of the questionnaires administered on the two categories of respondents. Thirty six (36) were administered to NAPEP staff of FCT Abuja and thirty four (34) were returned representing 17.71 percent while 166 were administered to the beneficiaries in which 158 were completed and returned representing 82.29 percent. On the whole, a total of 192 questionnaires were completed and returned representing 100 percent.

4.4 Testing of Hypothesis One

Hypothesis one states that the adoption of National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) has not increased employment generation in the Federal Capital Territory Abuja.

To test this hypothesis, the respondents were asked questions relating to NAPEP and employment generation in the FCT Abuja.

4.4.1 NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT OFFERED YOU BY NAPEP.

In view of the fact that most government programme had always been treated with content by those programme target at, respondents were asked what nature of employment offered by NAPEP.

On this issue 170 which is approximately 88.54% of the respondents were self-employed while 18 representing 9.38% for business assistant in the NAPAP programme and just 4 representing 2.08% has employment by the government.

The Table 4.2 Below Summaries the Responses.

Table 4.2

N = 192

Nature of Employment

Responses	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Government	4	2.08
Business	18	9.38
Self-employment	170	88.54
Total	192	100.00

SOURCE: Researcher's Survey

From table 4.2 above it can be seen from the opinion of the respondents that NAPEP has significantly offered employment to the people of FCT Abuja. From the one

hundred and ninety-two (192) responses received, only four (4) respondents representing 2.08 percent agreed to have been offered government employment. Eighteen (18) respondents representing 9.38 percent of respondents agreed to have been assisted in business whereas one hundred and seventy (170) respondents representing 88.54 percent agreed to have been offered self-employment job.

The above representation shows that majority of the people believe that NAPEP has offered self-employment jobs. This can also be seen from the percentages of responses.

4.4.2 People Gainfully Employed In NAPEP Programmes

For a person or group of persons to be gainfully employed in NAPEP programmes, one need to know what kind of programme is been runned by NAPEP, because it is one thing to be employed and is another to be gainfully employed. Based on this the respondents were asked whether they are gainfully employed or not.

On this 162 respondents representing 84.38% agreed to be gainfully employed, while only 23 respondents which is about 11.98% said they are not gainfully employed and 7 representing 3.64% remain undecided.

The Table 4.3 Below Summaries the Responses.

Table 4.3

N = 192

People Gainfully Employed

Responses	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Yes	162	84.38
No	23	11.98
Undecided	7	3.64
Total	192	100.00

SOURCE: Researcher's Survey

It can be seen from table 4.3 above that the people gainfully employed in NAPEP programmes that out of the one hundred and ninety-two respondents, 162 representing 84.38 percent agreed that they have been employed in NAPEP programmes. And twenty-three (23) representing 11.98 percent disagreed that they have not been employed in any of the NAPEP programmes while seven (7) respondents representing 3.64 percent are undecided. However, majority of the respondents, about one hundred and sixty-two (162) representing 84.38 percent believed that NAPEP programmes have actually offered them with employment.

4.4.3 NAPEP and Employment Generation

In order to inquire more about the contributions of NAPEP toward employment generation, the respondents were asked their opinion as to whether NAPEP has contributed towards employment generation? In bid to understand whether NAPEP has contributed towards employment generation, and whether the employment has improved their living standard. A high level of responses was registered for yes, having 169 respondents representing 88.02%, and 15 respondents representing 7.81% said no while 8 respondents representing 4.19% were undecided.

The Table 4.4 Below Simplified the Responses.

Table 4.4

N = 192

NAPEP and Employment Generation

Responses	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Yes	169	88.02
No	15	7.81
Undecided	8	4.19
Total	192	100.00

SOURCE: Researcher's Survey

From the table above, it can be deduced that very many of the respondents have agreed to the fact that NAPEP has contributed toward employment generation, as out of one hundred and ninety-two (192) respondents, one hundred and sixty-nine representing 88.02 percent have agreed, and only fifteen (15) representing 7.81 percent disagreed while

eight (8) representing 4.19 remain undecided. Going by the above percentage, it can be concluded that NAPEP has actually contributed towards employment generation.

4.4.4 Number of People Employed by NAPEP

In order to authenticate the contributions of NAPEP towards employment generation, the respondents were asked, how many of them that were employed by NAPEP. Respondents were asked to state the number of people employed by NAPEP, knowing fully well that one of the objectives of NAPEP is to see a high number of beneficiaries been employed in the programme.

In view of these, 148 respondents representing 77.08% shows that about 1300 and above beneficiaries were employed by NAPEP, 32 respondents representing 16.67% has about 900 – 1200 beneficiaries were employed. About 8 respondent's representing 4.17% are of the opinion that 500 – 800 beneficiaries were employed. Whereas 4 respondents representing 2.08% said just 100 – 400 beneficiaries are employed.

The Table 4.5 Below Simplified the Responses.

Table 4.5

N = 192 **Number of People Employed by NAPEP**

Responses	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
100 – 400	4	2.08
500 – 800	8	4.17
900 – 1200	32	16.67
1300 and above	148	77.08
Total	192	100.00

SOURCE: **Researcher's Survey**

The table above shows the views of the respondents as to how many people that are employed by NAPEP. Four (4) respondents representing 2.08 percent says it is between 100 – 400, and eight (8) respondents representing 4.17 percent agreed that it is between 500 – 800, while thirty-two (32) representing 16.67 percent says it is between 900 – 1200. But one hundred and forty-eight respondents representing 77.08 percent says, it is between 1300 and above. From the above responses and percentages, it can be seen that a significant number of people have been employed by NAPEP.

The conclusion on the first hypothesis is that all the variables under it have been tested and proved right. The data on the first hypothesis shows that with the first variable about 88.54 percent agreed that the natures of employment offered by NAPEP are self-employment.

In relation to the second variable, about 84.38 percent of the respondents agreed that they are gainfully employed in the NAPEP programmes. On the third variable, about 88.02 percent of the respondents believed that NAPEP has contributed towards employment generation. Also on the fourth variable, about 77.08 percent of the respondents agreed that the people employed by NAPEP ranges from 1300 and above which goes in line with the other variables.

4.4.5 Highest Scores in Hypothesis One

To get the average scores of hypothesis one, which states **that the adoption of NAPEP has not increase employment generation in the FCT Abuja.** The highest scores of all the variables tested were brought together, the first one which is on the nature of employment offered by NAPEP, 88.54% agreed that the nature of employment offered by NAPEP is self – employed which allows beneficiaries to set up their own business in order to earn their income. people that are gainfully employed by NAPEP representing 84.38% which that the programme has assisted beneficiaries. Still on employment generation it was discovered that NAPEP contributed toward employment generation, having 88.02%. The programme also employed beneficiaries ranging from 1300 and above.

From the variable tested it disagrees with the hypothesis that the adoption of NAPEP has not increased employment generation in FCT Abuja.

The table 4.6 Below Summaries the Responses.

Table 4.6

N = 192

Highest Scores in Hypothesis One

Variables	Responses
5	88.54 percent agreed that the nature of employment offered by NAPEP is self-employment.
6	84.38 percent agreed to be gainfully employed in NAPEP programmes
7	88.02 percent agreed that NAPEP has contributed toward employment generation
8	77.08 percent agreed that people employed by NAPEP ranges from 1300 and above.

SOURCE: Researcher's Survey

X	P
5	88.54
6	84.38
7	88.02
8	77.08

$$X = \frac{338.02}{4} = 84.51\%$$

In the table above, 'X' represents the variables while 'P' represents the responses.

An average of 84.51% of the responses disagree with the notion that the adoption of

NAPEP has not increased employment generation in the Federal Capital Territory Abuja, thus disproving the first hypothesis, therefore the first hypothesis is rejected.

4.5 Test of Hypothesis Two

The second hypothesis of this study states **that the introduction of National Poverty Eradication Programme has not enhanced productivity in Federal Capital Territory Abuja.**

To test this hypothesis respondents were asked questions relating to NAPEP and enhancement of productivity. The researcher sought to know whether the introduction of NAPEP has actually enhanced productivity or not.

4.5.1 Area of Job Specialization

Having asked question on how NAPEP contributed to employment generation in FCT Abuja, the respondent were asked to indicate among various scheme, were their areas of interest lies. For Youth Empowerment Scheme which comprises of the Capacity Acquisition Programme (CAP) and the Mandatory Attachment Programme (MAP), about 84 respondent representing 43.75% and Rural Infrastructural Development Scheme (RIDs) with 36 respondent representing 18.75%, while Social Welfare Service Scheme (SOWESS) with 42 respondent representing 21.88% and 30 respondents representing 15.62% specializes in Rural Resources Development and Conservative Scheme (RRDCs). In view

of this, Youth Empowerment Scheme happens to have the highest frequency because of the manner and nature they recruit in their areas of specialization.

Table 4.7 Below Simplified the Responses.

Table 4.7

N = 192

Area of Specialization

Responses	No of Respondents	Percentage %
Youth Empowerment Scheme (YES)	84	43.75
Rural Infrastructural Development Scheme (RIDS)	36	18.75
Social Welfare Service Scheme (SOWESS)	42	21.88
Rural Resources development and RRDCS Conservation Scheme	30	15.62
Total	192	100.00

SOURCE: Researcher's Survey

It could be seen from the table above, that eighty four (84) respondents representing 43.75 percent specialized in Youth Empowerment Scheme (YES) and thirty-six (36) respondents representing 18.75 percent specialises in Rural Infrastructural Development Scheme (RIDS) while forty-two representing 21.88 percent are of the Social Welfare Service Scheme (SOWESS). And thirty (30) respondents representing 15.62 percent specialises in Rural Resources Development and Conservative Scheme (RRDCS). From the table above, it becomes clear that even though Youth Empowerment Scheme (YES) has a high percentage of 43.75 percent, other schemes also has people as their area of specialization.

4.5.2 Level of Performance on The Job.

In trying to know the level of performance of the respondents on the job, questions were asked in relation to the type of training offered by NAPEP. It indicates that only 2 respondents representing 1.04% claimed that their performance on the job is excellent and 27 respondents representing 14.06% agreed that their performance on the job is very good while 53 respondents representing 27.60% said their performance is good. The negative responses of poor with 110 respondents representing 57.29%. the negative responses are attributed ineffective training facilities, and the duration of training to their poor performance.

The Table 4.8 Below Summaries the Responses.

Table 4.8

N = 192

Job Performance

Responses	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Excellent	2	1.04
Very good	27	14.06
Good	53	27.60
Fair	74	38.54
Poor	36	18.75
Total	192	100.00

SOURCE: Researcher's Survey

The table above shows that level of performance on the job by the respondents. Only two (2) respondents representing 1.04 percent agreed to have had an excellent job performance. Twenty-seven (27) representing 14.06 percent said their job performance is very good. While fifty-three (53) of the respondents representing 27.60 percent had a good job performance. Seventy-four (74) representing 38.54 percent agreed to have had a fair job performance while thirty-six (36) representing 18.75 percent had a poor performance on the job.

The above analysis has shown that the general and/or overall performance is low; the low level of performance signals the low level of productivity.

4.5.3 Enhancement of The Level of Productivity.

Productivity is one of the cardinal objectives of NAPEP. The programme is aimed at making people productive and less dependent on government. This time, respondents were asked whether the scheme has enhanced their level of productivity. The response shows that 43 respondents representing 22.40% agreed that NAPEP has enhanced their level of productivity and 3 respondents 1.56% were undecided whether the programme is productive or not, while 146 respondents representing 76.04% shows clearly that the programme has not enhanced their level of productivity in spite of the employment generation.

The Table 4.9 Below Simplified the Responses.

Table 4.9

N = 192

Enhancement of Productivity

Responses	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Yes	43	22.40
No	146	76.04
Undecided	3	1.56
Total	192	100.00

SOURCE: Researcher's Survey

Table 4.9 above shows that out of the total respondents only forty-three (43) of them representing 22.40 percent agreed that the scheme has enhanced their level of productivity while one hundred and forty-six (146) representing 76.04 percent says the scheme has not enhanced their level of productivity and three (3) representing 1.56 percent remain undecided. This has clearly demonstrated that the scheme has not enhanced productivity, despite the level of training and employment opportunities offered by the scheme.

4.5.4 Satisfaction Derived From Job Status and The Level of Training:

The respondents were asked if they are satisfied with the job status and the level of training and it indicate that 53 respondents representing 27.6% are very satisfied with their job status and level of training while 139 respondents representing 72.4% are not satisfied which their job status and level of training resulting to low productivity.

The Table Below 4.10 Summaries the Responses.

Table 4.10

N = 192

Job Status and Level of Training.

Responses	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Very satisfied	14	7.29
Satisfied	39	20.31
Fairly satisfied	44	22.92
Not satisfied	95	49.48
Total	192	100.00

SOURCE: Researcher's Survey

As can be seen from table 4.10 above, only fourteen (14) respondents representing 7.29 percent agreed to have been very satisfied with their job status and the level of training. While thirty-nine (39) representing 20.31 percent were only satisfied. Forty-four (44) respondents representing 22.92 percent were fairly satisfied whereas ninety-five (95) representing 49.48 percent were not satisfied with their job status and the level of training.

This has shows that about 72.40 percent are not completely satisfied with their job status and the level of training. While only 27.60 percent express their satisfaction in their job status as well as the level of training, thus demonstrating the low level of productivity to be attained.

4.5.5 Highest Scores in Hypothesis Two.

From the variable put together to test in hypothesis two, the data shows that an average of 51.95% of the respondents attested to the fact that the introduction of National poverty eradication programme NAPEP has not enhanced productivity in the federal capital territory Abuja. And on whether (NAPEP) has enhanced their level of productivity or not, questions were asked based on their areas of specialization, and 43.73% respondents agreed that the introduction of the programme did not enhance their productivity, 38.54% respondents claimed that their performance on the job is fair while 76.04% agreed that though the programme generated employment opportunities but it did not enhance their level of productivity. Whereas 49.48% agreed that they are not satisfied with their job status and level of training. We all know that training in any organization be it on the job or off the job enhances productivity yet in NAPEP programme the reverse is the case, on the basis of this the hypothesis is accepted.

The Table 4.11 Below Simplified the Responses.

Table 4.11

N = 192

Highest Scores in Hypothesis two

Variables	Responses
9	43.75 percent specialized in Youth Empowerment Scheme (YES)
10	38.54 percent agreed that their performance on the job is fair.
11	76.04 percent agreed that the scheme has not enhanced their level of productivity.
13	49.48 percent agreed that they are not satisfied with the job status and the level of training.

SOURCE: Researcher's Survey

The mean average responses are:

X	P
9	43.75
10	38.54
11	76.04
13	49.48

$$X = \frac{20.81}{4} = 51.95 \text{ percent.}$$

In the table above, 'X' represents the variables while 'P' represents the responses.

An average of 51.95 percent have agreed that the introduction of National Poverty

Eradication Programme (NAPEP) has not enhanced productivity in the Federal Capital Territory Abuja. On this basis the hypothesis is accepted.

4.6 Test of Hypothesis Three:

Hypothesis three states **that the adoption of National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) as an efficient economic policy has not enhanced the economic wellbeing of the people in the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja.**

Economic wellbeing of the people is the paramount concern of every government and the world over, that being the reason why many governments initiate programmes that are aimed at fighting the scourge of poverty thus improving the economic wellbeing of its people.

To test the third hypothesis respondents were asked questions relating to how NAPEP has enhanced their economic wellbeing.

4.6.1 The Benefits of Economic Activities of NAPEP.

The ultimate aim of every government is to see that any programme put in place for the benefit of the populace should aim at improving their living standard. Questions were asked as to whether they benefited from NAPEP programme, the responses show that 38 respondents representing 19.79% claimed to have benefited while 147 respondents representing 76.56% attested that though the programme generated employment opportunities but did not in any way benefit from its economic activities.

The Table 4.12 Below Summaries the Responses.

Table 4.12

N = 192. NAPEP and Economic Wellbeing.

Responses	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Yes	38	19.79
No	147	76.56
Undecided	7	3.65
Total	192	100.00

SOURCE: Researcher's Survey

In table 4.12 above, we can deduce that only thirty-eight (38) of the total respondents, representing 19.79 percent agreed that they have benefited from the economic activities of NAPEP. Whereas one hundred and forty seven (147) representing 76.56 percent agreed not to have benefited. And seven (7) respondents, representing 3.65 percent remain undecided. This then shows that the economic wellbeing of the people in FCT Abuja has not been uplifted by NAPEP activities, despite its creation of employment opportunities.

4.6.2 Improvement of Economic Wellbeing.

In view of the fact that most government programme had always been treated with content, it was discovered that 39 respondents representing 20.31% claimed that the programme has improved their economic wellbeing while 145 respondents representing

75.52% agreed that despite its creation of employment opportunities, it has not in any way increased their economic wellbeing.

The Table 4.13 Below Simplified the Responses.

Table 4.13

N = 192 *Improvement in Economic Wellbeing*

Responses	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Yes	39	20.31
No	145	75.52
Undecided	8	4.17
Total	192	100.00

SOURCE: Researcher's Survey

The table above, shows that, out of the total number of respondents, only thirty-nine (39) representing 20.31 percent of the respondents agreed that their economic wellbeing has improved while one hundred and forty-five (145) says their economic wellbeing has not improved, despite their absorption into the programme. And eight (8) representing 4.17 percent remain undecided. Going by the above table, it can be seen that despite NAPEP's economic activities, it has not improved the overall wellbeing of the people in the FCT Abuja.

4.6.3 Overall Assessment of the Level of Improvement.

To assess the overall economic activities of NAPEP the respondents were asked questions relating to the level of improvement in the economic wellbeing of NAPEP activities

in the FCT Abuja. It shows that just 6 respondents representing 3.12% claimed that the programme has excellently improve their economic wellbeing and about 82 respondents representing 42.71% said the programme has fairly improve their level of economic wellbeing while 104 respondents representing 54.17% agreed without any resentment that NAPEP programme did not in any way improved their level of economic wellbeing due to low productivity despite its employment generation.

The Table 4.14 Below Summaries the Responses.

Table 4.14

N = 192

Overall Assessment

Responses	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Excellent	2	1.04
Very good	4	2.08
Good	35	18.23
Fair	47	24.48
Poor	104	54.17
Total	192	100.00

SOURCE: Researcher's Survey

In rating the level of improvement in the economic wellbeing of the people of FCT Abuja as regards NAPEP schemes, only two (2) respondents representing 1.04 percent rated 'excellent' in the rate of improvement of economic wellbeing. Four (4) representing 2.08 percent rated 'very good' and thirty five (35) representing 18.23 of the respondents rated 'good'. Whereas forty-seven (47) representing 24.48 percent rated 'fair' in its activities

of economic wellbeing and one hundred and four respondents representing 54.17 percent rated 'poor' in its economic activities.

The overall assessment above shows that the economic wellbeing of the people of FCT Abuja has not improved due to the low level of NAPEP economic activities vis-à-vis non-payment of allowances, predecessors not empowered, lack of interest and other motivational incentives.

4.6.4 Highest Scores In Hypothesis Three.

From the variable put to test in hypothesis three, and from the data shown, an average of 68.75% of the respondents affirmed to the fact that the adoption of NAPEP as an efficient economic policy has not enhanced their economic wellbeing in federal capital territory Abuja. To confirm this, questions were asked on whether the respondents benefited from any of NAPEP economic activities, 76.56% of the respondents agreed that they did not benefit from NAPEP'S economic activities, 75.52% also agreed that the programme did not in any way improved their economic wellbeing while 54.17% attests that the level of improvement in their economic wellbeing is poor, due to the absence of some economic incentives. Based on this, the hypothesis is accepted.

The Table 4.15 Below Simplified the Responses.

Table 4.15 Highest Score In Hypothesis Three:

Variables	Responses
15	76.56 percent agreed that they have not benefited from any of NAPEP economic activities
17	75.52 percent agreed that NAPEP activities have not improved their economic wellbeing.
18	54.17 percent agreed that their level of improvement is poor i.e. low research survey.

SOURCE: Researcher's Survey

X	P
15	15.56
17	75.52
18	54.17

$$X = \frac{206.25}{3} = 68.75$$

In the table above, 'X' represents the variables while 'P' represents the responses. An average of 68.75 percent agreed that the adoption of NAPEP as an efficient economic policy has not enhanced their economic wellbeing. On this, not the third hypothesis is thus accepted.

Conclusion

In the first hypothesis, an average of 84.51% disagreed that, the adoption of NAPEP has not increased employment in FCT Abuja; on this basis therefore the hypothesis is rejected. In the second hypothesis an average of 51.95% subscribed to the view that the introduction of National Poverty Eradication Programme has not enhanced productivity in FCT Abuja, hence, the hypothesis is accepted. On the third hypothesis we have an average of 68.75% that agreed that the adoption of NAPEP as an efficient economic policy has not enhanced their economic wellbeing, to this end, the hypothesis is also accepted.

Finally, the analysis on the first hypothesis is that all the variables have been tested and proven right, based on this the first hypothesis is rejected. It has also shown that in spite of the level of employment opportunities generated by NAPEP (Hypothesis one), it has not enhanced the level of productivity of the beneficiaries. The duration of training is a factor to low productivity (hypothesis two) coupled with the non-availability of financial resources to empower the graduates. More so, there is no job security in setting up the business even after completion of training. This has then not improved the economic wellbeing of the people of FCT Abuja. This therefore confirmed the second and third hypotheses as accepted.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

The incidence of poverty has been pervasive in third world countries. This has been traced to capitalist, imperialist and colonial exploitation. The policies of these third world countries, at independence, did not change this trend.

The study started with the general background on poverty, which informed the need for accessing the National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) in terms of its employment generation, productivity and its economic wellbeing of the citizenry, with a special focus on FCT.

This study looks at the concept of poverty, indicators of poverty and how it is measured with a view to understanding its nature and implication for the poor, the causes of poverty as well as some approaches to poverty alleviation.

The central objective of this study was to examine whether the policy of NAPEP in FCT Abuja has been able to generate more employment, higher productivity and to improve their economic wellbeing. In line with these identified objective derived from the statement of the problem, three hypotheses were formulated which state that inspite of the level of employment opportunities generated by NAPEP, it has not enhanced the level of productivity of the beneficiaries. The duration of training is a factor to low productivity, coupled with non-availability of financial resources to empower the graduates. Moreso,

there is no job security in setting up the business even after completion of training. This has then not improved the economic wellbeing of the people of FCT Abuja.

Relevant literatures reveal that poverty is more prevalent in the rural areas and its intensity varies among economic groupings and geo-political divisions. In terms of approaches to poverty alleviation, the study identified the need to redistribute wealth to favour the poor, establish programme that create employment, increase earning opportunity for the poor in order to increase their productivity.

5.2 Conclusion.

Poverty eradication has become an issue in world development agenda, it is a problem that is nonetheless of interest to the developing world. Available data on poverty confirmed that poverty is very severe among the people of Nigeria. It is noted that some efforts have been made by previous administrations but despite these the menace have been on the increase.

The federal government established about 30 core institutions and programmes that in one way or the other have relevance to poverty eradication in the country. However, these programmes have little or no impact on the people. Some apparent reasons for the failure of previous poverty eradication programmes of the government include – the multiplication of these implementing institutions or agencies which allows for gross managerial inefficiency, unhealthy and counter productivity rivalries, poorly conceived projects, poor staffing, lack of adequate sense of commitment, lack of congruence between

national, corporate and individual interest of implementing agencies, waste of public funds, human and material resources among others.

The National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) aimed at improving and sustaining the basic needs of the people through the promotion of social and economic wellbeing of the Nigerian populace in order to galvanize its contribution to national development as well as promoting policy advancement of social justice and human dignity.¹

The activities and projects of National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) have always made news in the media, NAPEP bulletins, progress Report, pamphlets, etc are replete with achievement of National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP). Establishment of Referral Livestock and Fish Production and Processing, soaps, creams and pomades production and packaging, skills in engineering and maintenance services, furniture design, production and quality assurance, textile and garments design and production, skills in garbage collection, tailoring, services and fashion designing have been attributed to NAPEP.

It is apparent that this study dwells on the assessment and performance of NAPEP on the beneficiaries.

Based on the findings of this research and the system approach to the theory of development, which is the theoretical framework guiding this work, it is concluded that the National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) has not made impact on the beneficiaries inspite of the level of employment opportunities generated, it has not enhanced the level of productivity because of the short duration of training and inadequate availability

of financial resources to empower the graduates. This has then not improved the economic wellbeing of the people of FCT Abuja. However, Dye opines that it is important to note that a programme that promises to meet a national need but actually meet only small proportion of it may generate bitterness and frustration.²

5.3 Recommendations

In view of the importance of poverty alleviation/eradication to the development of the country, the researcher hopes that the recommendations advanced would be looked into objectively and rationally by the appropriate authorities with a view to implementing them to enhance an effective and efficient implementation of the National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP).

The prospect of poverty reduction efforts in Nigeria is no doubt bright and would be successful as long as the leaders are willing to change their traditional approach, the project embarked upon should be applied the concept of incrementalism, projects should not be discontinued due to the simple reason that the initiator of the programme is out of office, or tends to favour implementation of lofty programmes.

The National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) should be given adequate and sustained funding thus creating the necessary conducive atmosphere for effective implementation, as such, the annual allocation should be entrenched and specified as a percentage of the national revenue formula and should not be interfered with by any government in power.

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sectors should be encouraged to be involved both in the implementation and funding of programmes. The need to fight corruption and embezzlement, issues that has become a bane of public sector resource use in Nigeria, cannot be overemphasized, as such, the National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) statement of account should be subjected to public scrutiny.

Also, there is the need for an effective monitoring of the entire activities of the programme at all stages of implementation, this way diversion of resources to other uses as well as mismanagement will be checked.

The national Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) should focus more on gainful employment generation, level of productivity and the economic wellbeing of the populace, this will go a long way in reducing absolute poverty.

The essence of micro-credit as a useful tool for poverty eradication cannot be overstressed. Accessibility to such credit can substantially promote the economic activities of the poor, increase employment opportunities and raise income level. However, the operation of the credit delivery programme should conform with the following pre-requisites

- Institutional arrangement for credit delivery programme should ensure the provision of simple, clear and efficient methods of loan application, approval, disbursement and repayment;
- Approval of credit or loan facilities should not be influenced by any government official, relative or friends or any other influential person;

- The loan should be paid back within a reasonable period, which depends on the type or nature of the enterprise of beneficiaries.
- In order to ensure accountability, participating banks should be made to bear the responsibility of recommending, disbursing, managing, recovery of loan, supervising and monitoring project.
- The beneficiaries should be charged concessionary interest rate on the loan given.

The researcher is of the opinion that if possible, (NAPEP) should purchase the necessary equipment or tools required by beneficiaries to set up their own enterprise to avoid loan diversion and non-repayment. This study reveals the laudable objectives and assesses the performance of National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP).

However, it can be seen that the nation still has a lot to do to be able to see brighter light at the end of the tunnel. From every indication, Nigeria has all it takes to do whatever it likes.' It is the belief of the researcher that the right step has already been taken, all that is needed is the joint effort of the implementators of the programme (NAPEP), it is anticipated that through NAPEP, Nigeria would succeed in the crusade against absolute poverty.

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APPENDIX.

QUESTIONNAIRE ADMINISTERED ON SOME BENEFICIARIES OF NATIONAL POVERTY ERADICATION PROGRAMME (NAPEP)

Dear Respondent,

The researcher is a postgraduate student with the Department of Public Administration, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.

This questionnaire is an integral part of a research works on the assessment of National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) a case study of FCT Abuja, 1991- 2004. The questionnaire is designed so as to seek your opinion on the performance of National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) and how it affects the beneficiaries.

This is an academic research and has nothing to do with the respondent. And to guarantee your anonymity and that of the information you might give your name is not required on the questionnaire. Your honest response in this regard is highly solicited.

Thanks for your cooperation.

Yours faithfully,

Fatimah Binta Mohammed

Please tick () the appropriate answer and fill as it applies to you.

SECTION A: BIODATA

1. Sex: (a) Male []
(b) Female []
2. Marital Status: (a) Married []
(b) Single []
(c) Others []
3. Qualification:
 - a) Primary School Certificate []
 - b) WASC/GCE/SSCE O/Level []
 - c) GCE A'Level/OND []
 - d) HND/Degree []
 - e) Others not specified
4. Are you an indigene or resident in Abuja?
 - a) Indigene []
 - b) Resident []

SECTION B: NAPEP AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION.

5. What is the nature of employment offered you by NAPEP?
 - a) Government []
 - b) Business Assistance []

- c) Self-employment []
- 6. Are you gainfully employed in the NAPEP programme
 - a) Yes []
 - b) No []
 - c) Undecided []
- 7. Do you think NAPEP has contributed towards employment generation?
 - a) Yes []
 - b) No []
 - c) Undecided []
- 8. How many of you are employed by NAPEP?
 - a) 100 – 400 []
 - b) 500 – 800 []
 - c) 900 – 1200 []
 - d) 1300 and above []

SECTION C: NAPEP AND PRODUCTIVITY

- 9. What is your area of specialized job?
 - a) Youth Employment Scheme (Yes)
 - b) Rural Infrastructural Development Scheme (RID)
 - c) Social Welfare Service Scheme (SOWESS)
 - d) Natural Resources Development and Conservative Scheme (NARDCs)
- 10. How is your performance on the job?

- a) Excellent []
- b) Very good []
- c) Good []
- d) Fair []
- e) Poor []

11. Do you think the scheme has enhanced your level of productivity?

- a) Yes []
- b) No []
- c) Undecided []

12. What do you intend to do after the training?

- a) Self employed []
- b) Join government establishment []
- d) Join private organization []

13. Are you satisfied with the job status and the level of training?

- a) Very satisfied []
- b) Satisfied []
- c) Fairly satisfied []
- d) Not satisfied []

14. If not satisfied, what are your reasons?

SECTION (D)**NAPEP AND ECONOMIC WELLBEING**

15. Did you benefit from any of the economic activities of NAPEP?
- a) Yes []
 - b) No []
 - c) Undecided []
16. If yes, which of them?
- a) Youth Employment Scheme (YES) []
 - b) Capacity Acquisition Programme (CAP) []
 - c) Mandatory Attachment Programme (MAP) []
 - d) Social Welfare Service Scheme (SOWESS) []
 - e) National Resources Development and Conservative Scheme (NARDCs) []
17. Has it improved your economic wellbeing?
- a) Yes []
 - b) No []
 - c) Undecided []
18. If yes, rate the level of improvement?
- a) Excellent []
 - b) Very good []
 - c) Good []
 - d) Fair []
 - e) Poor []

19. If no, what are your reasons
