

**AN ANALYSIS OF THE NATIONAL POVERTY  
ERADICATION PROGRAMME (NAPEP) IN ADO-ODO  
OTA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, OGUN STATE,  
NIGERIA**

**BY**

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**CERTIFICATION**

**This is to certify that the thesis:**

**“AN ANALYSIS OF THE NATIONAL POVERTY ERADICATION  
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## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this thesis to the Lord, Jesus Christ who raised me from death and brought me to life and made me a useful instrument in his vineyard in Christ Apostolic Church (Channel of Mercy) Iyana Oshun, Lusada-Igbesa in Ado-Odo Ota Local Government, Ogun State and without His special grace I would not have been able to undertake this study.

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED**

<b>ACDC</b>	-	Area Community Development Committee
<b>AIDS</b>	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
<b>ATL</b>	-	Autobahn Technique Limited
<b>BLR</b>	-	Better Life for Rural Dwellers
<b>CAP</b>	-	Capacity Acquisition Programme
<b>CBOs-</b>	-	Community Based Organizations
<b>CDA</b>	-	Community Development Association
<b>CDP</b>	-	Credit Delivery Programme
<b>COMES</b>	-	Community Economic Sensitization
<b>COPE</b>	-	Care Of the People
<b>CPI</b>	-	Consumer Price Index
<b>DFRRI</b>	-	Directorate of Food, Road, and Rural Infrastructures
<b>DID</b>	-	Department for International Development
<b>DRGs</b>	-	Debt Relief Gains
<b>ECGDC</b>	-	Economic Growth and Development Centre
<b>EPCC</b>	-	Economic Policy Coordination Committee
<b>EPI</b>	-	Expanded Program on Immunization
<b>EU</b>	-	European Union
<b>FEAP</b>	-	Family Economic Advancement Programme
<b>FCPE</b>	-	Free and Compulsory Primary Education

<b>FCT</b>	-	Federal Capital Territory
<b>FBOs</b>	-	Faith-Based Organizations
<b>FEP</b>	-	Farmer Empowerment Programme
<b>FOS</b>	-	Federal Office of Statistics
<b>FSP</b>	-	Family Support Programme
<b>GDP</b>	-	Gross Domestic Product
<b>G8 Countries</b>	-	Group of the most Industrialized and Developed Economies of the World
<b>GTA</b>	-	German Technical Assistance
<b>HIV</b>	-	Human Immune Virus
<b>HCDI</b>	-	Human Capacity Development Index
<b>HDI</b>	-	Human Development Index
<b>ICORs</b>	-	Incremental Capital Output Ratios
<b>IDAs</b>	-	International Development Associations
<b>IDMC</b>	-	International Displacement Monitoring Centre
<b>IFAD</b>	-	International Fund for Agricultural Development
<b>IMF</b>	-	International Monetary Fund
<b>IPCC</b>	-	Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change
<b>JICA</b>	-	Japanese International Cooperation Agency
<b>Keke NAPEP</b>	-	Three-Wheeler Tricycle Vehicle
<b>LGCC</b>	-	Local Government, Cooperative and Community Development



<b>LGMCS</b>	-	Local Government Monitoring Committees
<b>MAP</b>	-	Mandatory Attachment Programme
<b>MDGs</b>	-	Millennium Development Goals
<b>MFI</b>	-	Micro Finance Institutions
<b>NACCIMA</b>	-	Nigerian Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Agriculture
<b>NAPEP</b>	-	National Poverty Eradication Programme
<b>NAEC</b>	-	National Assessment and Evaluation Committee
<b>NAPEC</b>	-	National Poverty Eradication Council
<b>NCC</b>	-	National Coordination Committee
<b>NECA</b>	-	Nigerian Employers Consultative Association
<b>NEEDS</b>	-	National Economic Empowerment Development Strategy
<b>NEIC</b>	-	National Economic Intelligence Committee
<b>NEPA</b>	-	National Electricity Power Authority
<b>NGOs</b>	-	Non-Government Organizations
<b>NRDCS</b>	-	Natural Resources Development and Conservation Scheme
<b>NYSC</b>	-	National Youth Service Corps
<b>ODA</b>	-	Official Development Assistance
<b>OFN</b>	-	Operation Feed the Nation
<b>ORT</b>	-	Oral Rehydration Therapy
<b>PAP</b>	-	Poverty Alleviation Programme

<b>PEF</b>	-	Poverty Eradication Fund
<b>PHCN</b>	-	Power Holding Company of Nigeria
<b>PKP</b>	-	Promise Keeper Programme
<b>PLWHAS</b>	-	People living with HIV and AIDS
<b>PPP</b>	-	Purchasing Power Parity
<b>RBRDA</b>	-	River Basin and Rural Development Authorities
<b>REBs</b>	-	Rural Electrification Boards
<b>RIDS</b>	-	Rural Infrastructure Development Scheme
<b>SCCs</b>	-	State Coordination Committees
<b>SOWESS</b>	-	Social Welfare Services Scheme
<b>SPEC</b>	-	State Poverty Eradication Council
<b>SPSS</b>	-	Statistical Package for Social Science
<b>SSP</b>	-	State Support Programme
<b>TB</b>	-	Tuberculosis
<b>UNDP</b>	-	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNO</b>	-	United Nations Organizations
<b>UPE</b>	-	Universal Primary Education
<b>YES</b>	-	Youth Empowerment Scheme

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## ABSTRACT

This study entitled “An Analysis of National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) in Ado-Odo Ota Local Government Ogun State, Nigeria” is on policy implementation and rural poverty reduction in Nigeria. This study becomes imperative in view of the growing incidence of poverty and underdevelopment in the rural areas in Nigeria. This situation is due to neglect and inconsistency and problems of the various governments’ poverty reduction policies and programmes over the years.

In carrying out the study, primary and secondary data were used. In the case of primary data, survey was carried out and questionnaires were used to elicit information from twenty-two rural communities of Ado-Odo local government, the Local Government Council and the NAPEP office at the Federal Secretariat, Ogun State. Non parametric Chi-square was used to test the hypotheses. All the data obtained were computer processed through the use of Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (SPSS). Key informant interview was also carried out. The secondary data were collected from the library and internet sources which include books, journals, newspaper articles and government publications from National Poverty Eradication Programme office, Abuja.

The research findings reveal that there have been constraints of policy implementation in Nigeria. Policies have been top-down resulting in implementation gaps between the policy makers and implementers on one hand and the policies and the target populations on the other hand. The gap is further widened by inability of the bureaucrats to take into consideration the socio-political and economic environments in analyzing policy implementation. These problems are compounded by unrealistic goal setting, inadequate implementation planning, political patronage, inadequate manpower and high level of corruption. NAPEP is constrained by these problems and could not make impact in the rural communities in Nigeria.

The study therefore, recommends that government should show more sincerity and commitment to rural poverty reduction through effective policy planning, implementation, evaluation and monitoring. This can be achieved if policies and programmes like NAPEP are made relevant to the rural people through the participation of the target beneficiaries in the determination and realization of their needs. Effort should be made to bridge the gap between the intention and the actual implementation of policy through appropriate planning and the use of change management. The demand for accountability and transparency in the performance of central government structure at local areas should be strengthened. Public officials and political leaders should be made accountable and to deliver their promises to the people. This will reduce corruption and political influence. When all these measures are taken into consideration, failure of policies will be eradicated, thus reducing poverty and achieving the desire development in the rural areas in Nigeria.