

**THE EVALUATION OF THE UNDP'S INTEGRATED COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN OYO STATE, NIGERIA**

BY

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CERTIFICATION

I certify that this research was carried out by Mr. J.A. Aremu (Matric. No. 112486) of the Department of Adult Education, University of Ibadan, Ibadan under my supervision.

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to the glory of the Almighty God, the source of knowledge, wisdom and power, who by His divine intervention, made the completion of the project study a reality.

Also to my late loving father, Pa James Fagbemi Aremu, and caring mother, Madam Rebecca Okeduntan Aremu, who supported me in all ramifications beyond description.

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ABSTRACT

The failure of past anti-poverty initiatives during the pre-Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) and post-Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) eras in Nigeria motivated the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in collaboration with the federal, state and local governments, to jointly take a pragmatic step of initiating the Integrated Community Development Programme (ICDP), a participatory poverty reduction intervention. Literature has shown the extent to which the UNDP/ICDP programme has achieved its objectives successfully in other places but the extent of its implementation in selected communities of Oyo State has not been documented. Therefore, this study evaluated the UNDP's integrated community development programme in Oyo State, Nigeria.

Descriptive survey research design was adopted, using the Context-Input-Process-Product model. The stratified random sampling technique was used to select 2,569 service beneficiaries, 58 service providers, 68 community leaders and 105 government change-agents from 11 out of the 20 ICDP communities. Three instruments were used: ICDP Beneficiary Scale ($r=0.93$), ICDP Sustainable Human Development Scale ($r=0.89$) and Service Providers/UNDP/ICDP Assessment Scale ($r=0.63$). These instruments were complemented with Oyo State and UNDP official documents, 11 sessions of Focus Group Discussion and 22 Key Informant Interviews with service beneficiaries and providers. Three research questions were answered and six hypotheses formulated and tested at $P=0.05$. Data were analysed using percentages, chi-square and content analysis.

The ICDP significantly aided poverty reduction ($X^2=206.17$); over 80.0% of the respondents perceived that the programme greatly contributed to and correlated positively with the 11 indices of sustainable human development promotion. The ICDP significantly influenced the provision of vocational skills enhancement ($X^2=146.02$); and assisted 65.8% of the beneficiaries to acquire more skills and training. It also positively and significantly influenced the provision of social infrastructural amenities ($X^2=118.01$); 111 units of boreholes/deep wells, 7.6km of roads and 11 million naira on medical equipment/services. The programme positively influenced provision of soft loans ($X^2=89.61$); about 45.7% of the beneficiaries were able to obtain 24.8 million naira worth of loan through the ICDP's micro-credit loan support facilities. The agro-processing equipment support of the ICDP made 73.0% of farmers to enjoy 48 units of agro-equipment; thus enhancing agricultural activities ($X^2=102.15$). About half (49.7%) of the respondents claimed to have enjoyed clean and better sanitation through 98 ICDP samplat latrine projects. The ICDP influenced acquisition of functional literacy ($X^2=66.42$); 4,621 neo-literates were graduated from 24 literacy centres. The programme significantly influenced the general level of citizen participation in the intervention programmes ($X^2=187.48$). Funding and publicity of the ICDP and the training of project recipients were inadequate, which invariably reduced the impact of the projects. Besides, there was misapplication of seed money for unintended purposes.

The United Nations Development Programme's integrated community intervention in Oyo State contributed positively to the promotion of sustainable human development. There is however the need for adequate publicity, funding and training of recipients, as well as the need to educate beneficiary communities on better application of seed money, to enhance the effectiveness of the UNDP intervention.

Keywords: UNDP, Poverty alleviation, Integrated community development programme.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADB	African Development Bank
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AL	Advanced Level
ANOVA	Analysis of Variance
AU	African Union
BHN	Basic Human Needs
CBO	Community Base Organisation
CCAR	Common Country Assessment Report
CDD	Community-Driven Development
CFTC	The Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-Operation
CIPP	Context, Input, Process and Product
CP	Country Programme
CPMC	Community Programme Monitoring Committee
CPRP	Community Based Poverty Reduction Programme
CSDC	Community Skills Development Centre
CSDP	Community and Social Development Project
DFRRI	Directorate of Foods, Roads and Rural Infrastructure
EC	Economic Commission
EEC	European Economic Commission
EFA	Education For All
ELSSA	Early Learning Science Series for Africa
FCT	Federal Capital Territory

FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FOS	Federal Office of Statistics
GCCC	Government Cash Counterpart Contribution
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNP	Gross National Product
GTZ	The German Agency for Technical Co-operation
HDR	Human Development Report
HIV	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICDP	Integrated Community Development Programme
ICEE	International Centre for Educational Evaluation
IDI	In-depth Interview
IFPR	International Food Policy Research Institute
IIEP	International Institute of Educational Planning
ILO	International Labour Organisation
ILY	International Literacy Year
IMF	International Monetary Fund
KII	Key Informant Interview
LDCS	Less Developed Countries
LEEMP	Local Empowerment and Environment Programme
LGA	Local Government Authority
LGAPCC	Local Government Area Programme Co-ordinating Committee
MAMSER	Mass Mobilisation for Social and Economic Recovery

NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MFI	Microfinance Institutions
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NEEDS	National Economic Empowerment Development Strategy
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NEX	National Execution
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NIEO	New International Economic Order
NIEPA	Nigerian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration
NIPRCS	National Programme Implementation Review Committee
NMEC	National Mass Literacy Education Commission
H ₀	Null Hypothesis
H ₁	Alternative hypothesis
NPC	National Planning Commission
NPCC	National Programme Co-ordinating Committee
NPRIC	National Programme Implementation Review Committee
NYSC	National Youth Service Corps
OFN	Operation Feed the Nation
OND	Ordinary National Diploma
PCC	Programme Co-ordinating Committee
PEIP	Primary Education Improvement Project
PSD	Public Support Document

ROSCAs	Rotational Savings and Credit Associations
RUWASSAN	Rural, Water Supply and Sanitation
SAP	Structural Adjustment Programme
SHD	Sustainable Human Development
SMEU	State Monitoring Evaluation Unit
SPCC	State Programme Co-ordinating Committee
SPMA	State Programme Monitoring Adviser
SPS	Sector Programme Support
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
WASC	West African School Certificate
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organisation

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The global intervention of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), most especially in Nigeria, is aimed at ensuring poverty eradication and sustainable livelihood among the citizenry (Chinsman, 1997). The mandate of the UNDP towards the realisation of these two broad goals is critical and very essential because of the challenges of extreme poverty, environmental degradation, social injustice and exclusion, and marginalisation of the citizenry particularly the women (Chinsman, 1997). Prior to now, the spate of increasing poverty level motivated the UNDP to initiate and fund a number of poverty reduction projects on ad-hoc bases but with little results from such project approaches. Thus, the Integrated Community Development Programme (ICDP), a participatory programme approach, was recommended by Sir Robert Jackson and adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1969 as poverty reduction policy instrument contained in its 1989 Resolution 44/211.

According to the Nigerian Human Development Report, (1998), much more strategically, the UNDP, through the ICDP approach, is expected to support locally initiated activities that build capacities; eliminate poverty; create jobs, promote women in development and protect the environment. Perhaps, this is because no human problem receives far greater global attention today like poverty and its attendant consequences.

Among the Committee of Nations particularly in developing nations, Nigeria inclusive, Nigeria presents a bewildering paradox of being a rich country with poor people (Nwaobi, 2003). Unfortunately, poverty incidence in Nigeria from 1980-2004 was mostly in the rural areas when compared with urban households (National Bureau of Statistics,

2005). This position further corroborates and underscores the intervention of the UNDP Integrated Community Development Programmes (ICDP).

With particular reference to an array of the past initiatives and attempts made on poverty reduction programmes after independence, efforts geared toward alleviating poverty commenced with the programmes introduced by the then Head of State, General Yakubu Gowon, namely, National Accelerated Food Production Programme (NAFPP) and the Nigerian Agricultural and Co-operative Bank (NACB) in 1972. Unfortunately, the NAFPP turned to be a colossal waste of resources and nothing was achieved (Olisa and Obibuaku, 1992). Indeed, most of the programmes failed because they were controlled or directed by the bureaucratic bourgeoisie for their selfish interest and benefits, although they only created awareness for poverty reduction (Ikwuba, 2011). Alhaji Shehu Shagari, the first Civilian President who came on board after Obasango in 1979, replaced the Operation Feed the Nation (OFN) by the Green Revolution (GR) in 1980, in order to curtail food importation exacerbated by rising increase in food shortage and also to boost agricultural production and rapid rural development. It was also meant to boost export of agricultural products and promote big farming with a view to increasing food production. Sadly indeed, the programme failed owing to corruption and fund mismanagement.

The military junta of President Ibrahim Babangida that succeeded Buhari's regime (1993) established the National Directorate of Foods, Road and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI), a multi-sectoral programme which emphasised the alleviation of rural poverty and enhancement of the quality of rural life, as well as the National Directorate of Employment (NDE). Although a well designed programme it was, DFRRI could not achieve the desired objectives because it was highly politicised, and bedeviled with corruption, embezzlement of funds; non-accountability and poor project conceptualisation

(Olisa & Obibuaku, 1992). Also, the wife of the President, Mrs Maryam Babangida, established Better Life Programme (BLP) for women which unfortunately failed but became business ventures for the ruling class by making the programme officers sudden millionaires overnight (Olisa & Obibuaku, 1992).

General Abacha and his wife, who succeeded Babangida, established the Family Support Programme (FSP) and the Family Advancement Programme (FAP). By adopting caring for the rural poor Nigerians, FAP also ended up by taking Nigerian poor for a ride (Madunagwu, 2007).

Again, the regime of the former President Olusegun Obasanjo, in 2001, established the Poverty Alleviation Programme (PAP) but which later became National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) and adopted a four-scheme strategy. These schemes included the Youth Empowerment Scheme (YES); Rural Infrastructural Development Scheme (RIDS); Social Welfare Service Scheme (SWSS), to provide social service for rural and urban poverty alleviation; and National Resources Development Scheme (NRDS), as a comprehensive package. It however did not address the challenges of reducing the poverty level. Notably, the Federal Government, along with other 188 developing countries, in year 2003, signed the Millennium Declaration that gave birth to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), from which six out of the eight goals of this declaration targeted at attacking poverty reduction from various angles. Directly related to poverty reduction policy instrument is the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS), which is a Nigerian home-grown poverty alleviation medium term strategy, foisted in 2003-2007 (Ikwuba, 2011). In order to accelerate the process of poverty reduction, NEEDS was therefore replicated into the State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (SEEDS) and Local Economic Empowerment

and Development Strategy (LEEDS) at the state and local government levels respectively (Ogunleye, 2010). Unfortunately, poverty reduction challenges were unabated in spite of these programmes.

Today, seven out of every ten Nigerians are absolutely poor (NEEDS, 2004). The situation appears worse in the rural areas where more than 75 percent are very poor. This position again underscores the need for the implementation of UNDP/ICDP, trying to bridge the information gap. A close observation of the various programmes by successive Nigerian governments indicated that they were all initiated and forced down through the throat of the poor via the top-bottom approach and in the supply-driven version and without due consultation, participation or involvement by the poor over programme initiative, execution, and co-ordination.

From the foregoing analysis and appraising past anti-poverty initiatives in Nigeria, Garba (2006) submits that poverty reduction attempts were grouped into two eras, namely, Pre-SAP and post-SAP eras. Obadan (2001) notes that some of the anti-poverty initiatives of pre-SAP era were essentially ad-hoc measures such as the OFN, Free and Compulsory Primary Education (FCPE), Green Revolution, Low Cost Housing, River Basin Development Authority (RBDA); National Agricultural Land Development Authority (NALDA); Agricultural Development Programmes (ADP); Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme (ACGS); strategic Grain Reserve Programme (SGRP), Rural Electrification Scheme (RES) and Rural Banking Programme (RBP), (Garba, 2006, Omotola, 2008). These were designed to address employment generation, increased agricultural output and income and stemming the rural-urban migration tide which increased poverty level and scourge ab-initio. But all the programmes yielded minimal fruit even as the OFN wrongly targeted the poor.

However, available facts show that perhaps for the first time, better and pragmatic steps are being taken with the intervention of the UNDP's Integrated Community Development Programmes (ICDP), (Obadan, 2001; UNDP, 2010). Succinctly put, many poverty reform adjustments, programmes and policies of the past have not recorded significant impacts on the improvement of the deteriorating human conditions in many developing nations including Nigeria (Adesopo, 2008). The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS, 2012) confirmed that between 2006 and 2011, the level of unemployment rose from 12.3 per cent to 23.9 per cent. This is regardless of the fact that since 1982, about 40 poverty reduction programmes had been put in place by the Federal Government alone to address the challenges of poverty and employment (Umo, 2012). Buttressing this further, Umo (2012) submits that past poverty reduction programmes had not achieved the desired results because they had been characterised by a high mortality rate, sometimes caused by either neglect or poor implementation of the programmes or a change in governance. Therefore, it is a trite knowledge that the issue of self-sustenance of poverty-reduction programmes has not been sufficiently and adequately addressed by successive Nigerian governments.

This is evident from the available indices and records on education, health, access to water and sanitation, as well as on food and security, which have shown declining trends from the peak levels achieved in the 1980s. For instance, the non-literacy rate by 1995 at the commencement of the UNDP's Integrated Community Development programme (ICDP) was still as high as 64 percent for female and 41 percent for male as it was in 1980s. Besides, the gross school enrolment ratio at the primary level was 72 percent while the figures for secondary and tertiary levels were only 20 percent and 35 percent respectively (National Planning Commission/UNDP, 1997). These school enrolment statistics do not differ significantly from the 1980s' records, even as life expectancy is still

as low as less than 51.9 years while only 53 percent of the urban households and 36 percent of the rural households have access to safe drinking water (National Planning Commission/UNDP, 1997). Furthermore, access to the health service was estimated at 56.5 percent in 1993 and population per hospital-bed was as high as 1,277 people. Infant mortality rate has risen to about 191 per 1000 live births while under five mortality was 192 for male and 174 for female (NPC/UNDP, 1997).

According to Ojo (2008), at least half of the population of Nigeria lives in abject poverty because poverty has been massive, pervasive and worrisome; engulfing a large proportion of the Nigerian society (FOS, 1996). Abiola and Olaopa (2008) state that the scourge of poverty in Nigeria is an incontrovertible fact which results in hunger, ignorance, malnutrition, disease, unemployment, poor access to credit facilities, low life expectancy and general high level of human hopelessness. Garba (2006), deducing from the records of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), reveals that about 15 percent of the population was poor in 1960; the figure rose to 28 percent in 1980, and by 1996, with an incidence of 66 percent or 76.6 million people. Thus, Garba (2006), therefore concluded that the UN Human Poverty Index, as at 1999, placed Nigeria among the 25 poorest nations in the world, within the poverty range while the UNDP (2010), and Oshewolo (2010) were of the opinion that the population of Nigerians in poverty was given as 68.7 million as at 2004.

The above scenario, therefore, warranted the ICDP intervention of the UNDP in the alleviation of poverty and the deteriorating human conditions in the country. Presently, Nigeria's income per capita of N2,400; life expectancy of 47 years and infantile mortality rate of 93 percent are worse when compared with Malaysia having N14,800, 74 years and 15.4 percent respectively (National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy/NEEDS, 2006). Hence the UNDP's mission is partly to help Nigeria achieve

sustainable human and community/environmental development by building the citizenry's capacity to design and carry out developmental programmes in poverty eradication, employment creation and sustainable livelihoods; the empowerment of women and the protection and regeneration of the environment, (NPC/UNDP, 1997). The above stated broad objectives therefore justify urgent need for an international intervention of the UNDP/ICDP's strategic poverty reduction policy instrument. Thus, the support for poverty eradication, job creation, the empowerment of vulnerable groups such as women, children, the physically challenged and so on became a great challenge for the intervention of the UNDP's package in 1995 to 2005. In essence, the primary goal of the UNDP in Nigeria is to help Nigerians to develop their human capacity through the implementation of locally-initiated activities at the community level via the Integrated Community Development Programme (ICDP) policy thrust.

The UNDP's ICDP poverty reduction projects include the provision of functional literacy-oriented adult and non-formal education for skills acquisition; empowerment through artisanal capacity building training; hand-pump boreholes/deep well for safe drinking water; the construction of samplat latrines, provision of micro-credit loan facilities; establishment of skills acquisition and artisanal development centres; supply of drugs/dressing for hospitals, dispensaries/clinics/health centres. Others include the provision of farmers' capacity training in bee-keeping, high yielding crop varieties, dry season Fadama/Vegetable growing; traditional birth attendants training with the supply of kits; provision of agro-processing and storage equipment facilities for farmers as well as environmental sanitation model building.

Primarily, the UNDP intervened initially in twenty (20) targeted communities in Oyo State to provide pilot projects as models which, if properly articulated, supported,

executed and funded by all the stakeholders who signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), should promote and provide the multiplier effects of reaching other needy communities and various local governments. Some of the reasons why the projects were implemented in the chosen communities include the reduction of widespread non-literacy among adults, youths and school drop-outs which is also capable of promoting vocational and functional literacy in the society; increasing awareness through artisanal business training; provision of safe and potable drinking water for domestic purposes and eliminating prevalence of water-borne diseases and its consequences; provision of samplat latrines and environmental models to promote clean environment and better awareness for environmental sanitation.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The UNDP's ICDP intervention programme has been implemented in twenty (20) different targeted communities in Oyo State to tackle multifarious problems associated with increasing poverty, penury, deteriorating human, environmental and infrastructural decay. The poverty reduction paradigm of the UNDP is also targeted at promoting sustainable human development with a view to improving apparent indices of poverty clearly demonstrated through lack of adequate food, water, shelter, medical care, loan facilities, conducive environment. This ICDP policy thrust therefore seeks to fill the existing poverty reduction gap created by past government programmes, resulting from illiteracy, lack of adequate health facilities, starvation and hunger, poor sanitation among others.

The ICDP intervention programme seeks to reverse the ugly trends and consequences of poverty and negative human development indices; moreso as literature has shown that ICDP/UNDP has achieved its objectives successfully in other places. This, therefore, raises

some pertinent questions considered germane for this study: To what extent has the ICDP of the UNDP influenced poverty reduction which can be measured by the human development indices in Oyo State, namely, unemployment, lack of potable water, poor feeding, lack of drugs and dressing, inability to read and write? What is the perception of the inhabitants of the communities of intervention about the effectiveness of the ICDP in meeting their needs and growth? It is equally important to probe 'To what extent does the ICDP of the UNDP relate to the achievement of self-reliance through vocational skills acquisition and development programmes'? What is the impact of the ICDP of the UNDP on the provision of social infrastructural amenities for the welfare of the inhabitants in the communities? One should also be interested to ask, 'What is the impact of the ICDP on the provision of micro-credit loan facilities for income generation? The study, therefore, evaluated the UNDP's Integrated Community Development Programme in Oyo State of Nigeria between 1995-2005 with a view to ascertaining the impact of the ICDP intervention programmes.

1.3 Research Objectives

The two broad objectives of the study involve poverty reduction and sustainable livelihood among the citizenry while the specific objectives show-casing the macroeconomic benefits are to:

- (i) examine the extent to which the ICDP of the UNDP influences poverty reduction in Oyo State;
- (ii) determine the extent to which the ICDP of the UNDP correlates with the achievement of self-reliance through vocational skills acquisition and development programme among the beneficiaries;

- (iii) assess the impact of the ICDP on the provision of social infrastructural amenities (water, road maintenance, hospital equipment, drugs, school) for the inhabitants' welfare;
- (iv) ascertain the existing relationship between the ICDP and the provisions of micro-credit loan support facilities;
- (v) determine the impact of the ICDP on the provision of agro-processing equipment support facilities for income generation;
- (vi) assess the impact of the ICDP on the provision of environmental sanitation models for cleanliness and healthy living of the people;
- (vii) ascertain the impact of the ICDP on the provision of functional literacy, adult and non-formal education for the people;
- (viii) determine the extent to which the ICDP of the UNDP conforms with the fundamental principles of felt-need and citizens' participation;
- (ix) examine the perception of the respondents about the effectiveness of the ICDP in meeting their needs and growth.

1.4 Research Questions

- (i) To what extent has the ICDP of the UNDP influenced poverty reduction among the beneficiary communities?
- (ii) To what extent has the ICDP of the UNDP conformed with the fundamental principles of felt-need and citizens' participation?
- (iii) What is the perception of the respondents in the communities about the effectiveness of the ICDP in meeting their needs and growth?

1.5 Significance of the Study

This evaluative study, which provides the panoramic and macroeconomic view of the benefits derivable from the intervention programmes, investigated the integrated community development programmes (ICDP) in the 11 selected communities in Oyo State. It is envisaged that significant and successful execution of this study should serve as the baseline database for researchers interested in the targeted communities who wish to probe further on issues connected with community development. It can equally enhance community development through synergy of efforts since the beneficiaries have opportunities available to them to play specific roles mapped out for them to improve their standard of living with corresponding but commensurate rewards in a team work and concerted efforts to become self-reliant. Hence, the success of the study provides a framework for policy makers; non-governmental organisations (NGOs); community based organisations (CBOs), and practitioners in community intervention programmes investigating into intervention programmes for sustainable development.

The study will also be significantly useful and relevant for other equally interested researchers in the areas of evaluation in the communities to cross-check available empirical facts for the success or failure of the intervention programmes and proffer solutions and recommendations for future guide and intervention. Researchers are always poised to establish facts to extend the frontiers of knowledge so that the society can be better placed in terms of providing welfare package and sustainable human development if and only if existing rich information can be tapped and developed for improved standard of living. Errors and adjustments necessary can be corrected and workable solutions proffered for recurrent society problems when researchers cross-check facts to establish the truth or facts advancing the body of knowledge.

Effective policy making, interpretation and analysis thrive much better when based on established facts, tested hypotheses, experiments and policy frameworks authenticated by seasoned researchers and policy analysts. Since development itself is multifaceted and multi-dimensional because of its social, economic, political, psychological, financial and physical milieu, governments, communities, policy makers, individual agencies will benefit from this study as products of results-oriented communities, agencies and organisations.

The study will promote synergy of efforts between the governments and the ICDP policy framework in terms of appropriate and effective intervention programme designed for rapid socio-economic development of the economy including the private sector initiatives being co-ordinated effectively and efficiently. A classical example is the unprecedented level of development witnessed by rapidly industrialising and developing Asian Tiger nations owing to education, focus, intensive capital development and determined efforts.

The study will proactively promote improved and increased skills acquisition. It will also enhance capacity building, and increased awareness of steps to be taken to eliminate limitations but assume leadership roles as the hallmark of effective change agents in the communities of intervention.

The study will obviously promote effective citizens participation between the ICDP concept not only to identify felt-needs of the community but also pool resources together in terms of talents, funds, ideas, information, internal and external finances with a view to encouraging the participation of all and sundry. Besides, it will encourage better distribution of wealth to cater for the “have-nots” and overall even development of the community.

For UNDP Service Providers, the study becomes a watershed success story of tremendous impact. Consequently, it is intended to show-case the achievement that can encourage the UN's further intervention programmes that address the course of poverty reduction of the Third World nations.

1.6 Scope of the Study

This research focused on the evaluation of the Integrated Community Development Programme (ICDP) of the UNDP in targeted communities in Oyo State, Nigeria between 1995-2005. Primarily, this study focused on the ICDP as a participatory programme approach that is in tandem with the traits of traditional means of democratically pooling resources together to enhance citizens' participation, self-help and self-esteem.

This study is delimited to eleven (11) local communities in Oyo State which constitute at least one (1) ICDP community in each of the five (5) zones covered by the United Nations Intervention Programme in the State. Altogether, a total of eleven (11) ICDP communities were covered by the study out of the existing twenty (20) pilot communities of intervention state-wide.

The choice of eleven (11) communities out of twenty (20) pilot-communities was as a result of unconditional readiness and initial positive response of the communities to the mandate of the UNDP/ICDP; effective conduct of the needs assessment and the understanding of 'first come first served' basis at the initial stage. Besides, the ICDP policy was brokered by the UNDP/Oyo State Government as a catalytic development process to start from somewhere and later extend the programme to other committed local governments and targeted communities. Prompt payment of their counterpart contributions to the coffers of the UNDP, as enshrined in the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), and the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) as

early as possible, equally influenced the choice of eleven (11) communities at the onset. The eleven (11) communities include: Kutayi, Oko; Ile-Titun; Aba Ara Oyo (Oyo Central); Apete/Ido; Ikija; Akeroro; Asunnara (Oyo South): and Oloro/Ogunte; Kinikini; Ikoyi-Ile (Oyo North). The ICDP intervention programmes commenced in 1995 and operationally ended in 2005 when the UNDP coincidentally disengaged from the scene physically, even though the staff of the state government continued to man and oversee the operational structures, funds and facilities in these communities for continuity and financial accountability.

Table 1:1 Details of the Five (5) UNDP/ICDP Zones Comprising eleven (11)

Targeted Communities

ZONE	SAMPLE ICDP COMMUNITIES
IBADAN	(1) KUTAYI (2) APETE/IDO (3) IKIJA
OYO	(1) ABA-ARA-OYO
OKE-OGUN	(1) OLORO/OGUNTE (2) KINIKINI
IBARAPA	(1) AKERORO (2) ASUNNARA
OGBOMOSO	(1) IKOYI-ILE (2) OKO (3) ILE TITUN

Source: ICDP Needs Assessment Serialisation Demarcation, 1995.

1.7 Operational Definitions of Terms

This research employed certain concepts, the operational contexts of which are provided to avoid ambiguity or misrepresentation in their application and usage within this study. Below, some of the operational concepts and definitions are explained.

Agro-Processing Equipment Support Facilities: The agro-processing equipment support facilities are farm tools which were fabricated and distributed to farmers (rural based

farmers) in the ICDP communities for agricultural development and rapid environmental transformation of the ICDP communities. These include facilities such as palm oil and gari-processing equipment, pepper grinder, shear butter equipment for the beneficiaries in the communities.

Environmental Sanitation Models and Samplat Latrines: These toilet facilities serve the purpose of keeping the rural communities safe from wrong disposal of solid and liquid waste products to maintain cleanliness and healthy living of the inhabitants and the environment.

Human Development Index (HDI): Human Development Index (HDI) is a development-driven paradigm shift of the UNDP, highlighting a composite index to reflect three distinct indicators or measures to determine the level of development in any country. These include life expectancy or attaining longer life span or longevity; educational achievement combining the measurement of functional literacy, and adult and non-formal with formal education; and enhanced income per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as a measure of improved standard of living.

Inhabitants' Welfare: This is the package of socio-economic and infrastructural social amenities such as job opportunities, education, health facilities, water and so on, needed to enrich the lives of inhabitants and add value for sustainable human development and transformation for poverty reduction.

Integrated Community Development Programmes (ICDP): It is encapsulated in the UNDP development programme approach for a more effective participatory development-driven and poverty reduction strategy involving a coherent set of policies, projects, strategies, activities and investments designed to achieve a specific time-bound national development objectives.

Micro-Credit Loan Support Facilities: This involves conscious efforts aimed at providing financial intermediation and seed money or loanable funds through sustained micro-credit loan support facilities for beneficiaries in respect of mini, small and medium scale businesses embracing farming, trading, commerce, artisanal ventures.

Poverty Reduction/Alleviation: It involves a deliberate attempt made to ameliorate excruciating impact of human, income, material lack or want by introducing a number of poverty reduction policies, strategies, projects, such as the provision of water, sanitation models, samplat latrines, health equipment/facilities; subsidised fertilisers, land clearing, storage facilities, resuscitated farm settlement policy.

The Principle of Citizen's Participation: This principle stipulates that local people in their community should jointly and collectively take part in the programme planning, execution, monitoring, review, utilisation and assessment of social infrastructural amenities designed for and by them to improve their welfare.

Principle of Felt-Needs: This principle is underscored by stressing that inhabitants must be able to identify not only what they need but also what they want to do in order to achieve their desired level of development and aspirations for reasonable level of poverty reduction.

The Principle of Self-Help: This principle connotes a change process in which inhabitants' latent energies are aroused and best developed for people to use their initiatives to address and resolve any problems confronting them in the community.

Self-Reliance: It refers to a situation making it conducive and convenient for an individual or a group of people to tap internal and external sources/resources that guarantee self-confidence in holding their destiny in their own hands after meaningful intervention from outside sources.

UNDP: The United Nations Development Programme, an organ of the United Nations, was established in 1965 to shoulder the responsibility of mapping out the strategies to fight poverty at all levels to promote sustainable development. It is primarily involved in supporting and initiating programmes, reports and analytical process of comparing poverty indices, solutions and recommendations to improve the living standard of the people especially through the computation of Human Development Index (HDI).

Seed Money: Initial financial intermediation loan facilities supplied in favour of executing a project, policy, programme to serve as a soft landing pad for effective and successful project/programme/policy implementation for poverty reduction and sustainable livelihood.

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CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The purpose of this chapter is to encapsulate the essentials of the literature reviewed including the theoretical framework sustaining the evaluative research study. Consequently, the chapter is sub-divided as follows:

2.1 Literature Review

- 2.1.1 ICDP History, Objectives, Structure, and Goals
- 2.1.2 ICDP and Sustainable Human Development (SHD)
- 2.1.3 ICDP and Poverty Reduction
- 2.1.4 National Basic Indices for Poverty Management in ICDP communities
- 2.1.5 ICDP and 1997 Global Human Development Report Indices
- 2.1.6 ICDP and the Principles of Community Development
 - 2.1.6.1 The Principle of felt-Need
 - 2.1.6.2 The Principle of Self-Help
 - 2.1.6.3 The Principle of Citizens' Participation
 - 2.1.6.4 The Principle of Self-Reliance
- 2.1.7 Appraisal of Aid Donor Intervention Initiative for ICDP Implementation
- 2.1.8 ICDP and the Benefits of Aid Donor Intervention Initiative
- 2.1.9 ICDP and the Critique of Development Aid Intervention Initiative
- 2.1.10 ICDP and the Participatory Programme Approach
- 2.1.11 ICDP and the UN Agencies Synergy on Functional Literacy Programme
- 2.1.12 Integrated Community Development Programme (ICDP) and Functional Literacy, Adult and Non-Formal Education

- 2.1.13 Integrated Community Development programme (ICDP) and the Fundamental Principles of Community Development
- 2.1.14 Integrated Community Development Programme (ICDP) and the Provision of Social Infrastructural Facilities
- 2.1.15 Integrated Community Development Programme (ICDP) Relating to Community Education
- 2.1.16 Integrated Community Development Programme (ICDP) Promoting Skills Acquisition and Job Opportunities
- 2.1.17 Integrated Community Development Programme (ICDP) Geared Toward Environmental Sanitation for the Welfare of the Inhabitants
- 2.1.18 Integrated Community Development Programme (ICDP) Enhancing Income Generation through Micro-Credit Loan Support Facilities.

2.1.1 ICDP: History, Objectives, Structure, and Goals

For global peace, progress and sustained economic growth constituting a problem to the developed world, poverty stricken nations sought the assistance of the UNDP to design ICDP. Each ICDP community would release subsequently a counterpart contribution of ₦0.3m to be added to ₦2.7m coming from the UNDP as duly approved in the Memorandum of Outstanding (MOU), which the Community Project Management Committee (CPMC) was expected to expend to manage, monitor and implement the budget. Other features of the implementation modalities in the MOU include:

- (i) ICDP becomes a holistic and sustainable approach to poverty alleviation to reduce poverty incidence and improve the conditions of the poor and enhance their productivity.
- (ii) Each community profile describes population, socio-economic conditions and

potentials which can be maximally tapped for ICDP promotion and implementation.

(iii) Objectives, Priority/Development Needs of the Community are dependent on:

(a) The community development efforts made by the inhabitants being sensitised.

(b) The short-term development objectives of the community, are:

- to increase access to improved production techniques including credit creation;
- to improve sanitary conditions and reduce the incidence of water borne diseases;
- to increase access to affordable, modern health care services including safe delivery and maternal healthcare services;
- to reactivate mass literacy classes through the promotion of literacy.

(c) The long-term development objectives and strategy of the community become a model of a poverty-free society, a self-reliant, prosperous, self-sufficient, sustainable and productive entity.

(d) The ICDP's strategy and areas of support focus on poverty reduction, improved socio-economic and cultural status, including enhanced capacity building of the people for sustainability.

(e) Justification for Conducting Needs Assessment:

The plight of poverty-stricken people, deprived and dehumanised will require needs assessment through dialogue and budgeting, implementation and monitoring by all stakeholders in each community.

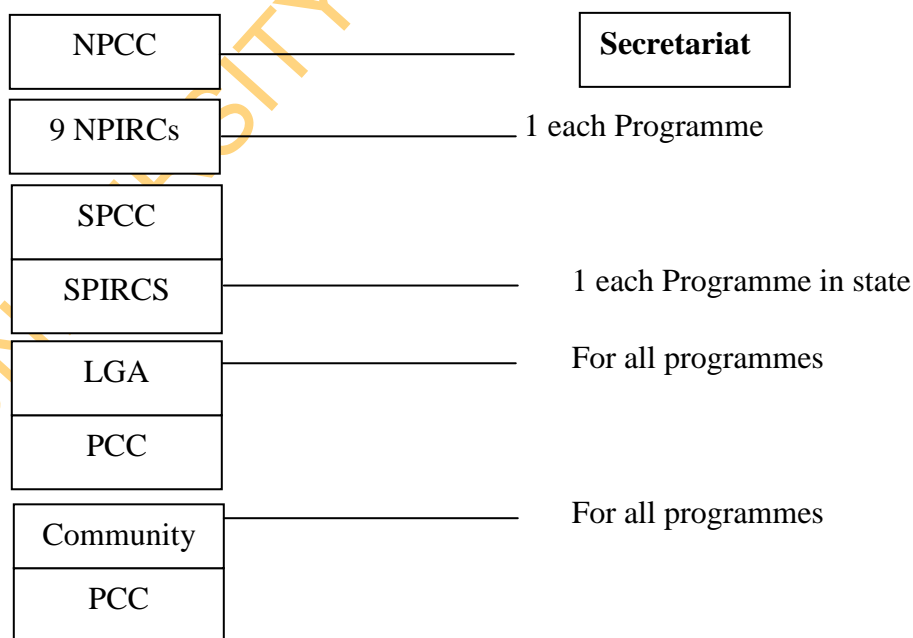
(iv) Established ICDP Structures/Organogram

Under the National Execution (NEx) and Programme Approach of the UNDP, formidable implementation structures put in place relate to the Federal, State, Local and Community levels for effective and efficient programme execution, monitoring and review for positive

results under the ICDP.

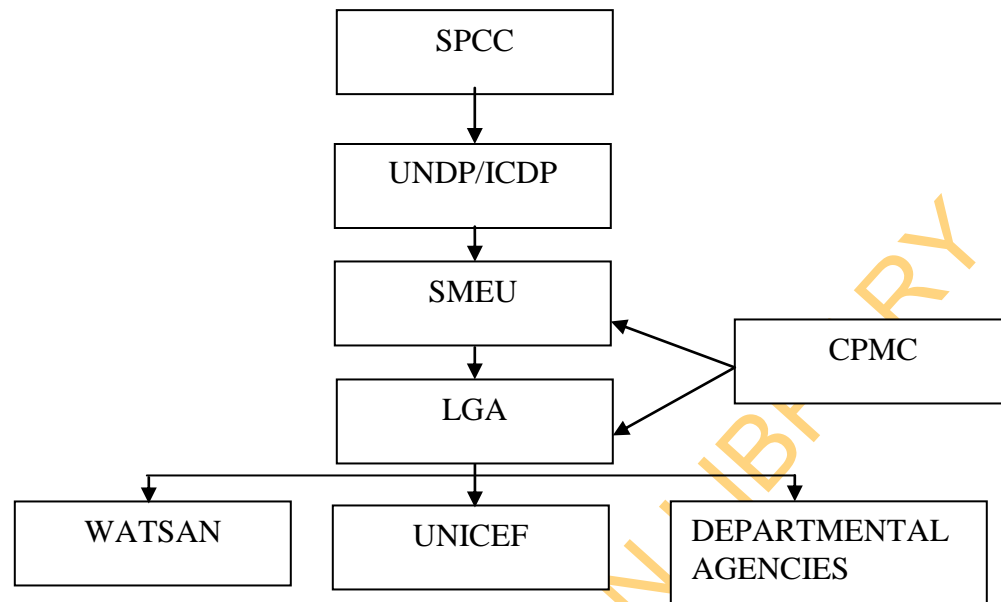
Generally, for UNDP/ICDP-supported programme activities, only one committee was set up at both the LGA and community levels operating under the National Programme Coordinating Committee (NPCC), National Programme Implementation Review Committees (NPIRCS) and the State Programme Co-ordinating Committee (SPCC). On the other hand, the Local Government Area Programme Coordinating Committee (LGAPCC) comprises the LGA chairman as the chairman, one representative from each of the participating communities in the LGA, representatives of the CBOs/NGOs, where available (NPC/UNDP, 1996). At the community level, the community level programme coordinating Committees set up comprise the community level implementers, ICDP Beneficiaries, Traditional Rulers/Community Leaders, CBOs/NGOs.

Chart 2.1.1.1: Organogram for Community Level Project Implementation Arrangement Structure



Source: UNDP/ICDP implementation Structures, 1995

Chart 2.1.1.2: ICDP Implementation Arrangement/Structure, Organogram at the Statelevel



Source: UNDP/ICDP implementation Structures, 1995

(v) ICDP Critical Output Performance Indicators:

- increased access to affordable and safe delivery services;
- reactivation of mass literacy;
- improved access to safe drinking water;
- improved sanitation and disposal of solid wastes;
- access to credit facilities;
- training and skills improvement for artisans;
- procurement of income generating equipment to enhance production and income in communities;
- access to micro-credit facilities for business promotion.

(vi) ICDP Goals of Community-Induced Projects in the Needs Assessment:

- the construction of at least two (2) functional handpump boreholes/deep wells to be replicated in other communities, for neat and potable water supply;

- the construction of at least three (3) units, two compartment samplat latrines or environmental sanitation models to be replicated in other communities for solid waste disposal;
- training of at least twenty (20) women and men as Traditional Birth Attendants/Village Health workers to serve as birth attendants to pregnant women ready for child delivery;
- conduct of artisanal and capacity building training programme generally for all manner of businesses including farming, trading and artisanal ventures in the communities;
- fabrication, distribution and training of agro-processing equipment support for income generation and capacity building in cassava, soap, sheanut, palm oil/gari processing endeavours;
- construction and training in crop storage support facilities for farmers' skills acquisition, income generation, and reduction of post-harvest losses;
- provision of micro-credit loans facilities for business promotion and enhanced income generation;
- establishment of the community skills development centres for artisanal training, income generation and capacity building of trainees;
- acquisition of income generating skills and training in bee keeping;
- provision and distribution of high yielding crop variety for farmers' increased production and income generation;
- promotion of dry season farming as well as Fadama to keep farmers' busy throughout the year in production of legumes/vegetable for fund generation;

- establishment and construction of environmental sanitation models promoting neat environment and healthy living; and the supply of drugs/dressings to a number of hospitals, health centres, clinics, to supplement urgent needs for enhanced health delivery services.

2.1.2 ICDP and Sustainable Human Development (SHD)

From the UNDP's strategic approach and human indices measured overtime, development cannot be measured purely in terms of aggregate economic variables, quantities of economic growth such as Gross National Product (GNP) per capita or the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). From the UNDP's perspective, based on practical approach, sustaining socio-economic impact of the fiscal and macroeconomic realities, the best indices of measuring development revolve around improved and enhanced standard of living of everybody in the economic system, regardless of improved GDP and GNP. This is because the growth of the GDP or GNP may not necessarily translate to improved and sustained standard of living for all and sundry. The ICDP approach allows the paradigm shift from the project-by-project to the participatory programme development strategy for poverty reduction. Hence it entails a cohesive policy, human resources, capital and management to attain and sustain national priority objective, ownership, self-reliance and sustainability. This is because many societies have managed to achieve economic growth but this has not been translated into improved welfare for the people or enhanced standard of living in terms of the quality of life of an individual. Sustainable Human Development is a concept which promotes a new type of development in which economic growth is only of true value when it leads to advancement of the well-being of the people (NPC/UNDP, 1996). Indeed, SHD, which is ICDP-driven in the target communities, emphasises holistic development which should lead to poverty eradication with the affected people actively

participating in decision making that affects their lives. It also embraces the creation of jobs which enhance sustainable livelihood such that the enabling environment, facilities, infrastructural amenities, training, formal and informal educational systems will provide the synergy required for sustainability of job opportunities and self-induced employment. Another component of SHD involves deliberate steps and actions taken to empower women, a formidable group in the population of any society to be gainfully employed in order to assume the role of effective participation in social, economic and political development of the community, local government, state and the national levels of governance. Women are no longer expected to be confined to the traditional kitchen, child bearing and welfare duties in modern socio-economic development strategy. Vulnerable groups like the children and the physically challenged must be integrated within the concept of SHD. It is pertinent to say that SHD embraces environmental protection not only to reduce environmental degradation and erosion but also enhance the promotion of maximum and adequate use of land and natural resources to boost productive capacities, all embrace the concept of development which is pro-poor, pro-jobs, pro-women and pro-environment.

Sustainability is therefore a modern time economic concept which refers to long-term human and material sustenance. It measures continued existence of programmes long after their establishment. It is also central to all development efforts such that investments in the development efforts will be short-lived and of no effect without sustainability. Indeed, a programme's results are termed sustainable if they are utilised by the direct recipients after the completion of the programme without further external assistance (NPC/UNDP, 1996).

Again, closely and pertinently connected to the concept of SHD is sustainable

development (SD) which refers to achieving a balance among the environmental, economic and social pillars of sustainability (Dempse et al, 2011; Casula & Soneryd, 2012). Four policy concepts of SD connected with social pillar of sustainable development include equity, awareness of sustainability, participation and social cohesion. Equity refers to the distribution of welfare goods and life chances on the basis of fairness at the national, international and intergenerational context. Thus, citizens should have equal opportunity to survive and fulfill their development potentials. Awareness for sustainability involves raising public awareness of sustainability issues with a view to encouraging alternative, sustainable consumption patterns. Participation in SD refers to the goal of including as many social groups as possible in decision-making processes. On the other hand, social cohesion is linked with the promotion of happiness, well-being; minimising social strife, reducing crimes, promoting interpersonal trust; combating suicide, bullying and anti-social behaviours (OECD, 2009). Dempsey et al., (2011), indeed link social cohesion to the concept of sustainability of community by outlining five interrelated and measurable dimensions: social interaction/social network in the community; participation in collective groups and networks in the community; community stability; pride or sense of place; and safety and security.

2.1.3 ICDP and Poverty Reduction

Poverty is the lack of physical necessities, assets and income. It is a situation of a general condition of deprivation which manifests in social inferiority, isolations, vulnerability, powerlessness, humiliation, subjugation, impoverishment, ignorance, widespread illiteracy. ICDP policy thrust is pointedly attempting to correct past mistakes which arose from 'top-down-approach' to policy implementation through which most poverty reduction programmes in Nigeria never worked to achieve carefully and

categorically stated objectives of such programmes.

The UNDP (1990), focusing on poverty reduction globally, defined poverty as the inability of the individual households and communities to satisfy basic needs of food, safe drinking water, shelter, jobs, healthcare, education, transportation. Poverty is multifaceted as it has economic, social and cultural and political features. Poverty reduction has been identified as the overarching long term goal for most of the development interventions in Africa, which more recently crystallised and metamorphosed into in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), Pitamber (2003).

According to the Human Development Report (HDR, 1998) and Sultana (1998), although a world without poverty is a vision, contemporary discoveries, debates, policies and efforts appear to have produced a less than adequate thrust to meet the challenges of deprivation and poverty in societies. It is now empirically clear that more than 1.3 billion people in the world live below the poverty line on less than US\$1.0 per day (UNDP's HDR, 1998).

Even as the perception of poverty changes from one culture to another, it implies more vividly, the denial of choices and opportunities most basic to human development – the opportunities to live a tolerable life not only materially but also psychologically, socially, culturally. It also implies lack of ability to make choices and use available opportunities purposively. Deprivation in any of these areas can make life difficult, painful, hazardous and even shortened prematurely (UNDP/HDR, 1998).

2.1.4 National Basic Indices for Poverty Management in ICDP Communities

Widespread but negative indices of poverty which provided baseline data in the communities prompted needs assessment and project identification and implementation

under the ICDP paradigm. Specifically, the perceived felt-needs of the people enhanced ICDP intervention appropriately couched in the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) approved and signed by all the stakeholders in each of the targeted communities. Generally, published indices in Nigeria on education, health, access to water and sanitation, food and security depicted a decline from peak levels between 1980 and 1995. In 1995, the Federal Office of Statistics' report drew poverty line at ₦766 or \$9.00 representing two-thirds of the per capita household expenditure in 1992. Again, 36 per cent of the population was core poor, 35 per cent moderately poor with a larger percentage of the population still living below the poverty line and unable to afford basic necessities of living (FOS, 1996) and National Workshop on Agenda for Sustainable Human Development in Nigeria (1997). Again, the 1995 Central Bank of Nigeria Annual Report/Statement of Accounts, highlights the decline of life expectancy at birth from 51.9 years in 1991 to 47.6 years in 1995; the level of fully immunised children against six killer diseases fell from 81.1 per cent in 1991 to 71 per cent in 1995; daily calories per person of 2000, fell below WHO's minimum level of 2,500 calories, while infant mortality rate deteriorated from a 87 per 1000 live births in 1991 to 195 per 1000 live births in 1995 (National Workshop on Agenda for Sustainable Human Development in Nigeria, 1997). At the same workshop of 14th – 15th April, 1997, show-casing his paper presentation, Oladipo (1997), highlighted some poverty indicators like deteriorating quality of life of Nigerians; GNP per capita of \$1000 in 1980 but which stood at \$260 in 1995; worsening rate of inflation of 73 per cent in 1995, infantile mortality rate of 114 per 1000 live births; under five mortality put at 192 for male and 174 for female.

Furthermore, African Foundation for Population and Development (2005) asserts

that Nigeria is the tenth most populous country in the world, the largest in sub-Saharan Africa, and one of the fastest growing nations in the world. Indeed, increasing poverty level appears to reflect positive relationship with increasing population growth of Nigeria. The data confirmed the Nigeria's population of 54 million (1963); 88 million in 1991; 144 million in 2006. With annual population growth rate of 2.9% and GDP of 3.5 percent, her population will double in the next twenty-five years. Majority of the poor are located in the rural areas in Nigeria (FOS, 1996). In 1985, 49.9% of the population in the rural areas were poor; it declined to 46.1% in 1992 but rose to 67.85% in 1996. With abundant arable land, human and natural resources, Nigeria and poverty should be strange bed fellows.

2.1.5 ICDP and 1997 Global Human Development Report Indices

The UNDP's Global Human Development Report, 1997, presented human poverty indicators in Nigeria (UNDP/Nigerian Human Development Report, 1998), to paint the picture of the deprivations of the people's lives resulting in poverty and lack of necessities of material well-being.

Table 2.1: Human Poverty in Nigeria

Life expectancy (years)	52
Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births	79
Under-5 mortality rate per 1000 live births	146
Adult literacy rate (%)	55.6
Total fertility rate	6.4

Source: UNDP/HDR, 1998.

It is equally worrisome to note that the GNP per capita for Nigeria which stood at \$599 between 1975-1984 fell to \$292 in 1985-1989 and worsened in 1990-1998 when it also fell to \$258, thereby reflecting increasing poverty level in the country (World Bank Report, 2000). Indeed, worse scenario of increasing level of poverty generally occurred in

the targeted communities necessitating ICDP intervention on poverty alleviation and sustainable human development for improved access to basic human needs (BHN) such as food, shelter, potable water, housing, basic health care and sanitation. The fact that over 70 per cent of the population of Nigeria now live below poverty line is a serious matter for concern and urgent action (UNDP Common Country Assessment Report March, 2001). Directly connected with the increasing level of poverty is the magnitude and increasing level of deforestation of the woodlands averaging 3.5 per cent between 1980 and 1990 coupled with increasing problems of wastes disposal both in urban and rural areas.

2.1.6 ICDP and the Principles of Community Development

2.1.6.1 ICDP and the Principle of Felt-Need

A need is a state of necessity or lack or the difference between what is and what ought to be. It can be the people's yearnings for the improvement of the present state of affairs or living conditions. The principle of felt need prescribes that programmes designed for a community must take their bearing from what the people consider paramount or priorities in their search for a new lease of life. When something is seriously lacking, a person seeks avenue to acquire what is perceived missing or identify the obstacles which stand in the way of meeting that desire. The cognitive power to identify an obstacle which militates against meeting the satisfaction or desire is the pivot upon which this principle revolves. This is the starting block in any meaningful community development programme. For instance, lack of motorable roads to evacuate and dispose or sell agricultural products is a serious felt-need which farmers consider primarily important to

be met even before thinking of large-scale farming. The pursuit of pest control mechanism or device should be primarily addressed even before thinking of introducing improved and high yielding variety of crops that should be provided and sold at subsidised rates to the farmers.

It is the value attached to the outcome of an event in the life of a community that determines what degree of interest it will arouse, the emphasis to place on it and how to pursue it to a logical conclusion. Indeed, the pursuance of a given set of values or targets requires careful evaluation and should never be approached with sentiments even in the community setting.

2.1.6.2 ICDP and the Principle of Self-Help

The practice of sustainable community development is not only aimed at the development of physical infrastructure but more importantly, how a programme has impacted on the lives of the beneficiaries in terms of their positive orientation, psyche and outlook. Self-help enables members of the community to take advantage of the resources around them to better their lot and positively change their fortunes. It is the ability and confidence of the people in solving their own problems with or without external assistance or influence.

The principle of self-help in essence connotes a change process in which latent energies are developed to enable people take initiative to address problems confronting them for the common good and well-being of their community. Since it describes what happens to individuals after a treatment of an activity, it is referred to as the main outcome or end-product of community development. It is attitudinal in expression and often regarded as a response to crisis emanating from a position of depravity.

2.1.6.3 ICDP and the Principle of Citizen Participation

This is precisely, in the theory and practice of community development, the process of advocating that the people should be involved in all stages in the formulation, articulation, planning, implementation, monitoring, review and evaluation of whatever is designed as a project, programme, policy or strategy to improve their welfare and lives. This principle is conceived and well-grounded in participatory democratic processes in which the opinions, character and enthusiasm of the people are subsumed in an interactive democratic matrix to achieve a set of intended objectives.

This principle also creates a sense of belonging and or identification with the outcome or consequences of that initiative. As people come together to jointly and actively address their common problems, the feeling of accomplishment and confidence which the social interaction and process promote become an inducement for cooperation and civic responsibility to attain a common goal sustained by esprit de corps.

Most of the Federal Government's economic policies like the Operation Feed the Nation, Better Life for Rural Women, Green Revolution, Poverty Alleviation Programme and so on, collapsed in Nigeria because they failed to be people-centred and people-oriented. Rather, they were top-down in planning and execution. The historical antecedents of the past collapsed policies informed the UNDP to introduce the ICDP bottom-up approach to planning and execution in order to carry the grassroots along and achieve better results.

2.1.6.4 ICDP and the Principle of Self-Reliance

This principle is in tandem and directly related to the principle of self-growth. It

pertinently stipulates that the people in a community must necessarily take part in the planning, execution, utilization, monitoring, review and funding of development-oriented social amenities and projects with a view to promoting the bottom-up and participatory approach to development enunciated by ICDP intervention.

Perhaps the most vivid example of the relevance of this principle is its adoption in mobilising and eliciting the enthusiasm of Nigerians in the struggle for economic recovery through the introduction of the defunct Directorate of Social Mobilisation known as MAMSER or Mass Mobilisation for Social and Economic Recovery. The principle is expected to inspire individuals to acquire sufficient skills to enable them cope with the travails of everyday living without dependence on external aid. It equips and encourages people to look inward and initiate actions by themselves to confront and solve problems connected with poverty and ignorance. This principle which is also ICDP-driven also enables individual adults, youths and able-bodied Nigerians to think of holding their destiny in their own hands especially graduates of tertiary institutions, artisans who are expected to use their acquired knowledge to start new businesses, venture into the unknown and tap existing but multifarious natural and man-made potentials to establish their own businesses and become self-employed and employers of labour. It is simply a drive towards self-help, self-employment and self-actualisation.

The theory of self-reliance therefore upholds that education must be able to provide the individual with the tool or instrument (empowerment) needed by him or her to be self-independent and self-reliant. According to Nyerere (1967), “non-formal education provides basic tools for individual, group or collective development through self-development in vocational activities.” Nyerere thus posited that adult education is an instrument per excellence for individual and collective self-development through vocational and mass

education approach. Again, adult education, according to Nyerere, is vital to national development because the instruments of socio-economic and political governance are currently at their disposal and they need to be well educated on how to use these instruments for national integration, stability and development. The ICDP targeted communities witnessed remarkable change prompted by the introduction of adult and non-formal education occasioned by pumping a lot of UNDP resources into it in Oyo State during the period of 4th Country Programme (CP), 1995-1997, to boost skills acquisition and capacity building of the grassroots. This represents one of the strategies that recorded success stories evidently seen in all the targeted communities but which such communities are expected to replicate, sustain consolidate for posterity.

2.1.7 Appraisal of Aid Donor Intervention Initiative for ICDP Implementation

Donor intervention initiative from external sources examines the aid and donor intervention relationship existing between the developed and the developing world which has necessitated the polarisation of the world into the rich and the poor, or the North and the South. The North consists of the developed countries of Western Europe, North America and Australia with high technology, developed economies, high per capita income. It also includes high productivity and capacity utilisation in industry and adequate provision of goods and services, effective transportation system, better health and education facilities, high life expectancy and efficient public administration and so on. On the other hand, the South or the Third World Countries are plagued by abject poverty and penury, and characterised by under-development, whose most spectacular manifestations, according to Sall (1991), are the ecological crisis, food crisis, high illiteracy, spread of HIV/AIDS scourge, and mounting debts. The countries have weak and agrarian economies

primarily dependent on primary products for export to sustain the weak economies whether as a result of the unfortunate accident of history, birth, culture or heritage. Other chronic problems include inadequate physical and social infrastructures, poor management of natural resources, external dependency, unequal income distribution, poverty and lack of opportunity for large section of the population (Forster, 1999). ICDP communities share the above painted problems to explain the poverty gap that must have attracted the intervention of international community.

As a result of the perceived relationship between the North and South dichotomy, or the advanced and less developed countries or the rich and the poor nations of the world, both must complement each other to maintain world peace, sustainability and mutual interdependence economically. It has become so central that many different organisations including the United Nations, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Commonwealth, the Organisation of African Unity (AU), Brandt Commission (the North Commission), Nyerere Commission (the South Commission) and the Non-Aligned Movement and the UNDP, all trying to find ways to bridge the gap between North and South. Since the introduction of the Colombo plans of the 1950s, development aid has become central to the issue of the North-South relationship in terms of positive steps ostensibly taken to step up socio-economic development of the South. At so many international fora, the question of the flow of resources from the rich to the poor nations has been receiving increasing attention on the agenda. Donor agencies are also everywhere in the developing countries engaged in one development assistance or the other (Arnold, 1985).

One underlying assumption that underscores the whole question of foreign aid is the

implicit belief that the developing countries do not have the necessary and sufficient finance and capital to undertake major development programmes to expand domestic production; increased earnings and savings for the take-off stage towards industrialisation (Alkali, 1997). Yet the claim for the flow of such resources is to assist poor countries overcome their development problems such as hunger, diseases, illiteracy, population explosion and environmental degradation, de-industrialisation. Such claims include developing the economies of the Third World which will lead to prosperity that will help to create political stability.

Basically, development aid takes the form of donations (money, goods and services), preferential credit, grant and grant-like contributions, loans, lines of credit, investment, paid technical assistance, military assistance and famine and relief efforts. Gelinas (1998) however argued that donations only take a portion of what is conveniently called development aid. Of course, there are arguments for and against development aid from donors. While some believe that the flow of resources from the advanced countries is essential for economic take-off of the Third World Nations, others question the rationale behind the issue of aid as being counter-productive and that such interventions only retard the development of the poor countries and usurp their sovereignty. Yet others do not quarrel about the concept of development aid per se but the political manipulation involved but which raises misconceptions against aid. In Africa in particular, such misconceptions have led to the question of appealing to the psyche of the developed countries on the vexed issue of considering the option of reparation to be made to those impoverished nations whose resources were either forcibly destroyed, seized or taken away from them many decades or centuries ago.

It is equally important to stress that aid donors are classified into the Bilateral Aid Donors and Multilateral Aid Donors. Bilateral donors are individual countries providing assistance to other countries directly from state to state with such an arrangement being concluded between the two of them. Quite often, political and economic conditions are attached to this kind of aid geared towards facilitating more private investment, purchase of goods from the donor country. On the other hand, multilateral donors are international aid agencies such as the Bretton Woods Institutions, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the United Nations Agencies such as the European Economic Community (EEC), the UNESCO, the UNDP, UNIDO, UNICEF. In theory, it is argued that unlike bilateral donors, these agencies are free of politics in giving out aid and are more likely to be objective, yet it does not work out this way easily because stringent conditionalities are orchestrated by the USA and Western Europe.

2.1.8 ICDP and the Benefit of Aid Donor Intervention Initiative

The major benefits from donor agencies take the form of loans and grants which the developing countries need to execute development programmes. Such development aid serves as an additional source of capital to poor countries which could serve as a catalyst for development. The IMF, ADB, and others provide huge loans on long-term repayment basis at low interest rate which can be considered beneficial to any country.

At the inception of the ICDP/UNDP programme implementation, the Japanese government provided large amount of borehole and handpump equipment and facilities through which the provision of water, and the eradication of water borne diseases like guinea worm were adequately addressed. In the 1980s, through the European Economic Commission (EEC) Awards, the researcher and many other indigenes of Oyo State and other states benefited

from the award of scholarships to study various postgraduate courses in the 13-member EEC countries in Europe under Multilateral Aid Donor dispensation.

Apart from sponsoring exchange programmes by which some Nigerians like medical officers, engineers, scientists can be trained abroad and come back to use their knowledge for rapid socio-economic growth and development, foreign universities and governments are often providing development aid to fund industrial, agricultural and petro-chemical activities in Nigeria. In all industries of the economy like road, rail, air and water sectors, transportation activities, foreigners are always willing to be involved in development aid to rescue the country from poverty and economic strangulation. Quite often, genuine aid donors spiritedly and willingly come to the aid of any country for rescue operations when economic and natural disasters occur.

Another benefit of aid is the technical assistance that is normally built into the process of transferring aid by donor countries and institutions like the World Bank. Indeed, the major benefits of development aid come in the form of significant financial, material and human inputs.

At the global level, since independence in 1960, some of Nigeria's share of international agencies' contributions to improve and enhance mass literacy and educational development can be highlighted as follows:

- (a) The supply of experts for educational projects especially by the UNESCO in the 60s and 70s.
- (b) The World Bank, in 1992, gave \$120m credit facility for a six-year 6-3-3-4 primary education improvement project for textbooks.
- (c) The World Bank also gave \$120m credit facility to Nigerian universities for the supply of textbooks to their libraries.

- (d) The French Government had, since 1991, provided continuous training for personnel of the French Language village in Badagry, including the provision of a language laboratory to the village.
- (e) The German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) donated Electrical and Mechanical Engineering of the Government College, Enugu.
- (f) With guidance and financial support from the International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP) in Paris, a UNESCO Institute connected with education, the Federal Government in 1992, established the Nigerian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA) in Ondo, Ondo State.
- (g) UNDP and UNESCO launched a project for training of teachers for special education at the Federal College of Education (Special), Oyo, in 1991 in collaboration with the University of Birmingham; hence UNDP/UNESCO contribution was \$696,115.00. The joint educational contribution arising from co-funding of the project is adjudged to be one of the most successful projects sponsored by UNDP/UNESCO in Nigeria.
- (h) Similarly, UNDP/UNESCO also funded a project on the computerisation of educational data in Nigeria, between 1987 and 1993. In the same vein, UNICEF supported a Capacity Building Workshop on Data Processing and Analysis for top Management Staff in Educational Establishments at the International Centre for Educational Evaluation (ICEE) at the Institute of Education, University of Ibadan in 1996.
- (i) The Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC) also sponsored numerous scholarship and fellowship awards annually between 1995 and 1999 when Nigeria was suspended from the Commonwealth over alleged human rights

abuses.

- (j) The British Council supported the popularisation of science education among nursery and primary school teachers in collaboration with the “Early Learning Science Series for Africa (ELSSA)” which was an initiative based in the University of Ibadan. By May 1947, the British Council had already expended over N5 million on the project (Yoloye, 1998).

The foregoing represents a tip of the ice-berg concerning educational development aid projects and programmes for education, capacity building and mass literacy in some parts of the country. Indeed, the UN General Assembly designated 1990 as the International Literacy Year (ILY) hence the declaration of the World Conference on Education for All (EFA) held in Jomtien, Thailand, the same year. This served as a stimulant for the World Bank, UNESCO, UNDP and UNICEF to come up strongly into the support of basic education and mass literacy programme under the ICDP intervention programmes in Nigeria. It also marked the beginning of spirited efforts by the UNDP/UNESCO and UNICEF inputs into mass literacy, basic education and adult and non-formal educational programme in Nigeria.

2.1.9 ICDP and the Critique of Development Aid Intervention Initiative

- (a) The critique of development aid grants or loans for developing countries, is very necessary at this point. The major constraints of donor support are predicated on “donor-driven” with strings and conditionalities attached. Quite often, the beneficiaries are marginalised such that countries are indebted to generations yet unborn. In many countries, projects are “donor-driven” with strings and conditionalities attached which eventually benefit the donor countries in form of the recruitment of international experts even where there are already qualified local

experts. Other conditions include the purchase of equipment and training of senior cadres in the donor's country; the capacity to produce raw materials for export; influencing the recipient country to import needed manufactured goods and spare parts from the donor country.

(b) More importantly, some donor institutions such as the World Bank and IMF may go to the extent of influencing the policy decisions of the Third World Governments by forcing them to adopt harsh austerity measures required under the "Structural Adjustment Programme" (SAP) which Nigeria was lured to adopt in July 1986 when economic conditions of the country worsened terribly even when Nigerians popularly refused such assistance. Such governments are forced or enticed to swallow the bitter pills of implementing the unpopular policy reforms such as the reduction of subsidies, privatisation of public enterprises, trade liberalisation, and adjustment of exchange rates and reduction of government expenditure on current account. The acceptance and implementation of such imposed but unpopular policies for solutions to chronic problems by recipient countries often lead to loss of sovereignty as well as intellectual, political and economic self-indulgence and dependency (Cheru, 1993). The belief in self-reliance embraced under the ICDP intervention policy can hardly materialise in this context.

(c) Another constraint is the marginalisation of the ultimate beneficiaries at the grassroots. For example, the World Bank has been criticised for promoting export-oriented agriculture to the detriment of increased food production.

(d) Similarly, Afrik (1998) estimated that the lion share of about 60% of donor input goes to the immediate beneficiaries that are civil servants and officials of NGOs to

the disadvantage of the ultimate beneficiaries. This imbalance is due to the way the project document was formulated by laying much emphasis on many workshops, study visits, vehicles for officials, equipment used by civil servants all of which form the total package of the amount used in financial terms. The ultimate beneficiaries, who are sometimes illiterates receive capacity building programme. They are marginalised from the implementation of many activities such as study visits, revolving funds set aside for cottage industries because most activities involve top-down approach to planning and implementation of programmes.

- (e) Loans constitute an important part of the input and therefore the biggest problem of aid management including Nigeria. Indeed, many of the recipient countries face chronic over-indebtedness with most of them becoming increasingly dependent and ravaged by famine and internal conflicts like Sudan, Somalia, Sierra Leone and so on. The third World debt grew from \$9 billion in 1955 to \$2,177 billion in 1996 while the debt service including interest and principal is now close to \$245 billion a year (Gelinas, 1998).
- (f) The most disturbing aspect of the problem is the value of total net-flow of resources in form of debt service from these countries to the more advanced economies. Wangoola (1995) estimated that in 1990, for every one dollar which came into Africa as “foreign assistance investment” at least five dollars were repatriated in debt servicing, repayments, profit repatriation. Thus, the Third World countries are stripped of their own savings to the benefit of the rich countries. It was reported in 1995 alone that there was over \$9 billion outflow of resource from Africa (UNESCO, 1995). This whopping sum of money would have been used to solve most of the problems of hunger, diseases, illiteracy,

infrastructures, energy in Africa. Instead of accumulating capital a fundamental condition for jump-starting development in the recipient developing countries, they are negatively being decapitalised such that in the final analysis, the systematic and often radical decapitalisation of under-developed countries makes development assistance a mere cosmetic approach and negative development factor.

- (g) Yet other criticisms point to the fact that it is difficult to realise, sustain and consolidate the success of aid even with the best of intentions of donor countries because aid is inappropriately conceived or half-heartedly executed with high imported value content, which is mostly difficult to localise. Aids lead to imitation of western methods of production, institution and consumption habits which are inappropriate to the factor endowment and general progress of poor countries. As a matter of fact, international donor agencies have often been accused of causing serious disruption in development programmes of poor countries because of the experimental and unstable nature of most foreign aid (White, 1974).
- (h) Hayter (1971) argued that the World Bank and the IMF are concerned with financial stability and short term solvency against the long-term interest and local needs of the poor people of the developing countries. Development aid is therefore used as a bait to secure the adoption of measures favourable to the providers. It is also used to create and sustain poor countries. The objective has always been to increase the possibility of continued tolerance on the part of the leadership for the continued massive outflow of private profits and interest on past debt. Thus, Hayter concluded that any contributions to the well being of the poor in the developing countries which might have arisen from aid are accidental and must be weighted against its negative effects.

- (i) For over fifty years of offering development aid to assist needy nations, many developing countries are still suffering and suffocating in the midst of economic difficulties, deterioration, unfulfilled hopes and aspiration, abject poverty and penury and deplorable living standard. This situation prevails despite the gigantic bilateral and multilateral development and programmes that must have gulped billions of dollars, loaned and re-loaned, despite hundreds of thousands of international experts and all strategies developed by the worlds' finest strategist (Cheru, 1993). The scenario leaves much to be desired and many questions yet unanswered. Does development aid fulfil the objectives ascribed to it? Are donor countries and their institutions really concerned to make it work in the sense of bringing recipients near to the point of development? Are the so called rich countries inwardly and deeply sincere about their intentions when considering the terms of trade and prevailing conditions or strings attached? Why for example did the rich and developed countries sabotage the 1974 New International Economic Order (NIEO)?

As a result of a lot of skepticism raised and nurtured about international inputs including the views expressed by several Third World leaders and scholars like Cheru (1993), Gelinias (1994), Rodney (1974), Adedeji (1984) Amin (1982), Castro (1983), it has been opined that Third World countries' development options should be predicated on the strategy of increased self-reliance through mobilization of their populations and less reliance on foreign aid so as to avoid further vulnerability. This is the focal point stressed in this study.

Before considering the benefits or otherwise of such a strategy on development intervention of donor countries and their agencies, it is worthy to note that development aid

remains at the centre of the relationship between the developed and the developing countries. Indeed, the donor agencies will continue to dangle the carrot of aid on their terms and conditions with the stick of dealing with the recipient countries in their hands. Most recipient countries will continue to face serious economic problems and situations that warrant aid. What is important for the governments of such developing countries is to strive and earn more bargaining power and greater voice to negotiate what they want and not what the donor agencies prefer in the bargain. As a matter of fact, such developing countries should also be prudent and avoid misuse of aid resources. A transparent and judicious use of aid could somewhat assist to enhance rapid socio-economic development. This is the crux of the matter since the leadership in most of the developing nations appears to harbour neo-colonialists, opportunists, winner-takes all politicians and a bunch of robbers in the civilian toga. Hope is however not totally lost because positive changes will emerge overtime. The use of loans and credit facilities judiciously will obviously promote rapid growth and economic development of a nation as demonstrated in South Korea and other rapidly developing countries of the world.

2.1.10 ICDP and the Participatory Programme Approach

For quite some time, the classical sectoral project approach dominated the strategy of donor agencies where a particular sector is identified and after negotiations, the donor agency pumps in money to develop the project. The logical framework of this approach has been a document, which has been seen largely as a tool for the donor and has been drawn up by the donor (Smith, 2000). Sectoral projects develop solutions that are either complete innovations or are innovative in the particular country concerned. Indeed, the donor approach to aid delivery was essentially donor-packaged and donor-driven; hence it lacked sustainability at the end of the project package. Thus, it became clear that such a

focus would not strengthen the service delivery systems needed to reach a wider population. By 1980s therefore, donor agencies most especially the United Nations agencies including the UNDP, began to pay more attention to longer-term service delivery issues and management systems in such areas like family planning, basic education and health (Morgan and Wanasinghe, 1995).

From late 1950s and 1990s, owing to declining resources, most donors like the UN agencies shifted focus from an emphasis on improving direct service delivery to a more complex mixture of capacity building/development, advocacy and policy innovation, most of which could be implemented at lower cost but with more leverage and strategic impact than the interventions of 1980s (Morgan & Wanasinghe, 1995). These are essentially the salient features of the ICDP intervention programmes.

The new approach to donor intervention was christened the programme approach or sector programme support (SPS). The six principles set out by Harrod and Associates (1965) sum up the main characteristics of the new approach, namely;

- support will be sector-wide in scope covering all relevant policies, programmes and projects within the sector;
- support will be within a coherent sector policy framework;
- local stakeholders must be in charge of the programme;
- all donors must 'sign on' in a process led by government;
- implementation arrangements are made common to all donors; and
- long term foreign technical assistance is to be diminished.

It is equally pertinent to recall that similarly, Sir R. Jackson (1969) recommended participatory programme approach otherwise known as the community demand driven (CDD) projects adopted by the UN General Assembly 44/211 (1987). Thus, it has become

a coherent set of policies, strategies and investments designed to achieve a specific time bound national development objective or set of objectives (UNDP/NPC, 1996). In specific terms, it is couched to:

- recognise the central role of ownership and accountability;
 - enhance capacity building, self-reliance and sustainability;
 - internalise external inputs for greater relevance, flexibility, cost effectiveness and impact at all levels most especially in the targeted communities;
 - recognise the multi-sectoral character of many development objectives; and
- elaborate a national, state and community strategy and programme framework into which may be integrated a coherent and co-ordinated UN system response to the yearnings and aspirations of the local people in terms of substantive support.

2.1.11 ICDP and UN Agencies Synergy on Functional Literacy Programme

With ICDP in focus, functional literacy, adult and non-formal education received unprecedented financial, material and moral support and resources in all the States of the Federation, not only because it was the first UNDP-assisted project heavily articulated and implemented but also as a result of the important role of education and the support of UNESCO, UNICEF and the World Bank. UNESCO collaborates with ICDP policy by making adult and non-formal education a major focus from its inception when it was established in 1945 as an intellectual body of the UN. It is the educational arm of the UNDP. UNESCO's attention has therefore been focused on the needs and problems of the poor developing countries that suffered from high rates of illiteracy and general conditions of poverty and underdevelopment like Nigeria. Its activities are facilitative, though not seriously in that sense as an aid agency like other multilaterals. It is also involved in the protection of natural environment to protect humanity's common cultural heritage

(Encyclopedia Britannica, 1994-2002) Therefore, the contribution of UNESCO to adult and non-formal education took forms such as awareness raising activities, facilitation of international exchanges, adoption and dissemination of normative instruments, and technical services. Indeed, the UN General Assembly designated 1990 as the International Literacy Year (ILY) hence the declaration of the World Conference on Education For All in Jomtien, Thailand in 1990, has stipulated that UNESCO with the UNDP and UNICEF should come strongly in the support of basic education including literacy for children, youths and adults.

UNICEF, an aid agency of the UN, also in collaboration with ICDP policy devotes its aid towards national efforts to improve health, nutrition, education and general welfare of children. Established in 1946 to provide relief to children in countries devastated by World War II, its funding efforts were directed towards general programmes to improve children's welfare in LDCs and in those various emergency situations (Encyclopaedia Britannica, 1994-2002). The UNICEF's mission is arguably three fold: (1) to ensure that basic nutrition, health and education needs of children are met, (2) to give children the opportunity to expand their potentials, and (3) to create an international ethical standard of behaviour towards children (UNICEF, 1993-1998). Like the UNDP, UNICEF has been focusing its attention on promoting ICDP's sustainable development" by providing community-based services and encouraging community leaders and governments to provide children with clean drinking water and sanitary living conditions. It also trains educators to develop effective school programmes thereby enabling millions of children to benefit from primary school education (UNICEF 1993-1998). It has also been assisting selected states and organisations to provide cash grants for educational equipment since 1986.

On its part, the role of the World Bank to educational aid development and capacity building cannot be over-emphasised. Established as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) in 1945, it began operation on 25th June, 1946 (Holden and Dorland, 1995). Its principal objective was to mobilise capital and provide funds for long-term period of maturity of projects (10-15 years), for investment, and in war-torn Western Europe and to the emergent developing countries of Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean; the Middle East and Europe (Alkali, 1997). It is a multilateral institution and yet involved in educational investment and funding of viable investment projects and infrastructures since 1962. This is because the World Bank has made education as a productive investment in human capital, hence, a shift in its investment paradigm. Presently, the World Bank is investing in primary and basic education including non-formal education, as well as in technical and vocational education; teacher training, curriculum reform, school textbooks, software, school buildings and equipment, such that its funding emphasis now is on both qualitative and quantitative improvements. This is because education plays an important role in all the projects being funded by World Bank.

In spite of the roles of the UNESCO, UNICEF and the World Bank painted in this discourse, educational policies and development including funding patterns in the ICDP communities and elsewhere are inadequate and insufficient to support the claim for the eradication of illiteracy by 2015 especially in Nigeria. The reasons responsible are varied and multifarious. Mismanagement of education funds and corruption at the highest levels of authority in all the three tiers of government seem to rubbish the objectives of donor agencies. Inadequate provisions of support services including lack of educational buildings, good roads, electricity, personnel and all ancillary facilities demanded by the donor agencies are glaring. Delay in project planning, budgeting, coordination, monitoring,

supervision and evaluation through the receiving country cripple such projects. Failure to mobilise the beneficiary well, including in-built, traditional cultures, taboos and beliefs make effective implementation difficult. For instance, the fact that female children should not be sent to school beyond a certain level of primary education is a cultural malaise of many ethnic groups in Nigeria, though things are changing gradually for the better nowadays.

2.1.12ICDP and Functional Literacy/Adult and Non-formal Education

Under the UNDP's 5th Country Programme, Functional Adult and Non-formal Education established in Oyo State since 21st February, 1988, assumed wider and prominent dimension as a focal donor support intervention programme. It was the first and well articulated, and adequately funded programme by the UNDP since 1995. No wonder why all the twenty communities of intervention in the five administrative zones of Oyo State could boast of expending a huge sum of money committed to the adult, youth and teenage learners who were able to read and write and functionally utilise such capacity building skills in their various professional, artisanal, commercial and farming activities under ICDP policy thrust.

The scope and success story of mass literacy keep improving because the Cater Foundation, the UNDP, UNESCO and UNICEF effectively synergised to promote the implementation of integrated community development projects (ICDP) comprising improved education, sanitation, training of traditional birth attendants, sinking of hand-pump boreholes and deep wells to control endemic guinea worm problems in Oyo State. The mode of multilateral assistance provided covered the supply of experts and equipment, the establishment of new institutions, personnel training, research and educational development and innovation. According to UNESCO sources, international

financial assistance to educational development in 1986 amounted to \$4.25 billion (UNESCO, 1987). The nature of support via educational aid to developing countries has four phases, namely, (a) broad sectoral or budget support not tied to specific projects; (b) capital funding for school building construction; (c) training and exchange schemes and training courses; (d) project funding which aims at specific improvement in sub-sectors like teacher training or curriculum development and or strengthening educational sub-systems and management processes.

2.1.13 ICDP and the Fundamental Principles of Community Development

The fundamental principles of community development have prompted and significantly influenced the ICDP strategy in the targeted communities. It is the focus of actualising first and foremost what the UNDP underscored initially under the process of conducting needs assessment exercise in the communities of intervention at the inception of the intervention. Indeed, the era of “top-down approach” to development strategy is gone and has metamorphosed into a better strategy of “bottom-up approach” to development through proper articulation, planning, implementation, monitoring and review of the ICDP policy thrust.

The major approach to the achievement of the fundamental principles and policy of ICDP involves formal consultations with the rural dwellers, opinion leaders, change agents, traditional and local chiefs, clan heads, students and the children from whom relevant information can be volunteered to assess and concretise their felt-needs for sustainable growth and development. A need captures a state of lack or inadequacy of the necessities of life like water, medical care, education, funds, training, which can enhance and promote positive growth of the people in the targeted communities. This principle also provides ample opportunity for the people to highlight all that are required in terms of

development projects, infrastructural facilities and other logistics that can make life more comfortable and meaningful to the entire community covered. Since a community is likely to desire a number of facilities and development-oriented projects, the UNDP has to select only the priorities based on available limited funding capability. For instance, lack of potable water for consumption and domestic activities takes precedence over training in order to eradicate water-borne diseases which can result in untimely death of the children, youths and adults.

Another underlying ICDP factor is the idea of self-help that promotes self-reliance for rapid and sustainable human and environmental development. An adage normally echoes that 'self-help is the best-help' in any society which must develop rapidly and meet the yearnings and aspirations of individual rural dwellers. Thus, everybody must be involved in terms of using their ideas, latent energies and resources for the sustainable development of the community. They can foresee problems, discuss real issues together and offer amicable and practicable solutions. Overtime, this process of self-reliance which countries like Singapore, Bangladesh, India, Malaysia imbibe will result in positive attitudinal change of individuals in the community. This same ideology adopted by the ICDP underscores the primary importance of citizen participation. Indeed, the blend produces participatory democracy which is globally embraced by highly developed countries of the West including the United States of America, Japan, Australia and other leading economies that transform the entire world. It then means that conscious efforts must be made to mobilise and utilise the skills of the people by all means to achieve economic recovery through the democratic process in the ICDP communities.

2.1.14 ICDP and the Provision of Social Infrastructural Facilities

In the process of adopting the ICDP policy framework, the provision of

infrastructure and social amenities, ranks high among priorities which dominate the dwellers' attention (Field Survey Data, August, 2011). These will include adequate provision of infrastructural facilities like water, drugs and dressings in the established health centres, clinics, cottage hospitals and primary health centres. Similarly, emphasis has to be laid on road construction, development and maintenance considered lacking in the communities. In addition, attention should be focused on electricity supply for domestic and industrial purposes but which presently becomes an illusion in the entire country today, in spite of huge resources being committed to the provision of energy (Needs Assessment, 1995). It is quite very unfortunate that the helm is indeed far away from the bridge considering monumental wastes in the management of resources even in the communities where a few of the uncompleted electricity projects experience reckless abandonment. Currently, political pronouncements confirm that about 10,000 megawatts of electricity will be generated for distribution with the transfer of ownership of electricity production, supply and distribution to private companies. However, if properly harnessed, the rural dwellers also deserve to have regular supply of energy which can even be tapped from solar, coal, wind and other sources of energy for the communities. Lastly, the communication networks which can accelerate community development must be put in place alongside energy to jump-start the provision of job opportunities for the rural population and a condition necessary and sufficient to control and reduce rural urban migration. As a matter of fact, the evacuation of raw materials, and agricultural produce from the rural areas as well as the transfer of imported items or finished products, labour and other essentials should be easily facilitated between the urban centres and the rural areas through effective communication network and strategies under ICDP policy.

2.1.15 ICDP and Community Education

The components of the ICDP package enunciated by the UNDP/ICDP in the communities seek to promote the whole concept of community education and inhabitants' welfare. It also seeks to build the conceptual base by which the members of any community can learn to work together to identify their basic problems for which urgent solutions are proffered. The rural dwellers need capacity building through rudimentary and special non-formal adult, youth and vocational learning processes which must of necessity improve the status quo.

Within the socio-cultural and traditional milieu in which rural dwellers operate, conscious and concerted efforts must be made to educate people about negative consequences of certain beliefs, traditions and cultural heritage passed on from generation to generation. For instance, the fact that only male children are traditionally and culturally considered and preferred to female children, for educational benefits or attainment in life should be discarded and wiped out in our local communities. Again, the fact that growing-up children of puberty age, maturing into adulthood, should not be exposed to early sexual education to learn about negative consequences of sexual abuse because of its sacredness for young people, must be discouraged through proper education and training of our youths while discipline and due respect for elders must be part of our cultural benefits to be encouraged and imbibed through ICDP strategic policy.

One major philosophical foundation of community education is the fact that informal learning process must co-exist with formal education in which case the children, youths and adults will continue to receive specially planned educational benefits for the good and progress of the community. Additionally, community education brings into fore a process of commitment to education and leisure of the age-grades in the community to enhance

local participation, setting priorities, sharing of resources and the study of circumstances. Indeed, community education, which transcends all levels of education, is connected with every learning process which affects the well-being of all rural dwellers of a community (Anyanwu, 2001).

2.1.16 ICDP and Promotion of Skills Acquisition and Job Opportunities

The ICDP policy is also concerned with the discovery of skills that are lacking in the communities but which must be provided to fill the existing vacuum. The rural setting is arguably characterised by poverty stricken people, who lack necessary skills in all ramifications that can help them to attract job opportunities since employers of labour will always source for prerequisite skills and qualifications coupled with practical experiences required in industries, business enterprises, mini, small and medium scales enterprises.

Promoting the process of skills acquisition is therefore the hall-mark of the ICDP development strategy through the establishment of the community skills development centres located at designated local communities for job creation and sustainable livelihoods. The idea has been borrowed from some rapidly industrialising countries like India, South Korea and Singapore, and so on, where numerous skills acquisition centres are established to provide ample job opportunities for the employable and qualified people to be gainfully employed. It is therefore heartwarming to conceive the idea of meeting the need of the rural population by identifying areas where skills in farming, business operations, weaving, tie and dye; backyard gardening via Fadama, burnt brick production, welding and fabrication, electrical fitting and modeling/fashion design and so on can be established and people selected to learn and acquire such job-enhancing skills. The purpose of this gesture is basically to enhance capacity building through relevant training and skills acquisition and development.

Practical evidence of the establishment of such skills acquisition centres has led to the turnout of a large number of trainees in some designated centres and communities that include Ido, Oko, Kinikini, Omi-Adio, Ikoyi-Ile, Orile-Igbon and so on.

2.1.17 ICDP and Environmental Sanitation for the Welfare of the Inhabitants

Significantly, the ICDP strategy is couched to meet the need of the people through the promotion of environmental sanitation and sustainable livelihood to enhance the welfare of the inhabitants. To that extent, having highlighted the specific needs of the people based on needs assessment priorities conducted vis-à-vis availability of funds, environmental sanitation models and projects most especially samplat latrines were put in place, funded and maintained not only by the donors but also trained community dwellers for the sustainability of the models.

Environmental sanitation programme and the welfare of the people become so paramount to reduce the negative impacts of common and preventable water-borne diseases as well as poor foods, unsafe water, poor disposal of solid and liquid wastes, and huge garbage or refuse all over the environment. The unique role of ICDP therefore largely contributed to the eradication of guinea worm disease which infected communities like Asunnara Igangan, Akinyele, Ikoyi-Ile and environs. The ICDP synergy of efforts with other UN Agencies like UNICEF, Cater Foundation returned Oyo State to zero level of guinea worm endemicity today. The construction of samplat latrines for safe disposal of liquid and solid wastes, the provision of drugs and dressings to address and complement Federal Government's policy on roll-back malarial, and other common but life threatening diseases; the conduct of artisanal business training for all beneficiaries; the introduction of community-based erosion and road maintenance communal services; the provision of potable and safe drinking water for industrial and domestic purposes and so on are

essential activities which the ICDP package has to address for the welfare of the people, healthy living and the protection of the environment. Also germane in this regard is the training on pest control and negative effects of bush burning especially in the dry season.

The negative impacts of environmental pollution and degradation in the rural communities has to receive needed attention to maintain clean, neat and disease-free environment where sicknesses, preventable deaths, drudgery and waste of man-hours at work can be reduced to the barest minimum such that the people can make maximum contributions and productive labour services available by their human endeavours. The hallmark of the ICDP approach in this direction is to create an atmosphere of friendly environment at work places in the rural communities.

2.1.18 ICDP and Income Generation through Micro-Credit Loan Support Facilities

Micro-credit became an important development concept since 1980s especially after the publications and reports on the positive experience of the Grameen Bank Model (Yunus, 1979), which made micro-credit even more popular especially for women and poverty reduction. Over the years, it has therefore practically proved that micro-credit is a major panacea for poverty reduction owing to this positive experience of the Grameen Bank Model.

One of the most intractable problems confronting people having mini, small, medium and large scale business organisations in both the rural and urban setting and even all over the world is lack or inadequacy of funds. Inadequate skills acquisition or its total lack in management and technical know-how becomes a twin constraint. The rural communities are worse hit by poverty of ideas, funds and lacks in all ramifications. However, with in-depth needs assessment study at the onset, the ICDP has been packaged to address some of these problems headlong. For more effective poverty reduction strategy, according to

Otero and Rhyne (1994), Khandker (1998), micro-credit has been recognised as the most necessary and the missing ingredient which is very effective in reducing poverty of the poorest of the poor. Micro-credit programmes are meant to help the poor generate income and alleviate poverty sustainably (Chao Beroff, 1999).

Conceiving the idea of providing income generation and micro-credit loan facilities cuts across all the ICDP communities as one of the most attractive strategies to address poverty and sustainable livelihood to show significant and empirically satisfactory results. Since most business activities in the rural communities revolve around farming, petty trading/commercial ventures; artisanal trades and the establishment small-scale businesses, the provision of loanable but truly revolving funds that can be recycled among the teeming population of the needy becomes a novel idea. Indeed, the ICDP strategy received substantial grants from the UNDP donors to improve ailing and new agro-business ventures for productive activities and income generation in the ICDP communities of intervention.

The financial intermediation process for ICDP operationalisation is therefore anchored on the appointment of microfinance institutions (MFIs) through which such micro credit loan support facilities can be channeled to would-be beneficiaries, having done a thorough training, assessment and examination of such business activities, the prospects and benefits that can accrue not only to the operators but also the entire rural communities. Records of such business, profit margin, growth rates and the possibility of early repayment are part of the criteria put in place by the ICDP to consider and approve such seed money for income generation ventures in the communities. No conventional collateral is needed for granting credit. The ICDP-driven micro-credit loan facilities become an effective antidote for life saving, improved standard of living for the rural

population resulting in positive community transformation under effective governance and administration.

2.2 Empirical Studies

Empirical studies and findings are replete in connection with poverty reduction for sustainable development. In this connection, UNDP/ICDP has been promoting sustainable development through donor-support programmes such as the functional literacy, adult and non-formal education; vocational skills development/acquisition; micro-credit loan support; environmental sanitation models; agro-processing equipment support facilities and provision of potable water. This section provides relevant results of similar research studies to corroborate the need for this study.

Findings from the empirical study on the “Evaluation of the Impact of the UNDP-Assisted Functional Literacy, Adult and Non-Formal Education conducted in Jigawa State, 1995-2000”, Haladu (2006), provide useful results on poverty reduction. Thus, the research confirmed raising the literacy level of the beneficiary communities significantly to enhance their participation in sustainable development at the grassroots. Besides, it improved citizens’ participation and mobilisation and increased capacity building geared towards their felt-needs in the various communities. The study however noted the contributions and the challenges of inadequate external donor-support financial resources that should be released for mass literacy programme.

The results of findings from an economic research, Pitamber (2003), established that the use and supply of micro-credit does not always lead to a sustainable impact on household or female poverty reduction and empowerment as a result of many logistic problems such as lack of clear implementation mechanism, inadequate participation of the female population, deficiency in the indicators used and so on. However, the study

confirmed that micro-credit loan support facilities would become a useful poverty reduction policy instrument only when targeted communities participate effectively most especially the women; existing local structures, knowledge and practices of micro-credit lending and repayment are utilised; the real or actual poor people are adequately identified, and re-packaged micro-credit as a development strategy to address major development challenges that have impact on the performance and progress of clients and beneficiaries, among others (Ediomo-Ubong, & Iboro, 2010). In his apparent overview, Sunita (2003) opines that gender roles and empowerment sensitisation training should be made compulsory on micro-credit delivery programmes.

Shenggen, Johnson, Sanrkar, and Makombe (2008), in their joint study, focused on the quantum amount to be spent on agricultural production in order to meet the target of the Millennium Development Goals I (MDGI) and therefore half poverty by 2015 in 30 sub-Saharan African countries. Their findings confirmed that currently, African countries spend 4-5 percent of their total national budget on agricultural production compared with 8.5 percent - 11 percent in Asia, (Shenggen, Micahel, Anuja & Tsitsi, 2008). Hence African countries will not achieve MDGI at the regional or national level to reduce poverty by 2015 because 7.5 percent per annum annual growth rate is required at regional level by many African countries. The research also confirmed that African governments will need to increase their agricultural spending by 20 percent per annum in order to meet up the need to achieve MDGI by 2015. The study posits that an agenda enacted to reduce poverty, its causes and manifestations, observes that:

At the Monterrey Conference of 2002, rich countries renewed their pledge to increase their development assistance from 0.4 percent in 2004 to 0.7 percent of their GDP, though this is a mere promise.

The study also highlights the fact that the UNDP commissioned several studies that draw on the approaches used in both the Zedillo and World Bank Reports to come up with global estimates of \$46 billion per year needed to meet the MDGI among 42 heavily indebted countries of the world.

In the UNDP/Economic Commission (EC) sponsored research, study report (1998), emphasis has been placed on an overview of current understandings of linkages between poverty and environment in developing countries with a view to identifying necessary research and policy objectives. The study confirmed that since 1970s, it has been almost universally agreed that poverty and environmental degradation are inextricably linked and self-enforcing. The World Commission on Environment and Development (Brundtland Commission, 1987) wrote:

Poverty is a major cause and effect of global attempt to solve environmental problems. It is therefore futile to deal with environmental problems without broader perspective that encompasses the factors underlying the world of abject poverty, penury and international inequality.

The study notes that there is a link between poverty and environment which seems to be self-enforcing. Hence the Brundtland Commission wrote:

Many parts of the world are caught in a vicious downward spiral: poor people are forced to overuse environmental resources to survive from day to day, and impoverishment of their environment further impoverishes them, making their survival evermore difficult and uncertain.

The conclusion drawn from the study report is that there is urgent need to eradicate poverty in developing countries. Hence, environmental dimensions of developed countries are not necessarily those that affect the poorest of the poor. Poverty and environment are to be seen as local issues which should not be universalised at macro level, the study concluded.

In their joint contributions to poverty reduction, Bello and Roslan(2010), attempted to answer the question, “Has poverty Level Reduced 20 years After?” Findings of the study revealed that economic growth and MDG expenditures have not substantially reduced poverty; it has rather increased relative poverty. However, to minimise apparent suffering of the poor, individuals, communities, stakeholders, policy makers, planners, government and international agencies should properly identify and target the poor in steering pro-poor programmes, not ad-hoc measures currently being adopted. The research therefore advocates that the biometrics of the poor should be correctly taken to allow for proper tracking in the developing countries.

Also discussing the global issue of poverty alleviation, Ogunleye (2010) posited that despite several attempts made by various governments in Nigeria to implement poverty alleviation programmes in the last 50 years, the scourge seems unbolting. This is as a result of the negative role of globalisation in the Nigerian economy, disparities in people’s incomes, gender imbalance regarding access to economic resources disparities in access to health and education, macroeconomic mismanagement on the part of successive governments at all levels, corruption, neglect of agriculture among others. Measures being recommended in the study include massive investment in infrastructures, the involvement of the grassroots people in the design implementation and monitoring of poverty alleviation programmes, introduction of social grants for the aged, child support, the physically challenged the unemployed and so on. The privatisation and commercialisation of some state functions and enterprises, enhancing probity accountability and the reformation of the polity for entrenching the rule of law, all of which can promote the course of sustainable poverty alleviation.

In the joint study research of Ediomomo & Iboro (2010), findings show that micro credit schemes present enormous potentials for enhancing income generation to improve household's living conditions and reduce abject poverty significantly in the rural areas. The research arguably asserts that macro-finance is a very viable strategy for ameliorating the inadequacies of the formal lending system and guaranteeing access to credits for the rural poor through a financial intermediation option that is responsive to their livelihood conditions.

The study also confirmed that micro-credit is essentially designed for self-employed rural poor comprising 60 per cent of the labour force of developing countries - Micro-Credit Declaration (1996). In spite of their large number, the rural poor are the least recognised group of borrowers for banks hence their efforts are ignored (Olomola, 2004; Izugbara, 2004; & Akanji, 2004). The position underscores the need to accord the implementation of micro-credit loan scheme a top priority under the UNDP/ICDP intervention programmes.

The contributions of NGOs in a case study, using their embedded adult and non-formal education programmes for poverty alleviation in Nigeria, form the basis of the research study of John, & Christiana (2012). Their findings confirmed that poverty alleviation programmes of NGOs seem much more successful and results-oriented than government-led programmes. This view is in tandem with Umoh, (1997) and the needs assessment of the UNDP/ICDP (2000). The ripple effects of this intervention study approach revealed that the use of participatory poverty assessment to identify training needs of the poor; the combination of vocational skills training with entrepreneurship skills and personality development; strategies and real poverty issues addressed; financial sustainability enhanced; institutional and human capacity development addressed; the

appropriateness of the design and outcome/impact are positive indicators of adopting this strategy.

Microfinance, which is an extension of micro-credit services which include savings services to the low income but economically active poor (Osuji, 2005), becomes relevant for poverty reduction in Nigeria today. Thus, the provision of funds in form of micro-credit and microloans empowers the poor to engage in productive economic activities helping to boost their income level as wholly contended by Omotola and Murad (2011) in their research study. Commenting on the impact of micro financing in the research Rutherford (2000) said:

Access to savings and credit facilities is very important as it enables the poor to create, own, and accumulate assets and smooth consumption expenditures. Hence the poor participate in microfinance programme with the expectation that borrowing will increase their income and sustain self-employment and improved standard of living.

The impact of the informal financial institutions on poverty reduction through the case study of the Rotating Savings and Credit Associations (ROSCAs) in a recent research study by Noah, Gafar, and Muftau, (2009) in Offa Town, Kwara State, provides positive results of pooling resources together through individual contributions into the fund. The scheme provides credit services to meet the needs of borrowers at short notice with little or no control and restriction in the use of such loans; provides a means by which individuals have access to funds as long as they are credit worthy; provides avenue of having access to inputs with relative ease; improves technology to accelerate productive growth; smoothen temporary shocks in consumption of the poor members and improves income distribution and the standard of living of members (World Bank, 1989; Chipeta & Mkandawire, 1998). Indeed, findings confirmed that money received from the organization such as ROSCAs, is

spent on food, housing/rent, healthcare, business activities and assets accumulation, education, insurance and so on but which are all related to poverty reduction.

In his research study, Barnes (2010), opines that the implementation of NEEDS policy document (2004) pragmatically, is the possible solution or panacea to poverty reduction. This strategy involves commitment of more and handsome funds/resources to social services by all tiers of governments for the poor; encouraging NGOs/CBOs to be actively involved in providing development opportunities at the grassroots communities; undertaking by the governments, a comprehensive study of the causes of poor implementation of development policies and strategies for the plan of action to address them; develop long-term strategic plan to address unemployment even via appropriate educational curriculum and labour market needs, and integrating the MDGs in the national development strategy for monitoring enhancement and timely reporting.

In view of increasing population of women in the structure of the population of Nigeria, based on the 2006 population census, Asnarulkhadi, & Muhammad (2012) concluded that they deserve greater attention. Hence they must be encouraged to participate in self-help projects; empowered to take active part in the MDGs; recognise their capabilities and contributions to development process; enhance their full potentials to contribute to economic growth and development of the country and ensure that their popular participation is guaranteed as a matter of utmost priority.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

Theories are analytical tools, events or ideas relevant to the explanation of observed relationships that will provide necessary and required explanatory propositions upon which a study can be meaningfully anchored. Besides, relevant theories provide the building blocks and historical information on which subsequent truths, decisions and facts are based

for arriving at valid and time-tested recommendations, which in this case, will sustain the evaluative propositions on self-reliance and sustainability. The primary focus of this portion of the chapter is therefore to discuss the Theory of Wealth Redistribution, other relevant theories, the concept of evaluation and the CIPP model, in an attempt to construct a theoretical framework that could serve as a guide in implementing the ICDP poverty reduction approaches in other communities apart from the pilot-tested ones.

2.3.1 The Theory of Poverty Profile in Nigeria

2.3.1.1 The Functionalist and Capitalist Theories of Poverty

2.3.1.2 Findings from the Nigeria Poverty Profile Report

2.3.2 The Theory of Wealth Redistribution.

2.3.3 The Concept of Evaluation

2.3.4 The Context, Input, Process and Product (CIPP) Model.

2.3.1 The Theory of Poverty Profile in Nigeria

A cursory glance at the earlier works of researchers on the concept and definition of poverty; its reduction and challenges have been copiously documented with a view to reducing it. Poverty is difficult and complex to define because it is better seen or experienced than to be described; hence many authors have come up with different definitions to capture the perception of poverty. Maxwell (1999) observes that the complexity of measurement mirrors the complexity of definitions of poverty. On the other hand, the World Bank (1999) posits that poverty is hunger; lack of shelter, being sick and not being able to go to school; not knowing how to read, not being able to speak properly; not having a job, fear of the future; losing a child to illness brought about by unclean water; powerlessness and lack of representation and freedom. Obadan (2001) opines that poverty can be viewed from an economic perspective as a situation of low income and low

consumption. Hence people are said to be poor when their measured standard of living calculated in terms of their incomes and their consumption pattern fall below the poverty line. Additionally, Obadan (2001) highlights some of the causes of poverty in sub-Saharan Africa such as inadequate access to employment opportunities; inadequate physical assets, such as land and capital and minimal access by the poor to credit facilities; inadequate access to markets where the poor can sell their goods and services; low endowment of human capital; destruction of natural resources leading to environmental degradation and reduced productivity; inadequate access to assistance for those living at the margin and those victimised by transitory poverty and lack of participation or failure to draw the poor into the design of development programmes.

2.3.1.1 The Functionalist and Capitalist Theories of Poverty

A theory which captures the Nigerian poverty situation is the functionalist theory (Sheriffdeen, 1997) which draws a connection between economic inequality and the division of labour with the society as a function of the job performed by the individual vis-à-vis attendant rewards. The theory rests on the fact that the marked inequality in the society creates a gap between the rich and the poor, given an array of different jobs available that individuals perform, and the attached rewards, that the non-poor people begin to develop pari-pasu. Indeed, in a capitalist society, the poor and the non-poor continue to exploit and impoverish the poor thus widening the gap between the two classes of people as in the case of the Nigerian society. As a matter of fact, the capitalist entrepreneurial theory (Sheriffdeen, 1997) posits that the exploitation of the poor by means of poor conditions of services and low wages promotes increasing incidence of poverty in urban centres. In Nigeria also, it is common to see the ruling class using the state resources to exploit the workers through the payment of poor salaries which cannot purchase basic

necessities of life needed by the workers. No wonder, most states and government agencies refuse to pay the minimum wage of N18,000.00 per month to each of the lowest paid worker, almost ten years after the takeoff of the policy in Nigeria.

In many developing countries, poverty induces corruption and corruption induces poverty hence the postulation of the corruption concept of poverty by Sheriffdeen and Huntington (1998) who also postulates that in modernising states such as Nigeria, corruption subsists because of weak political institutionisation. Thus, stolen public funds stashed in foreign vaults could not be accessed easily and invested at the home front to provide health, education, water, electricity, thereby increasing the scourge of poverty. Adams (2004). In Nigeria, corrupt military and civilian leaders are widespread to mention in connection with this act of kleptocracy. Consequently, since independence, the failure and the dismal performance of the Nigerian economy is the aftermath of the fact that the lop-sided distribution of wealth, income and other social benefits is hampered by corruption and sharp practices of the political class and the few rich people who distort the process of the implementation of socio-economic, industrial and agricultural policies that could have had direct impact on the poor masses in Nigeria.

Both Narayan and Negash (2000) assert that poverty appears different and seen through the eyes of a poor man or woman. Thus, Narayan, Negash, Amha, Abegaz & Girmay (2000) captured the definition of poverty from the point of view of the poor in different countries in the following perspective:

Poverty is humiliation, the sense of being dependent, and being forced to accept nudeness, insults and indifference when we seek help.

In the view expressed by a Kenyan in 1997 according to Narayan et al. (2003), the Kenyan concluded thus:

Don't ask me what poverty is because you have met it outside my house. Look at everything and write what you see. What you see is poverty.

According to Aluko (1975), poverty connotes absence or lack of basic necessities of life or lack of command over basic needs such as food, clothing and shelter. By categorising some specific areas of looking at poverty, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD, 2006) guidelines on poverty reduction stressed that an adequate concept of poverty should include all the most important areas in which people are deprived and perceived incapacitated in different societies and local context. Also, the World Bank (1999) states that the participatory studies have shown that the poor experience and understand their poverty scourge in terms of the range of non-material and intangible qualities such as insecurity, lack of dignity.

Poverty can be categorised as either relative or absolute and also permanent or transit poverty in terms of its impact on the people considered poor. Sanyal (1991) & Schubert (1994) posited that absolute poverty is that which could be applied at all times in all societies such as the level of income necessary for bare subsistence, while relative poverty relates to the living standards of the poor to the standards that prevail elsewhere in the society. Aliyu (2002) also observes that absolute poverty is the condition where an individual or a group of people cannot be satisfied with the existing basic requirements for human survival in terms of education, health, housing, feeding, employment, transportation and so on. Supporting this view, Aboyade (1975), posits that absolute poverty is defined as:

the insufficient, or total lack of necessities/facilities such as food, housing, medical care, education, social and environmental opportunities, neighborhood amenities and transport facilities.

In another perspective, the CBN (1998, 1999) viewed poverty as:

a state where an individual is not able to cater adequately for his/her basic needs of food, clothing and shelter or meet social economic obligations including lack of gainful employment opportunities.

2.3.1.2 Findings from the Nigeria Poverty Profile Report (2010)

The Nigeria Poverty Profile Report (2010) emerged from the Harmonised Nigeria Living Standard Survey (HNLSS) conducted by the NBS and supported by the World Bank, the DFID and UNICEF. HNLSS becomes a policy instrument being used regularly to determine poverty and inequality trends in Nigeria resulting in the survey data collected on all aspects of lives and state of the Nigerian economy. HNLSS is therefore aimed at providing valid and reliable data and information on the conditions and trends of poverty, households' income and consumption expenditure, and unemployment at the level of disaggregation (NBS, 2010). HNLSS defines and designs four approaches to compute poverty indicators, namely; the relative poverty, absolute poverty, dollar per day, and selective poverty indices or measurement approaches.

Relative poverty is defined as the standard of living of the majority of the people in the society which in Nigeria stood at 54.4% (2004) and 69% (112,518,507 Nigerians) in 2010 (NBS, 2010). But it varies from one geo-political zone to another; the lowest being South-West with 59.1%; and among States, Sokoto with the highest (86.4%) and Niger, the lowest, with 43.6%. Absolute poverty is defined in terms of minimal requirements needed to afford minimum standard of food, clothing, healthcare, shelter and protein/calorie contents. Thus, 54.7% were poor in 2004 and 60.9% in 2010 (or 99,284,512 Nigerians (NBS, 2010). The dollar per day measurement approach makes reference to the World Bank's Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) index defining poverty as the proportion of those living on less than US\$1 per day poverty line. Consequently, 51.6% (2004) lived below US\$1 but which increased to 61.2% in 2010. The subjective poverty measurement

approach is essentially based on self-assessment, sentiments, and personal opinions from respondents interviewed, whether or not they consider themselves poor. Hence 75.5% of Nigerians were considered poor in 2004 and 93.9% in 2010 (NBS, 2010).

Following the foregoing trends in poverty level increase, NBS has estimated that poverty might have further risen slightly to 71.5%, 61.9% and 62.8% respectively in 2011. Considering income inequality, the HNLSS suggests rising income inequality in Nigeria because of consistent rise in poverty level while the top 40% income earners can be adjudged to be responsible for about 80% of the total consumption expenditure in Nigeria in 2010.

Table 2.2: 2011 Poverty Forecast (%): HNLSS Poverty Profile Report 2010

	2004 (%)	2010 (%)	2011 (%)
Estimated population (million)	126.3	163	168
Relative poverty level	54.4	69	71.5
Absolute poverty level	54.7	60.9	61.9
Dollar per day	62.8	61.2	62.8

Source: HNLSS: Nigeria Poverty Profile Report 2010 (NBS, 2010).

Table 2.3: Relative Poverty: Non-Poor, Moderately Poor, and Extremely Poor (%) 1980-2010

Year	Non-Poor	Moderately Poor	Extremely Poor
1980	72.8	21.0	6.2
1985	53.7	34.2	12.1
1992	57.3	28.9	13.9
1996	34.4	36.3	29.3
2004	43.3	32.4	22.0
2010	31.0	30.3	38.7

Source: HNLSS: Nigeria Poverty Profile Report 2010 (NBS, 2010).

In Table 2.2, the three measurement approaches of the relative poverty, absolute poverty and dollar per day match the increasing population with the forecast on the changes in poverty level. From 2004 to 2010, relative poverty significantly increased from 54.4% to 71.5%. Within the same period, absolute poverty also significantly increased from 54.7% to 61.9%, but much less than relative poverty. However, dollar per day poverty measurement reveals slight decrease in 2010 and maintains the status quo in 2011.

In Table 2.3, the proportion of the extremely poor people increased from 6.2 per cent in 1980 to 29.3 per cent in 1996 and reduced to 22.0 per cent in 2004 before reaching 38.7% in 2010. Considering the moderately poor, the proportion first rose from 21.0 per cent in 1980 to 34.2 per cent in 1985 but dropped to 28.9 per cent in 1992 before rising to 36.3 per cent in 1996; and falling again to 32.4 per cent and 30.3 per cent in 2004 and 2010 respectively. On the other hand, the proportion of non-poor was much higher in 1980 and put at 72.8 per cent. It suffered a serious decline to 53.7 per cent in 1985, rose again slightly to 57.3 per cent in 1992 but dropped to 34.4 per cent in 1996. Between 1996 and 2010, it rose to 43.3 per cent in 2004 but reduced to 31.0 per cent in 2010, thereby revealing undulating graphical shape.

Table 2.4: Relative Poverty Headcount from 1980-2010

Year	Poverty incidence (%)	Estimated population (million)	Population in poverty (million)
1980	27.2	65	17.1
1985	46.3	75	34.7
1992	42.7	91.5	39.2
1996	65.6	102.3	67.1
2004	54.4	126.3	68.7
2010	69.0	163	112.47

Source: National Bureau of Statistics (NBS): HNLSS, 2010).

Table 2.4 shows the incidence of poverty on the proportion/percentage of the total population thereby revealing the increasing impact of poverty. With the increasing population in Nigeria especially from 1980 (65 million) up to 2010 (163 million), the incidence continued to be felt more and more. However, it reduced to 54.4 per cent between 1996 and 2004 and rose again to 69.0 per cent between 2004 and 2010. However, there has been significant increase of Nigerians in poverty from 17.1% in 1980 to 112.47 per cent in 2010. But between 1996 and 2004, the proportion of the poor slightly rose by 1.6 per cent from 67.1 per cent to 68.7 per cent but significantly again rose by 43.77 per cent from 68.7 per cent to 112.47 per cent between 2004 and 2010. It has therefore revealed a serious dimension in the increasing level of poverty, penury and human degradation.

Table 2.5: Zonal incidence of Poverty, Using different Poverty Measures (%)

S/N	Zone	Food poor	Absolute poor	Relative poor	Dollar per day
1	North-Central	38.6	59.5	67.5	59.7
2	North-East	51.5	69.0	76.3	69.1
3	North-West	51.8	70.0	77.7	70.4
4	South-East	41.0	58.7	67.0	59.2
5	South-South	35.5	55.9	63.8	56.1
6	South-West	25.4	49.8	59.1	50.1

Source: Nigeria Poverty Profile 2010 Report (NBS, 2010).

From Table 2.5, the North-Western zone reveals the highest level of poverty in terms of the four measures or criteria used to measure the degree of poverty incidence, namely, food poor, absolute poverty, relative poor and dollar per day indices. On the other hand, the South-West zone is the lowest in terms of the incidence of poverty measurement and computation.

Highlighting the consequences of poverty, Von Hauftand Kruse (1994) discusses three major consequences of poverty, namely, poverty leads to malnourishment, lack of medical care, lack of basic and job related education and marginalisation in the labour market; the formation of slums in cities, worsening ecological problems; and mass poverty which tends to preserve or reinforce the existing power structures and consequently, the privileges of a minority of the population. Also noticeable in Nigeria is endemic corruption being perpetrated by the elite group in government and the private sector of the economy.

The conclusion drawn from the foregoing is that absolute poverty in Nigeria is not only measured by low income but also poor malnutrition, health, shelter, lack of education and clothing reflected in low living standard of the people. It can be deduced therefore that increasing poverty in Nigeria is the main cause of underdevelopment. According to Okaba (2005), poverty is measured by lack of access to the following:

Nutrition, food, potable water, accommodation, functional and qualitative education, good road and means of communication, security of life and property, protection of human rights, functional and gainful employment, political participation, opportunities for self actualisation and development and self determination and so on.

2.3.2(i) Theory of Wealth Redistribution

The theory of wealth redistribution is an economic theory that advocates reduction of inequalities in the distribution of wealth (Hirsch, Kett & Trefil, 2002). Also, redistribution of wealth theory refers to the policy of taking infinite resources from those “haves” for reallocation to the “have-nots” in the society.

The gloomy picture of deepening poverty conditions of the socio-economic, psychological and poverty situation in the communities initially warranted needs

assessment conducted by the UNDP before the implementation of the intervention programmes. The worse scenario has therefore heightened poverty thereby reflecting inadequate funds/infrastructure, increasing level of starvation, imbalance diet; subsistence agriculture using labour intensive techniques resulting in low productivity and poor yield, high level of illiteracy, coupled with unemployment and joblessness. The critical emerging scenario has given birth to acute poverty level, worsening level of social amenities like lack of water, drugs/dressings and serious environmental degradation including soil erosion and stinking filth and environmental decay. The long-term effects of the neglect of these terrible conditions have become worrisome such that the ICDP intervention programme matrix has become an inevitable option to alleviate poverty. Hence, the Theory of Wealth Redistribution has become a viable option to save the environment and enhance sustainable human and community development.

In most cases, based on the process and imposition of taxation, countries effectively pursue policies that redistribute income and wealth deliberately through various forms of taxes by taking income from the wealthy ones to the less privileged in the society. This is done for ethical, sociological and economic reasons. The ethical reason is manifested in the desire to help the poor and thus prevent the likelihood of a revolution on the part of the poor and the exploited, as postulated by Karl Marx (1847), a German Socialist, and Hirsch et al (2002) speaking in the same vein.

The theory of wealth redistribution is very relevant to this study because it seeks to assess or determine the relevance, impact, success or failure and effectiveness of the UNDP/ICDP projects in the targeted zones and communities of OyoState. The quality of wealth distribution mechanism in a given society is always a potent cause and beginning of social tension which, if not adequately addressed, can lead to political and social violence

and instability. In a state of chaos, confusion and instability however, both the wealthy and the exploited poor masses are unable to develop. The much publicised principle of even and equitable redistribution of positions, wealth and other economic resources and opportunities, enshrined in the 1999 constitution by the Federal Government of Nigeria, in a more egalitarian way, is the manifestation of development in modern society. It is globally common for developed countries to imbibe the culture of cushioning the negative impacts of chaos, youthful unrest and exuberance, resulting from unemployment and joblessness, by providing palliatives and other logistics through social security funds and facilities. The adoption of wealth redistribution policy takes a cue from this positive approach to income redistribution to enhance sustainable human and community development.

The ICDP communities and the entire state face serious challenges in terms of devastating poverty, frustrations, joblessness and hopelessness, confronting the youths when the governments pay lip service to a more effective socio-economic development strategy which should meet their needs. From personal interactions with the beneficiaries, the researcher took pictures depicting volumes of gabbage, dilapidated structures and malfunctioning comfort facilities, wells, latrines; bad and poor road network; brooks supplying unsafe water; hospitals and primary health centres without common drugs/dressings. Dropouts from dilapidated school buildings and inadequate provision of instructional materials heightened the level of unemployment. Yet, youths have to desert the communities having failed to provide for them job opportunities, social amenities, health and education facilities which can prevent their mass exodus to urban centres in search for non-existing similar jobs and facilities. A few small-scale businesses established in some of the communities could hardly survive for the fact that some of them are now moribund

and closing down for poor management and funding; lack of infrastructure and poor patronage. The intervention through ICDP therefore offers a holistic approach through collaboration and involvement of all stakeholders for the survival and revival of the communities in abject poverty and penury.

2.3.2(ii) The Relevance of the Wealth Redistribution Theory

On the other hand, the relevance of the Wealth Redistribution Theory to the ICDP intervention programmes also seeks to emphasise the reduction of inequalities in wealth distribution deliberately by taking infinite resources from the rich to the poor (Hirsch, Kett & Trefil, 2002), through the process of taxation systems for equity, justice, fair-play, ethical, sociological and economic reasons and principles. This process of resource allocation lends credence to poverty reduction which is capable of avoiding social ills, injustice, unrest and unwholesome practices that always lead to the destruction of lives and properties perpetrated by the poor and the down-trodden from bottled-up feelings and emotions in the society (Karl Marx, 1847), most especially in developing and Third World countries. Fundamentally, the ICDP intervention programmes of the UNDP are therefore intended to, among other reasons, redistribute resources, provide succour for the poor, train and facilitate sustainable development evenly and equitably among the citizenry. The theory also primarily, seeks to emphasise the relevance, impact, success or failure of the ICDP intervention programmes for poverty reduction and sustainable development in the selected communities. The application of this theory should provide a solution to Boko Haram insurgency through better knowledge/education and employment opportunities to arrest their restiveness/militancy.

2.3.3 The Concept of Evaluation

Evaluation is a sporadic or spontaneous process, an act of assessing project effectiveness, efficiency, cost, relevance and impact based on specified objectives, in order to improve the effectiveness and impact of the project, and from information obtained lay a solid foundation for a better execution of similar project in future (Akintayo, 2002). Indeed, evaluation has to do with a process of collecting evidence to use and improve the planning and implementation steps and to judge the worth of the project being evaluated. Indeed, evaluation is an integral part of programme management and a critical management tool. Thus, evaluation complements monitoring by providing an independent and in-depth assessment of what worked and what did not work, and why this was the case. Evaluation also identifies unintended results and consequences of development initiatives, which may not be obvious in regular monitoring as the latter focuses on the implementation of the development plan.

Therefore, a quality evaluation provides feedback that can be used to improve programming, policy and strategy (UNDP Handbook on Planning, Monitoring and Evaluating for Development Results, 2009). Evaluation therefore becomes a scientific exercise or method to determine the extent to which the objectives of an intervention programme have been achieved. Albert (2001) asserts that evaluation is aimed at assessing the impact of the intervention in terms of effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, validity of design, causality, unanticipated effects, alternative strategies and sustainability.

The systematic collection of information about activities, characteristics and outcomes of programmes to make judgments about the programmes, improve programme effectiveness and or inform decisions about the future becomes an elaborate but comprehensive view of evaluation (Patton, 1978). In this connection, evaluation of the

ICDP impact becomes relevant in order to assess the success, failure and the sustainability of the intervention programmes for decision making and possible recommendations for the future. In programme evaluation, the emphasis revolves around judging the worth of a specific programme or project, the results of which are to be used by the programme administrators, planners and service providers to improve, extend or modify the programme. Furthermore, evaluation research for decision makers consists of five basic stages such as:

- finding out the goals of the programme;
- translating the goals into measurable indicators of goals and achievement;
- collecting data on the indicators for those who have been exposed to the programme;
- collecting similar data on an equivalent group that has not been exposed to the programme (Control group); and
- comparing the data on programme participants and controls in terms of goal/criteria.

Indeed, evaluation could be used to investigate the extent of programme success so that decisions such as follows could be made in order to:

- (i) continue or discontinue the programme;
- (ii) improve its practices and procedures;
- (iii) add or drop specific programme strategies and techniques;
- (iv) institute similar programmes elsewhere;
- (v) allocate resources among competing programmes; and
- (vi) accept or reject a programme approach or theory.

Concerning formative and summative evaluation concept, Stufflebeam (1975) opines that evaluation has wider dimensions with emphasis on decision-making premised on dual purposes discussed below:

- (a) Accountability or justification of the value of the programme to the employers, sponsors, the clientele or the society, which is known as the summative evaluation; and
- (b) Improving decision-making process by providing information for the programme managers that will enable them improve the quality of the on-going programme, otherwise referred to as formative evaluation.

Accordingly, both summative and formative evaluation must take into account four elements of the programme, namely, goals, design, process and product (Stufflebeam, 2002). Evaluation process therefore, becomes an effective tool in assessing adult education programmes when both summative and formative approaches are adopted.

2.3.3.1 Objectives of Models of Evaluation

Evaluation is used to measure effectiveness of different aspects of practice, such as a project, policy or programme, with a view to identifying objectives, the processes of attaining them; and the level of attainment of the objectives. It aims at improving interventions (formative evaluation), or making a judgment about the worth and effectiveness of the evaluand (summative evaluation) (Gustafson & Branch, 1997).

A few general approaches have been enumerated by Bramley (1991) and Worthen & Sanders (1987) as follows:-

- Goal-free evaluation expounded by Michael Scriven in 1972;
- Responsive evaluation (Payne, 1994);
- Judicial/Quasi-legal evaluation (Worthen & Sanders, 1999);
- Goal-based evaluation; and

- Systems evaluation.

2..3.3.2 Goal-based and System-based Evaluation

These two approaches are mostly used in the evaluation of training programmes (Phillips, 1991). The most prominent framework of the goal-based evaluation is that of Kirkpatrick (Carnevale & Schulz, 1990; Dixon, 1996; Gordon, 1991, Phillips, 1991, 1997). The most influential model of the System Approach is Stufflebeam's Context, Input, Process, Product (CIPP) Model (Worthen and Sanders, 1987); others are: Training Validation System (TVS) Approach (Fitz-Enz, 1994); and Input, Process, Output, Outcome (IPO) Model (Bushnell, 1990).

2.3.4 CIPP Model of Evaluation

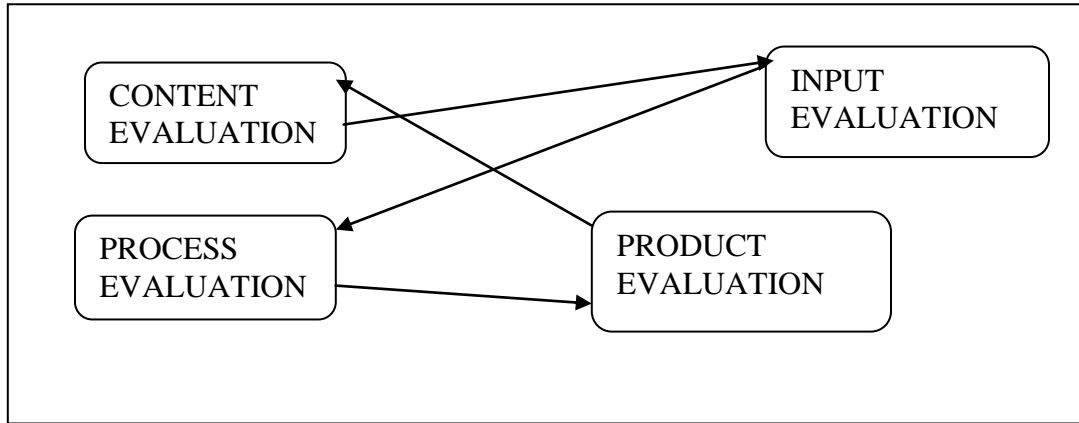
Stufflebeam's CIPP evaluation model is a useful approach to educational evaluation and involves evaluating the Context, Input, Process and Products of a programme under review. Each part of the quartet can be evaluated on its own, but the four can constitute a single evaluation treatment to provide a systematic way of looking at many different aspects of the curriculum development process (Stufflebeam, 1971).

Paton (1997) set out a series of questions to be asked in carrying out each part of an evaluation thus:

- (a) What cares?
- (b) What about?
- (c) What criteria?
- (d) What questions?
- (e) Methods and resources?

Indeed, the form of evaluation is known as META-EVALUATION i.e. evaluation within an evaluation.

Fig. 2.1: Stufflebeam's CIPP Evaluation Model.



Source: Stufflebeam (1971)

2.3.4.1 Digest of the CIPP Model of Evaluation

Context Evaluation: This level of evaluation helps to provide the rationale for determining objectives. It also diagnoses and describes the relevant conditions which had existed before the introduction of a programme and the prevailing environment in which the programme takes place. Consequently, it sets parameters for a programme in terms of focus, objectives and goals. Indeed, this platform of evaluation centres on the original objectives of the UNDP programme which include grassroots community mobilisation efforts towards the reduction of poverty, illiteracy, empowerment, capacity building and so on as well as programme sustainability.

Input Evaluation: Emphasis here is to assess human and material resources provided in the process of implementing the programme. Thus, the content of the package of integrated community development projects/programmes would be evaluated whether or not adequate to achieve the stated objectives. The gamut of projects, funding pattern, facilities, the logistic support and the attitudes of the people and government authorities and stakeholders would be evaluated to determine whether they were suitable and adequate for the purpose for which they were initially intended.

Process Evaluation: This level of evaluation tends to focus on those activities and procedures which are needed in order to achieve the desired outcomes. The purpose of collecting processed data is to help determine the effectiveness of the various operational financial and managerial strategies involved in the programme.

Product Evaluation: This is put in place to measure and interpret the attainment of objectives. It describes and appraises the outcomes, results or product of the programme. It attempts to quantify through the four-point Likert Scales questionnaire, how many literate adult learners were produced, how many handpump boreholes, samplat latrines, deep-wells, traditional birth attendants, graduates from the skills development centres, hospital equipment, drugs and dressings and so on were provide or produced? How many beneficiaries of the macro-credit loan facilities were recorded? Such findings, economic and social implications of the programme on the quality of life can be quantified vis-à-vis the set targets and objectives of the programmes to determine success or failure of the intervention programmes and therefore the sustainability.

In summary, CIPP model focuses attention on the production of reports needed by decision makers by stressing the clarification of goals and objectives. The model also advocates structured observation to discover whether these goals and objectives have been achieved or not.

2.3.4.2 Explanatory Notes on the Context-Input-Process-Product (CIPP) Model

The logical consequence of the relevance of the CIPP model of evaluation for the study through the theory seeks to properly and objectively provide a comprehensive framework to evaluate the programmes, projects, personnel, products, institutions and systems (Stufflebeam, 2002), as applicable to the ICDP intervention

programmes. Thus, the model's core components address four essential features, namely, what should be done;

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how it should be done; whether or not it has been done; and whether or not it has succeeded. These are also the core issues and the relevance of the ICDP intervention programmes in the selected communities.

In Fig. 2.2, the assessed ICDP indices of rural/traditional communities of intervention are denoted by the CIPP acronym, where “c” represents the ‘context’ component. It also symbolically identifies, describes and evaluates the original goals and objectives of the ICDP intervention programmes on the assessment of the needs prevailing at the very beginning. Such parameters of assessment include lack of funds, inadequate infrastructure, increasing level of unemployment and starvation, and so on. Furthermore, these indices dovetail with emerging scenarios and consequences of abject poverty, penury resulting in lacks, deprivations, discontent, illiteracy, ecological degradation, low life expectancy and so on.

The components of “I” address the implementation of the eleven (11) intervention programmes for poverty reduction, namely, water/social infrastructure, samplat latrines/environmental sanitation models, functional literacy/non-formal education, micro-credit loan facilities and so on.

The variables that underscore the first “P”, the process of evaluation, revolve around evaluation procedure, process and strategies put in place. It also implies the operational and financial management structures; organs and committees; the funding arrangement; execution, monitoring and review devices provided for the ICDP intervention programmes’ implementation in the communities.

The last “P”, representing the product evaluation box, presents some outcomes and physical results of the intervention programmes. Hence improved refuse control, water supply and infrastructures; better eradication of water borne-diseases like guinea worm;

reduction of school drop-outs; access to markets/products and micro-credit loan facilities; increasing income generation; reduction in infantile and maternal morbidity rates; improved farmers' yield; environmental cleanliness and healthy living; better record keeping, and so on are noticeable success stories. The CIPP evaluation model should ideally provide the data for reports and decision making to corroborate the success stories or failure and sustainability or otherwise of the intervention programmes.

Indeed, Fig. 2.2, the Context-Input-Process-Product (CIPP) is adapted and modified from African Network (2000). Furthermore, the theoretical underpinning of the model's core components obtained from this acronym involve context, input, process and product evaluation ask and answer four basic questions: What is to be done? How should it be done? Is it being done? Did it succeed?

The context, input, process and product (CIPP) evaluation model is considered relevant and appropriate for this study because it provides the researcher with an opportunity to evaluate the UNDP-Oyo State Integrated Community Development programme, for poverty reduction and sustainable development. The model provides the opportunity to identify, describe and evaluate various components and outcomes of the programme. It also provides an objective and systematic structure for collecting and analyzing evaluation data for decision-making (Aminu, 1999; Mobolaji, 2000; Okafor, 2000).

2.4 Appraisal of Literature Review

In this chapter, this research study has reviewed literature on specific and relevant variables largely based on the broad and specific objectives and the significance of evaluating the UNDP/ICDP programmes implemented in eleven (11) targeted communities

in Oyo State, Nigeria, 1995-2005. Indeed, the concepts and empirical studies in the study provide scholarly direction.

Although literature has shown the extent to which ICDP has been successfully implemented to achieve its laudable objectives in other places, the extent to which it has achieved similar objectives in the selected communities of Oyo State has not been empirically reported, tested and documented. Thus, this study has evaluated the impact of ICDP in the selected communities in Oyo State. Essentially, the historical perspective, objectives, structure and goals of the UNDP/ICDP intervention programmes in Oyo State for poverty reduction are copiously highlighted and amply discussed.

Different dimensions and forms of evaluation, including its definitions discussed, provide a comprehensive view of this concept for decision making which is also underscored by both the formative and summative models of evaluation. Furthermore, the review of the ICDP intervention programmes copiously encapsulates the concepts of ICDP and sustainable human development; ICDP and poverty reduction; ICDP juxtaposed with the applied CIPP model for the research, among others. Also reviewed were basic indices for poverty management measurement; ICDP and the principles of community development; ICDP and Aid Donor Intervention Initiatives; ICDP and participatory programme approach. Similarly, the literature review covered the synergy of ICDP and UN Agencies; ICDP and functional literacy, adult and non-formal education; ICDP and sustainable human development; ICDP and fundamental principles of community development; ICDP and the provision of social and infrastructural facilities; ICDP and the promotion of skills acquisition development and creation of job opportunities; ICDP and the provision of environmental sanitation models, ICDP and the provision of micro-credit loan support facilities.

The primary goal of capturing the impact of sustained and effective poverty reduction programme implementation is to focus past policies, strategies, programmes and logistics based on the effective participation of the beneficiaries. This study has dealt with various concepts focusing on success stories and identified problems in this literature review, hoping that recommendations made will stand the test of time for the paradigm shift of the programme approach and improved funding of the intervention programmes.

2.5 Hypotheses

The following null hypotheses were generated for the study:

Ho₁: There is no significant correlational relationship between ICDP intervention programmes of self-reliance through vocational skills acquisition and development programmes among the beneficiaries and poverty reduction.

Ho₂: There is no significant impact of the ICDP intervention programmes on the provision of social infrastructural amenities for the inhabitants' welfare.

Ho₃: There is no significant relationship between the ICDP intervention programmes of the provision of micro-credit loan support facilities and poverty reduction.

Ho₄: There is no significant impact of the ICDP intervention programmes on the provision of income generating agro-processing equipment support facilities.

Ho₅: There is no significant impact of the ICDP intervention programmes on the provision of environmental sanitation model for healthy living of the people and environmental cleanliness.

Ho₆: There is no significant impact of the ICDP intervention programs on the provision of functional mass literacy, and non-formal education for poverty reduction of the beneficiaries.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This chapter explains the methodology adopted in the conduct of this research. Consequently, emphasis has been primarily laid on the discussion of the descriptive survey research design, the total population of the communities, sample and sampling procedure to determine the sample size and instrumentation. Others involve the procedure for data collection and data analysis.

The descriptive survey research design of an *ex-post-facto* type is adopted for the study such that the researcher cannot manipulate the dependent variable. This design is adopted because it enables the researcher to determine the cause and effect relationships by examining the existing interventions in the ICDP communities in relation to the improvements that have taken place after the ICDP intervention and thereby establish the probable causal factors.

The descriptive survey research design is adopted because it can be used to solicit opinions from stakeholders in which case it will turn out to be like a form of participatory evaluation by those involved in the programmes. The descriptive survey research design also specifies the nature of given phenomena or the picture of a situation or a population, and provides systematic ways of telling what a situation is (Osuala, 2001). It therefore becomes a prerequisite for finding answers to questions.

3.2 Population of the Study

The total target population of 30,497 for this research comprises service beneficiaries; community leaders/opinion leaders and traditional chiefs; government change agents; and service providers systematically drawn for the eleven (11) selected

UNDP communities of intervention.

3.3 Sample and Sampling Techniques

Considering the characteristics and the strata of the population, the combination of sampling techniques otherwise referred to as the multi-stage sampling procedure was adopted for the study comprising 2800 sample size. This is because the population is scattered over a large geographical area covered by the eleven (11) communities of intervention selected for the project study by adopting the multi-stage sampling procedure discussed below:

Stage One: In stage one, simple random sampling technique was adopted for selecting the eleven (11) ICDP communities from the three senatorial districts out of the twenty (20) selected communities of intervention. Indeed, the eleven communities have also been purposively and randomly selected from the three senatorial districts, namely, four (4) from the south, four (4) from the central, and three (3) from the north senatorial districts of Oyo State.

Stage Two: In stage two, both the stratified and proportional sampling techniques were adopted to select service beneficiaries by taking cognisance of the administrative, zonal and senatorial arrangement of the communities.

Stage Three: Stage three adopted purposive and quota sampling techniques to select community opinion leaders, chiefs and traditional leaders based on the five existing administrative zones for the communities.

Stage Four: In stage four, both purposive and simple random sampling techniques were used to select the service providers/ICDP government change agents.

The strata under consideration are contained in Table 3:1.

Table 3.1. Sample Size for ICDP Communities

S/N	Administrative Zone	Local Govt. Area	ICDP Community	Sample Size				
				Service Beneficiaries	Community Leaders	Service Providers	Govt. Change Agents	Total
1	Ibadan	Lagelu	Kutayi	470	7	8	17	502
		Ido	Ido/Apete	420	6	8	18	452
		Oluyole	Ikija	18	1	1	2	22
2	Oyo	Atiba	Aba Ara-Oyo	56	2	2	3	63
3	Oke-Ogun	Olorun-sogo	Oloro/Ogunte	54	3	2	2	61
		Saki West	Kinikini	18	1	1	2	22
4	Ibarapa	Ibarapa Central	Akeroro	16	2	2	2	22
		Ibarapa North	Asunnara	90	4	6	6	106
5	Ogbomoso	Oriire	Ikoyi-Ile	456	10	15	20	501
		Surulere	Oko	889	18	20	30	957
		Ogo-Oluwa	Ile-Titun	82	4	3	3	92
Total		11	11	2,569	58	68	105	2800

Source: National Population Commission, Ibadan, 2011 (2006 Projected Population Figures).

3.4 Instrumentation

The data used in this research emanated from both primary and secondary sources. These included three sets of questionnaire, Focused Group Discussion (FGD) and the Key Informant Interview (K.I.I.) sessions. The three sets of questionnaire were the ICDP Beneficiary Assessment Scale, relating to the impact of poverty reduction through ICDP projects implemented; the ICDP Human Development and Sustainable Livelihood Assessment Scale and UNDP/ICDP Service Providers Assessment Scale.

3.4.1 Validity of the Instrument:

Validity is the extent to which a specific instrument provides data that relate to commonly accepted meanings of a particular concept (Babbie, 1995). The three instruments sustaining this study were subject to content and face validation processes to

ensure validity for evaluating their appropriateness. Indeed, the project supervisor and other lecturers in the Department of Adult Education and the Institute of Education, University of Ibadan fine-tuned the instruments by offering useful comments and contributions in terms of clarity, suitability, appropriateness of language and expression to respondents which improved the quality, content and the application of the instruments.

3.4.2 Reliability of the Instrument:

Reliability of instrument is the likelihood that a given measurement procedure will yield the same description of a given phenomenon if that instrument is repeated (Babbie, 1995). Apart from using the methods of data analysis such as chi-square, mean, simple correlation and multiple regression matrix, pre-test was conducted initially for the instruments to prove the reliability of the instruments before administering them to cover 2,800 respondents or the beneficiaries and stakeholders to obtain the coefficient of correlation (r) in each case.

3.4.3 ICDP Beneficiary Assessment Scale

The ICDP Beneficiary Assessment Scale questionnaire, essentially using four-point Likert-type scale, addresses key poverty reduction issues and projects which were articulated to impact on the lives of the citizenry and the entire environment. The questionnaire containing 68 items/questions focused on ICDP objectives, the assessment of physical facilities for poverty reduction before and after ICDP intervention, the maintenance and sustainability of the equipment and facilities after the intervention.

For critical appraisal and evaluation of the construct, content and face validity of the items in the questionnaires, draft copies were given to the experts in the Departments of Adult Education, Educational Management, Economics, Library and Archival Information, Food & Science and Institute of Education, University of Ibadan for

correction. The supervisor subsequently approved the restructure of the content of the questionnaire. The reliability of the instrument adopted was determined by using Cronbach's alpha of coefficient of correlation. This process entailed the conduct of pilot study referred to as test-retest method with a sample of 160 respondents randomly selected. Consequently, the coefficient of correlation (r) obtained yielded Cronbach's alpha, $\alpha = 0.93$, proving that the questionnaire is a reliable instrument useful for the research.

The Cronbach's alpha formula adopted is expressed thus:

$$\alpha = \frac{N^2 \text{Cov}}{\sum S^2 \text{ item} + \sum \text{Cov item}}$$

The top half of the equation is the number of items (N) squared multiplied by the average covariance between items (the average of the off diagonal elements in the aforementioned variance covariance matrix). The bottom half is just the sum of all the item variances and item covariance (i.e. the sum of everything in the variance-covariance matrix).

3.4.4 ICDP Sustainable Human Development Scale

This aspect of the questionnaire is aimed at capacity building and raising the living standard of people through improved opportunities and means for advancement with emphasis placed on sustainability and maintenance of facilities, projects and equipment. The questionnaire contains 29 question items to measure maintenance and sustainability of physical facilities and equipment in the ICDP communities.

The reliability of the instrument was determined by using Cronbach's alpha of coefficient of correlation entailing the conduct of a pilot study, with a sample of 110 respondents randomly selected outside the ICDP beneficiaries. Thus, Cronbach's alpha

reliability value of 0.89 was established to show that the instrument is highly reliable to be used for the study.

3.4.5 Service Providers/UNDP/ICDP Assessment Scale

The UNDP/ICDP/Service Providers' Assessment Scale, questionnaire provides another level of measuring and comparing the impact of the ICDP programmes. The questionnaire comprised 15 question items highlighting the modalities of ICDP implementation. It was also reviewed and corrected by seasoned and experienced lecturers in the Adult Education Department and the Institute of Education. The supervisor also finally approved the instrument for use having confirmed the content and face validity of the items. The instrument was also subjected to a detailed pilot study for reliability with a sample of 50 respondents selected outside the ICDP community beneficiaries before being administered on the UNDP/ICDP change agents. Thus, using Cronbach's alpha method yielded the reliability coefficient of 0.63. It has therefore signified the fact that the items demonstrated consistency in the measuring values.

3.4.6 Conducting the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Sessions

The Focus Group Discussion sessions carried out enabled the process of dialogic discussion and interaction between respondents and the researcher. The FGD technique also allowed the study of perceived realities on ground in qualitative terms, having confirmed the content and face validity of the discussion. FGD discussion technique was adopted because the researcher was interested in studying perceived realities. Therefore an interactive session coined as the Focused Group Discussion was organised for the chairmen and accredited LG officials at the LG headquarters at specified period for them to air their views on the ICDP implementation procedure, strategies, impacts, success and

failure, including suggestions and recommendations of similar initiatives for the future. The FGD highlighted in Table 3.2 came up once in each of the eleven (11) LGA headquarters so that the discussions and interview could produce positive qualitative results from the responses for information gathering, analysis and interpretation. Before carrying out the discussion sessions, respondents, UNDP, and LGA officials were officially informed in advance to seek and obtain their concurrence. Also, in attendance were the two trained research assistants. The sessions were duly recorded on cassettes and later transcribed into written text for generating additional information for the study. The FGD sessions were carried out altogether in the 11 communities as reflected in Table 3.2 and having assured them of utmost confidentiality, the respondents provided useful information that assisted the researcher in a tremendous manner.

3.4.7 Conducting the Key Informant Interview Sessions:

Key Informant Interviews (K.I.I.) were conducted with the people residing in each community for information gathering and dissemination. Thus, K.I.I. came up twice in each of the eleven communities, (22 altogether), thereby providing useful information from the interviewees to enrich the qualitative information used for the study. With different people, K.I.I. was done at an interval of two months in each of the communities to generate needed qualitative information for the study. The purpose of key informant interviews is to collect information from a wide range of people, namely, project supervisors, community/opinion leaders, traditional chiefs, women, children who have firsthand knowledge and understanding that can provide insight into the nature of problems and give recommendations for solutions (Carter & Beaulie, 1992).

For this research, the KII helped to obtain detailed and rich data and information in a

relatively easy and inexpensive way; allowed interviewers to have rapport with the respondents and inhabitants in order to clarify questions; provide an opportunity to build or strengthen relationships with important community informants/stakeholders and the researcher and also raise awareness, interest and enthusiasm around an issue.

Table 3.2: Number of FGD Groups per Community in each of the eleven (II) LGA Headquarters

S/N	Administrative Zone	LGA Headquarters	Community of Intervention	No. of FGD Groups	No. of Discussants in each FGD Group	Total No. of Discussants in each community
1.	Ibadan	Lagelu (Iyana Offa)	Kutayi	1	10	10
		Ido	Ido/Apete	1	12	12
		Oluyole (Idi-Ayunre)	Ikija	1	14	14
2.	Oyo	Atiba (Ofameta; Oyo)	Aba-Ara-Oyo	1	11	11
3.	Oke-Ogun	Olorunsogo (Igbetti)	Oloro/Ogunte	1	13	13
		Saki-West (Saki)	Kini kini	1	9	9
4	Ibarapa	Ibarapa Central (Igboora)	Akeroro	1	12	12
		Ibarapa North (Ayete)	Asunnara	1	10	10
5.	Ogbomoso	Orire (Ikoyi-Ile)	Ikoyi-Ile	1	15	15
		Surulere (Oko)	Iresadu/Oko	1	16	16
		Ogo-Oluwa (Ajaawa)	Ile-Titun	1	11	11
Total	5	11	11	11	133	123

Source: Field Survey Data, August, 2011.

3.5 Procedure for Data Collection

The researcher obtained due authorisation letter of introduction from the Head of the Department of Adult Education to carry out the field work for this research in addition

to the recruitment of two research assistants trained to administer the copies of questionnaire. Experienced enumerators and some local government staff were therefore equally engaged to administer the questionnaire on the respondents. Consequently, two thousand, eight hundred (2,800) copies of questionnaire were administered out of which 173 copies were invalidated for a number of reasons including incomplete records/data, lack of clarity and consistency. Thus, two thousand, six hundred and twenty seven (2,627) copies of questionnaire were validly retrieved thereby showing the return rate of 95%.

3.6 Procedure for Data Analysis

The descriptive statistics of percentage and frequency count tables were used for the analysis of demographic data. Similarly, inferential statistics of chi-square, t-test, regression analysis and simple correlational matrix were employed and tested at 0.05 level of significance. Consequently, data analysis was done to determine the influence of ICDP on each of the 11 indices of sustainable human development promotion, with a view to evaluating the UNDP's poverty reduction intervention in the host communities of Oyo State. The mean and standard deviation were adopted to assess the variation in the contribution of the ICDP before and after the intervention.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.1 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter presents the results based on the field work and data collected through the use of the research instruments. The findings are presented in tables followed by their interpretations and discussions. The first aspect dealt with demographic information of the respondents used for the study while the second aspect dealt with the core results and findings:

In analysing the data presented, both qualitative and quantitative methods of analysis were used. The qualitative methodology stems from the responses of beneficiaries to various interviews conducted through Key Informant Interviews sessions as well as the Focus Group Discussion schedules.

4.2 Analysis of Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

The characteristics of the respondents for the research become so crucial for understanding issues relating to the ICDP intervention programme for poverty reduction to determine the impacts, success, failure, sustainability, and the extent of sustainable human development. Therefore, the demographic characteristics define the appropriateness of the participants for the research study and their effective inclusion in the study.

Table 4.1.1: Distribution of Respondents by Age

Respondents' Age	Frequency	Percentage
Below 25 years	332	12.6
25-29 years	351	13.4
30-34 years	528	20.1
35-39 years	570	21.7
40-44 years	465	17.7
45-49 years	161	6.1
50 years and above	178	6.8
No Response	42	1.6
Total	2627	100.0

Source: Field Survey Data, August, 2011.

In terms of age brackets of respondents in the above Table 4.1.1, the picture shows that respondents between 35-39 years of age or 21.7% constitute the highest number, followed by 30-34 years, 20.1%; 40-44 years, 17.7%; 25-29 years, 13.4%; below 25 years, 12.6%; 50 years and above, 6.8%; and 45-49, 6.1%. This analysis shows that a lower percentage of respondents, 6.1% is within the age bracket of 45-49 years.

Table 4.1.2: Distribution of Respondents by Sex

Respondents' Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	1175	44.7
Female	1444	55.0
No Response	8	0.3
Total	2627	100.0

Source: Field Survey Data, August, 2011.

In Table 4.1.2 above, 55.0% of the respondents constitute female, the highest number, while 44.7% consist of male, and only 0.3% did not respond at all. In terms of gender sensitivity in Table 4.1.2, the analysis shows that more women, 55.0% responded to this study than men with 44.7%.

Table 4.1.3: Distribution of Respondents by Marital Status

Respondents' Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Single	677	25.8
Married	1784	67.9
Separated	116	4.4
Divorced	21	0.8
Widow/Widower	16	0.8
No Response	16	0.8
Total	2627	100.0

Source: Field Survey Data, August, 2011.

Table 4.1.3: above reveals that 67.9% of the respondents are married people, 25.8% are single while 4.4% are separated. This implies that more married people participated in this study than others.

Table 4.1.4: Distribution of Respondents by Educational Qualifications

Qualification	Frequency	Percentage
Basic Literacy	174	6.6
Primary Six	557	21.2
Grade II	216	8.2
WASC	677	25.8
OND/AL	770	29.3
HND/Degree	5	0.2
Postgraduate	1	0
No Response	227	8.6
Total	2627	100.0

Source: Field Survey Data, August, 2011.

Table 4.1.4 above reflects the educational qualifications of respondents which implies that many of the respondents consist of more fairly semi-literate population owing to the impact of Western education received over the years. It also implies that some indigenes who reside in urban cities come and go to the communities at intervals. Hence, OND/AL constitutes 29.3%; WASC, 25.8%; Grade II Teachers, 8.2%, and Basic Literacy, 6.6%.

The analysis shows that more people have only Ordinary National Diploma Certificates and only one respondent has a postgraduate degree certificate.

Table 4.1.5: Distribution of Respondents by Occupation

LGA Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Trading	493	18.8
Farming	670	25.5
Artisan	362	13.8
Housewife	186	7.1
Civil servant	366	13.9
Teaching	392	14.9
Students	94	3.6
Barbing	3	0.1
Bricklaying	7	0.3
Hairdressing	3	0.1
Carpentry	2	0.2
Fashion Design	4	0.1
No response	43	1.6
Total	2,627	100.0

Source: Field Survey Data, August, 2011.

Table 4.1.5 reflects farming as the choice occupation with 25.5%; followed by trading, 18.8%; teaching, 14.9%; civil service, 13.9% artisans, 13.8%; housewife, 7.1%; studentship, 3.6%. This implies that the largest percentage of the participants consists of farmers while the least are carpenters and fashion designers.

Table 4.1.6: Distribution of Respondents by Tribe

Respondents' Tribe	Frequency	Percentage
Yoruba	2453	93.4
Hausa	19	0.7
Igbo	20	0.8
Benin	6	0.2
Ogori	2	0.1
Urhobo	12	0.5
Fulani	13	0.5
Igede	8	0.3
No Response	94	2.6
Total	2,627	100.0

Source: Field Survey Data, August, 2011.

The Table 4.1.6 above represents the pattern of respondents' tribes which are mainly the Yorubas, 93.4%; the Igbos, 0.8%; and the Hausas, 0.7%.

Table 4.1.7: Distribution of Respondents by Religion

Respondents' Religion	Frequency	Percentage
Christianity	1834	69.8
Islam	733	27.9
Traditional belief	20	0.8
No Response	40	1.5
Total	2,627	100.0

Source: Field Survey Data, August, 2011.

In Table 4.1.7 above, major religions of respondents include Christianity, 69.8%; Islam, 27.9% and traditional religious belief, 0.8%.

Table 4.1.8: Distribution of Respondents by Senatorial Zones

Respondents' Senatorial Zone	Frequency	Percentage
Oyo Central	875	33.3
Oyo South	1,184	45.1
Oyo North	568	21.6
Total	2,627	100.0

Source: Field Survey Data, August, 2011.

Table 4.1.8 explains the summary of the respondents' responses on zonal basis with Oyo South Senatorial Zone having 45.1%; followed by Oyo Central,33.3%; and Oyo North, with 21.6%.

Table 4.1.9: Distribution of Respondents by Beneficiaries' Economic Activities

Beneficiaries' Economic Activities	Frequency	Percentage
Trading	115	4.4
Farming	122	4.6
Artisan	15	0.6
Housewife	6	0.2
Civil servant	25	1.0
Teaching	30	1.1
Student	7	0.3
Bricklaying	6	0.2
Hairdressing	1	0.0
Carpentry	6	0.2
Fashion designing	45	1.7
Mechanic	5	0.2
Computer appreciation	9	0.3
Welding	4	0.2
No Response	2,231	84.9
Total	2,627	100.0

Source: Field Survey Data, August, 2011.

Table 4.1.9 reveals beneficiaries' economic activities including farming 4.6%; trading 4.4%; but primarily, a vast majority of them making no response with 84.9%, owing to their ignorance or non-chalant attitude or fear of the unknown in providing the right answers under this questionnaire item.

Research Question One (1): To what extent has the ICDP of the UNDP influenced poverty reduction among the beneficiary communities?

Influence of the ICDP of the UNDP on Poverty Reduction among Beneficiaries in the host communities.

The Table 4.1.10 provides relevant information to interpret and explain the understanding of Research Question One and Research Objective One: **examine the extent to which the ICDP of the UNDP influences poverty reduction in Oyo State;** most vividly based on the effects of the independent variables to the prediction of poverty reduction in the affected communities.

Table 4.1.10: Positive and joint correlational relationship of eleven independent variables with the promotion of sustainable human development

UNDP's ICDP	X^2	Df	P
Poverty reduction	206.17	87	$P < 0.05$

Source: Field Survey Data, August, 2011.

Interpretation and Discussion

Table 4.1.10: Summary of regression for the joint contributions of independent variables to the prediction of poverty reduction. From the above Table, the result of the joint contributions of independent variables shows that ICDP significantly predicts poverty reduction ($X^2=206.17$, $P < 0.05$) with over 80.0% of respondents perceiving that the programme positively correlates with the indices of sustainable development promotion.

Among all the independent variables, significant and positive relationships have been equally established. For instance, a significant relationship was established between the provision of water/social infrastructure and samplat latrine/environmental sanitation; also between the provision of water/social infrastructure and micro-credit loan support

facilities; yet between the provision of water/social infrastructure and vocational skills development training and functional literacy and non-formal education. Similarly, there is a significant and positive correlational relationship between the provision of water/social infrastructure and traditional birth attendants with kits; between water/social infrastructure and the conduct of artisanal training/capacity building; between water/social infrastructure and dry season farming/fadama for training of farmers for vegetable/legume planting; between water/social infrastructure and the supply of drugs/dressings for (hospitals) health centres; and water/social infrastructure as well as the provision of training/capacity building for sheep/goat rearing/keeping, all of which significantly and positively reduce poverty level in the communities.

Findings revealed that the provision of water through handpumps, boreholes for the community, University of Ibadan and The Polytechnic students has brought a great relief. Hence a student once reacted positively that:

It has been a welcome relief to get water without tears as a result of sinking boreholes in Apete by the UNDP/ICDP thereby eliminating our suffering.

In the same vein, the former Project Manager of the Oyo State WATSAN Project commented that:

Incidence of water-borne disease has significantly reduced guinea worm endemicity in Oyo State as a result of improved water supply, environmental and personal sanitation in the selected communities.

The FGD findings at Asunnara community, Ibarapa LGA, revealed that scarcity of water has always been a recurrent problem hence a community leader said that lack of the support of the Ibarapa North LGA caused the problem of water shortage owing to the breakdown of ICDP-induced handpump borehole. However, spirited efforts were being made by the community to effect routine repairs/maintenance of the ICDP boreholes for

regular water supply. In his spontaneous reaction to poverty level reduction, past WATSAN General Manager, also said:

The battle against guinea-worm in Akinyele, Ibarapa and Oriire communities in particular has been won because of concerted efforts of the UNDP/ICDP since 1995.

In Ile-Titun community of Ogo Oluwa LGA, one community leader happily remarked:

The supply of potable water through the ICDP intervention has reasonably solved the problem of acute water shortage contributing to sicknesses, death and increasing poverty level. However, the broken down facility should be repaired by government.

The research findings corroborate the opinion of Ogunleye (2010) in his research study that massive investment in the provision of water and infrastructures is one of the pillars for rapid socio-economic development resulting in significant poverty reduction and sustainable livelihoods. On the other hand, the research carried out by Bambale (2011) revealed low performance/impact of NEEDS policy instrument especially on Nigeria's infrastructures including water supply, in promoting high standard of living to enhance poverty reduction.

Findings of Nwazuoke, et al (2007) revealed the need to reduce poverty and hunger, preserve human well-being, maintain a healthy environment and natural resource base, all of which the ICDP/UNDP promoted (UNDP, 1995), through the implementation of job creation and sustainable livelihood; women-in-development, environment and natural resource management, good governance, and so on.

Findings through the UNDP's Nigerian Human Development Report, Lagos (1998) on poverty reduction and environmental matters, observed that:

Environmental degradation is both a cause and a consequence of deepening poverty. There is no doubt that air and water pollution, urban decay and unhealthy environment aggravate human poverty

while soil erosion, gas flaring and toxic waste and garbage exacerbate environmental poverty (UNDP/HDR, 1998).

Findings from the FGD meetings at Oko Community of Surulere LGA revealed that:

ICDP strategy encouraged the awareness on promoting a clean environment through sensitisation on sweeping of the surroundings, proper defecation of waste products/feces, cutting surrounding bushes to avoid snake and mosquito bites and arranging communal traditional activities geared towards achieving the laudable objectives of poverty reduction

The provision of the FGN/ICDP-induced potable water facilities and environmental sanitation programmes in Kutayi Community of Lagelu LGA promoted poverty reduction through improved level of cleanliness and training received. Thus, one of the KII remarked that:

Ever since the construction and provision of potable water facilities and samplat latrines in this community, there has been a drastic reduction in the incidence of typhoid, cholera etc and patronage of hospitals such that medical bills reduced by more than 50%, while community members have been trained to maintain FGN and ICDP existing water supply facilities put in place.

Findings through the FGD meetings and the KII sessions with the incumbent erstwhile Executive Director of the Adult and Non-Formal Education Department of Oyo State on the impact of functional literacy on poverty reduction revealed that since the inception of the programme in February, 1988, success stories had been recorded. Not less than one million adult learners had been trained to read and write; keep business records, and bank accounts among other benefits. Besides, it led to 90% reduction in school drop-outs rate whilst simple art, crafts, tie and dye and backyard gardening/agricultural practices embedded in the programme provided employment opportunities to reduce poverty level maximally.

In their joint research, both Patrick and Ijah (2010) are in agreement with the findings in this research that NGOs have been complementing governments' efforts in reducing poverty through the provision of adult and non-formal education. Their research thus revealed effective use of participatory process in the design, implementation and evaluation of adult and non-formal education and poverty assessment to identify the training needs of poor adult learners. Indeed, the combination of vocational training with entrepreneurship skill and personality development reinforces poverty reduction. In consonance with this view, Dairo (2004) agreed that NGOs like Community Women And Development (COWAD) Nigeria, have been greatly involved in training and skills development of women to generate income and become self-reliant to promote self-actualisation.

In the similar research findings of the UNDP and European Commission (EC) (1998), it has been revealed that there is inter-linkage between poverty and environment which requires better and clearer understanding especially in developing countries. That is, poverty and environmental damage occur in a downward spiral, hence, to avoid environmental degradation requires poverty alleviation, UNDP/EC therefore assert (Brundtland Commission, 1987). Thus, poverty is a major cause and effect of global environmental problems which cannot be dealt with without dealing with poverty reduction. Findings corroborating this study, revealed in the UNDP's Human Development Report (2006) that three dimensions of human development index target poverty reduction pragmatically. These include life expectancy; being well educated measured by formal and adult and non-formal, but functional literacy; and having a decent living measured Purchasing Power Parity (PPP income) or high per capita (HDR, 2006 P.39).

Generally, with regard to the implementation of ICDP intervention programmes, findings on the reactivation of functional literacy, adult and non-formal education in the study survey revealed overwhelming support of 91.2% of 2,627 respondents confirming increasing access to affordable services like market, road network, post office; hospital/health centres being supported by 90.7% of respondents; access to and improvement of sanitation, disposal of liquid and solid wastes enhancing healthy living is supported by 80.7% of all respondents; access to safe potable drinking water attracts the support of 75.1% of all respondents; and the acquisition of skills, capacity building training and the empowerment of artisans, farmers, traders is supported by 75.3%. Also, 69.8% of the respondents supported granting of micro-credit loan facilities; 70.4% confirmed physical expansion of farming, trading, artisanal, industrial and allied business activities; while the supply of agro-processing equipment facilities attracts 78.7% of all respondents to confirm significant level of poverty reduction.

At the KII sessions, the former MFI for Oyo State, said that:

Over ₦15million outstanding balance of micro-credit loan facilities recovered from beneficiaries in the communities at the close of the evaluation period in 2005 by the Oyo State formed part of the seed money expended to establish the Oyo State Micro-finance bank which is still operating till date.

He also revealed that many small-scale businesses that used the loans sprang up in the communities in form of tie and dye, sheep/goat rearing, computer appreciation, trading, farming, poultry, piggery, fisheries, gari processing barbing saloon, fashion design in virtually all the ICDP communities to further confirm the impact of the ICDP intervention programmes.

Findings through the KII sessions with the incumbent General Manger of WATSAN informed the researcher that ICDP-driven environmental sanitation models and

activities confirmed that guinea worm endemic communities in Oyo State responded promptly to treatment of the disease mounted through ICDP, the Carter Foundation and UNICEF. Indeed, when General Yakubu Gowon, former Head of State and Nigerian Representative of the Carter Foundation, came to Igangan in Ibarapa LGA of Oyo State in 2001, to see the situation of guinea worm invasion, he was enthused that the foundation could witness zero level of prevalence of the disease.

Findings of this research also revealed through the FGD and KII meetings at Ido/Apete that:

The introduction of micro-credit loan support facilities established in a number of communities like Omi-Adio, Ido, Apete and so on became a blessing in disguise for reviving many families and their businesses to eke reasonable living standard and reduce poverty by increasing real income.

In this connection, findings from Ediomu-Ubong and Iboru (2010) on the use of micro-credit loan facilities for poverty alleviation also reveals that micro-credit loan facilities present enormous potentials for enhancing income generation; improving household's living conditions and reducing abject poverty in rural areas. Both Omotola and Murad (2011) agree that the provision of micro-credit and savings facilities empower the poor and enable them participate in economic activities which are expected to improve their well-being and help them to acquire assets.

According to Omotola, Awojobi and Murad (2011), their findings reveal that microfinance, otherwise known as micro-credit loan facilities, is a major tool used in alleviating poverty (UNDP, 2001; Osuji, 2005) as a theoretical a priori expectation providing savings and microloans to low income people and having direct impact on GDP. On the other hand, findings of Pitamber (2003) reveal that the use and supply of micro-credit loan facilities targeting only women in particular through the MFI (Microfinance

Institutions) does not always lead to a sustainable impact on household or female poverty reduction without considering their male counterpart. This is due to inadequate and insufficient participation of women clients, failure of micro-credit in measuring the non-quantifiable impacts of the programmes on clients, and the occurrence of certain undesirable effects of micro-credit delivery hindering the process of poverty reduction.

The contributions of Akinlade, Suleiman, Omonona, and Oyekale (2011) revealed the need to allocate adequate public spending on infrastructure such as basic education, health and family planning services to attain a reasonable level of poverty reduction. This is in consonance with poverty reduction policy promoted through the ICDP intervention programmes. This opinion is supported by Oshewolo (2010) who reveals that the private sector should and can contribute to the development of infrastructure and efficient delivery of social services with a view to reducing the poverty level.

From the foregoing analysis and correlational relationship, there is a significant and established relative correlational relationship between poverty reduction, and the eleven independent variables. For instance, provision of water and infrastructural facilities predicts poverty reduction because beneficiaries can enjoy better potable water to improve their living conditions and avoid sicknesses that can emanate from water supply from doubtful sources. But the findings of Bambale (2011) reveal that NEEDS (2004) has not made significant impact on Nigeria's infrastructure and standard of living of the majority of Nigerians who are still poor and cannot enjoy regular and uninterrupted supply of these infrastructural facilities, most especially electricity, water, health, education.

The construction of samplat/latrines and environmental models also significantly reduced poverty through more effective ways and means of disposing liquid and solid waste products via local latrines and effective training received on better maintenance

culture and personal hygiene and environmental sanitation. Apart from communal efforts put up regularly in a co-operative manner to clean and clear refuse, cut surrounding bushes to avoid mosquito bites, periodic meetings are held to monitor activities on environmental sanitation days.

Similarly, the provision of micro-credit loan facilities significantly contributes to poverty reduction. In the same vein, micro-loans and savings not requiring collaterals are provided for beneficiaries and made compulsory on revolving and rotational basis in agreement with the findings of Gafar and Ijaiya (2009), Ediom-Ubong and Ekpo (2010).

Vocational Skills Development Training becomes a very effective tool to promote poverty reduction in agreement with the view of the UNDP at the inception of the ICDP intervention programmes (UNDP, 1995) and (UNDP, 2006). It has not only promoted mini, micro and small-scale businesses (Ediom-Ubong & Ekpo, 2010) but also provided employment opportunities for the teeming population of Nigerians in the rural communities.

Functional literacy, adult and non-formal education has become a veritable and global tool for poverty reduction (Patrick & Ijah, 2012), because it affords the opportunity of knowing how to read and write; keeping records and bank accounts and so on are ingredients for effective business and occupational promotion. Besides, school drop-out rate has equally reduced while the pursuit of additional but higher qualifications by some beneficiaries is being achieved or promoted because of increasing awareness. The provision of agro-processing equipment support facilities often boosts poverty reduction in form of providing funds/equipment support like pepper grinder, gari processing equipment by governments, NGOs and individuals in the communities. This is in agreement with the view of Patrick and Ijah (2012) and the empirical evidence in ICDP-driven Oloro/Ogunte

Community, Olorunsogo LGA, in Oyo State. The provision of traditional birth attendants with training and appropriate kits supports poverty reduction significantly to aid safe child delivery of babies by pregnant women and so complement the shortage of nurses/midwives thereby reducing high infantile and maternal mortality rates and imminent death of babies and pregnant women.

Artisanal training programme embedded in capacity building of the grassroots for business makes significant contribution to poverty reduction in the communities with improved knowledge and acquired skills to do business in agriculture, commercial activities and crafts, tie and dye, carpentry, vulcanising, welding, fashion design, barbing saloon, computer appreciation and so on. The provision of micro-loan facilities therefore has significant and correlational relationship with all the variables reducing poverty to increase sustainable development. Ogunleye (2010) reveals the contribution of training, introduction of social grants to poverty reduction at the grassroots, thereby corroborating Barnes (2010) who emphasised increased fund allocation to vocational related training including the granting of seed loans for certified and genuine entrepreneurs.

The promotion, funding and training of beneficiaries for dry season farming and fadama agricultural system with the planting of vegetables/legumes, most especially in the rural communities, afford farmers the opportunities to make handsome revenue in the dry season, generate employment opportunities and reduce poverty level by keeping them busy all the year round. But findings of International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) by Shenggen, Michael, Anuja and Tsitsi (2008) reveal inadequate funding of agricultural activities by sub-Saharan African countries hence the likelihood of inability to reduce by 50% the level of poverty by 2015 as being anticipated. The disturbing global concern is however the gross underfunding of agricultural, health/medical, infrastructural and

industrial activities of the developing nations which ultimately results in heightened level of poverty, since independence of the developing nations most especially in sub-Saharan Africa.

Findings also reveal that the provision and supply of drugs and dressings to hospitals/clinics/dispensaries in ICDP communities complements government/NGOs assistance to significantly reduce scarcity of essential drugs and dressings to treat common diseases. Poverty level reduced because of access to common drugs/dressings preventing sickness that can cause loss of man-hours and sometimes untimely death. This is in consonance with the findings of Akinlade, Yusuf, and Oyekale (2011) who also revealed that poverty alleviation will be significantly and positively increased by increased public spending on health, family planning services and education, all things being equal. Also, training in goat and sheep keeping and rearing for income generation is significantly related to poverty reduction as beneficiaries are provided with seed money, or microloans and modern species of animals complemented by training in animal husbandry. However, this is contrary to the findings of Barnes (2010), revealing that lack of sound agricultural policy and protracted neglect of the sector over the years generally has increased the poverty level. Both Patrick and Ijah (2012) reveal in their joint findings that vocational skills training and literacy learning well embedded with literacy in craft or trade will develop capacity in literacy, livelihood, entrepreneurial skill and community leadership to effectively alleviate poverty.

The foregoing analysis and discussions also support the view of Barnes (2010) who reveals that many past governments' policies and efforts failed to alleviate poverty because they were declarative and lacking political will. In the same vein, Ovwasa, (2000); Adesopo (2008); Omotola (2008) agree in their separate findings that such poverty

alleviation strategies of the past failed to achieve the primary objective of poverty reduction. This view corroborates the conclusion of Okoji (2012) revealing that the host communities in the South-West, South-East and South-South of Nigeria have not benefited from the corporate social responsibilities of oil companies in Nigeria. On the contrary to the claim of the host communities, the multinationals assert that they have reached out to their host communities through their various programmes on education, economic empowerment, infrastructure (Okoji, 2012). Again, Ogunleye (2010) concluded that though Nigeria rolled out many poverty alleviation programmes on many occasions, the scourge of poverty seems unbolting owing to negative role of globalisation, disparity in peoples' incomes, gender imbalance, disparity in access to health and education, macro-economic mismanagement, corruption and neglect of agriculture among others.

Findings also corroborate the view of Adeyinka et al (2002) that cooperative and community development programmes accorded priorities in the past did not improve the standard of living of an average rural dweller. Also, Bambale (2011) agrees that the failure of NEEDS to significantly generate employment and reduce poverty has been attributed to weak institutional frameworks and lack of political will in the Nigerian state, even as the basic infrastructures, namely water electricity, education, transportation and health facilities remain deplorable. Both Bello & Hakim (2010) in their joint research reveal that a unit increase in per capita GDP will lead to an increase in poverty; that is, their empirical result shows that the relationship between poverty and economic growth is positive. Poverty has not really reduced in Nigeria and that it may likely increase in the future as the rich is in trouble and the rate of stealing; social unrest, lack of security is evident and continuous in Niger Delta, Jos, Plateau, Bauchi, Borno with Boko Haram conflicts inflicting wounds that cannot be healed. Akinlade, Suleiman; Omonona and Oyekale

(2011) revealed that past governments' efforts failed to reduce poverty appreciably due to their supply driven approach but recent emphasis of the UNDP, governments, NGOs is now shifting to demand driven approach through Community Driven Development (CDD) assets. Though the CBOs appear to make minimal impact on poverty level reduction, Ikwuba (2011) argues that they are handicapped due to certain problems such as inadequate funds, corruption, accountability, credibility, illiteracy, lack of commitment and limited sustainability of projects which the ICDP intervention programmes address.

Again, through the study on low level of prediction of poverty by way of reducing the high level of unemployment, Sodipe and Ogunrinola (2011) posit that adequate labour-promoting investment strategies that can reduce high, current and open unemployment are not yet in place. This view agrees with Okoji (2012) revealing that unemployment is very common among youths in the host communities of the south-south and elsewhere. The view is also in tandem with Ejibunu (2007) who opines that unemployment is very high among the people of the Niger Delta as the oil corporations do not hire their employees from the regions of Nigeria. Thus, there is low elasticity of employment by the public and private sectors for job creation which can reduce the level of poverty significantly more than what obtains in the ICDP communities of intervention. Yet, Bello & Hakim (2010) in their research agree that a unit increase in per capita leads to 0.6% increase in poverty while a unit increase in MDG expenditure leads to 11.56 units increase in relative poverty. It implies that economic growth and MDG spending have not substantially reduced poverty in consonance with minimal impact of the independent variables on the dependent variable, poverty reduction.

The significance of ICDP intervention programme agrees with Akinlade et al (2011) about the need to provide adequate funds for health and family planning services.

Also, supporting relative contributions, the FGD meetings at the Oloko of Okoland's palace agreed with the beneficiaries' view about the potency of the traditional birth attendants' training, offering useful services for safe delivery and safety of children. The UNDP/HDR, Nigeria, (1998), in the same vein, envisaged the reduction of high infant mortality rate, in spite of low combined allocation of 10.6 per cent and 15.7 per cent in the 1997 and 1998 annual budgets of Nigeria to education and health. Thus, ICDP intervention through the training of traditional birth attendants will complement the deficiency and low expenditure to the health sector. Secondly, the provision of functional literacy has positive relationship as a predictor of poverty reduction by adding value, skills in reading and writing, keeping simple business records and enhancing vocational training in arts, crafts, backyard gardening; reducing high rate of school drop-outs to promote sustainable human development in the selected communities. Both Patrick and Ijah (2012) agree that NGOs complement government's efforts to promote participatory process to design, implement and evaluate functional adult and non-formal education programme for poverty reduction. Findings also reveal that in Oyo State, the programme recorded huge success stories because funds and material support of NMEC, NGOs, churches and mosques including LGA financial support of N40,000,00 monthly per LGA turned out over one million adult learners since 1988.

Based on agro-processing equipment facilities predicting the level of poverty reduction, findings reveal that gari processing, palm oil crushing, pepper grinder, shearbutter equipment/facilities including the seed loans/money provided, improved the lives of beneficiaries, businesses and standard of living of the people.

The provision of potable, safe and neat drinking water and social infrastructure improves the living standard of beneficiaries and brings new lease of life. Findings also

reveal that ICDP complements other NGOs, CBOs and FGN in providing water and other infrastructure even though a serious gap has been created in meeting the need of the teeming population in communities. Thus, Ogunleye (2010) agrees that massive investment in infrastructure by involving people will significantly reduce poverty which is also in line with the view of Oshewolo (2010) enunciated by the African Development Bank (2002).

The provision of sheep and goat rearing and training suggests that the rural dwellers often generate substantial income to reduce poverty. Findings reveal that experts drawn from the State Ministry of Agriculture provide skills training, including improved and high yielding sheep and goats, to enhance beneficiaries' incomes. The ICDP needs assessment placed emphasis on shifting to demand-driven approach through Community Driven Development (CDD) projects akin to the implementation of Fadama I and II which has concentrated mainly on agricultural projects (Akinlade et al, 2011).

The supply of drugs and dressings has made positive contributions to emphasize health improvement and medical care through the provision of drugs/dressings. This intervention programme complements the Federal, State and NGOs' contributions towards substantial poverty reduction. Shortage of essential drugs/dressings is a common phenomenon resulting in avoidable sicknesses like diarrhea, malaria, cough, catarrh, stomach trouble, wounds, guinea worm endemicity and so on. In the same vein, Ikwuba (2011) revealed that only about one third of the population of Nigeria have access to health facilities with a quarter of this population in the rural areas; only 5% of patients from rural areas use community health centres with a high level of stunted and underweight children found in the rural communities.

The construction of samplat or local latrines/environmental sanitation models is an attempt to inculcate the art of cleanliness which is next to godliness in the beneficiaries' mindset. Findings reveal that it has been promoting environmental cleanliness and healthy living of the residents in the communities as solid and liquid wastes are now properly disposed through the provision of dust bins, samplat latrines and other communal environmental projects put in place. Both the FGD and KII meetings revealed that the catalytic ICDP projects prompted adequate maintenance culture, replication and duplication of local latrines in Oko, Orile-Igbon, Ikoyi, Akeroro and so on, thereby fostering community self-help projects, citizens' participation and promotion of felt-need and self-reliance (Asnarulkhadi & Muhammad, 2012). The monthly/weekly environmental sanitation policy of the OyoState government seems to lend credence to the beauty and positive contributions of this programme borne out of their willingness in the rural setting to keep laws and make their environment clean, safe and gabbage-free to significantly reduce the poverty level (Asnarulkhadi and Muhammad, 2012). The UNDP's Human Development Report, Nigeria (1998) agrees with this proposition by asserting that environmental degradation gets worse day by day and that this phenomenon is both a cause and a consequence for deepening poverty.

Considering the negative effect of micro-credit loans support intervention programmes on poverty reduction, the provision of micro-credit loans facilities is prone to abuse resulting from the failure or the delay to repay loans borrowed as well as misapplication of loans for unintended purposes. Some beneficiaries donot refund their loans as and when due because such loans are regarded as their national cake. This results in bad debts, loss of confidence in the policy, inability to make the loan policy revolving, and a major reason for the premature jettisoning or liquidation of the programme.

Indeed, some loaning authorities, government, banks and individuals often find it difficult to give seed money to interested and genuine borrowers who deserve the loans and credits. According to Olajide (2004), ability to repay loans significantly influences the sustainability of the programme but inability to repay will lead to the collapse of the scheme. Also conventional banks often refuse to grant loans without stringent conditions and collaterals that the poor cannot afford. However, Olajide (2004) observes that there is a significant relationship between micro-credit scheme and economic independence of beneficiaries in tandem with the view of Alimba (1995). Hence there is also a significant relationship between having access to micro-credit facilities and beneficiaries' self-reliance.

Findings at the FGD and KII meetings in Oko community reveal non-repayment of micro-credit loans in full by some beneficiaries. However, the ICDP intervention programme jointly predicts the level of poverty reduction partially most especially to revolutionise the growth of small and medium scale enterprises. Thus, Omotola and Murad (2011) agree that the challenges to poverty reduction include inadequate number of ROSCAs/MFIs providing loans to meet increasing demand; inadequate resource base and savings for MFIs that depend mainly on external donor funding; insufficient participation of all beneficiaries, especially women who cannot be properly identified; lack of clear implementation mechanism; inability to use certain common monitoring indicators of success or failure to measure non-quantifiable impact on clients (Pitamber, 2003). Pitamber also posits that there is no convincing and or comprehensive evidence to show that poverty has been reduced sustainably among a certain groups of clients. Again, Gafar and Ijaiya (2009) identify problems of the Rotating Savings and Credit Associations (ROSCAs) which include low income earning capacity of members, thereby limiting

savings mobilisation, and raising the fear of default and doubts about mutual trust; all of which cannot significantly prevent effective operations of ROSCAs.

The negative influence of the provision of vocational skills development acquisition training revolves around inadequate funding and effective take-over by stakeholders; lack of political will of successive administrations; poor maintenance culture, including failure to pay counterpart contributions to the coffers of the UNDP as at and when due; frequent changes in government and leadership resulting in policy summersault or changes including outright abandonment and close-down of some programmes/businesses. Both Patrick and Ijah (2012) agree that these intervention programmes like skills training and acquisition established in some communities, will enhance the capacity building of beneficiaries to take care of themselves and their families when embedded with functional literacy training rather than keep them parallel, through the introduction of arts, crafts, weaving, tie and dye, home economics training, among others. Findings through the KII sessions at Orile-Igbon and Ido communities revealed the construction of additional vocational skills development centres to expand skills training for employment generation and consequently, the tendency for poverty reduction and sustainable livelihoods. However, poor funding, inadequate facilities and maintenance culture are among inhibiting factors.

The training and provision of dry season farming/Fadama agricultural system for planting vegetables and legumes seeks to enhance joint prediction of poverty reduction especially during the dry season when farmers are expected to be less busy.

Findings also reveal that lack of sound agricultural policy and protracted neglect of the sector (Barnes, 2010) informed the UNDP/ICDP to introduce the agro-processing equipment support programme to stem the tide of high level rural poverty in consonance

with the third actionable goal of NEEDS policy document. Unfortunately, the targets set out in the policy document could not be met for lack of access to safe drinking water, primary health care and high rate of unemployment. Additionally, the introduction of the Directorate of Foods, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI) by the Babangida administration to alleviate poverty and enhance the quality of rural life with emphasis on rural roads, rural water supply and agriculture could not achieve the target owing to extreme politicisation, corruption, embezzlement, and non-accountability (Olisa & Obibuaku, 1992), hence the need for ICDP-driven dry season agriculture.

Findings of Barnes (2010) are in tandem with this ICDP intervention programme focus in the NEEDS policy document on poverty eradication. In order to corroborate this position, the submissions of Igbazor (2006) as espoused by Odion (2009) rally support for policies that promote transparency, accountability, probity and prudence, overcoming institutional constraints, pro-poor growth, structural change, enhance distributive equity, engender social and cultural re-orientation, engineer political transformation, human development to generate employment and transform power relations are in consonance with the tenets of the artisanal training programme.

Underscoring the relevance and urgent need to put in place effective and efficient strategy to alleviate poverty in a holistic manner, the former UNDP Resident Representative in Nigeria, Sarwar Sultana (Ms) said:

Poverty is anti-development and an outcome of anti-development could be poverty. The alleviation of poverty can advance human development and create opportunities for sustainable growth and a better future.

In its publication on poverty “Report (2000), Overcoming Human Poverty”, the UNDP is critically concerned about effective strategy geared towards poverty reduction by involving all stakeholders. Donors and government are encouraged to channel their

resources to reach the poor. It has been observed therefore that judicious use of funds is sine qua non for effective and efficient poverty reduction strategy. If poverty reduction programmes are to succeed, local government must be strengthened and held accountable both to the central government for the funds allocated to it and to its constituents for how it uses them – (UNDP, One, United Nations Plaza, NY, 10017, USA).

Findings at the key informant interview sessions held in the communities confirmed that though functional literacy education attracted huge investments and tremendous support initially in 1995, unfolding events especially poor funding, lack of proper understanding of the programme and political will by the incoming leadership, LGA Chieftains, and unfortunately some State Governors, reduced its impact, especially towards the end of the evaluation period.

For instance, a contributor during an interview said:

One major problem of funding mass literacy and adult and non-formal education is the fact that the State Governor has consistently failed to understand the need to recognise the importance of mass literacy programme because many of his advisers give wrong signals and negative comments on the issue hence his attitude too is negative such that he has failed to recognise and approve the budget for AANFE.

Findings in the field survey also confirmed that early in 1995, the struggle to obtain financial release approval for mass literacy programme for fund release from the Oyo State government to pay the GCCC to the UNDP for ICDP component programmes met the brick wall initially when the then secretary to the state government and the head of service openly and discouragingly said:

It is unfortunate that some people failed to grab the opportunity to embrace the 'Free Primary Education Policy' of the late sage, Chief Obafemi Awolowo, in 1954. This government therefore should have no business in making tax-payers' money available for very few but careless segment of the society. This state is one of the

educationally advantaged states in Nigeria, therefore our scarce resources should be better rationally used.

According to Nwazuo, et al. (2007), 'Education for Social Transformation', the modern society is facing a formidable challenge of navigating a transition to a sustainable world, hence the need to make all efforts to reduce poverty, hunger, preserve human well being; maintain a healthy environment and natural resource base. At its inception in 1995, the UNDP/ICDP deliberately and proactively promoted sustainable human development through the implementation of the cardinal ICDP policy thrust programmes to encourage grassroots participation. Hence job creation and sustainable livelihood; women in development; environment and natural resource management' and good governance predicated on transparency, accountability and commitment which were pursued, yielded positive results (UNDP, 1995).

Findings from the FGD meetings confirmed qualitative and positive impact of poverty reduction through the promotion of sustainable livelihoods. The execution of the ICDP component intervention programmes like training and skills acquisition, access to credit facilities promoted sustainable, community and human development.

Similarly, the FGD sessions held at the Kutayi Community of Lagelu LGA testified to the impact of the artisanal training programme, tarred motorable and asphaltic road network; functional literacy, adult and non-formal vocational education, the supply of potable drinking water, all of which jointly and severally contributed to poverty reduction that promoted sustainable livelihoods in the Kutayi community.

Hypothesis Number One (1): There is no significant correlational relationship between ICDP intervention programme of self-reliance through vocational skills acquisition and development programme among the beneficiaries and poverty reduction.

ICDP and Self-Reliance through Vocational Skills Acquisition and Development

Training Programme

Table 4.1.11(a) and Table 4.1.11(b) and the discussion on them give vivid and clearer explanation and understanding on the information collected from the respondents on the Objective two, Hypothesis One (1): **there is no significant correlational relationship between ICDP intervention programme of self-reliance through vocational skills acquisition and development programme among the beneficiaries and poverty reduction.**

Table 4.1.11(a) Correlational relationship between ICDP self-reliance through vocational skills acquisition and development programme for poverty reduction

	X ²	df	P
UNDP's ICDP	146.02	74	P<0.05
Vocational skills training programme			

Source: Field Survey Data, August, 2011.

Table 4.1.11(b): Dispensations of variation in the era of ICDP's Vocational Skills Acquisition Training Programme

	Dispensation	Mean	Std deviation	T	Df	P
Variation in the era of ICDP's vocational skills acquisition development of training programme	Before Intervention	0.0002	0.00041	-1251.177	34	0.000
	After Intervention	7.9987	0.01548			

Source: Field Survey Data, August, 2011.

Interpretation and Discussion

Table 4.1.11(a) shows that the ICDP of the UNDP, and the provision of vocational skills acquisition development training programme is significantly and relevantly correlated with the achievement of self-reliance ($X^2 = 146.02$, $P < 0.05$) such that 65.8% of the beneficiaries have acquired more skills and training through vocational skills training

programme. This implies that ICDP of the UNDP programme embarked upon through vocational and skills acquisition development training programme has been achieved to enhance beneficiaries' self-reliance and self-dependence through increasing skills, incomes, better standard of living, job opportunities and promotion of artisanal activities for the beneficiaries including computer appreciation, masonry electrical installation – barbing saloon, fashion design.

In Table 4.1.11(b), there is significant difference in the era of ICDP's vocational skills acquisition development/CSDC training programme (P value = $0.000 < 0.05$, $t = -1251.177$, $df = 34$). From the results obtained, it also shows that beneficiaries acquired more skills and training after ICDP intervention, (the Mean = 7.9987) than before the era of ICDP's intervention (Mean = 0.0002). The deduction from the result is that prior to the ICDP's intervention through vocational skills acquisition, development and CSDC training programme, beneficiaries had low (0.0002) level of vocational skills that would make them self-reliant, hence the level of poverty experienced due to lack of skills acquisition was rather high. But after ICDP's intervention through vocational skills acquisition development, and CSDC training, programme, their level of skills acquisition, development and CSDC training increased significantly (Mean = 7.9987) such that enhanced their self-reliance and consequently the reduction in the level of poverty. Thus, the Null Hypothesis is not accepted.

Findings at the KII sessions in Orile-Igbon/Iressadu community, Surulere LGA, confirm that the ICDP poverty reduction facilities on ground are being maximally utilised to produce the multiplier effects of establishing and equipping other centres for the training of more artisans in trades like fashion design, carpentry, welding, computer appreciation, hair dressing saloon, hence the security guard attached to the centre said:

This centre with CSDC facilities at Orile-Igbon has been complemented with another well equipped centre nearby also providing training opportunities for the youths since similar trades are being provided. However, additional security staff should also be provided to cope with the security challenges.

Findings at the FGD meetings in Ido/Apete community confirm the promotion of self-reliance through increase in the establishment of more skills centres to transform lives of inhabitants in Omi-Adio, Ido, Apete and nearby villages on the training related to fashion design, computer skills acquisition, hair dressing/barbing saloons, though adequate funds cannot still be provided to meet increasing needs and desire for training more inhabitants/beneficiaries. A member of the group made this statement:

The level of awareness for job opportunities has been increased significantly in this community because of ICDP intervention programmes for poverty reduction most especially on the efforts to establish more outfits of fashion design, computer appreciation tie and dye, hair-dressing saloon, electrical installation, masonry.

Hypothesis Number Two (2): There is no significant impact of the ICDP intervention programmes on the provision of social infrastructural amenities for the inhabitants' welfare.

ICDP and the provision of social infrastructural amenities for the beneficiaries' welfare and improved standard of living

Table 4.1.12(a) and Table 4.12(b) and the discussions on them give an explanation and a clearer picture as well as the understanding of the data/information collected from the respondents on Research Objective three (3) and Hypothesis Two (2), which states that: **there is no significant impact of the ICDP intervention programmes on the provision of social infrastructural amenities for the inhabitants' welfare.**

Table 4.1.12(a): Correlational relationship and the impact of ICDP intervention programme with the provision of social infrastructural amenities

UNDP's ICDP	X^2	df	p
Social infrastructural amenities	118.01	12	$P < 0.05$

Source: Field Survey Data, August, 2011.

Table 4.1.12(b): Dispensations of variation in the era of ICDP's provision of social infrastructural amenities

	Dispensation	Mean	Std deviation	T	df	P
Variation in the era of ICDP's provision of social infrastructural amenities	Before intervention	16.8333	6.94022	-3.426	19	0.003
	After intervention	37.000	13.57519			

Source: Field Survey Data, August, 2011.

Interpretation and Discussion

Table 4.1.12(a) reveals that the ICDP of the UNDP and the provision of social infrastructural amenities are significantly and relevantly correlated with the component factors of the intervention programme in the host communities ($X^2 = 118.01$, $P < 0.05$). The implication is that ICDP programme of intervention, through the provision of social infrastructural amenities such as water from 111 units of boreholes, wells, handpump boreholes, and road rehabilitation/maintenance including assorted items of medical equipment, drugs/dressings costing 11 million naira in the beneficiary communities improved the level of poverty and human development in the communities. Consequently, the null hypothesis is not accepted.

In Table 4.1.12(b), there is also significant difference in the era of ICDP's provision of social and infrastructural amenities in the communities, ($P - \text{value} = 0.003 < 0.05$, $t = -3.426$, $df = 19$). Thus, from this result, beneficiaries in the communities enjoy the provision of better supply of social amenities due to ICDP programme intervention (depicting the mean = 16.8333 before intervention, and the mean = 37.000 after

intervention). The conclusion drawn from this result is that before the ICDP's intervention in 1995 through the provision of social infrastructural amenities, beneficiaries had low (mean = 16.8333) level of social amenities to sustain minimum level of human development. But after ICDP's intervention in 2005 through the provision of social infrastructural amenities (mean = 37,000) the level of sustainable human development and standard of living improved significantly to reduce poverty level. Thus, the null hypothesis is not accepted.

Findings at the Apete community of Ido LGA through the KII sessions confirm that the provision of water through handpump boreholes for the inhabitants, mostly the University of Ibadan and Ibadan Polytechnic students, excites them and brings succour and big relief to solve the problem of acute water shortage initially with the support of the LGA/other agencies. A student once reacted thus:

It has been a welcome development and relief for us to get water without tears as a result of sinking handpump boreholes in Apete by the UNDP/ICDP to eliminate or reduce our sufferings.

The former General Manager of the WATSAN project in Oyo State, commented on the provision of water, samplat latrines with repair kits to eradicate water borne diseases and cultivate positive maintenance habit thus:

Incidence of water-borne diseases like cholera, typhoid, guinea worm reduced significantly, and totally for guinea worm as a result of improved water supply, environmental and personal sanitation by the inhabitants in the communities. Also, the usage of the toilet facilities and the adoption of the community led total sanitation (CLTS) programme in the communities improved their living standard and the level of poverty reduction as well as sustainable human development.

Findings at the in-depth interview/KII sessions with a community leader in Asunnara, Ibarapa North LGA, confirm that ICDP provided the handpump boreholes supplying water to the community while the maintenance training received has helped

them to embark on routine maintenance of the ICDP facilities on grounds. He however complained to the researcher about inadequacy of the handpump borehole as a result of increasing population of people, hence concerted efforts were being made when the researcher visited the community to request for more water supply facilities.

In terms of infrastructure, the deplorable situation and severity of poverty in Nigeria is the discourse embodied in the Vision 2010 Committee Report (Barnes 2010) which reveals that 50 per cent of Nigerians live below the poverty line; only 40 per cent have access to safe drinking water; about 85 per cent of the urban population lives in single houses with more than 7 occupants in a room; only 62 per cent of Nigerians have access to primary health care; most Nigerians take less than one third of the minimum required protein and vitamins (Report 2010 Committee, Edoh, 2003).

By stressing serious emphasis on the incidence of poverty in developing countries like Nigeria, the UNDP/International Poverty Centre (UNDP/IPC, 2006) underscores lack of basic needs supported by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). These include consumption needs on one hand and essential services provided by the communities, namely safe water, sanitation, public transport and health care, education, cultural facilities, land, agricultural tools and access to farm land, on the other hand.

While concretising the review of his research on "Poverty Reduction in Nigeria, The Way Forward", Obadan (2013) posits that the national average poverty incidence in 1980 was 28.1 per cent based on the fact that for a long time, the growth performance of the country has not been satisfactory with negative and low growths on agriculture, economic and infrastructure since 1992, an average of 2.5 per cent from 1992-1999. Even in the periods of economic growth, Nigerians did not experience considerable or commensurate poverty reduction, apart from the pockets of ICDP intervention

communities. Of course, the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP, 1986) merely had salutary effects and lacking emphasis on development and also accentuated socio-economic problems of income inequality, unequal access to food, shelter, education, health and other necessities of life (Obadan, 2013). In fact, most programmes were not targeted towards the poor, though they affect them. Similarly, Ogunleye (2010) submits that sustainable poverty reduction in infrastructure; involvement of the grassroots people in designing and implementing, monitoring and reviewing of poverty alleviation programmes are viable options for accelerating the level of poverty reduction. At the same time, the introduction of social grants like old age, child support, disability, unemployment, privatisation, commercialisation and liberalisation of state functions through probity, accountability and transparency must be embarked upon as a matter of deliberate poverty reduction policy. In the same vein, Ogunleye (2010) admits that infrastructural facilities such as good roads, potable water, electricity which can determine the productivity capacity of artisans and the organised private sector and improve the level of poverty reduction in Nigeria, which is below average should be vigorously pursued to improve low level of productivity and poverty escalation. Indeed, investment in infrastructure that directly enhances productive capacities such as water supply, irrigation schemes, prevention of erosion should be pursued for a high economic return through increased agro-industrial output. The scenario reinforces the urgent need to implement ICDP poverty reduction programmes in the selected communities. While commenting on NEEDS as a strategy to combat devastating effects of poverty, Umar & Kankiya (2004) admit that:

The strategy is rather focused on what the government describes as immediate improvement of infrastructure such as water, energy and educational facilities in the urban and rural areas. (ThisDay, 2004)

By defining increasing interest in Multi-dimensional Indices of Poverty (MIP, 2011), developed by Alkire and Santos (2010a), the World Bank Research Group, in the Policy Research Working Paper, ten (10) variables under three headings, have been identified for MIP. These essentially capture mostly infrastructural facilities like health, education and living standards, all of which are summed up as the Human Development Index (HDI). Health includes nutrition and child mortality; education comprises the years of schooling and school enrolment; while living standards are captured by cooking with wood, charcoal or dung; lack of toilet facilities; lack of easy access to safe drinking water; lack of electricity; dirt, sand/dung flooring, and inability to own at least one radio or television, Human Development Report, UNDP (2010).

Hypothesis Number Three (3): There is no significant difference between the ICDP intervention programmes and the provision of micro-credit loan support facilities and poverty reduction.

The ICDP intervention programme and the provision of micro-credit loan support facilities

Table 4.1.13(a) and its discussions provide explanation with a clearer picture and the understanding of the data collected from respondents on Hypothesis Three (3) : **there is no significant difference between the ICDP intervention programmes and the provision of micro-credit loan support facilities and poverty reduction; and Research Objective four (4).**

Table 4.1.13(a): Existing correlational relationship between ICDP and micro-credit loan support facilities for income generation

	X ²	df	p
UNDP's ICDP			
Micro-credit loan support facilities	89.61	9	P<0.05

Source: Field Survey Data, August, 2011.

Table 4.1.13(b): Dispensation of variation in the era of ICDP and the component factors of the provision of micro-credit loan support facilities

Variable	Dispensation	Mean	Std deviation	T	df	P
Variation in provision of micro-credit facilities	Before ICDP intervention	2.0895	1.002	-8.360	4738	0.000
	After ICDP intervention	3.3239	0.93			

Source: Field Survey Data, August, 2011.

Interpretation and Discussion

Table 4.1.13(a) above shows that the ICDP of the UNDP and provision of micro-credit loan support facilities have significantly correlational relationship ($X^2 = 89.61$, $P < 0.05$) since about 45.7% of the beneficiaries were able to obtain loans of N24.8m through the ICDP's micro-credit loan support facilities. This also implies that ICDP of the UNDP programme intervention in the targeted communities through the implementation of micro-credit promoted improvement in the establishment and growth of more business activities. Indeed, beside the quantum of total loan approved and granted, initial prompt loan repayment by beneficiaries and the generation of more incomes promoted the well-being and standard of living of beneficiaries. The implication is that this ICDP programme of intervention through the implementation of the micro-credit loan support programme improved the level of poverty reduction with more revolving loan facilities enhancing informal Rotational Savings and Credit Associations (ROSCAs) previously existing in the communities of intervention.

From the above results in Table 4.1.13(b), beneficiaries obtained more loan facilities after the intervention because the mean value increased from 2.0895 before the intervention to 3.3239 after the intervention. Similarly, the Table also shows there is significant difference in the era the dispensation of variation before and after the ICDP

intervention (P value = $0.000 < 0.05$, $t = -8.360$, $df = 4738$). Consequently, the Null hypothesis is therefore rejected.

Findings at the KII sessions with the former micro-finance institution's Chief Executive for Oyo State confirm the success of the micro-credit programme. He added that over N15m was recouped from the beneficiaries through some LGAs for the commencement of a micro-finance bank established later to give similar financial assistance under the administration of former Governor, Otonba Christopher Adebayo Alao-Akala. Thus he said:

I have abundant practical evidence to support the claim that micro-credit loan support improved the lot of beneficiaries in the targeted communities because it enhances their living standard and the establishment of more small-scale business concerns.

- MFI, UNDP/ICDP, Oyo State (1995-2005)

Also at Oloro/Ogunte community of Olorunsogo LGA, the FGD sessions and in-depth Interview with the Oloro/Ogunte Cooperative Society members confirm the positive contributions of micro-credit loan support to poverty reduction through loan released to establish agro-processing ventures, fashion design, farming, trading computer training, tie and dye, block-making/masonry activities, within the period.

Underscoring the effect of micro-credit as a means to reducing poverty with particular reference to women, for some obvious reasons, Pitamber (2003) submits that micro-credit per se does not always lead to a sustainable impact on household or female poverty reduction, while considering factors impeding poverty reduction through micro-credit. This is partly because of the micro-size of the loans, the small returns from the use of the loans and the fact that such loans contribute very little to the family income. Pitamber (2003) also recommends the conduct of further research on the use of micro-credit to strengthen the capabilities for poverty reduction. The research recommends the

need for empirical evidence to verify the capabilities of micro-credit in reducing poverty; identifying innovative approaches to reduce poverty; analysing the features and characteristics of micro-credit, poverty reduction and economic growth, and carrying out empirical evidence and case studies, among others.

According to Bello and Roslan (2010), the complex question on whether poverty has reduced in the last twenty years is summed up thus:

The poor are the overwhelming part of the labour force, an active factor of production and centre piece of development. However, the bottleneck confronting the categories of people rests squarely on getting credit, market, insurance, storage, access to new technology, extension services, infrastructure and government regulations (Bardhan, 2006).

Furthermore, the worsening conditions of workers resulting in abject poverty, revolve around three key factors: the mobility of workers or ability to retool and relocate when market conditions change or worsen, which is a function of credit facilities; information on social networks and infrastructural facilities; the nature of technical change which is biased against the quantum of unskilled labour services leading to a fall in employment and labour wages of unskilled labour, thus worsening poverty problem, and collective bargaining power in the face of globalisation, which ultimately weakens labour union activities (Bello & Roslan, 2010).

In their joint research findings, Newlson and Nelson (2010) posit that micro-credit schemes present enormous potentials for enhancing income generation, improving household's living conditions, and reducing abject poverty in rural communities. Basing their research findings on the impact of microfinancing for poverty reduction and economic development, Awojobi and Bein (2011) submit that empirically, microfinance reduces poverty through accelerated employment rate, improved average productivity of labour and increased real wages as successfully experienced in countries like Bangladesh,

Pakistan, Philippines, India, Uganda and so on. However, the major constraint in Nigeria, which is lack of productive resources or capital, should be ameliorated through the provision of micro-credit and savings facilities to empower the poor (Awojobi & Bein, 2011).

Hypothesis Number Four (4): There is no significant impact of the ICDP intervention programmes on the provision of income generating agro-processing equipment support facilities and poverty reduction.

The ICDP intervention programme and the provision of agro-processing equipment support facilities

Table 4.1.14(a) and Table 4.1.14(b) and the discussions on them give a clearer picture and better understanding of the information obtained from the respondents on Research Objective Number 5, and Hypothesis Four (4): **there is no significant impact of the ICDP intervention programmes on the provision of income generating agro-processing equipment support facilities and poverty reduction.**

Table 4.1.14(a): The impact of ICDP intervention programme on the provision of agro-processing equipment support facilities.

	X ²	df	P
UNDP's ICDP	102.15	9	P<0.05
Agro-processing equipment support facilities			

Source: Field Survey Data, August, 2011.

Table 4.1.14(b): Dispensations of variation in the era of ICDP's provision of agro-processing equipment support facilities

	Dispensation	Mean	Std deviation	T	Df	P
Variation in the era of ICDP's provision of agro-processing equipment support facilities	Before intervention	7.0038	0.00479	-	19	0.000
	After intervention	23,9999	0.00088	13675.9		

Source: Field Survey Data, August, 2011.

Interpretation and Discussion

In Table 4.1.14(a), the ICDP of the UNDP, through the provision of agro-processing equipment support facilities is significantly and relevantly correlated with the component factors of agro-processing equipment support facilities, ($\chi^2 = 102.15; P < 0.05$). Agro-processing equipment support facilities of the ICDP made 73.0% of the farmers to enjoy 48 units of agro-equipment to enhance agricultural activities and improved production. This, in fact, implies that ICDP of the UNDP programme has impact on poverty reduction and sustainable development through agro-processing equipment support facilities for the beneficiaries not only by increasing their incomes but also by the beneficiaries enjoying a higher and better standard of living.

With reference to the dispensations of variation before and after ICDP era in Table 4.1.14(b), there is a significant difference in the era of ICDP's agro-processing equipment support ($P \text{ value} = 0.000 < 0.05$, $t = -13675.9$, $df = 19$). In view of this result, the beneficiaries enjoyed the provision of agro-processing equipment support facilities such as improved seedling and high yielding varieties, modern crop storage awareness training that enhanced farmers' incomes, and extension services, among others with the Mean = 7.0038 before and Mean = 23.9999 after ICDP intervention. Again, it can be deduced from the result that before ICDP intervention, the level of agro-processing equipment support was low hence the increasing poverty and low income levels of beneficiaries but after ICDP's intervention and support through agro-processing equipment facilities, poverty level started to reduce with increasing level of income generated from agro-processing equipment support facilities for farmers, women in agriculture and beneficiaries involved in agro-processing activities. The null hypothesis is therefore not accepted

At both the FGD and K.I.I. sessions and In-depth Interviews held at Oko, Surulere LGA, Oloro/Ogunte, Ikoyi-Ile Communities on the impact of agro-processing equipment support and promotion for poverty reduction and sustainable development, a community leader, said:

The awareness through agro-processing equipment support as well as micro-credit loan support facilities assisted men and women traders, gari processors and others to increase their weekly production level and incomes such that many of them can now conveniently embark on additional ventures, build personal houses and buy motor cars/cycles for their comfort.

Towards sustainable poverty reduction in the communities in particular, and Nigeria in general, Ogunleye (2010) posits that rural dwellers must be persistently empowered to achieve higher agricultural output and that there should be a revisit of the establishment of farm settlement schemes like those of the defunct Western and Eastern Nigeria (Ogunleye, 2006). This is because these schemes have the impacts and potentials on empowering local farmers and encouraging agro-processing equipment support facilities not only in the rural areas but also in urban centres through huge investment potentials.

Also, Ogunleye (2010) asserts that for the sake of emphasis, poverty alleviation is not perceived merely as providing for infrastructure and improving agro-processing activities but also packaged to improve the economic life of the rural areas and populace. Lack of productivity in agro-industrial activities is a function of the root cause of rural poverty hence the failure of agriculture in Nigeria is often blamed on the Federal system with the central government planning, ignoring regional or state governments' efforts and funding. Indeed, agricultural industry has declined decade after decade; the ability to provide food for the family and sell the excess has diminished year by year thereby fuelling the poverty level (Noble Missions for Change Initiative, 2013).

In their joint research, Akinlade, Yusuf, Omonona and Oyekale (2011) submit that poverty alleviation strategies under Fadama II Project involve increasing the quality and productivity of the assets of the poor as well as policies targeted at factor and commodity markets, aiming at enhancing the real earning or income of the poor. Thus, agro-processing equipment support facilities enhance the quality and sales incomes of the rural farmers.

To reduce poverty effectively however, direct pro-poor policies and programmes should be promoted. With increased investment in Fadama agriculture, it is recommended that the elite should therefore be prevented from hi-jacking, capturing and politicising this Community Driven Development (CDD) project. Similarly, Samah and Ndaejji (2012) recommend that through in self-help projects participation by women, poverty alleviation is promoted. Consequently, the rural women are therefore learning better methods of crop production, processing, storage and marketing to promote better yields in agricultural activities such as fish ponds, and animal rearing for their empowerment, thereby providing necessary food security (Samah & Ndaejji, 2012). Women empowerment within the context of ICDP paradigm connotes sustainable economic growth and reduction in poverty in developing countries like Nigeria (Klasen, 1999). An ingredient of economic importance in agriculture for sustainable development and poverty reduction, among others, remains public investment in agricultural research and development to achieve productivity and growth in agricultural sector (OECD Global Forum on Agriculture, 2010).

At the global level, including Nigeria, OECD (2010) admits that spending on routine budget for agriculture has caused the decline in productivity suggesting that such apparent slowdown and negative trend is the consequence of a long-run downward trend in public investment in the sector. One major lesson to learn again from Indonesia is the

deliberate reduction in consumer good and food prices by about 50 per cent, not only to increase the real income of the poor but also to achieve a drastic reduction in poverty level of the poor. Other measures to reduce poverty via agriculture include the use of modern inputs, expansion of the network of roads and marketing infrastructure, improved extension services, bulk-purchase of agricultural produce to shore up farmers' income, and so on. Indeed, under the artisanal training package of the ICDP of the UNDP intervention programmes; emphasis is being placed on implementing most of these measures at the micro level.

Hypothesis Number Five (5): There is no significant impact of ICDP intervention programmes on the provision of environmental sanitation model for healthy living of the people and environmental sanitation.

Impact of ICDP Intervention Programme and the Provision of Environmental Sanitation Model for Healthy Living of the People and Environmental Cleanliness

Tables 4.1.15(a) and 4.1.15(b), the discussions that follow provide a clearer picture and understanding of the information collected from respondents to address Research Objective Number 6 and Test Hypothesis Five (5): **there is no significant impact of the ICDP intervention programme on the provision of environmental sanitation model for healthy living of the people and environmental cleanliness.**

Table 4.1.15(a): The correlational impact of ICDP intervention programme on the environmental sanitation models for healthy living and cleanliness

UNDP's ICDP	X ²	df	p
Environmental sanitation models	78.63	9	P<0.05

Source: Field Survey Data, August, 2011.

Table 4:1.15(b):Dispensations of variation in the era of ICDP’s provision of environmental sanitation model for healthy living of the people and environmental cleanliness.

	Dispensation	Mean	Std deviation	T	df	P
Variation in the era of ICDP’s provision of environmental sanitation model for healthy living of the people and environmental cleanliness.	Before intervention	7.6198	2.66778	-56.276	5006	0.000
	After intervention	11.8432	2.64285			

Source: Field Survey Data, August, 2011.

Interpretation and Discussion

In Table 4.1.15(a), the correlational impact of ICDP intervention programme through environmental sanitation and samplat models for healthy living and cleanliness ($X^2 = 78.63$, $P < 0.05$) confirms that half (49.7%) of the respondents claimed to have enjoyed clean, better and improved sanitation. Hence, 98 units of samplat projects/ models were provided resulting in the level of poverty reduction and sustainable livelihood in the communities.

In Table 4.1.15(b) above, there is significant difference in the era of ICDP’s provision of environmental sanitation model (P value = $0.000 < 0.05$, $t = -56.276$, $df = 5006$). From this result, it shows clearly that beneficiaries/inhabitants enjoyed better and clean environment, resulting in the reduction in solid waste problems and infection through preventable diseases and therefore part of the expenses on sickness. Also, beneficiaries enjoyed clean and better environment, better sanitation after ICDP intervention resulting from the provision of 98 units of samplat/local latrines and environmental sanitation models. As a result, the Null Hypothesis is not accepted.

Findings on the feelings of the participants in the FGD discussions on environmental sanitation models at Ile-Titun Community (OgoOluwa LGA), on the impact of ICDP can be summarised thus:

Over the years, we have been suffering in silence because of lack of potable water, local pit latrine and community awareness programmes through sensitisation training like the one just concluded to keep the environment neat and free from preventable diseases. Hence this gap, the ICDP has filled effectively.

The UNDP's Nigerian Human Development Report, Lagos (1998) on poverty reduction opines that:

Environmental degradation is both a cause and a consequence of deepening poverty. There is no doubt that air and water pollution, urban decay and unhealthy environment aggravate human poverty while soil erosion, flaring of gas and toxic waste and gabbage exacerbate income poverty. In such circumstances, sustainable human development is a realistic option because it promotes both poverty eradication and good environmental practice (UNDP/Human Development Report, Lagos, 1998:7).

From the FGD meetings held at Oko Community in Surulere LGA, the Oloko of Okoland confirmed that:

ICDP strategy has promoted a clean environment through sensitisation on sweeping of the surroundings, proper defecation of faces, cutting bushes to avoid snakes, mosquito bite and arranging communal traditional activities geared toward achieving these laudable objectives.

Findings of Nwazuoke, et al. (2007), cited in McLaren, Rotund and Gurley-Dilger (1991), discovered the green houses effect, a result of carbon dioxide trapping the atmosphere and causing gradual rise and melting of polar ice caps leading to acid rain which is almost an international problem. When nitrogen and sulphur oxides form nitric acid and sulphur acid which later fall back to earth in rain because of high sulphur burning,

it causes damage to trees, seeping of important mineral out of the soil, killing fishes and dissolving of marble and limestone. Thus, conscious efforts made to guide against worse scenarios of air and environmental pollution, can prevent such hazards that breed untimely deaths and poverty in local communities.

Findings garnered from In-depth Interviews in the Kinikini Community (Saki-West LGA) confirmed that: “The provision of potable drinking water, samplat/local latrines and artisanal training programmes has jointly and significantly improved environmental sanitation to reduce the spread of diseases and consequently the reduction of untimely deaths and frequent visits to hospitals and clinics for medical attention and treatment”.

The KII sessions held with the incumbent General Manger of WATSAN Project, informed the researcher that ICDP-driven environmental sanitation activities confirm the fact that host communities in OYO State infected by endemic invasion of guinea worm diseases responded to prompt treatment of the disease to record zero level of tolerance a few years ago. The feat has been achieved because of the collaboration with the Carter Foundation, UNICEF, UNDP/ICDP, NGOs/CBOs, and individuals as a result of which the former Head of State, General Yakubu Gowon, in the company of the researcher, visited Oyo State in 2001 to evaluate and assess the impact of his organisation, the Carter Foundation, on the total eradication of guinea worm disease in Oyo State.

By juxtaposing the challenge of existing orthodox view that poverty reduction and environmental degradation are inextricable and mutually self-enforcing, the UNDP/Economic Commission’s research overview (UNDP/EC, 1998) argues that there is a need to appreciate the role of local institutions, NGOs, local refuse collecting agencies funded by the community. Significantly, this modus operandi mitigates both poverty and environmental degradation, gabbages and stinking environment. Thus, conventional

approaches to poverty and environment recognise that poverty must be eradicated in the communities before the people can effectively participate in environmental protection while identified but pressing environmental problems elsewhere are not really those mostly affecting the poor by definition. Indeed, and for instance, diarrhea, typhoid, lacks of clean water and so on appear to be the world's largest environmental problems causing poverty problems and not deforestation. The research also concludes that the protection of the poor against environmental hazards should involve increasing local access to emergency and other health services like the gap ostensibly filled through the introduction and implementation of ICDP poverty reduction programmes in the selected communities. All said, it is apparent that the macroeconomic drive of many nations for prosperity poses the danger for increasing environmental hazards affecting the poor people such as smoky environment of the industrial centres and poor sanitation of industrial environment. Taking a swipe at the nature and incidence of poverty in Nigeria, Barnes (2010) reveals the low level of human capability with inadequate access to sanitation estimated at 54 per cent; potable water 62 per cent; and life expectancy at birth of 52 per cent. Findings of Ikwuba (2011) confirm that absolute poverty deterioration in Benue and some other states in Nigeria is a direct consequence of large but poor population of people in agriculture, lack of access of two-thirds of the population to health facilities and centres. It also includes high level of stunted and underweight children; declining soil fertility, soil erosion; bush burning, flooding, deforestation, pollution and wastes management; neglect of agricultural sector and lack of infrastructure (BENSEEDS, 2005).

Hypothesis Number Six (6): There is no significant impact of ICDP intervention programmes on the provision of functional literacy, adult and non-formal education for poverty reduction and capacity building of beneficiaries.

Impact of ICDP on the Provision of Functional Literacy, Adult and Non-Formal Education for the Inhabitants' Capacity Building and Occupational Enhancement

Tables 4.1.16(a) and 4.1.16(b) and the discussions that follow provide an empirical evidence and understanding of the information/data collected from respondents in order to effectively address Research Objective number 7 and Hypothesis Six (6): **there is no significant impact of the ICDP intervention programs on the provision of functional literacy, adult and non-formal education for poverty reduction and capacity building of beneficiaries.**

Table 4.1.16(a): Correlational impact of ICDP intervention programme on functional literacy, adult and non-formal education for capacity building

UNDP's ICDP	X ²	df	p
Functional literacy, adult and non-formal education	66.42	15	P<0.05

Source: Field Survey Data, August, 2011.

Table 4:1.16(b): Dispensations of variation in the era of ICDP's provision of functional literacy, adult and non-formal education for the inhabitants' capacity building

	Dispensation	Mean	Std deviation	T	df	P
Variation in the era of ICDP's provision of functional literacy, adult and non-formal education	Before intervention	23.3769	4.03493	72.936	4814	0.000
	After intervention	15.0668	3.86618			

Source: Field Survey Data, August, 2011.

Interpretation and Discussion

In Table 4.1.16(a), the impact of ICDP through the provision of functional literacy, adult and non-formal education for the beneficiaries is significantly and relevantly correlated with the ICDP component factors such as ability to read and write; keep the family business records; transfer of knowledge to occupations, since it influenced the acquisition of functional literacy, adult and non-formal education in the host communities,

($X^2 = 66.42$; $P < 0.05$), such that 74.9% of respondents claimed to have benefited from the programme for capacity building. Consequently, twenty-four (24) literacy centres through which 4,621 neo-literates have graduated within the period of evaluation reduced the level of poverty. This also means that ICDP intervention programme through the provision of functional literacy, adult and non-formal education for the beneficiaries has been amply achieved for poverty reduction and sustainable livelihood. This is because many participants/beneficiaries can now read and write; it also enhances reduction of drop-out rates, sustain their interest in education, transfer training to their occupations, keep business and family records and retain their wards in school.

Table 4.1.16(b) presents significant difference in the era of ICDP's provision of functional literacy, adult and non-formal education for the beneficiaries, (P value = $0.000 < 0.05$, $t = 72.936$, $df = 4814$). The results show that beneficiaries have acquired capacity building skills after ICDP intervention, (Mean = 15.0668) to reduce the level of illiteracy or improve literacy level, when compared with the illiteracy level (Mean = 23.3769) before the intervention. It can also be conclusively deduced from the results that before the ICDP's intervention, beneficiaries used to have low level of functional literacy, adult and non-formal education which was compounded by cases of drop-outs in public schools (Mean = 23.3769). This position changed after ICDP's intervention programme (Mean = 15.0668) with lower level of illiteracy since Oyo State is adjudged as one of the educationally advantaged States in Nigeria. In this regard, the Null hypothesis is not accepted.

Findings through the FGD meetings, and the KII Interviews with the present erstwhile Director of AANFE in Oyo State confirmed that functional literacy, adult and non-formal education has attained a high level of success based on available records of

increased literacy centres. This is simply because people benefited much more since its inception in 1988. Adult learners, youths and drop-outs are still being trained through the provision of mass literacy teachers, funds and material supports to encourage awareness. As a matter of fact, materials/primers, monthly LGA financial contributions of N40,000 per LGA, and the support of the National Mass Education Commission (NMEC) are being enjoyed occasionally. The In-depth Interview conducted with some mass literacy beneficiaries in Kutayi Community (Lagelu LGA) Asunnara Community (Ibarapa NLGA) Ikoyi-Ile (Oriire LGA) corroborate the fact that the programme is still contributing to skills acquisition, increased capacity building and better management of business activities in the targeted communities. The increasing level of awareness has led some NGOs, churches, mosques, Nigerian Baptist Convention and other Christian denominations, to embark on functional literacy programme at the local church level with impressive results of trainees annually. A community leader in Kutayi once said:

I thank UNDP/ICDP for exposing me to read and write; now
I can keep records of my business and family and thereby
avoid agonising effect of ignorance and shame.

Findings through the in-depth interview conducted with a former Director of AANFE, confirm that early in 1995, when the researcher was the UNDP's State Programme Monitoring Adviser (SPMA) for Oyo State and thereby supervising AANFE activities, the struggle to obtain fund approval from His Excellency the former Governor of Oyo State, reached the dead-end. It became so difficult to pay the Oyo State share of the Government Cash Counterpart Contribution (GCCC) to the coffers of the UNDP in order to draw-down the financial provision for the functional literacy and other programmes. However, the then Governor, subsequently and later saw the need to provide and approve

funds, hence the deduction of the GCCC at source in Abuja from the Oyo State monthly statutory allocation commenced to solve problem.

Findings also confirm that poverty and illiteracy are mutually reinforcing human scourge confronting greater percentage of the people in the society. Poverty, being a major cause of illiteracy even as illiteracy manifests itself in poverty and abject penury. Indeed, poverty and illiteracy tangle and are intertwined (Patrick & Ijah, 2012). Findings from using NGOs confirm that there is a compelling cumulative evidence of the importance of functional, adult and non-formal education for poverty reduction (Duke, 1988). Patrick and Ijah (2012) posit that what has sustained and accentuated poverty in Nigeria, among others, is lack of basic skills and capacity for productive centres even as the foundational education system in Nigeria, ab-initio, emphasises the three 'Rs': reading, writing and arithmetic, resulting in having the highest number of drops-out and illiterates, without appreciable scientific and technological skills. As a matter of fact, functional adult and non-formal education with its andragogical principles emphasises learning to do, based on livelihood skills, rather than learning to remember as a pedagogy (Patrick & Ijah, 2012).

Strassburg (2008) also posits that functional and non-formal education enables people to improve their chances, realise their full potentials and improve their well-being. Patrick (2010) also observes that most NGOs appear successful in pursuing functional education programmes for poverty reduction in both the rural and urban communities. Consequently, studies conducted recommend that functional and non-formal education has promoted accessibility and participatory approach, training and skills acquisition, financial sustainability, institutional and capacity development as indicators of poverty reduction (Patrick & Ijah, 2012).

Research Question Two (2): To what extent has the ICDP of the UNDP conformed with the fundamental principles of felt-need and citizens' participation?

Influence of the ICDP of the UNDP on the general level of Citizens' Participation in the intervention programmes.

Table 4.1.17 and the discussions that follow provide the interpretation and the explanations to understand the analysed data on Research Objective eight (8) and Research Question two (2).

Table 4.1.17, Citizens' participation in the ICDP intervention programme

UNDP's ICDP	X ²	df	P
Citizens' participation in the intervention programmes	187.48	42	P<0.05

Source: Field Survey Data, August, 2011.

In Table 4.1.17, ICDP intervention programme significantly influenced the general level of citizens' participation thereby meeting felt-need of the people ($X^2 = 187.48$; $P < 0.05$) to predict the level of poverty reduction.

The perception of respondents in this study reveals that 1137 (43.8%) and 1439 (55.5%) strongly agreed and agreed respectively that the provision of water and social infrastructure is relevantly correlated with samplat/local latrine and environmental sanitation for cleanliness, healthy living and poverty reduction. However, 17 (0.7%) and 2 (0.2%) of respondents disagreed and strongly disagreed. Ogunleye (2010) posits that massive investment in infrastructure like potable water, electricity, road, prevention of erosion promotes poverty alleviation. Also, Bambale (2011) opines that, although National Economic Empowerment Development Strategy (NEEDS) (2004-2007) of the FGN did not achieve much to improve basic infrastructure, more investments must be diverted to them by both the public and private sectors for achieving significant and sustainable poverty alleviation. Again, Obadan (2001) highlights the necessity for the

funding and adequate implementation of rural water supply and rural electrification being raised from 30 per cent to 60 per cent under the packaged Poverty Alleviation Programme (PAP) of the Obasanjo-led administration (1999-2007). In addition, 1237 (47.4%) and 1278 (48.9%) of respondents strongly agreed and agreed that the supply of potable water eradicates water-borne diseases like guinea worm while 73 (2.8%) and 23 (0.9%) disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively. On the reduction of time spent to search for water from doubtful sources, 323 (50.9%) and 1218 (46.9%) of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed while 52 (2.0%) and 5 (0.2%) disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively.

The study also reveals that 1360 (52.1%) and 1153 (44.2%) of respondents strongly agreed and agreed that poverty has reduced while 96 (3.7%) and 2 (0.1%) disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively. Also, 1353 (51.8%) and 1178 (45.1%) strongly agreed and agreed that early repayment of the micro-credit or seed money makes it truly revolving and recycled while 72 (2.8%) and 7 (0.3%) disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively. Again 1359 (52.1%) and 1156 (44.3%) of respondents strongly agreed and agreed that beneficiaries can now generate increasing incomes while 92 (3.55%) and 3 (0.1%) disagreed with this response for the purpose of promoting poverty reduction. Findings of Sunita (2003), in the Grameen Model (Yunus, 1989), on the use of micro-credit as an effective poverty reduction intervention programme confirmed that the programme can properly identify and target clients, empower and reduce poverty especially among women folk. According to Ediom-Ubong and Iboro (2010), findings showed that ICDP micro-credit schemes present enormous potentials for enhancing income generation, improving households' living conditions and reducing abject poverty in the rural communities. It also provides access to flexible, convenient and affordable financial services that empower the poor to make choices and create wealth for themselves (Littlefield, Morduch and

Hashemi, 2003) while the UNDP (2001) identified microfinance as a major effective tool in alleviating poverty to empower the financially disadvantaged ones. Awojobi and Bein (2011) also posit that microfinance reduces poverty through accelerated employment rate, improved average productivity of labour and increased real wages as witnessed in countries like Bangladesh, Pakistan, Philippine, India, Uganda, and so on. Though poverty reduction is eminently underscored by very successful implementation of micro-credit schemes, however, major constraints include lack of adequate capital/limited loan portfolio, administrative problems, lack of proper co-ordination of activities, problems associated with loan and interest repayment (Aryeetey, 2005).

The implementation of vocational skills development training centres enhances poverty reduction through the provision of water/social infrastructure with which there is significant correlational relationship. The results of the study reveal that 1314 (50.4%) and 1201 (46.0%) of respondents strongly agreed and agreed that poverty reduction has been promoted while 85 (3.3%) and 9 (0.3%) disagreed and strongly disagreed with this conclusion. The provision of skills training centres in the communities has further enhanced the infrastructural facilities needed for effective poverty reduction. In support, 1,161 (44.4%) and 1373 (52.5%) of respondents strongly agreed and agreed that poverty reduction has been promoted by increasing skills of beneficiaries while 59 (2.3%) and 22 (0.8%) held contrary opinion. Similarly, 1404 (53.8%) and 1096 (42.0%) of respondents strongly agreed and agreed that incomes and standard of living of beneficiaries, increased. But 73 (2.8%) and 38 (1.5%) of respondents felt the contrary. Aliu (2001) opines that the National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) promoted skills acquisition and training under the Obasanjo administration while one of the cardinal programmes of the UNDP (1995) also provided the ICDP programme. Samah and Ndaej (2012) also posit

that skills acquisition training centres should be established in LGAs for women, in particular, to embrace self-help projects. Both Patrick and Ijah (2012) confirm that NGOs are suitably positioned to combine vocational skills training embedded in literacy, livelihood and entrepreneurial skills, community leadership skills geared towards poverty reduction. While Barnes (2010) agrees that only government's investments in human capital to equip the poor for functional education and training, Ikwuba (2011) and Akpehe (2006) hold the view that micro-credit loans for CBOs will mobilise community resources that can increase the services and incomes of the poor. Obadan (2001) submits that only effective macro and microeconomic policies and programmes which ensure growth/development should be put in place can generate income earning capacities of the poor, create jobs and use existing abundant human resources effectively and efficiently. Additionally, Bambale (2011) agrees that NEEDS (2004-2007) should be re-engineered and reformed to achieve its categorically stated goals of macroeconomic stability, poverty alleviation, wealth creation, employment generation, all of which should increase incomes to reduce the cancerous poverty disease. Also, 1301 (49.8%) and 1225 (46.9%) of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed that ample job opportunities increase while 86 (3.3) and 2 (01%) hold the contrary opinion. Ogunleye (2010) submits that poverty alleviation strategies attempted to put in place economic policies for job creation and income generation while Obadan (2001) also confirmed that the National/Rolling Plans (1962-1985) provided for more and even distribution of income and increased supply of high level manpower to increase job opportunities and income generation.

The study indicates the fact that water/social infrastructure, significantly and positively correlates jointly with functional literacy and non-formal education for poverty reduction. Hence the results of the field study also reveal that 1521 (58.2%) and 1002

(38.4%) of respondents strongly agreed and agreed that functional literacy removes inability to read and write while 69 (2.6%) and 20 (0.8%) disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively. Obadan (2001) submits that one of PAP's objectives was to raise adult literacy rate from 51 per cent to 70 per cent by year 2003, while launching the Universal Basic Education Programme. While 1383 (52.9%) and 1136 (43.5%) of respondents strongly agreed and agreed that functional literacy/adult and non-formal education increased the interests of beneficiaries to continue with their education, 73 (2.8%) and 20 (0.8%) did not agree. But Otu, et al (2011) submit that the educational standard is very low as people/adults in the rural areas of Nigeria are not interested in education, hence the rate of illiteracy is about 70 per cent of adults who are stark illiterates. Both Patrick and Ijah (2012) submit that about 8 million Nigerian children have no access to education (This Day Newspaper, Tuesday, Oct. 24, 2006 – about 7 years ago), the number should have considerably reduced by now. This is because of the role of some NGOs combining two elements of embedded vocational skills training with literacy learning (Patrick & Ijah, 2012). As for beneficiaries of literacy transferring their knowledge into their occupations, 1352 (51.8%) and 1157 (44.3%) strongly agreed and agreed with this opinion, while 88 (3.4%) and 14 (0.5%) felt otherwise. Okoji (2012) revealed, in his study on corporate social responsibilities of MNCS in South-South of Nigeria, that students' enrolments in primary and secondary schools dropped drastically and this is in agreement with the report of Uyigue and Agho (2007) who asserted that 76 per cent of Nigerian children attend primary schools as the population dropped to 30-40 per cent in 2007 in some parts of the Niger Delta Region. Again, 1382 (53.6%) and 1144 (44.3%) respondents strongly agreed and agreed that adult learners can keep adequate records of the family and businesses while 52 (2.0%) and 2 (0.1%) felt otherwise.

Significant joint correlational relationship between water/social infrastructure and the components of agro-processing facilities imply that water/social infrastructure has successfully predicted the provision of agro-processing facilities for poverty reduction. Agricultural production must increase subject to adequate availability of water for irrigation, fadama agricultural mechanism, mechanised farming and domestic purposes. Thus, 1306 (50%) and 1248 (47.8%) of respondents strongly agreed and agreed that agricultural training, through extension services, contributed to poverty reduction but 58 (2.2%) disagreed. Through the provision of improved seedlings 1356 (52%) and 1144 (43.8%) of respondents strongly agreed and agreed with this statement while 74 (2.8%) and 36 (1.4%) held contrary opinion. Also the supply of improved crop varieties to farmers for increased income generation, resulted in 1192 (45.7%) and 1284 (49.2%) of respondents who strongly agreed and agreed while 98 (3.8%) and 36 (1.4%) disagreed with this view. In the case of training farmers on acquiring better storage facilities to prevent post-harvest losses, 1264 (49.0%) and 1178 (45.6%) of respondents strongly agreed and agreed, even as 140 (5.4%) disagreed with this response. Additionally, 1208 (46.8%) and 1257 (48.7%) of respondents strongly agreed and agreed that agro-processing facilities increased farmers' income while 117 (4.5%) disagreed. Ogunleye (2006) submits that the end of the Second National Development Plan in 1975 witnessed increasing agricultural production but subsequent neglect of agriculture, corruption among other problems, caused extreme poverty and impoverishment. Aliu (2001) in Obadan (2001) highlights that under NAPEP, the blueprint provided for agricultural extension services in the rural areas to improve farmer's capacity building that should promote poverty reduction. The development of efficient agricultural markets becomes an impetus opening wide economic opportunities for rural households (IFPRI, 2007), since agriculture remains the mainstay of

the Nigerian economy. IFPRI (2008) submits that achieving the goal of the MDGI for poverty reduction, African countries need to increase agricultural spending to 20 per cent per year. Unfortunately, if current spending is anything to go by, an average of 4-5 per cent of the total national budget on agriculture being expended annually by most African countries is grossly inadequate.

There is significant joint correlational relationship between water/social infrastructure and the components of traditional birth attendants' training. This implies that poverty reduction has been positively predicted since easy child delivery, through the services of traditional birth attendants, is enhanced by regular supply of water/social infrastructure needed by the beneficiaries. In the field study analysed in the Table, 1037 (39.5%) and 1386 (52.8%) of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed that poverty reduction has been promoted and enhanced while 197 (7.5%) and 6 (0.2%) disagreed with this response. Ikwuba (2011) submits that since only about one third of the population of Nigerians in the rural areas have access to health facilities in the community health centres; traditional birth attendants enhanced through water/infrastructure will predict positively the poverty reduction level. Obadan (2001) highlights that it was initially planned in PAP programme that health-care delivery system should shoot up from 40 to 70 per cent by year 2003 to cover rural areas.

The results of the field study also shows that water/social infrastructure is significantly and positively related to artisanal training/capacity building for businesses promotion to predict the level of poverty reduction. It implies that the provision of adequate infrastructural facilities enhances the components and operationalisation of artisanal/capacity building training of beneficiaries. In the analysed data of the field study, 1288 (49.4%) and 1185 (45.4%) of respondents strongly agree and agreed respectively that

the promotion of tie and dye, weaving, backyard gardening and so on predicted the level of poverty reduction because beneficiaries are engaged and empowered in income generating activities. It is in tandem with the opinion of Patrick and Ijah (2012) who submit that the use of embedded literacies of craft or trade, tie and dye as the teaching and learning materials will increase capacity building and entrepreneurial skills that can increase income to reduce poverty. Both Samah and Ndaaji (2012) also posit that empowerment through self-help strategy exposes women to small-scale businesses for poverty reduction involving income generating activities like fish pond business, soap-making, hair care centres, cassava grating industries, oil processing mills, sewing/fashion design, poultry farming and so on.

The study reveals that water/social infrastructure is jointly, positively and significantly correlated with the components of dry season farming/fadama agricultural system for the production of legumes/vegetables. In essence, the provision of water/infrastructure is sine qua non to enhance dry season/fadama agricultural system for predicting the reduction in the level of poverty. The relevance and correlational relationship produces the multiplier effects to enhance the training and implementation of Fadama I, Fadama II and Fadama III, for increased farmers' incomes during the dry season when adequate water can be provided. The result of analysed data in the study show that 1192 (45.7%) and 1284 (49.2%) of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed that an increase in the supply of vegetables/legumes in the dry season not only increases the level of productivity, but also beneficiaries' income generation. The result tallies with the opinion of Suleiman and Oyekale et al. (2011) that Fadama II is a pro-poor, as an economic community development driven project aimed at poverty reduction. Ogunleye (2010) submits that though agricultural productivity increased during the first decade after

independence, offering over 95 per cent of the total foreign exchange, its subsequent neglect resulted into extreme poverty for Nigerians connected with agriculture. Underscoring the need for increased and improved agricultural productivity, OECD Journal on Development (2009), submits that the lives of poor men and women in the rural areas are disconnected from the market, hence the dry season farming/fadama will improve productivity and dry season farmers' income for poverty reduction. Also IFPRI (2008) submits that agricultural productivity in African countries can only be increased to achieve the MDGI by 20 per cent per year.

The fact again is that water/social infrastructure is significantly and jointly correlated with the supply of drugs/dressings to hospitals/health centres. It indicates the fact that the supply of adequate water/social infrastructure enhances and sustains the provision of drugs/dressings to hospitals/clinics/health centres for the use of the staff and patients to predict the level of poverty reduction. From the data analysis of the study in the Table, 1394 (53.7%) and 1148 (44.2%) of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively that the supply of drugs/dressings enhanced poverty reduction, while 25 (1.0%) and 28 (1.1%) disagreed and strongly disagreed. Barnes (2010) corroborates this finding and the need for the supply of drugs/dressings because about 62 per cent of Nigerians have access to primary health care (PHC) even as the effectiveness of the PHC programme is being hampered by inadequate funding from the LGAs and lack of equipment, essential drugs and trained manpower (Obadan, 2001). Ikwuba (2011), submits that about one third of the population have access to health facilities with only 5 per cent of the patients in the rural areas who use community health centre, and also high level of stunted and underweight children in the rural areas.

The study evidently reveals that water/social infrastructure has correlational relationship with sheep/goat rearing/training. As a result, the supply of water/social infrastructural facilities is essentially relevant to enhance the rearing and keeping of sheep/goats to improve incomes of beneficiaries for predicting poverty reduction. The scenario encourages the promotion of felt-need and citizens' participation. Findings from analysed data on the study confirm the opinion of 1072 (41.1%) and 1463 (56.1%) of respondents who strongly agreed and agreed that sheep/goat rearing training skills acquired increased the incomes of beneficiaries. But 75 (2.9%) expressed a contrary view. This agreed with Akpama (2011) who submits that better yields in agricultural empowerment of women in self-help groups will result from activities like fish ponds, animal rearing and so on. Evidences abound as goat and sheep straying about can find grass and green leaves around to eat and drink for maximum safety and welfare and income generation.

Research Question Three (3): What is the perception of the respondents in the communities about the effectiveness of the ICDP in meeting their needs and growth for improved standard of living?

The perception of the respondents/inhabitants about the effectiveness of ICDP intervention programmes on felt-need and the principles of citizens' participation for poverty reduction

Findings from the respondents' data reveal about 2,424.7 (92.3%) of the respondents who agreed that traditional birth attendants training and capacity building programme, which ranks highest as the predictor of poverty reduction, enhanced safe child delivery while 203 (7.7%) held contrary opinion. Ikwuba (2011) also posits that owing to poverty, many rural communities have stunted and underweight children and that about 5 per cent of patients from rural areas have access to health centres, in consonance with

Oshewolo (2010) and the UNDP (1996). Similarly, 2538 (97.7%) of respondents agreed that some beneficiaries of functional literacy completed post-primary courses while 59 (2.3%) disagreed. This tallies with Patrick (2010) that some NGOs empower beneficiaries to enhance poverty alleviation through functional literacy and massive investment in education (Ogunleye, 2010), while Earnest (2006) lamented that 37 per cent of Nigerian children did not go to school in 2001. Obadan (2001) submits that PAP programme which anticipated an increase in adult literacy rate from 51 per cent to 70 per cent by the year 2003 failed to achieve the stated objectives. While 2465 (95.5%) of respondents agreed that agro-processing facilities increase sales capacities of farmers, including women in agriculture, but 117 (4.5%) felt otherwise. Corroborating this opinion, OECD (2010) confirmed that public investment in agricultural research and development is essential to achieve high growth of productivity in the sector and Shenggen et al. (2008) also agreed with this opinion to achieve MDGI by 2015 for poverty reduction in African countries. Findings through the FGD and KII discussions at Oloro/Ogunte communities confirmed positive contributions and improved prosperity of the members of the Oloro/Ogunte Co-operative society through empowerment of this programme. Concerning the supply of water/infrastructural facilities, 2576 (99.3%) of respondents agreed that safe drinking water supply improved the quality of lives while 19 (0.8%) disagreed. Akinlade et al. (2011) posit that robust investment in social infrastructure must be made as Suleiman et al. (2010) also argued on the contrary that most past community-based poverty reduction programmes failed to reduce poverty. However, African Development Bank (ADB, 2002) asserted that private organisations must be re-oriented to contribute to the development of infrastructure and efficient delivery of social services through increased investment and the promotion of domestic entrepreneurs.

Also, 2515 (96.4%) of respondents agreed that vocational community skills development centres increased skills, incomes and standard of living in the communities while 94 (3.6%) could not subscribe to this opinion. Supporting this view, Omotola and Bein (2011) remarked that the income generating capacities of small-scale entrepreneurs have been enhanced while Patrick and Ijah (2012) recommended that skills acquisition training programme for poverty alleviation and community development must be community-based and well embedded to accommodate multifarious training needs of beneficiaries in the communities. The opinion supports Aliu (2001) on NAPEP's blue print providing capacity building for existing skills acquisition and training centres. For small-scale business improvement through the micro-credit loan facilities and poverty reduction, 2513 (96.3%) of respondents totally agreed while 98 (3.8%) held divergent views. Ediom-Ubong et al. (2010) posit that micro-credit schemes present enormous potentials for enhancing income generation to improve household living conditions and reduce abject poverty in rural areas, especially for empowering low income population (Omotola et al, 2011); but for the fact that micro-credit does not always lead to sustainable impact on household or female poverty reduction (Pitamber, 2003).

With reference to dry season farming/fadama agricultural skills training; 2476 (94.9%) of respondents agreed that the programme improves and increases income generation while 134 (5.2%) held contrary opinion. Akinlade et al. (2011) posit that fadama, which involves investment in social infrastructure and agricultural assets is a pro-poor programme in twelve states, including Oyo, even as Ikwuba (2011) submits that extreme poverty is a direct result of neglecting all aspects of agricultural financing. For samplat latrines/environmental sanitation models being used to reduce solid waste disposal problems, 2557 (98.0%) of respondents agreed with this conclusion, while 54 (2.0%) held

a contrary view for poverty reduction. In this regard, Ikwuba (2011) submits that major environmental problems confronting the poor in the rural communities but which require attention include declining soil fertility, soil erosion, bush burning, flood, deforestation, pollution and waste management being tackled by this programme. Findings through the FGD and KII discussions in Kutayi community of Lagelu LGA confirmed the view of a community leader thus:

With increased provision of water/samplat latrines and environmental sanitation models, water-borne diseases disappeared while hospital bills on preventable diseases dropped by less than 50 per cent.

With increasing popularity of sheep/goat keeping/rearing ventures in the communities, 2535 (97.2%) of respondents agreed that sheep/goat keeping/rearing is increasing the level of income generation to reduce the level of poverty while 75 (2.9%) disagreed. Thus, a woman reiterated in Ikija community of Oluyole LGA thus:

The capacity building training received through the UNDP/ICDP has brought a big relief to me thereby increasing the number of animals in my yard from 4 to 25 in the last 8 years.

On the positive note, 2473 (94.8%) of respondents agreed that the provision and training in artisanal programme has been enhanced. This view tallies with Omotola (2011) about increase in income generating capacity of small-scale entrepreneurs for poverty reduction. Also, as 2542 (97.9%) of respondents agreed that the supply of drugs/dressings facilitated healthy conditions and reduced expenses on hospital bills, only 53 (2.1%) did not hold this view.

However, interviews revealed that funding, publicity, monitoring and the training of project recipients were inadequate, which invariably reduced the impact of the projects. Besides, there was misapplication of the seed money, in some instances, for unintended purposes.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter focuses on the summary, conclusion, and recommendations

5.1 Summary

This study evaluated the implementation of eleven (11) ICDP/UNDP intervention programmes for poverty reduction and sustainable human and community development in the eleven (11) selected communities of Oyo State. The evaluative study, which occurred between 1995-2005, was carried out for the first time to ascertain sustainability, success or failure of the intervention programmes and for empirical testing and documentation.

The study is presented in five chapters, to provide answers to six (6) tested hypotheses and three (3) answered research questions. It also adopted the descriptive survey research design of the ex-post facto type which does not permit the researcher to manipulate the dependent variable. Chapter one deals with the components like the background, statement of the problem, research objectives, research questions/hypotheses, the significance of the study, the scope, justification of the study and the definitions of terms. Chapter two covers an extensive literature review and the theoretical framework adopted for the study while chapter three, the research methodology, includes research design, population of the study, sample and sampling procedure, the procedure for data collection, and the procedure for data analysis. Similarly, chapter four contains results and the discussions of the study, while the concluding chapter highlights the summary, conclusion and recommendations.

The administered instruments were complemented by the Focused Group Discussion (FGD) and Key Informant Interviews (K.I.I) sessions to provide complementary qualitative information. The data on the core variables were analysed by

using chi-square, t-test, regression analysis and simple correlational matrix. The qualitative data collected were therefore content analysed. Major findings of the study reveal that:

- All the eleven (11) ICDP intervention programmes jointly and significantly influenced poverty reduction ($\chi^2 = 206.17, P < 0.05$) with over 80.0% of the respondents perceiving that the programme contributed to and correlated positively with the 11 indices of sustainable human development promotion.
- Each of the ICDP intervention programmes has relative and significant contributions to poverty reduction with the traditional birth attendants programme being the highest predictor of poverty reduction while the artisanal capacity building and training programme is the lowest predictor of poverty reduction.
- It has been observed that the provision of micro-credit loan support facilities for about 45.7% of the beneficiaries ($X^2 = 89.61; P < 0.05$) has been misapplied and diverted to unintended purposes.
- All the ICDP intervention programmes have also positively and significantly influenced the improvement of the socio-economic life of the communities to enhance and sustain the principle of felt-needs and citizens' participation for poverty reduction ($X^2 = 187.48, P < 0.05$).
- Interviews and discussions revealed inadequate funding, training, publicity, monitoring and maintenance of equipment, projects, programmes and facilities in the communities of intervention.

5.2 Conclusion

It is evident from the findings of this study that the ICDP intervention programmes have increased the socio-economic well-being and the welfare of the beneficiaries thereby contributing positively to sustainable human development and poverty reduction.

The study concludes that specifically, functional literacy, adult and non-formal education, promoted capacity building, increased skills acquisition in reading, writing, business record keeping, and embedded vocational trades, arts and crafts, thereby underscoring the efficiency and effectiveness of the ICDP intervention programmes. Similarly, the provision of improved funding and massive investments is critically important for sustained poverty reduction. Pertinently, the generation of baseline empirical data for researchers, decision makers and organisations becomes an added advantage to extend the frontiers of knowledge.

5.3 Policy Implications of the Study

There is an urgent need to imbibe the global approach and culture of shifting emphasis from the supply-driven (top-down) to the demand-driven (bottom-up) grassroots methodology for programme implementation. Therefore, conscious and irreversible decision for prudent and massive investments in functional and non-formal education; infrastructural and social amenities, most especially water, electricity, road network, communication devices; sustained by effective macro-economic stability and policy formulation, must now be made by governments, NGOs, organisations in support of sustained poverty reduction.

Equally significant for effective poverty reduction is the governments' support for virile microfinance agencies and the establishment and encouragement of more Rotating

Savings and Credit Associations (ROSCAs) providing soft, and sometimes interest-free loans for individuals and community based organisations.

Agriculture and agro-processing equipment support facilities and subsidies must be sustained by increased investments while women-in agriculture and the resuscitation of farm settlements should be seriously promoted and encouraged. Therefore the need to encourage increased participation of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Community-based Organisations (CBOs) that are well-funded, poised and willing to partner with governments cannot be over-emphasised.

5.4 Recommendations

1. TheICDP intervention programmes should be extended to other communities within the eleven (11) local governments as well as the other remaining twenty-two (22) local government areas of Oyo State that have not yet benefited from the programmes.
2. The people in the beneficiary communities should be continuously educated on better and more effective application and monitoring of the seed money for intended purposes to enhance effectiveness and efficiency of using resources in order to ensure sustainability, accountability, transparency and sustained poverty reduction.
3. There is an urgent need for adequate training of recipients, publicity, funding and monitoring of on-going programmes and projects by involving the beneficiaries in the communities.
4. Subject to proper scrutiny, genuine and honest multilateral and bilateral agencies like the UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, NIDO, FAO, should still be

encouraged to partner with governments on funding poverty reduction programmes and initiatives at the grassroots level.

5. There is also the need to educate the people in the beneficiary communities to imbibe and promote the culture of effective maintenance of projects, equipment and facilities on ground in order to enhance and ensure their longevity and sustainability.

5.5 Contributions to Knowledge

1. The study significantly and positively reduced poverty for sustainability of the intervention programmes in the communities of intervention.
2. The study has provided a framework for policy makers, NGOs, Governments, community development practitioners of intervention programmes such that could be used for sustainable development and poverty reduction.
3. The study bridged the existing information gap through the provision of the empirical baseline data and needed information for interested researchers, individuals and organisations.
4. The study enhances the provision of soft loans through micro-credit loan facilities as an essential panacea for poverty reduction that cannot be over-emphasised.
5. The study promotes and encourages pioneering efforts for further studies in other communities where the projects and programmes or policies can be replicated or duplicated for poverty reduction and sustainable livelihoods.

5.6 Limitations of the Study

This study is limited in time horizon because it has been designed to cover the period between 1995 and 2005, when the ICDP programmes operationally ceased, even though routine maintenance and follow-up activities still continue. It is also pertinent to

note that only eleven (11) communities in eleven (11) local governments in Oyo State benefitted from the UNDP intervention programmes thereby providing useful data and information for generalisation. Thus, the remaining 22 local government areas were not covered. However, these limitations did not have negative impact on the outcome and results of the study as the findings are cogent and empirically sustainable for generalisation in all the 33 LGAs of Oyo State.

5.7 Suggestions for Further Studies

The future evaluation studies on similar projects should cover all the three senatorial districts and five administrative zones of all the 33 LGAs.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

**DEPARTMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION
FACULTY OF EDUCATION
UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN**

Dear Sir/Madam,

The Evaluation of The UNDP's Integrated Community Development Programmes (ICDP) in Oyo State, Nigeria

The researcher, Mr. Jacob Adejumo AREMU, is interested in conducting a research on the above named topic: "The Evaluation of The UNDP's Integrated Community Development Programmes (ICDP) in Oyo State, Nigeria".

Your assistance is thereby required in providing necessary information, data and logistics to help him achieve the sole objective of proper conduct of this research within the limited time period.

Thanks in anticipation for your co-operation.

Signed
H.O.D.
Adult Education Department
University of Ibadan.

APPENDIX II

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN DEPARTMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION FACULTY OF EDUCATION

Dear Respondent,

This questionnaire is designed to elicit information from the beneficiaries on the effectiveness of the UNDP's Integrated Community Development Programme (ICDP) in the targeted communities of Oyo State. It is for the purpose of conducting a research on the success or failure of the programme in the communities.

You are kindly requested to provide appropriate answers to the questions contained in the questionnaire as honestly as possible. Your candid opinion will be treated strictly confidential to help the researcher contribute to knowledge in the field since it will be used for the purpose of the study alone.

Thanks.

SECTION A: BIOGRAPHICAL DATA OF BENEFICIARIES

Please () tick the option you consider appropriate.

1. Local Government Area:
2. Community of Intervention:.....
3. Marital Status: Single [] Married [] Separated [] Divorced []
Widow/widower []
4. Sex: Male [] Female []
5. Age: Below 25 [] 25-29 [] 30-34 [] 35-39 [] 40-44 [] 45-49 []
50 and above []
6. Occupation: Trading [] Farming [] Artisan [] Civil Servant [] Teaching []
(Please specify)
7. Educational Qualification: Basic Literacy [] Primary Six [] Grade II [] WASC []
OND/A.L [] Others Qualification (Please specify).....
8. Your Religion: Christianity [] Islam [] African Traditional Belief [] Others
(Please specify)
9. Your Tribe:.....

10. What are your economic activities:.....
11. For how long have you been in this community?

SECTION B: BENEFICIARIES BIODATA

1. Senatorial Zone:
2. Local Government Area
3. Town/Village
4. Sex: Male [] Female[]
5. Occupation:.....

SECTION C: ICDP BENEFICIARIES ASSESSMENT SCALE QUESTIONNAIRE

Beneficiaries knowledge of ICDP objectives

Tick (√) TRUE or FALSE to show your knowledge of the objectives of UNDP-ICPD programmes implemented in your community.

S/N	OBJECTIVES	TRUE	FALSE
1.	Reactivating mass literacy/non formal education		
2.	Increasing access to affordable and safe delivery services		
3.	Improving sanitation and disposal of solid wastes		
4.	Having access to safe drinking water		
5.	Training and skills Improvement for artisans		
6.	Having access to credit facilities		
7.	Providing micro-credit loan facilities for business promotion		
8.	Procuring income generating equipment for income enhancement in the communities		

SECTION D: PHYSICAL FACILITIES IN THE COMMUNITY

How many of these physical facilities listed below are available in your community before and after ICSDP Intervention? Please specify numbers.

S/N	Facilities	Before	After
1.	Bore holes		
2.	Deep wells		
3.	Hadpump bores		
4.	Samplat latrines (local pit latrines)		
5.	Community skills development centers		
6.	Adult literacy centers		
7.	Agro-processing equipment support facilities		
8.	Environmental sanitation models		
9.	Sheep/goat rearing activities		

SECTION E: ASSESSMENT OF THE LEVEL OF POVERTY AND ILLITERACY

II. How would you consider the levels of poverty and illiteracy before and after ICDP intervention? Please tick () High = 3, Moderate = 2 Low = 1.

S/N		Before			After		
		3	2	1	3	2	1
Poverty							
1.	Starvation						
2.	Imbalanced diet						
3.	Inappropriate dressing						
4.	Subsistence farming						
5.	Trekking to farms						
6.	Inability to finance children schooling						
7.	Inadequate access to employment, assets, etc						
Illiteracy							
1.	Inability to read books						
2.	Inability to write						
3.	Difficulty in counting numbers						
4.	Lack of record keeping						
5.	Discouraging children from going to school						
6.	Drop-out from schools						
7.	Non-involvement in political activities						
8.	Keeping money at homes						
9.	Inability to keep simple business bank account						

III. How would you assess the level of environmental sanitation in your community before and after ICDP intervention rate as follows: 3 = Very Adequate, 2 = Adequate, 1 = Not Adequate.

S/N		Before			After		
		3	2	1	3	2	1
1.	Solid waste disposal						
2.	Liquid wastes disposal						
3.	Sweeping of surroundings						
4.	Clearing bushes						
5.	Defaecation in designated places						

SECTION F: ICDP POVERTY LEVEL REDUCTION PROJECTS

What is your opinion on the provision of ICDP poverty reduction projects aimed at improving the quality of life of the people in your community? Tick (√): Strongly Agree (SA) = 4, Agree (A) = 3, Disagree (D) = 2, and Strongly Disagree (SD) = 1.

S/N		SA	A	D	SD
I	Provision of Water				
1	Handpump boreholes provide safe drinking water for the community				
2	Deep wells supply drinking water adequate for the community				
3	It leads to the eradication of water borne disease such as guinea worm, etc in the community				
4	Handpump boreholes reduce amount of time wasted in search of portable water				
II	Samplat Latrines/Environmental Sanitation Models				
5	Samplat latrine facilities reduce solid waste disposal problem				
6	Samplat latrine reduce the spread of common diseases in the community				
7	Environmental sanitation models contribute to cleanliness of the community				
8	Sanitation models constructed reduce money people spend on hospital bills				
III	Provision of Micro-Credit Facilities				
9	More small-scale businesses spring up due to provision of micro-credit facilities				
10	Early repayment of loans makes it revolving in the communities				
11	Beneficiaries of the loan are able to generate increasing income				
12	Loan facilities increase the relative ease of obtaining seed more for businesses				

IV	Vocational Skills Development Training				
13	Establishment of community skills development centres (CSDC) facilities training of artisans for self development				
14	Beneficiaries of the CSDC keep increasing in skills				
15	Income of training beneficiaries increases for better standard of living				
16	Job opportunities of the community increase through CSDC				
17	Promotion of tie and dye, weaving, gardening etc is enhanced				
18	Goat and sheep training improves beneficiaries' income generation				
19	Training of traditional birth attendants enhances safe child delivery				
20	Agricultural training improves farmers' productivity in communities				
V	Mass Literacy and Non-Formal Education				
21	Removes inability to read and write among participants				
22	Increases interests of community people to be educated				
23	Beneficiaries transfer knowledge got from training to their occupation				
24	Some beneficiaries of mass literacy completed post-primary courses				
25	Participants keep adequate records of family and businesses				
26	Beneficiaries encourage their children to go to school				
VI	Provision of Agro Facilities				
27	Provision of improved seedling improves yields of local farmers				
28	Supply of crop varieties increases income generation capacity of farmers				
29	Storage equipment support boosts better storage of farm products				
30	Agro-processing facilities increase sales capacities of local farmers including women in agriculture				
VII	Income Generation				
A	What is your estimated annual income in Naira before ICDP programme?				
	₦3,000 – ₦6,000 () ₦7,000 - ₦9,000 () ₦10,000–₦15,000 () Above ₦15,000 ()				
B	What is your estimated annual income in Naira after ICDP programme				
	₦5,000 -- ₦10,000 () ₦16,000 -- ₦20,000 () ₦20,000 – ₦25,000 () Above ₦25,000 ()				

APPENDIX III
UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN
DEPARTMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION

ICDP Sustainable Human Development Scale Questionnaire

Please tick the option and specify the number that represents your opinion from the following statements /information.

How would you consider the level of maintenance and sustainability of ICDP facilities/equipment and projects in your community? Tick () as appropriate to you: Maintained (M), Not maintained (NM), Sustained (S), Not sustained (NS).

S/N	ICDP Facilities/Equipment/Projects/Programmes	M	NM	S	NS
1.	Handpump borehole				
2	Deep wells				
3	Samplat latrines				
4	Functional literacy centres				
5	Traditional birth attendants				
6	Bee keeping capacity training and practice				
7	Micro-credit loan facilities				
8	Drugs and dressings supply to clinics/hospitals				
9	Agro-processing equipment				
10	Environmental sanitation models				
11	Agro-storage facilities				
12	Community skills development centres (CDSC)				
13	Improved seedlings				
14	Fadama/Farm irrigation technique				

If sustained, how many of such facilities/equipment and programmes were provided as from 2005 up to date and who provided them. Write the numbers and specify by whom below.

S/ N	ICDP Facilities/Equipment/Programmes/Projects	Number provided	By whom			
			Self help	LG A	State	Other agencies
1	Handpump borehole					
2	Deep wells					
3	Samplat latrines					
4	Agro-processing equipment					
5	Agro-storage facilities					
6	Improved seedlings					
7	Drugs and dressings supply to clinics					
8	Number of people that registered in mass literacy centres					
9	Mass literacy centres					

10	Community Skills Development Centres (CSDC)					
11	Number of traditional birth attendants trained					
12	Number of people trained for bee keeping					
13	Micro-credit loan facilities granted – how much?					
14	Environmental sanitation models built					
15	Number of irrigation schemes/Fadama farms established					

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APPENDIX IV
UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN
DEPARTMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION

UNDP OFFICIALS/ICDP/GOVERNMENT CHANGE AGENTS SCALE
QUESTIONNAIRE

To what extent do the following problems pose challenges to the implementation of ICDP in your community? Tick any: All the time (AT), Sometime (S), Few occasions (FO), Never (N).

A

S/N	Problems	AT	S	FO	N
1	Lack of understanding of ICDP objectives				
2	Inadequate funds for implementing ICDP projects				
3	Uncooperative attitudes of community people				
4	Lack of space to executive projects				
5	Community leaders' resistance				
6	Lack of supports from some LGAs/Chieftains				
7	Low public enlightenment				
8	High poverty level of community people				
9	Difficulty in reaching local farmers				
10	Long distance of vocational centres to people				
11	Insufficient knowledge of local people to operate				
12	Inadequate mass literacy instructors				
13	Non-availability of training materials				
14	Inconsistent attendance of vocational training participants at the centers				
15	Inaccessibility to targeted communities due to bad roads				

APPENDIX V
UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN
DEPARTMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FGD) SCHEDULE

Structured Questions of the ICDP Impact on Poverty Reduction

Hello Sir/Ma,

I am a researcher conducting a research on “Evaluation of UNDP/ICDP Programmes in Oyo State, 1995-2005 under the auspices of University of Ibadan, Department of Adult Education in the Faculty of Education. Therefore, I like to ask some questions with regard to the above stated topic which I humbly request your honest answers. All information obtained shall be treated with utmost confidentiality.

1. What is your assessment of the level of poverty based on physical, economic, social and general well-being of the people in the communities of intervention?
2. What are the practical manifestations of poverty and to what extent have you noticed improvement in the last 15 years?
3. Have you noticed the advent of the UNDP/ICDP intervention in poverty alleviation in the last 15 years in your community? How?
4. In what way has the UNDP/ICDP or any organization contributed to the inhabitants’ self-reliance by improving people’s well being?
5. To what extent has the UNDP/ICDP improved the provision of infrastructural amenities in your community to improve people’s standard of living?
6. To improve business establishment for income generation in the communities, have you enjoyed the provision of micro-credit loan support facilities from any organizations including the UNDP/ICDP?
7. SINCE CLEANLINESS IS SAID TO BE NEXT TO Godliness, have you been exposed to effective training and facilities that improve environmental sanitation put in place by the UNDP/ICDP?
8. Mass literacy, adult and non-formal education including vocational training plays a much role in sustainable human development. To what extent have you enjoyed this training to improve capacity building?
9. In what ways can you confirm that the intervention of UNDP/ICDP has promoted the principles of felt-need, citizens’ participation, etc. in communities in OyoState?
10. How can you rate or assess the performance of UNDP/ICDP intervention in meeting the need and socio-economic growth and standard of living of the people in OyoState?

11. To what extent do you confirm effective participation of the people because the ICDP programmes are pro-poor, pro—people and pro-environment?
12. How can you assess the relevance and the maintenance and sustainability of the ICDP programme, equipment and facilities?
13. As a result of ICDP intervention, how can you rate and assess the establishment and expansion of more business activities in the communities?
14. How will you assess the problems/challenges of the ICDP intervention with a view to proffering workable solutions for future guide?

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APPENDIX VI
UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN
DEPARTMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION

KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW (K.I.I.) IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW (IDI) FOR
COMMUNITY INHABITANTS

Unstructured Questions on ICDP Impact Assessment in Communities

Dear Respondent,

I am conducting a research study on “Evaluation of UNDP/ICDP Programmes in Oyo State, 1995-2005” in 11 selected communities. I humbly require information from you based on the following questions to which I kindly request your honest answers which will be treated with utmost degree of confidentiality.

SECTION A – AREA OF IDENTIFICATION

1. State:
2. LGA:
3. Town/Community of origin:
4. Status:

SECTION B – UNSTRUCTURED/GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. How will you assess the concept of poverty generally in terms of the manifestations?
2. What are the means and organs that the governments and your community have been adopting to address poverty eradication/reduction?
3. Are you conversant with the operations of the UNDP/ICDP for poverty reduction? In what ways or how?
4. What do you understand by self-reliance especially its relevance to the operations of the UNDP/ICDP in OyoState since 1995?
5. Will you agree that the provision of infrastructural amenities has improved inhabitants’ conditions of living in the targeted communities?
6. How will you assess income generation and the establishment of more small-scale businesses as a result of granting of micro-credit facilities of ICDP?
7. To what extent can you confirm that ICDP intervention has contributed to environmental cleanliness and healthy living of the inhabitants?
8. What real impact do you think that ICDP has made towards reading writing and keeping records through mass literacy, adult and non-formal education in the communities?

9. In what ways can you confirm that the intervention of UNDP/ICDP has promoted the principles of felt-need, citizens' participation etc. in the communities?
10. How will you assess and confirm that the UNDP/ICDP has contributed to improved standard and economic well-being of the inhabitants?
11. Will you agree or confirm that ICDP intervention has contributed to zero level of water-borne diseases thereby reducing death rate?
12. How can you rate or assess the contribution of agro-processing equipment and facilities to improved standard of living via income generation and sustainable livelihoods?
13. How will you assess the maintenance, replication and sustainability of equipment and facilities of the UNDP/ICDP?
14. What, in your opinion, are the major challenges faced by the intervention of the UNDP/ICDP with a view to proffering solutions as a guide for the future programmes?
15. Will you then agree or disagree that UNDP/ICDP intervention succeeded or failed by giving reasons either side?

APPENDIX VII
UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN
DEPARTMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION

Local Government Area

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Lagelu	319	12.1
Surulere	281	10.7
Ido	401	15.3
Ogo Oluwa	152	5.8
Orire	231	8.8
Olorunsogo	145	5.5
Atiba	122	4.6
Oluyole	182	6.9
Ibarapa North	353	13.4
Saki-West	193	7.3
Ibarapa Central	248	9.4
Total	2627	100.0

Marital status

	Frequency	percent
Valid Single	677	25.8
Married	1784	67.9
Separated	116	4.4
Divorced	13	.5
Widow/Widower	21	.8
No response	16	.6
Total	2627	100.0

Sex

	Frequency	percent
Valid Male	1175	44.7
Female	1444	55.0
No response	8	.3
Total	2627	100.0

Age

	Frequency	percent
Valid Below 25 years	332	12.6
25-29 years	351	13.4
30-34 years	528	20.1
35-39 years	570	21.7
40-44 years	465	17.7
45-49 years	161	6.1
50 years and above	178	6.8
No response	42	1.6
Total	2627	100.0

Occupation

	Frequency	percent
Valid Trading	493	18.8
Farming	670	25.5
Artisan	362	13.8
House wife	186	7.1
Civil servant	366	13.9
Teaching	392	14.9
Student	94	3.6
Barbing	3	.1
Bricklayer	7	.3
Hairdresser	3	.1
Carpentry	2	.1
Fashion designing	4	.2
Corper	2	.1
No response	43	16
Total	2627	100.0

Educational Qualification

	Frequency	percent
Valid Basic Literacy	174	6.6
Primary Six	557	21.2
Grade II	216	8.2
WASC	677	25.8
OND/AL	770	29.3
HND/Degree	5	.2
Postgraduate	1	.0
No response	227	8.6
Total	2627	100.0

Other qualifications

	Frequency	percent
Valid B.Sc.	50	1.9
NCE	157	6.0
B.Ed degree	31	1.2
HND	19	.7
M.Ed	1	.0
B.Tech.	2	.1
No response	2367	90.1
Total	2627	100.0

Religion

	Frequency	percent
Valid Christianity	1834	69.8
Islam	733	27.9
Traditional belief	20	.8
No response	40	1.5
Total	2627	100.0

Tribe

	Frequency	percent
Valid Yoruba	2453	93.4
Hausa	19	.7
Igbo	20	.8
Benin	6	.2
Ogori	2	.1
Urhobo	12	.5
Fulani	13	.5
igede	8	.3
No response	94	3.6
Total	2627	100.0

What are your economic activities?

	Frequency	percent
Valid Trading	115	4.4
Farming	122	4.6
Artisan	15	.6
House wife	6	.2
Civil servant	25	1.0
Teaching	30	1.1
Student	7	.3
Bricklayer	6	.2
Hairdresser	1	.0
Carpentry	6	.2
Fashion designing	45	1.7
Mechanic	5	.2
Computer instructor	9	.3
welder	4	.2
No response	2231	84.9
Total	2627	100.0

Beneficiaries Biodata: Senatorial zone

	Frequency	percent
Valid Oyo Central	875	33.3
Oyo South	1184	45.1
Oyo North	568	21.6
Total	2627	100.0

Reactivating mass literacy/Non formal education

		Frequency	percent
Valid	False	223	8.5
	True	2395	91.2
	No response	9	.3
Total		2627	100.0

Increasing access to affordable and safe delivery services

		Frequency	percent
Valid	False	238	9.1
	True	2384	90.7
	No response	5	.2
Total		2627	100.0

Improving sanitation and disposal of solid wastes

		Frequency	percent
Valid	False	500	19.0
	True	2120	80.7
	No response	7	.3
Total		2627	100.0

Having access to safe drinking water

		Frequency	percent
Valid	False	649	24.7
	True	1972	75.1
	No response	6	.2
Total		2627	100.0

Training and skills improvement for artisans

		Frequency	percent
Valid	False	628	23.9
	True	1978	75.3
	No response	21	.8
Total		2627	100.0

Having access to credit facilities

		Frequency	percent
Valid	False	782	29.8
	True	1834	69.8
	No response	11	.4
Total		2627	100.0

Providing micro-credit loan facilities for business promotion

		Frequency	percent
Valid	False	761	29.0
	True	1849	70.4
	No response	17	.6
Total		2627	100.0

Procuring income generating equipment for income enhancement in the community

		Frequency	percent
Valid	False	547	20.8
	True	2067	78.7
	No response	13	.5
Total		2627	100.0

Inappropriate dressing before

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Low	198	7.5
	Moderate	745	28.4
	High	1634	62.2
	No response	50	1.9
Total		2627	100.0

Inappropriate dressing after

		Frequency	percent
Valid	Low	855	32.5
	Moderate	1450	55.2
	High	157	6.0
	No response	165	6.3
Total		2627	100.0

Starvation before

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Low	108	4.1
	Moderate	811	30.9
	High	1675	63.8
	No response	33	1.3
Total		2627	100.0

Starvation after

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Low	1049	39.9
	Moderate	1327	50.5
	High	92	3.5
	No response	159	6.1
Total		2627	100.0

Imbalanced diet before

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Low	153	5.8
	Moderate	702	26.7
	High	1739	66.2
	No response	33	1.3
Total		2627	100.0

Imbalanced diet after

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Low	955	36.4
Moderate	1406	53.5
High	114	4.3
No response	152	5.8
Total	2627	100.0

Subsistence farming before

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Low	149	5.7
Moderate	895	34.1
High	1546	58.9
No response	37	1.4
Total	2627	100.0

Subsistence farming after

	Frequency	Percent
Valid low	866	33.0
Moderate	1383	52.6
High	204	7.8
No response	174	6.6
Total	2627	100.0

Trekking to farms before

	Frequency	Percent
Valid low	126	4.8
Moderate	839	31.9
High	1603	61.0
No response	59	2.2
Total	2627	100.0

Trekking to farms after

	Frequency	Percent
Valid low	991	37.7
Moderate	1294	49.3
High	167	6.4
No response	175	6.7
Total	2627	100.0

Inability to finance children schooling before

	Frequency	Percent
Valid low	155	5.9
Moderate	846	32.2
High	1573	59.9
No response	53	2.0
Total	2627	100.0

Inability to finance children schooling after

	Frequency	Percent
Valid low	958	36.5
Moderate	1364	51.9
High	142	5.4
No response	163	6.2
Total	2627	100.0

Inadequate access to employment, assets, etc, before

	Frequency	Percent
Valid low	146	5.6
Moderate	691	26.3
High	1738	66.2
No response	52	2.0
Total	2627	100.0

Inadequate access to employment, assets, etc, after

	Frequency	Percent
Valid low	891	33.9
Moderate	1335	50.8
High	246	9.4
No response	155	5.9
Total	2627	100.0

Inability to read books before

	Frequency	Percent
Valid low	135	5.1
Moderate	669	25.5
High	1779	67.7
No response	44	1.7
Total	2627	100.0

Inability to read books after

	Frequency	Percent
Valid low	869	33.1
Moderate	1433	54.5
High	165	6.3
No response	160	6.5
Total	2627	100.0

Inability to write before

	Frequency	Percent
Valid low	159	6.1
Moderate	755	28.7
High	1651	62.7
No response	62	2.4
Total	2627	100.0

Inability to write after

	Frequency	Percent
Valid low	949	36.1
Moderate	1370	52.2
High	159	6.1
No response	149	5.7
Total	2627	100.0

Difficulty in counting numbers before

	Frequency	Percent
Valid low	175	6.7
Moderate	822	31.3
High	1574	59.9
No response	56	2.1
Total	2627	100.0

Difficulty in counting numbers after

	Frequency	Percent
Valid low	175	6.7
Moderate	822	31.3
High	1574	59.9
No response	56	2.1
Total	2627	100.0

Lack of record keeping before

	Frequency	Percent
Valid low	162	6.2
Moderate	689	26.2
High	1713	65.2
No response	63	2.4
Total	2627	100.0

Lack of record keeping after

	Frequency	Percent
Valid low	942	35.9
Moderate	1329	50.9
High	209	8.0
No response	147	5.6
Total	2627	100.0

Discouraging children from going to school before

	Frequency	Percent
Valid low	181	6.9
Moderate	765	29.1
High	1635	62.2
No response	46	1.8
Total	2627	100.0

Discouraging children from going to school after

	Frequency	Percent
Valid low	966	36.8
Moderate	1333	50.7
High	174	6.6
No response	154	5.6
Total	2627	100.0

Drop-out from school before

	Frequency	Percent
Valid low	180	6.9
Moderate	743	28.3
High	1637	62.3
No response	67	2.6
Total	2627	100.0

Drop-out from school after

	Frequency	Percent
Valid low	959	36.5
Moderate	1343	51.1
High	172	6.5
No response	153	5.8
Total	2627	100.0

Non-involvement in political activities before

	Frequency	Percent
Valid low	240	9.1
Moderate	734	27.9
High	1585	60.3
No response	68	2.6
Total	2627	100.0

Non-involvement in political activities after

	Frequency	Percent
Valid low	1032	39.3
Moderate	1246	47.4
High	184	7.0
No response	165	6.3
Total	2627	100.0

Keeping money at homes before

	Frequency	Percent
Valid low	196	7.5
Moderate	580	22.1
High	1783	67.9
No response	68	2.6
Total	2627	100.0

Keeping money at homes after

	Frequency	Percent
Valid low	980	37.3
Moderate	1304	69.6
High	207	7.9
No response	136	5.2
Total	2627	100.0

Inability to keep simple business bank account before

	Frequency	Percent
Valid low	188	7.2
Moderate	606	23.1
High	1757	66.9
No response	76	2.9
Total	2627	100.0

Inability to keep simple business bank account after

	Frequency	Percent
Valid low	1032	38.9
Moderate	1251	47.6
High	215	8.2
No response	138	5.3
Total	2627	100.0

Solid waste disposal before

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Not Adequate	1863	70.9
Adequate	425	16.2
Very Adequate	286	10.9
No Response	53	2.0
Total	2627	100.0

Solid waste disposal after

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Not Adequate	355	13.5
Adequate	1170	44.5
Very Adequate	1031	39.2
No Response	71	2.7
Total	2627	100.0

Liquid wastes disposal before

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Not Adequate	1822	69.4
Adequate	513	19.5
Very Adequate	239	9.5
No Response	53	2.0
Total	2627	100.0

Liquid wastes disposal after

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Not Adequate	366	13.9
Adequate	1047	39.9
Very Adequate	1145	43.6
No Response	69	2.6
Total	2627	100.0

Sweeping of surroundings before

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Not Adequate	1256	47.8
Adequate	981	37.3
Very Adequate	343	13.1
No Response	47	1.8
Total	2627	100.0

Sweeping of surroundings after

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Not Adequate	173	6.6
Adequate	860	32.7
Very Adequate	1512	57.6
No Response	82	3.1
Total	2627	100.0

Clearing business before

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Not Adequate	1197	45.6
Adequate	997	38.0
Very Adequate	378	14.4
No Response	55	2.1
Total	2627	100.0

Clearing business after

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Not Adequate	201	7.7
Adequate	1170	44.5
Very Adequate	1172	44.6
No Response	84	3.2
Total	2627	100.0

Defecating in designated places before

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Not Adequate	1407	53.6
Adequate	810	30.8
Very Adequate	318	12.1
No Response	92	3.5
Total	2627	100.0

Defecating in designated places after

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Not Adequate	316	12.0
Adequate	1052	40.0
Very Adequate	1149	43.7
No Response	110	4.2
Total	2627	100.0

Handpump boreholes provide safe drinking water for the community

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Strongly Disagreed	34	1.3
Disagreed	76	2.9
Agreed	1118	42.6
Strongly Agreed	1361	51.8
No Response	38	1.4
Total	2627	100.0

Deep well supply drinking adequate for the community

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Strongly Disagreed	146	5.6
Disagreed	188	7.2
Agreed	1498	57.0
Strongly Agreed	761	29.0
No Response	34	1.3
Total	2627	100.0

It leads to the eradication of water borne diseases such as guinea worm, etc. in the community

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Strongly Disagreed	59	2.2
Disagreed	213	8.1
Agreed	986	37.5
Strongly Agreed	1335	50.8
No Response	34	1.3
Total	2627	100.0

Handpump reduce amount of time wasted in search of portable water

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Strongly Disagreed	77	2.9
Disagreed	161	6.1
Agreed	1074	40.9
Strongly Agreed	1297	49.4
No Response	18	.7
Total	2627	100.0

Samplat latrine facilities reduce solid waste disposal

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Strongly Disagreed	59	2.2
Disagreed	186	7.1
Agreed	1039	39.6
Strongly Agreed	1312	49.9
No Response	31	1.2
Total	2627	100.0

Samplat latrine reduce the spread of common diseases in the community

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Strongly Disagreed	60	2.3
Disagreed	183	7.0
Agreed	1071	40.8
Strongly Agreed	1297	49.4
No Response	16	.6
Total	2627	100.0

Environmental sanitation models contribute to cleanliness of the community

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Strongly Disagreed	65	2.5
Disagreed	175	6.7
Agreed	976	37.2
Strongly Agreed	1389	52.9
No Response	22	.8
Total	2627	100.0

Sanitation models constructed reduce money people spend on hospital bills

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Strongly Disagreed	62	2.4
Disagreed	219	8.3
Agreed	991	37.7
Strongly Agreed	1329	50.6
No Response	26	1.0
Total	2627	100.0

More small-scale business spring up due to provision of micro-facilities

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Strongly Disagreed	40	1.5
Disagreed	212	8.1
Agreed	1052	40.0
Strongly Agreed	1294	49.3
No Response	29	1.1
Total	2627	100.0

Early repayment of loans makes it revolving in the communities

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Strongly Disagreed	47	1.8
Disagreed	278	10.6
Agreed	1071	40.8
Strongly Agreed	1200	45.7
No Response	31	1.2
Total	2627	100.0

Beneficiaries of the loan are able to generate increasing income

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Strongly Disagreed	48	1.8
Disagreed	187	7.1
Agreed	1106	42.1
Strongly Agreed	1252	47.7
No Response	34	1.3
Total	2627	100.0

Loan facilities increase the relative ease of obtaining seed money for businesses

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Strongly Disagreed	50	1.9
Disagreed	221	8.4
Agreed	1068	40.7
Strongly Agreed	1252	47.7
No Response	36	1.4
Total	2627	100.0

Establishment of community skills development centres (CSDC) facilities training of artisans for self development

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Strongly Disagreed	30	1.1
Disagreed	192	7.3
Agreed	1052	40.0
Strongly Agreed	1324	50.4
No Response	29	1.1
Total	2627	100.0

Beneficiaries of the CSDC keep increasing in skills

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Strongly Disagreed	30	1.1
Disagreed	230	8.8
Agreed	1098	41.8
Strongly Agreed	1249	47.5
No Response	20	.8
Total	2627	100.0

Income of training beneficiaries increase for better standard of living

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Strongly Disagreed	33	1.3
Disagreed	273	10.4
Agreed	961	36.6
Strongly Agreed	1336	50.9
No Response	24	.9
Total	2627	100.0

Job opportunities of the community increase through CSDC

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Strongly Disagreed	51	1.9
Disagreed	321	12.2
Agreed	1048	39.9
Strongly Agreed	1187	45.2
No Response	20	.8
Total	2627	100.0

Promotion of tie and dye, weaving, gardening etc. is enhanced

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Strongly Disagreed	66	2.5
Disagreed	270	10.3
Agreed	1032	39.3
Strongly Agreed	1231	46.9
No Response	28	1.1
Total	2627	100.0

Goats and sheep training improves beneficiaries' income generation

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Strongly Disagreed	91	3.5
Disagreed	277	10.5
Agreed	1058	40.3
Strongly Agreed	1173	44.7
No Response	28	1.1
Total	2627	100.0

Training of traditional birth attendants enhance safe child delivery

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Strongly Disagreed	92	3.5
Disagreed	343	13.1
Agreed	973	37.0
Strongly Agreed	1192	45.4
No Response	27	1.0
Total	2627	100.0

Agricultural training improves farmers' productivity in the communities

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Strongly Disagreed	63	2.4
Disagreed	257	9.8
Agreed	995	37.9
Strongly Agreed	1282	48.8
No Response	30	1.1
Total	2627	100.0

Removes inability to read and write among participants

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Strongly Disagreed	42	1.6
Disagreed	190	7.2
Agreed	1029	39.2
Strongly Agreed	1356	51.6
No Response	10	.4
Total	2627	100.0

Increases interests of community people to be educated

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Strongly Disagreed	51	1.9
Disagreed	200	7.9
Agreed	1083	41.2
Strongly Agreed	1284	48.9
No Response	9	.3
Total	2627	100.0

Beneficiaries transfer knowledge got from training to their occupation

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Strongly Disagreed	41	1.6
Disagreed	207	7.9
Agreed	1066	40.6
Strongly Agreed	1302	49.6
No Response	11	.4
Total	2627	100.0

Some beneficiaries of mass literacy completed post-primary courses

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Strongly Disagreed	56	2.1
Disagreed	252	9.6
Agreed	1057	40.2
Strongly Agreed	1246	47.4
No Response	16	.6
Total	2627	100.0

Participants keep adequate records of family and businesses

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Strongly Disagreed	54	2.1
Disagreed	241	9.2
Agreed	1124	42.8
Strongly Agreed	1189	45.3
No Response	19	.7
Total	2627	100.0

Beneficiaries encourage their children to go to school

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Strongly Disagreed	34	1.3
Disagreed	221	8.4
Agreed	950	36.2
Strongly Agreed	1402	53.4
No Response	20	.8
Total	2627	100.0

Provision of improved seedling improves yields of local farmers

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Strongly Disagreed	59	2.2
Disagreed	182	6.9
Agreed	1005	38.3
Strongly Agreed	1358	51.7
No Response	23	.9
Total	2627	100.0

Supply of crop varieties increase income generation capacity of farmers

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Strongly Disagreed	80	3.0
Disagreed	201	7.7
Agreed	1093	41.6
Strongly Agreed	1230	46.8
No Response	23	.9
Total	2627	100.0

Storage equipment support boosts better storage of farm products

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Strongly Disagreed	76	2.9
Disagreed	197	7.5
Agreed	1092	41.6
Strongly Agreed	1234	47.0
No Response	28	1.1
Total	2627	100.0

Agro-processing facilities increase sales capacities of local farmers including women in agriculture

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagreed	101	3.8
Disagreed	191	7.3
Agreed	1091	41.5
Strongly Agreed	1208	46.0
No Response	36	1.4
Total	2627	100.0

What is your estimated annual income in Naira before ICDP programme?

	Frequency	Percent
Valid ₦3,000 to ₦6,000	238	9.1
₦7,000 to ₦9,000	377	14.4
₦10,000 to ₦15,000	689	26.2
₦15,000 and above	1065	40.5
No Response	258	9.8
Total	2627	100.0

What is your estimated annual income in Naira after ICDP programme?

	Frequency	Percent
Valid ₦5,000 to ₦10,000	162	6.2
₦16,000 to ₦20,000	274	10.4
₦21,000 to ₦25,000	569	21.7
₦55,000 and above	1366	52.0
No Response	256	9.7
Total	2627	100.0

Handpump borehole

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Maintained	1647	62.7
Not Maintained	680	25.9
Sustained	195	7.4
Not Sustained	56	1.9
No Response	49	1.9
Total	2627	100.0

Deep wells

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Maintained	1542	58.7
Not Maintained	627	23.9
Sustained	351	13.4
Not Sustained	41	1.6
No Response	66	2.5
Total	2627	100.0

Samplat latrines

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Maintained	1025	39.0
Not Maintained	827	31.5
Sustained	576	21.9
Not Sustained	62	2.4
No Response	137	5.2
Total	2627	100.0

Mass literacy centres

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Maintained	830	3.6
Not Maintained	633	24.1
Sustained	853	32.5
Not Sustained	131	5.0
No Response	180	6.9
Total	2627	100.0

Traditional birth attendants

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Maintained	901	34.3
Not Maintained	651	24.8
Sustained	753	28.7
Not Sustained	94	3.6
No Response	228	8.7
Total	2627	100.0

Bee keeping capacity training and practice

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Maintained	725	27.6
Not Maintained	730	27.8
Sustained	726	27.6
Not Sustained	118	4.5
No Response	328	12.5
Total	2627	100.0

Micro-credit loan facilities

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Maintained	742	28.2
Not Maintained	657	25.0
Sustained	798	30.4
Not Sustained	107	4.1
No Response	323	12.3
Total	2627	100.0

Drugs and dressing supply to clinics/hospitals

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Maintained	918	34.9
Not Maintained	546	20.8
Sustained	771	29.3
Not Sustained	95	3.6
No Response	297	11.3
Total	2627	100.0

Agro-processing equipment

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Maintained	939	35.7
Not Maintained	596	22.7
Sustained	813	30.9
Not Sustained	128	4.9
No Response	151	5.7
Total	2627	100.0

Handpump borehole

	Observed N	Expected N	Residual
Maintained	1647	644.5	1002.5
Not maintained	680	644.5	35.5
Sustained	195	644.5	-449.5
Not sustained	56	644.5	-588.5
Total	2578		

Environmental sanitation models

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Maintained	851	32.4
Not Maintained	591	22.5
Sustained	776	29.5
Not Sustained	113	4.3
No Response	296	11.3
Total	2627	100.0

Agro-storage facilities

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Maintained	923	35.1
Not Maintained	585	22.3
Sustained	797	30.3
Not Sustained	154	5.9
No Response	168	6.4
Total	2627	100.0

Community Skills Development Centres (CDSC)

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Maintained	939	35.7
Not Maintained	585	22.3
Sustained	593	22.6
Not Sustained	151	5.7
No Response	359	13.7
Total	2627	100.0

Improved seedlings

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Maintained	870	33.1
Maintained	583	22.2
Sustained	617	23.5
Not Sustained	168	6.4
No Response	389	14.8
Total	2627	100.0

Fadama/farm irrigation technique

	Frequency	Percent
Valid Maintained	957	36.4
Not Maintained	563	21.4
Sustained	702	26.7
Not Sustained	138	5.3
No Response	267	10.2
Total	2627	100.0

REGRESSION

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durrbin-Watson
1	.786 ^a	.618	.363	875.02071	1.671

- a. **Predictors:** (Constant), provision of agro facilities, provision of water, provision of micro-credit facilities, mass literacy and non-formal education, environmental sanitation model, vocational skills development training
- b. **Dependent Variable:** Poverty reduction level/ICDP

Joint impact effect of independent variable

Model.	Sum of Square	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig
Regression	11137815	6	1856302.504	2.424	.011 ^a
Residual	6890951	9	765661.242		
Total	18028766	15			

- a. **Predictors:** (Constant, provision of agro-facilities, provision of water, provision of micro-credit facilities, mass literacy and non-formal education, environmental sanitation model, vocational skills development training.
- b. **Dependent Variable:** Poverty reduction level/ICDP

Relative impacts of independent variables^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficient	t	Sig
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant) provision of water	3138.129	1614.		1.944	.084
environmental sanitation model					
provision of micro-credit facilities	115.270	515	.267	1.112	.029
vocational skills development training	83.638	103.620	.207	.574	.050
mass literacy and non-formal education provision	12.524	145.760	.031	.106	.918
of agro-facilities	104.202		.419	.781	.045
	104.482	118.265	.350	.868	.408
	26.951	133.404	.070	.207	.040
		120.349			
		130.025			

- a. **Dependent Variable:** Poverty Reduction Level/ICDP

APPENDIX VIII

Correlations

		Establishment of community skills development centres (CSDC) facilities training of artisans for self develop
Provision of vocational Skills and CSDC training facilities	Pearson Correlation Sig (2-tailed) N	.603 .000

Correlations

		Handpump boreholes provides safe drinking water for the community
	Pearson Correlation Sig (2-tailed) N	.000

Correlations

		More small-scale business spring up due to provision of micro facilities
Provision of Micro-credit facility	Pearson Correlation Sig (2-tailed) N	.716 .000

Correlations

		Provision of improved seedling improves yields of local farmers
	Pearson Correlation Sig (2-tailed) N	.714 .000 2604

Correlations

		Samplat latrine facilities reduce solid waste disposal problem
	Pearson Correlation Sig (2-tailed) N	.693 .000

Correlations

		Removes inability to read and write among participants
Mass Literacy and Non-Formal Education	Pearson Correlation Sig (2-tailed) N	.673 .000 2617

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Social amenities	Water Facilities	Sanitation model	Provision of micro-credit facilities	Provision of vocational skills	Mass literacy and non-formal education	Agro-facilities
PPCM		0.502	0.451	0.505	0.434	0.459
P		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
N		2614	2598	2613	2616	2600

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