

TITLE PAGE

**AN IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF POVERTY ALLEVIATION
PROGRAMMES: A STUDY OF KANO WOMEN EMPOWERMENT
PROGRAMME**

BY

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**BEING A PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARMENT OF SOCIOLOGY,
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE, USMANU DAFODIYO UNIVERSITY
SOKOTO IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR
THE AWARED OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (B.Sc)
DEGREE IN SOCIOLOGY**

SEPTEMBER, 2015

APPROVAL PAGE

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DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to Almighty Allah, master of the Day of Judgment, the uncreated creator of all creatures; it is also dedicated to my parents, Engr. Ahmed Ibrahim Marzouq, without whose assistance and support, I would not have even had a thought of coming to the university and to my mother Hajiya Rukayya Ibrahim for her support and encouragement. I pray that may Almighty Allah reward you abundantly.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

All praise and gratitude be to Allah, the Lord of the world, the beneficent and merciful. I give glory to Almighty Allah for giving me the strength to carry out my studies successfully, may peace and blessings of Allah be upon Prophet Muhammed (SAW) and his family.

Firstly, I wish to express my profound gratitude to my parents Engr. Ahmed Ibrahim Marzouq and Hajiya Rukayya Ibrahim as well as Mallam Shehu Sifawa who gave all the necessary support and guidance to meet up with the challenges of life.

I give thank to my able and tolerant supervisor, Dr. M.T. Dansabo who patiently reviewed and offered helpful advice throughout this work. I must not fail to acknowledge and appreciate all my lecturers such as Prof. Dejo, Prof. Kuna, Prof Kalid, Dr.Baba, Dr. Karofi, Dr Gusau, Dr Okolo, Dr. Abdulaziz, Dr. Jimoh, Mallam A. A Yusuf, Mallam U. Abdulkadiri, Mallam Bello, Mallam Magaji, Mallam Jubril, Mallam Gado, Mallama Hauwa who helped me to a greater extent to completing my programme.

I wish also to extend my sincere appreciation to my senior brother Dr. Kamaludden Ahmad as well as my younger brothers Abdulrahman Ahmad, Aminu Ahmad, Umar Ahmad and Abubakar Ahmad who bear my absence for four (4) years.

This work will not be completed without the entire support of my best friend for who we have been together for the past five years, in the name of Alhaji Ade

Shu'aibu. I remain indebted to him for his guidance, advice and commitment. Thanks a lot.

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ABSTRACT

The reasons certain groups of people remain enriched by polio immunization services and why others reject them, have been a concern to researchers, some have attributed it to religious and traditional beliefs while others suggested that it is as a result in different attitude prediction and beliefs of people. The objective of the study is to examine the attitudes of people towards polio immunization in Argungu Local Government Kebbi State. The methodology employed was purely descriptive survey research. Quantitative research methods were adopted. The research covers Arugungu LGA. A total of 120 respondents were randomly sampled with the well structured questionnaires. Simple percentage was used to represent the data and cross tabulation with chi- square was used to test the hypothesis. The result showed that there Thus this research found out that poor quality services and lack of awareness are responsible for low level of polio immunization prevalence among rural dwellers and also that the lower the knowledge of polio immunization among people, the more likely they resist the polio vaccination. The research therefore recommended that the negative perception that the society has towards polio immunization has to change and one major tools for the change it proper orientation through the mass media and that the attitude of rural dwellers toward polio immunization has to be encouraged through their traditional leaders, the religious leaders, etc.

Keywords: *Polio, Immunization, mass media, traditional leaders*

Word count: 236

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Poverty, between 1960s and early 1970s was minimal as few people were below the poverty line in Nigeria (Ogwumike,2002). During this period, Nigeria enjoyed steady economic growth and relative stability. The economy and per capital income grew steady as agricultural industries and even public sector absorbed most of the labour force (Ogwumike,2002)

The poverty incidence started rising in the late 1970s and early 1980s when human race was aroused by picture on the TV screens, of starving children, homeless couples, women in lettered nakedness, dying old men and mostly from the third world. Consequent upon these a conference on poverty was held in Nairobi, Kenya on the United Nation Development programme (UNDP) to discuss the problem of poverty in all its ramifications and to come out with ideas and prescriptions to tackle the menace of poverty at the end it was agreed that poverty is relative (UNDP,2011).

In the mid 80s the poverty rate in Nigeria started rising for instance about 43% of the Nigerian population was living below poverty line between 1985 and 1986 (Ravallion and Badani, 1994). It rose to 53% and 61% in 1996 and 1997 respectively. By 1999, about 66% lived below poverty line, making Nigeria the 54th in the human poverty poorest nations in the world (CBN, 2003).

Over the years, Nigerian government had made different attempts at reducing the rate of poverty in the country. Different poverty alleviation programmes and projects were instituted to achieve this aim. Thus, directorate for roads and rural infrastructure (DFRRI) in 1986; Better life programme (BLP) in 1987; National directorate of employment (NDE) in 1987; family support programme (FSP) in 1993; family economic advancement programme (FEAP) in 1997, etc. were instituted (National Bureau of Statistics, 2010).

The Kano State government is among the states in the federation that established poverty reduction agency as a deliberate strategy to mitigate poverty and facilitate sustainable entrepreneurship, the Kano State Government under Engr. Rabiun Musa Kwankwaso has handed out ₦10,000 each as free capital to 88,000 women in the state, the government had also trained a number of 600 women on poultry production at Tukwui poultry institute in the state as part of its effort to make them more active players in the local economy as well as to eradicate poverty below its line. Besides, income generating activities that will enhance their living standard, literacy classes have also been initiated for uneducated women among them to enhance their intellectual potentials. The poultry training approach is an instrument of poverty alleviation and economic empowerment and poverty alleviation (Adeyemi, 2013).

In view of the state of affairs in the state made the civilian governor to place poverty in his agenda. The government introduced twenty four (24) skills acquisition

institutes, which an impressive number of trainers graduated and were empowered with donation of take-off packages (in cash or in kind) to commence their various acquired trades skills. The administration indeed foresaw this and took a proactive measures among which was the establishment of Kiru reformatory institute and corporate security institute (C S I) Gabasawa. These two institutes have graduated over 2500 beneficiaries, which have been provided with government and private sector employment (Bullion, 2003).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Over the years, poverty eradication programs and policies have evolved, including a succession of policies and plans by government, non-governmental organization and international donor agencies. The Nigerian government at different times introduced policies and plan with a view to addressing the problem of poverty. Notable among these programs are: operation feed the nation (1976), green revolution (1980), Back to land (1983), Better life for rural women (1985), National Directorate of employment (1985) etc.

Kano state poverty reduction agency was establish in August 2003 and began its operation in the same year but as time goes on, problems disrupted the policy. Area of the major problems associated with programme in the implementation scheme was that, it was not fully planned such as who and who are entitled to benefit from the loan, how to disburse and recover the loans. These are disheartening which affect the

future plan of the agency as the scheme is meant to be revolved so that it circulates to the rest of the beneficiaries who are in similar needs.

Against this background therefore, the project shall assess the impact of poverty alleviation programmes with particular reference to Kano women empowerment programme (KWEP) in Kano metropolis.

There are different effects of this plan, but one of the most predominant effects is corruption: There have been corruption and mismanagement of funds among these programmes. (Ogboru and Abimiku, 2012) explain that corruption which has been seen as a way of life in Nigeria is largely responsible for the persistent poverty situation. Corruption weakens the state and its ability to promote development and social justice.

Corruption and mismanagement of resources were obvious in the implementation of poverty by poverty alleviation programmes' officials. It was discovered that poverty alleviation program officials used their influence to enrich themselves directly or through their cronies funds which they used with no intention to repay. It is established that cases of funds approved for certain beneficiaries were diverted to different beneficiaries. Thus making it impossible for such funds to be recovered (Adekoye, 2010).

1.3 Research Questions

The research answers the following questions:

1. What is the significant relationship between implementation of poverty alleviation programmes and persistence of poverty in Kano metropolis?
2. What is the significant impact of poverty alleviation programmes on quality of life of people in the study area?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The broad objective of the study is to assess the impact of Kano women empowerment programme (KWEP) as a poverty alleviation strategy on the quality of life of people in the study area. Specifically the study aimed at:

1. Examining the measures taken by KWEP to reduce poverty in the study
2. Examining the impact of poverty alleviation programmes on quality of life of people in the study area.

1.5 Hypotheses

The study tests the following hypotheses as thus:

1. There is no significant relationship between persistent of poverty and poor implementation in the study areas
2. There is no relationship between KWEP and quality of life in the study area?

1.6 Significance of the Study

This research will contribute to the present body of knowledge and open up for developing another research to other researchers and policy makers mostly from Kano state for future programme.

It will also provide a good guidance and information to the people on how women empowerment and poverty alleviation programme assisted less privileged people in Kano.

1.7 Scope and Delimitation of the Study

The study covered the period of Nigeria's return to democracy i.e. 1999-2014. The study is restricted to only Kano metropolis. Kano is a city in Nigeria and the capital of kano state in Northern Nigeria, in the Sahelian geographic region South of the Sahara. Its metropolitan population makes it the second largest city in Nigeria. The Kano urban area cover 137 km² and comprises six local government area (LGAs) - Kano municipal, Fagge, Dala, Gwale, Tarauni and Nassarawa, with a population of 2,163,225 as at the 2006 Nigeria's population census. The metropolitan area covers 499 km² and comprises eight LGAs, the six mentioned above plus Ungogo and Kumbotso – with a population of 2,828,861 as at the 2006 Nigeria's census (NBS, 2007). In carrying out this study several constraints were encountered and these include the following:

- a. **Funding:** carrying out this research requires a lot of fund. This is because the research has no available or enough money to undertake a research on whole poverty alleviation programme in Nigeria hence the reasons for limiting, it only to Kano State which was located at home town of the researcher.
- b. **Effort:** The effort needed in undertaking research work on poverty programme alleviation in Nigeria is another limitation of this research work.
- c. **Respondents:** attitude of respondents is another limitation of this research, this is because a researcher may not get all answer and necessary information especially where question are having confidential implications.

1.8 Operation Definition of Key Concepts

1.8.1 The Concept of Poverty

There is no standard definition of poverty because of its dynamic properties. Narayan *et al*, (2000) posit that poverty is humiliation, the sense of being dependent, and of being forced to accept rudeness, insults, and indifference when help is being sought. Sen (1985) defined poverty as “lack of capability to function in a given society”. Elumilade *et al*. (2006) view poverty as an economic condition in which a section of the society or a specific group of people lack sufficient income to obtain a minimum level of health services, food, housing, clothing, and education which are generally recognized as necessary to assume adequate standard of living.

The sociological definition of poverty refers to life environment of low income, inadequate work opportunities, poor housing, poor nutrition, poor sanitary and health conditions (Siro, 2014 cited in Dansabo, 2014). Poverty can be absolute and relative. Relative poverty is said to exist when the subject under consideration are poor in relation to others. In this case, poverty is comparative and subjective. Absolute poverty is however, a condition characterized by severe deprivation of basic human needs of food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education and information (Abdullahi, 2004 cited in Dansabo, 2014)

1.8.2 Poverty Eradication

Poverty eradication includes all formal activities geared towards lowering the prevalence and rate of poverty in a country. Poverty eradication programmes are aimed at raising people incomes and increasing the power of low power group so that it nearly equates that of the high-power group (Encarta, 2000).

1.8.3 Impact Assessment

In its broadest sense, impact assessment (IA) are formalized, knowledge and evidence based procedures to assess the intended and unintended, positive and negative impact of policy proposals on economic, social and environmental aspects, to inform policy development. Key types of impact assessment include global assessment (global level), policy impact assessment (policy level), strategic environmental assessment (programme and plan level). (Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, 2014).

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW/ THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.0 Introduction

This is the part of the research that has to do with literature review. It attempts to present different views, opinions, counter opinions and or postulations of different authorities in the field of development in general and poverty alleviation in particular. In the same vein, the research will relate the theoretical assertion with prevailing circumstances so as to identify the gap between the theoretical and practical experiences.

The work reviews literature on the following areas

1. An overview of the concept of poverty
2. Indicators and measures of poverty
3. Consequences of poverty
4. Poverty profile in Nigeria
5. An assessment of poverty alleviation programmes in Nigeria
6. An assessment of poverty alleviation programmes in Kano.

2.1 An Overview of the Concept of Poverty

The word poverty has received various definitions from different perspectives. According to Bindir, (2002) poverty is a kind of deprivation from something, which every human has a right to have. From the foregoing definition of poverty, when someone is blocked from having access to societal resources he/she is label as poor. However, this kind of denial to an individual in most societies is mostly indirect. It can be in form of high hospital bill, too much tax e.t.c. According to the World Bank (2004), “poverty is the inability to attain a minimum standard of living”. This means that even people living around urban areas or in villages are said to be poor if what they earn cannot purchase for them the basic necessities of life. In the same vein, (Zupi, 2007), argued that the elementary aspect of being poor includes hunger, inadequate health care, unhygienic living conditions, and the stress, deprived individual, family, household or group belong sand stain of precarious living. Being poor from this view means being deprived of full nutritional capabilities, that is the capabilities to avoid premature mortality, to live a life free from avoidable morbidity and to have energy for work and leisure.

Similarly, poverty can be defined as either being absolute or relative or both (Sanyal, 1991 and Schubert, 1994). Poverty from this definition is said to be absolute when people fall below the level of income that is necessary for bare subsistence, while relative poverty relates to the living standards that prevent elsewhere in the community in which they live.

Aigbokhan (2000) on the same note defined poverty as a living condition in which an entity is faced with economic, social, political, cultural, and environmental deprivation to which a person, household, community or nation can be subjected all of which can be summed up as Inability to achieve a certain minimal standard of living.

He observed that people constitute the central subject in any poverty situation. Rich and poor people have co-inhabited the world from time immemorial. The number of poor in the advanced countries of the world has reduced considerably over the years; the reverse is the case in many developing countries.

To UNDP (2003), poverty can also be defined as a denial of choices and opportunities, a violation of human dignity. From this definition we can subsume that poverty is the lack of basic capacity to participate effectively in society. It means not having enough to feed and cloths a family, not having the land on which to grow one's food or a job to earn one's living. It means insecurity, powerlessness and exclusion of individuals, as well as living in marginal or fragile environments.

Defining poverty at "a dollar per day" has been criticized by chossudousky 2003:13 cited in Dansabo (2014). He argued that double standards prevail, in the measurement of poverty. To him, the World Bank's one dollar a day criterion applies only to developing countries. Both the World Bank and the UNDP fail to acknowledge the existence of poverty in West Europe and North America. Moreover, the idea of all those living below one dollar a day has been criticized on the believe

that it is a methodology used by western governments to define and measure poverty in their own country. Chossudovsky 2003:13 cited in Dansabo (2014) is also of the stand that measuring poverty at a dollar a day is only relative in the western countries and that from his stand, you cannot apply the ideology of people living below one dollar a day to assess poverty in other countries of the world other than the western World.

Moreover, if indeed we consider people living below one dollar a day as poor majority of the people in the study area seems to have been living in poverty. It is also noticed that majority of the beneficiaries were not involved in the design and implementation of the programmes which make poverty to not only be widespread but chronic. Understandably poverty in the state can only be at the barest level if only the government can focus on economic growth, access to social services and employment generation as well do deal with one of the indices of development in the state i.e. employment. But this view is subject to further analysis as well as investigation.

2.2 Indicators and Measures of Poverty

Economists have differed as to whether poverty should be measured in absolute sense, defining poverty as people falling below some fixed minimum income or consumption level, or whether it should be defined in relative terms, so that poverty means inability to afford what average people have. If an absolute measure is accepted, it is at least conceivable to have everybody lifted above the poverty line

whereas if poverty is measured in relative sense, some people will at least fall below the so called poverty line, which means the poverty will always remain in human society (UNDP, 2003). With this, Ohiani as cited in UNDP (2003) identified three (3) indicators of poverty as follows:

1. Lack of financial and material resources to meet the basic needs of life (food, shelter, clothing, health and education).
2. Acute shortage or lack of facilities for education, health services, transportation, economic and social activities.
3. Political powerlessness due to ignorance, illiteracy and deprivation, that the aforementioned are interrelated and interconnected, one can lead to the others.

Put differently, there appears to be no consensus as to a standardized tool for measuring poverty in any given human society, apparently because of the differences in their social-economic, cultural and environmental make up. The most frequency used measurements are;

1. The head count poverty index given by the percentage of the population that live in the household with a consumption per capital less than the poverty line.
2. Poverty gap index which reflects the depth of poverty by taking into account, how for the average poor persons income is from the poverty line and
3. The distributionally sensitive measure of squared poverty gap defined as the means of the squared proportionate poverty gap which reflects the severity of poverty (Foster, 2002).

2.3 Consequences of Poverty

The repercussions of poverty in general term may vary in scale, but all carry a negative effect. Some among the consequences include;

1. Physical and psychological misery that comes with it, which understandably are caused by inadequate nourishment, lack of medical care, lack of basic and job related education.
2. Consequences arising through the formation of slums in cities, a worsening of ecological problems particularly, as a result of exploitation in the agricultural sector and through the failure to use the available human resources.
3. Other consequences are when people are poor, they tend to lack protection against violence, intimidations with public civility and predictability in interactions with public officials. The poor is also prevented from taking advantage of new economic opportunities and engaging in activities outside their immediate zone.

The consequences of poverty in Kano metropolis as stated by Sada *et al*, (2005) can be summarized briefly as follows:

1. Low productivity and economic corruption, there are low production as there is the problem of skills, in modern means of production, and corruption in the civil service, which had become common and noticeable. This prevent youth without God fathers to be employed.

2. Few industries lead-in to low capacity utilization; low purchasing power thereby throwing majority into serious poverty.
3. Population growth rate, where the population in the state out numbered the basic social infrastructural facilities as well as public goods.
4. Insecurity which breeds economic and social cost of crime, security being filled by all people in the state, regardless of whether they are victims; of crime or not. The immediate economic cost that could affect the whole state is the disruption of production activates, we have both direct and indirect cost such as increase in the cost of crime prevention, cost of the judicial system, and cost of sanction on convicted criminals, pain, and suffering of the victims. Thus, both criminals and the victims would have to be found in the lower range of the income distribution. Any increase in relative urban poverty increase the incentives for people to switch to illegal activities. From the economic point of view, crime may be considered as equivalent to transfer from victims to criminals.

2.4 Poverty Profile in Nigeria

Nigeria is Africa's most populous country and that more than 100 million people of Nigerians of 140 millions people are living in absolute poverty Department for International Development (DFID; 2007). Nigeria is among the world highest

economic growth rates averaging 7.4 percent according to the Nigeria Economic report may have been over estimated because the country's economy is now being understood more and more poverty remains significant at 33% percent in Africa's biggest economy. Understandably, poverty persists in Nigeria because of the inefficiency of government, unemployment, corruption, illiteracy, as well as political instability of the county.

In the Nigeria's poverty profile 2010, released, by Yemi, 2011, the highlight of the report shows that the north-west and the northeast had the highest poverty rates in the country in 2010 with 77.7 percent and 76.3 percent respectively. However, the south-west geo-political zone recorded the lowest at 59.1 percent of all the 36 states, of the federation; Sokoto had the highest poverty rate (86.4 percent), while Niger had the lowest at (43.6 percent). The 2004 poverty state showed that Jigawa state had the highest rate of 95 percent followed by Kabbi of 78.1 while Anambra, with poverty rate of 22 percent, was the least poverty-stricken state.

From the foregoing, it is a pity that many Nigerians are living below poverty line in an oil-rich country. The contradiction is that while a privileged few Nigerians are living in abundance, majority are wallowing in abject poverty.

2.5An Assessment of Poverty Alleviation Programmes in Nigeria

Successive regimes in Nigeria have tried different policies and programmes geared towards reducing the level of poverty in the society through a number of ways.

Which include among them Directorate for roads and rural Infrastructure (DFRRI) in 1986; Better life programme (BLP) in 1987, Family support programme (FSP) in 1993; Family economic advancement programme (FEAP) in 1997 and currently National poverty eradication programme (NAPEP) in 1999 some of the objectives of these programmes include;

1. **Youth Empowerment:** This has to do with the provision of basic needs for the poor through raising their purchasing power to improve their access to basic social services, which has to do with the identification of unemployed youth to have marketable skills through the entrepreneurship development programme.
2. **Rural Infrastructure Development:** Which deals with the provision of portable water, irrigation water, rural and urban transportation, rural energy and power support as well as promoting production and consumption of a wide range of agricultural goods and services.

In effect, the current poverty eradication programme of Nigeria is centered on youth empowerment, rural infrastructure development, provision of social welfare services and natural resource development.

2.6 An Assessment of Poverty Alleviation Programme In Kano

Kano state poverty reeducation agency was establish in August 2003 and began its operation in the same year with the aim of alleviating poverty in the state

(Adeyemi, 2013). The state has formulated different policies and programmes for the improvement of general wellbeing of its citizens as follows:

1. **Women Empowerment Programme:** This has to do with the enlightenment campaigns to sensitize the general public on matter of women decency, civil responsibility and concern for the welfare of the disadvantaged. Furthermore, the state has hundred out N10,000 each as free capital to 4,400 women in the state.
2. **Skill Acquisition Institute:** The government had also trained a number of 600 women on poultry production at Tukwai poultry institute in the state as part of its effort to alleviate poverty below its line. (Adeyemi, 2013). It also includes women who were trained at Kano institute on interior decoration and cooking. On the other hand, trainees such as 88 youth trained on Maringa processing, 500 women on home based trades, 200 trained on fire fighting in markets were also empowered.

In view of the state affairs in the state made the civilian government to place poverty in his agenda. The government introduced twenty four (24) skills acquisition institution, which an impressive number of trainers graduated and were empowered with donation of take off packages (in cash or in kind) to commence their various acquired trades skills.

3. **Free Education:** The present administration of Kwakwanso in the state has sponsored 501 youths for postgraduate degrees in 14 countries abroad, the

most interesting thing is that many of them have not only completed their studies successfully but have secured jobs in their respective countries of studies.

With all these programmes, we get to understand that there are large majority of people, who benefited from this exercise, based on the physical evidence you can see within the state, that is to say there is massive reduction of beggars in the street which all is as a result of these efforts made by the government. Furthermore, the programmes seems to achieve its tremendous objective with the exception of the first programme that is to say among the 4,400 women that were given ₦ 10,000 each as a free capital to utilize as a means of self reliance, only few seems like using the capital. This statement can be backed by physical evident seen on the street that the number of women engage in begging activities did not change positively. The final judgment will be analyzed when the data is collected to see whether or not the programme has achieved its goal.

2.7 Theoretical Framework

This is the section of the research that will focus on using theory/perspective to explain the stand or causes of poverty in the study area. Even though, there are various theories in Sociology and the most commonly used are; functionalist perspective, conflict perspective and the integrationist perspective. But for this work, conflict perspective will be use in analyzing poverty.

Conflict Perspective

Like functionalist perspective, conflict theory also examines structure and institutions in the society. The thrust of the conflict theory is that society is held together by power and coercion for the benefit of those in power. Thus, social problems emerge from the continuing conflict between groups in society based on social class in which the upper class wins (Leon-Guerrero 2005). Therefore, the biggest problem is the system itself, which creates inequality and poverty as argued by Marx. According to Marx in Giddens (2000) Capitalism, in its very essence, encourages disparity between the earnings of working class and the income of the capitalist class, which becomes concentrated among fewer people, and the majority of society would suffer from poverty and misery.

In capitalist societies, there is always the existence of large number of unemployment that lives absolutely in poverty. This is because as the capitalist class accumulates resources through the exploitation of surplus values, there is very little change in the wages of the working class, which is hardly beyond subsistence. This is so because in a capitalist economy there is always a reserve of unemployed people, which keeps the price of labour below its actual value.

According to Marx, conflict emerges from the economic substructure of capitalism that defines all other social structures and social relations. The relationship of conflict between proletariat (workers) and the bourgeoisie (owners of the means of

production) is based on different interests. While Marx emphasizes capitalist class structure as a source of conflict, emerge from other social basis such as values, resources, and interest. For instance, Leon-Guerrero (2005) argues that the existence of power elite, a small group of politicians, business and military leader that control our society, is another source of conflict. Similarly, conflict of interest is inherent in any relationship, because those in powerful position will always seek to maintain their position.

Due to the existence of class division, the system has a social structure that create and maintains poverty and unemployment. Poverty exists because those in power want to maintain and expand their base with little left to be shared by others (Leon Guerrero, 2005). As a way of reinforcing and maintaining their dominate positions, the capitalist classes develop welfare programmes, which allow for the control of labour, leading to protest by the masses and enforce work norms. During economic crisis, the state expands welfare rolls to pacify the poor to make them feel as though the social problems afflicting them do not exist.

The state is making use of poverty allocation programme as an instrument of domination and further suppression of the masses. Most people in the study area may be said to have been of less consciousness regarding the oppression of the state. In the word of Marx (1818-1883), that people in society consist of two classes, the bourgeoisie and proletariat and in this order of classification most people in the study belong to the second class of proletariat. People who constitute this class are mostly

people of the group of class-in-it's self who have little or no consciousness about the social conditions of material power.

Integrating this theory to the real experience shows that the poverty alleviation programme is a device with which the government controls the masses financially, socially and politically as well. Through empowering the people, the government tends to claim legitimacy, loyalty and obedience of the people there by establishing its dominance in the material acquisition and distribution. Through this process therefore, the bourgeoisie who are coincidentally the political elite continue to maintain their vicious circle in the exercise utilization and distribution of power in the expense of large population of proletariat.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter explains in details the research methodology adopted during the conduct of the study. It presents the research design, study population, sample and sampling technique, study population, instrument for data collection, methods of data analysis, administration of instrument and statistical inference.

3.1 Research Design

This is a research that is aimed at making an accurate assessment on the level of poverty in the study as well as the impact of Kano women empowerment programme (KWEP) on quality of life of people in the study area. This work makes use of survey design, using questionnaire as an instrument of data collection. The main reason for this is that, the research is a non-experimental study.

3.2 Study Area Population

Six (6) local government areas of Kano metropolis will be used for the study; Kano municipal, Fagge, Dala, Gwale, Tarauni and Nassarawa, with a population of 2,163,225 as at the 2006 Nigeria's population census. The metropolitan area covers 499 Km². (NBS, 2007). While the population comprised mainly of women age 18 and above within the study area.

3.3 Sample and Sampling Technique

As the beneficiaries of Kano women empowerment programme in Kano metropolis are six hundred (600) (Freedom Radio Kano, 2015), in all the six (6) local government areas of Kano metropolis, and each local government has hundred beneficiaries. Therefore, using sample size calculator (copyright @ 2012), this work used sample of two hundred and thirty four (234) respondents selected from six local government areas located in the state metropolis (Kano municipal, Fagge, Dala, Gwade, Tarauni and Nassarawa LGAs). Furthermore, random sampling was adopted in choosing the respondents for the study, that is each local government will be divided into wards, one ward has being selected in each local government, and also after every nine (9) houses a questionnaire was administered.

Table 0.1 Distribution of Sample across six Local Government Areas

No	Local Government	Distribution
01	Gwale	35
02	Dala	55
03	Municipal	45
04	Tarauni	30
05	Fagge	45
06	Nassarawa	24
	Total	234

3.4 Instruments of Data Collection

A structured questionnaire was designed by the researcher which was used for data collection. The questionnaire will comprise of sections (A, B, and C). Section A will seek information on demographic data of the respondents, while section B and C will comprise of questions relating to the research objectives and hypotheses.

3.5 Administration of Instruments

This study has employed the use of self/participatory administered questionnaire. For example, the researcher will ask the respondent verbally based on the questions design and he was ticking the answers by himself. As the respondent of this work are women, the researcher trained women who serves as assistant in this work in other to enable a deeper penetration of respondent.

3.6 Method of Data Analysis

This study employed descriptive statistics of frequency counts, table of variables and percentages in its analysis. In addition, the statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used in the analysis and presentation of data and also Chi-Square method was used in analyzing and testing the hypothesis of this work. Also, the qualitative data was tested and analyzed using content analysis.

3.7 Statistical Inference

Typically, there are two general types of statistics that are used in analyzing data, which are descriptive and inferential statistics. But for the purpose of this research, the researcher used descriptive statistics i.e. table of variables, frequency and percentage.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the result of the analyzed data collected from the field. The total questionnaire administered were 234, all of which were returned and analyzed using simple percentage and chi-square as mentioned in the previous chapter. In addition, the result of the In-depth interview that was conducted with the 6 representatives, one from each local government was transcribed and analyzed using content analysis.

4.1 Data Presentation and Discussion

Section A: Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Table 4.1: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

	Frequency	Percent
Age		
18-22years	29	12.4
23-27years	66	28.2
28-32years	39	16.7
33-37years	92	39.3
38-42years	8	3.4
Total	234	100.0
Marital status		
Married	105	44.9
Single	84	35.9
Widow	17	7.3
Divorced	28	12.0
Total	234	100.0
Educational Attainment		

literate in local dialect and religious text	30	12.8
Primary school	11	4.7
SSCE	102	43.6
OND Certificate	62	26.5
B.Sc/HND	29	12.4
Total	234	100.0
Ethnic group		
Hausa	174	74.4
Yoruba	40	17.1
Igbo	9	3.8
Others	11	4.7
Total	234	100.0
Occupation		
House wife	63	26.9
Business	143	61.1
Civil servant	28	12.0
Total	234	100.0

The table above shows that 10% of the respondents are between 18-22 years, 23.6% are between 23-27 years, also, 13.9% of the respondents are between the age of 28-32 years, 32.9% are between the age of 33-37% while 2.9% are between 38-42years. This implies that the respondents are mostly between the age of 33-37years, they are matured enough to understand, participate and benefit from this programme. Also, it shows that 37% of the respondents are married, 30% are single, 6.1% are widow(er) while 10% are divorced. This implies that the most of the respondents are married which shows their state of responsibility and the level of financial demand the family set up. It further showed that 10.7% of the respondents are literates in local dialect and religious text, 3.9% are primary certificate holders, 36.4% are secondary school certificate holders while 22.1% have OND certificates and the remaining 10.4% have B.Sc/ HND. Implicit in this is that most of the respondents are SSCE holders and as

such they have basic educated and may not be able to easily understand or access the benefit implications of the program. It shows that majority of the respondents are Hausas with 74.4%, 17.1% are Yorubas, 3.8% are Igbos while 4.7% are from other minor tribes around Nigeria. This implies that the beneficiaries are most likely to be indigenes of the communities and as such the medium of communication must have been in their native language. The table also shows the 26.9% of the respondents are house wife, 61.1% are business women while 12.0% are traders. This implies that most of the women are into need funding for their business and as such the program is of necessity for them.

Monthly Income	Frequency	Percent
1,000-5,000	82	35.0
6,000-10,000	49	20.9
11,000-20,000	74	31.6
21,000 and above	29	12.5
Total	234	100.0

Lastly, the table shows that 35.0% of the respondents earn ₦1,000 – ₦5,000 naira monthly, 20.9% earn from between ₦ 6,000–₦10,000 naira monthly, 31.6% earn

from between ~~₦~~11,000–~~₦~~20,000 naira monthly while 12.5% earn from ~~₦~~21,000 and above. This implies that the business they engaged in are very lucrative and as such if they have access to more funds, there is tendency that they become employers of labour thereby reducing the poverty level in their community.

TABLE 4.2: Distribution of Respondents based on Residence

Residence	Frequency	Percent
Gwala	35	15.0
Dala	55	23.5
Kano municipal	45	19.2
Tarani	30	12.8
Fagge	45	19.2
Nasarawa	24	10.3
Total	234	100.0

Table 4.2 above shows that 15% of the respondents reside in Gwala, 23.5% reside in Dala, 19.2% reside in Kano municipal, 12.8% reside in Tarani, 19.2% reside in Fagge while 10.3 reside in Nasarawa. This implies that the program has been able to attract more people in Dala than any other community; the people of Dala are likely to have more beneficiaries as well as participant in the program.

TABLE 4.3: Distribution of respondents based on types of accommodation

Response	Frequency	Percent
owned house	60	25.6
family house	115	49.1
rented	59	25.2
Total	234	100.0

Table 4.3 above shows that 25.6% of the respondents owned the house they reside in, 49.1% live in their family house while 25.2% reside in a rented apartment. This implies that some of the respondents may not have the financial well withal to rent or build a house of their own and as this implies, there are still traces of poverty.

TABLE 4.4: Distribution of respondents based on the problem they encounter in their accommodation

Problems encountered	Frequency	Percent
small room	94	40.2
short compound	103	44.0
leakage of roof	19	8.1
others	18	7.7
Total	234	100.0

The table 4.4 above shows that 40.2% of the respondents have problem of space as they have small rooms, 44.0 % have the problem of short compound, 8.1% have problems of leakage of roof while 7.7% have other problems. This implies that the financial state of their families have allowed them to continue to live with all these challenges without been able to provide solution to them.

TABLE 4.5: Distribution of respondents based on nature of toilet

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Personal	110	47.0
Shared	124	53.0
Total	234	100.0

Table 4.5 above shows that 47.0% of the respondents use personal toilets while 53.0% share toilets. This implies that they have more conducive environment for personal toilet.

TABLE 4.6: Respondent view on the type of toilet

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Flush	98	41.9
pit latrine	136	58.1
Total	234	100.0

Table 4.6 above shows that 41.9% of the respondents use flush toilet while 58.1% use pit latrine. This implies that the nature of their toilet depicts their level of poverty which is a little above absolute poverty.

TABLE 4.7: Respondent's perception about KWEP

Responses	Frequency	Percent
It exist	204	87.2
It does not	30	12.8
Total	234	100.0

Table 4.7 above shows that 87.2% of the respondents said KWEP does exist while 12.8% said that it does not exist. This implies that there is a wide growing idea of the program all around this community

TABLE 4.8 Respondents view on the benefit of KWEP

Responses	Frequency	Percent
yes	196	83.8
no	38	16.2
Total	234	100.0

Table 4.8 above shows that 83% of the respondents are of the opinion that they have benefited from the KWEP while 16.2% said that they have not benefited from it. This implies that the programme has been able to benefit a lot of people.

TABLE 4.9: Distribution of Respondents based on poverty reduction in Kano metropolises

Response	Frequency	Percent
yes	188	80.3
no	46	19.7
Total	234	100.0

Table 4.9 above shows that 80.3% of the respondent said yes there has been poverty reduction while 19.7% said no there has not been poverty reduction. This also implies that the rate of poverty has reduced over time within kano metropolises as a result of KWEP project.

TABLE 4.10: Respondents view on access to cooking facilities

Cooking facility	Frequency	Percent
fire wood	118	50.4
electric cooker	67	28.6
Gas cooker	20	8.5
Coal	29	12.4
Total	234	100.0

Table 4.10 above analyze responded based on their cooking facilities. 50.4% of the respondents said that they use fire wood, 28.6% said that they use electric cooker, 8.5% said that they use Gas cooker, while 12.4% said that they use coal.

TABLE 4.11: Respondents view on access to water

Responses	Frequency	Percent
yes	188	80.3
no	46	19.7
Total	234	100.0

Table 4.11 above, shows that 80.3% of the respondents have access to water while 19.7 don't. This implies that there is portable water in that community.

TABLE 4.12: Respondent's view based on source of water

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Well	58	24.8
Borehole	72	30.8
Tap	63	26.9
River	41	17.5
Total	234	100.0

Table 4.12 above shows that the 24.80% of the respondents have access to well water, 30.8% have access to borehole, 26.92% have access to tap while 17.5% have access to river. This implies that the water system there is pleasant since majority have access to it.

TABLE 4.13: Distribution of respondent based on awareness of poverty reduction agency

Responses	Frequency	Percent
yes	178	76.1
no	56	23.9
Total	234	100.0

Table 4.13 above shows that 76.1% of the respondents, said that they are aware of the existence of the poverty reduction agency in their area while 23.9% said no they are not aware. This implies that majority of those in the community are aware that the agency exist.

TABLE 4.14: Distribution of respondent based on information source

Responses	Frequency	Percent
radio	90	38.5
newspaper	48	20.5
KWEP officials	96	41.0
Total	234	100.0

Table 4.14. above shows that 38.5% of the respondent said that the major source of awareness for these program is the radio, 20.5% said it is the newspaper, 41.0% said its through the KWEP officials. This implies that awareness is more effective on a one on one basis, and that is the major medium that can work in this community because most of the women don't have access to all this technological facilities.

TABLE 4.15 Distribution of respondents based on measures to reduce poverty

Measures	Frequency	Percent
Free capital	138	59.0
Loan	67	28.6
Others	29	12.4
Total	234	100.0

Table 4.15 above shows that 59.0% of the respondent said that KWEP uses Free Capital as the measure to reduce poverty, 28.6% said that they use loan while 12.4% said that they use other means that is different from loan. This means that free capital is the major measure to poverty reduction.

TABLE 4.16: Distribution of respondent based on the use of benefit

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Sewing	102	43.6
Saloon	80	34.2
Others	52	22.2
Total	234	100.0

From table 4.16 above, it shows the 43.6% of the respondents used the benefit for Sewing, 34.2% used the benefit for saloon, while 22.2% used it for other businesses. This implies that funds that were accessed were not wasted, rather, they have been channeled rightly to one investment or the other.

TABLE 4.17: Respondents view based on problems of corruption and mismanagement

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Yes	173	73.9
No	61	26.1
Total	234	100.0

Table 4.17 above shows that 73.9% of the respondents are of the opinion that the major problem that crippled the programme are corruption and mismanagement of funds rather than the real economic situation while 26.1% said no it is not corruption but the economic situation. This therefore implies that there is most likely to be corruption and mismanagement in the system which may not be too pronounced.

TABLE 4.18: Respondents view based on KWEP’s process of policy formulation

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Yes	149	53.2
No	85	30.4
Total	234	83.6

Table 4.18 above shows that 53.2% of the respondent opined that the beneficiaries are not involved in the process of formulation of KWEP policies while 30.4% said that they are involved. This may imply that the opinion sampling does not cover all the beneficiaries and as such there is a need to widen the scope of those collating data for policy making.

TABLE 4.19: Respondents view on significant Impact of KWEP

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Yes	99	42.3
No	135	57.7
Total	234	100.0

Table 4.19 above shows that 42.3% of the respondents are of the opinion that yes KWEP has made sustainable impact on the state while 57.7 % said that they have not made any sustainable impact on the state. This means that the organization has a lot to cover with its programme so that the programme would not just be limited to certain location alone but rather it would cover the whole state.

TABLE 4.20: Distribution of respondent based on programs impact

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Yes	149	63.7
No	85	36.3
Total	234	100.0

The table 4.20 above shows that 63.7% of the respondents said that yes the programme had impact while 36.3% said that it did not have impact. This means that the programme have had impact on the community.

TABLE 4.21: Distribution of respondents on need for programme adjustment

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Yes	132	56.4
No	102	43.6
Total	234	100.0

Table 4.21 above shows that 56.4% of the respondents are of the opinion that the programme should be adjusted while 43.6% said that there is no need for it to be adjusted since it is serving its purpose. This implies that there are still some lapses with this programme that needs to be checked.

4.3 STATISTICAL INFERENCE

HYPOTHESES

For this research, two hypotheses were tested in line with the objective of the research.

HO₁: There is no significant relationship between persistent of poverty and poor implementation in the study areas.

Chi-Square Table 1

Item	Observed N	Expected N	Df	x-cal	Xcri	Sig	Decision
Yes	173	117.0	1	53.607 ^b	3.841	0.05	Reject Ho
No	61	117.0					

The table shows that the calculated value (53.607^b) is more than the table value (3.841). Since the X^2 is greater than the X^2_t therefore we reject the Null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis. The implication of this result is that there is significant relationship between persistent of poverty and poor implementation in the study areas.

HO₂: There is no relationship between KWEP and quality of life in the study area.

Chi-Square Table 2

Item	Observed N	Expected N	Df	x-cal	Xcri	Sig	Decision
Yes	188	117.0	1	86.171 ^b	3.841	0.05	Reject Ho`
No	46	117.0					

Table 2: shows that the calculated value (86.171^b) is more than the table value (3.841). Since the X^2 is greater than the X^2_t therefore we reject the Null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis. The implication of this result is that there is relationship between KWEP and quality of life in the study area.

4.3 Qualitative analysis

Qualitative analysis In line with the hypothesis 1, considering questions (2,5,9).

The results of the chi-square analysis showed that there is significant relationship between persistent of poverty and poor implementation in the study areas, it has been observed that there are people within the sampled community who are living in desperate need, one of the respondent expressed in relation to this that:

... poverty is not only found in my community, but it is found in most part of Africa but some are more absolute than the other, there are people who can hardly afford one meal in a day, cloth themselves, as well as live in a comfortable environment or house to mention a few.

- ***IDI/KWEP/KM/01***

However, as mentioned above, the level of poverty differs and sometimes it can be measured by the facilities available even within the environment. To commemorate this, one of the respondents stated that:

“In my community we only have access to water and electricity”

- ***IDI/KWEP/DALA/01***

Although the source of water was not well defined so as to be able to measure the poverty level but it is most certain that well water was the order of the day in such

community While in to in other vain, the frequency of the electricity can also be another measure which may make community vary from one to another. For instance, in some community they may have electricity for 2hours per day while another they may have to 20per day. This would go along way to boost the productivity level of the community dwellers. This was the response of another respondent who was glade of the newly drilled bore holes with improved power supply in their community.

“...especially now we have borehole everywhere and at list 20hours power supply”

-IDI/KWEP/KM/01

Aside from the community and individual’s perception of poverty is a family perception of the subject matter. To this, another respondent opined that:

“... There are some parents who cannot even send their children to school simply because they cannot afford it rather; they have to fight for what would sustain their existence.”

-IDI/KWEP/FAGGE/01

However, there is significant relationship between poverty level and rate of programme implementation, better put that the poorer the programme implementation rate, the higher the poverty level and vice versa. This was discovered in the response of another respondent on if the level that implementation has led to reduction of poverty among beneficiaries in kano state. He said that;

“To a large extent there has been a reduction of poverty throughout the state in one way or the other, some now own sewing machine, refrigerator, knitting machine etc.”

- IDI/KWEP/DALA/01

Furthermore, the punctuality of repayment must be consider in line with the implementation. Meaning that; if the implementation process is poor, there is tendency that there would be little or no recovery of loans issued. To this end, another respondent responding on this matter said that;

“...very punctual because of the certain conditions attached to the programme before giving out any of the facilities attached to the programme.”

- IDI/KWEP/NLG/01

However,

“The implementation of KWEP in my community is relatively low.”

- IDI/KWEP/GWALE/01

This defiantly would affirm our result chi-square result which says that there is significant relationship between persistent of poverty and poor implementation in the study areas. The more the KWEP programme implementation continues to be low, the

more the resistance of poverty since the programme is supposed to reduce poverty and not maintain it.

Qualitative analysis In line with the hypothesis 2, considering questions (3,4,6,8).

The result of the Chi-square for hypothesis 2 showed that there is relationship between KWEP and quality of life in the study area. In line with the above, the foundation for the result was first found in the response to the question from a respondent who said that;

“The state government has rolled out programmes to cushion the effect of poverty in Kano over the years and such programme, I believe has tremendous impact reducing the scourge of poverty. So poverty is decreasing but slowly.”

- **IDI/KWEP/GWALE/01**

In another related but more comprehensive response, the respondent cited KWEP as an example that;

“Yes it does because the KWEP programme provides at least 10,000 naira each to those who participate in the programme quarterly as well as some form of skill acquisition programmes.”

- **IDI/KWEP/NLG/01**

Not only that, but it has also reduced some anomalies associated to women and poverty. Another respondent reacting to that said that'

“The level at which women beg on the street is at the barest level, since programs such as training women on poultry production etc has been done...”

- **IDI/KWEP/FAGGE/01**

In addition, in order to make life better, government at both the state and the local government level have collaborated with the community to build roads, electricity, culvert and construct drainages to help secure this communities from flood and as well open them up for business opportunities. Furthermore, this collaborative effort is not only limited to major capital project but also in formation of policies and identification of beneficiaries. To this another respondent said that;

“As a community leader of Tarauni LGA we are being consulted so as to identify the most fundamental needs of the women.”

- **IDI/KWEP/TARAUN/01**

Another respondent supporting the statement said that their involvement is not only limited to that but that:

... I was also involved in the formulation of the screening processes of the beneficiaries.”

- IDI/KWEP/GWALE/01

Thus, this implies that the opinion of the people within the community count most especially the leaders and the women.

4.4 Discussion of the findings

The above study has greatly shows the impact assessment of poverty alleviation programmes- using Kano women empowerment programme(KWEP) as a case study. From the result, it was discovered that right reset of respondent were selected for the work; and they were women, this are the people that are real beneficiaries the programme. And also both their age grade and their marital status being married makes it clear that they have the understanding of what they are responding to. Although they did not have higher educational experiences, but the SSCE certificates makes it clear that they have the basic level of education and the understanding of what they are responding to. It is clear that most the beneficiaries are indigenes of the communities and as such the medium of communication must have been in their native language which means that if the programme is sustained there is possibility of improving the community in the long run.

Since the programme is able to attract more people in Dala than any other community there is tendency that the improved livelihood at this community may be a source of publicity for this programme and as such the programme would spread and the poverty level in Kano would reduce. By poverty level, *we mean living condition in which an entity is faced with economic, social, political, cultural, and environmental deprivation to which a person, household, community or nation can be subjected all of which can be summed up as Inability to achieve a certain minimal standard of living* (Aigbokhan, 2000). The definition of Aigbokhan, was clearly spelt

out in the discoveries of this research. For instance, respondents do not have the financial well withal to rent or build a house of their own so they stay in the family house, the financial state of their families have allowed them to continue to live with all these challenges without been able to provide solution to them, the toilet facilities, just to mention a few are some of the economic and environmental deprivations that Aigbokhan spoke about. Also some of them can't afford to send their children to school and the only thing they can do for their children is just find a means of survival which was one of the facts that was made evident in the qualitative aspect of this research .

Issue of poverty is seen as a general issue and even at the family level it affects all the members of the family and could be obvious on the women if she is a full house wife but in cases where she is into business like the result of our research shows, she will need fund for her business which the family may not be able to raise and this is the main purpose for which this programme is raised. If the business they engage in are lucrative like the result of the research shows, the fund given to them from this programme would be judiciously utilized and thus the standard of living of the family would be equally enhanced. At the long run, they may even become employers of labour thereby reducing the poverty level in their community.

In conclusion that there is significant relationship between persistent of poverty and poor implementation in the study areas meaning that every challenge that the organization encounter during the implementation process, would affect the persons

that they are supposed to support. Also, any structural challenges, cases of mismanagement as well as fraud, bad debt etc, would affect the effectiveness of the programme and the eventual achievement of the goal of poverty alleviation. That was why a result should be that there are still some lapses with this programme that needs to be checked. In addition, it should be noted that there is a relationship between KWEP and quality of life in the study area, since the programme is meant to better the lives of the people, it is of effect that when the programme is effective and is capable to release enough funds for the people to carry out their various projects, their standard of living tends to improve and the society becomes a better place.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION

5.1 Introduction

This chapter gives a clear perspective of the each of the following items; summary findings, conclusion, recommendations and it also makes suggestions for further research study.

5.2 Summary

Chapter one dealt with general introduction and begins with the background of the study, statement of research problems which was centered on the poor planning system of the organization, the General objective of this study was to assess the impact of Kano women empowerment programme (KWEP) as a poverty alleviation strategy on the quality of life of people in the study area, in addition to the general objectives, two other specific objective as well as research questions were developed. In addition, two major hypotheses were developed for the study which is in line with the research objective. Also, the Significance of the study, scope of the study and the limitations of the study was also considered. Lastly in order to relief readers of ambiguity, the research included operational definition of terms.

The chapter two contained the literature review. The chapter two started with introduction, under which the six subheadings that would be discussed were presented

all the content of the chapter two was organized on under the subheadings which includes; An overview of the concept of poverty, Indicators and measures of poverty, Consequences of poverty, Poverty profile in Nigeria, An assessment of poverty alleviation programmes in Nigeria, and An assessment of poverty alleviation programmes in Kano. Based on all the above mentioned outlines, various perceptions of relevant scholars were discussed. In addition to the above subheadings, a theoretical framework was used to explain the social phenomenon; conflict theory which was founded on the philosophy of Karl Marx conflict between groups in society, based on social class in which the upper class wins (Leon-Guerrero 2005).

The chapter three contained the methodology, which are subdivided into seven. Where the introduction gave a background into the methodology, the research design gave a basic knowledge on the nature of the research with is Descriptive survey research. Furthermore, there were six study areas which were selected for this study while the two hundred and thirty four (234) questionnaires were administered to the respondents as instrument for the data collection. The returned questionnaires were mechanically coded and analyzed using simple percentage and chi- square.

The chapter four presentations the result of the findings in tabular form, the discussion of each table was placed under it to avoid mix up, lastly the discussion of the findings were presented in the line with the hypothesis. Thus this research found out that there is significant relationship between persistent of poverty and poor implementation in

the study areas and that there is relationship between KWEP and quality of life in the study area.

Chapter five is the last chapter and provides the summary of entire work. The chapter contains summary, findings, conclusion, and recommendations which are discussed under their respective subheadings below.

5.3 Summary of the Major Findings

The findings of this research are based on the two major objectives of the research.

They include;

1. Although the program is growing and impacting the communities, there are still some lapses with this programme that needs to be checked
2. There is corruption and mismanagement in the system which may not be too pronounced.
3. There is significant relationship between persistent of poverty and poor implementation in the study areas and
4. There is relationship between KWEP and quality of life in the study area.

5.4 Conclusion

The research concludes that the program has been effective so far and in order to improve the effectiveness, there is need to be extend the program to the unreached communities, Also there is a need to re-structure and modify the administrative

system so that it can be more effective, however, the programme Kano women empowerment programme (KWEP) as a poverty alleviation strategy have been having tremendous impact on the quality of life of people in the study area.

5.5 Recommendation

The recommendations are base on the findings and the conclusion drawn from the study, and from the critical assessment of the result in the chapter four. These include:

1. The policy makers who are in charge of this programme should review the whole system so as to get rid of Poor management personnel and corruption and poor administration.
2. The management should consider ways to reduce mismanagement of resources
3. The policy makers should include workable strageties to ensuring increased awareness
4. The management should pay more attention to the content of their program and its structure so as to improve and enhance quality service delivery
5. There should create a structure that would work towards achieving proper monitoring and justice
6. Lastly, the management should involve more of the community members that are females as Stakeholders in policy making

5.6 Suggestions for further research

It is suggested that the following under listed area can be considered for further research:

1. Comparative analysis of the performance of NGO's and GO's that are saddled with poverty alleviation goals.
2. Impact of management and national policies of on the performance of KWEP.

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APPENDIX 1

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

USMANU DANFODIYO UNIVERSITY, SOKOTO

Assessment of Poverty Alleviation Programme Questionnaire (APAPQ)

My name is Ahmad Ibrahim Marzouq, a student of sociology Department, faculty of social sciences, UsmanuDanfodiyo University Sokoto, undergoing a research work on the topic: An impact assessment of poverty Alleviation programmes- A case study of Kano women empowerment programme (KWEP) in Kano metropolis, in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of B.SC sociology.

The information gathered using this questionnaire would not be traceable to any of you, as no name is needed. The information gathered will be used solely for research and academic purpose only and confidentiality is highly recommended. For each of the following questions please mark the answer that comes closest to the way you feel about the issue.

SECTION A: Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics Of Respondents

1. Sex

a. Male []

b. Female []

1. Age

- a. 18-22 [] b. 23-27 []
c. 28-32 [] d. 33-37 []
e. 38-42 [] f. 43 and above []

3. Education Qualification

- a. B.SC/HND [] b. Certificate []
c. SSCE [] d. primary School []
e. Others specify

4. Marital Status

- a. Married [] b. Single []
c. widow [] d. Divorce []

5. Ethnic Group

- a. Hausa [] b. Yoruba []
c. Igbo [] d. others

6. Occupation

- a. Farming [] b. Business []

- c. Civil servant [] d. Other [.....]

SECTION B: POVERTY PROFILE

7. What is your level of income monthly?

- a. 2000 [] b. 5000 []
c. 10,000 [] d. 15,000 and above [.....]

8. Place of residence?

9. Types of accommodation?

- a. Owned house [] b. family house []
c. rented house [] d. others []

10. Which type of problem do you encounter in your accommodation?

- a. small room [] b. Short compound []
c. Leakage of roof [] d. others []

11. What is the nature of your toilet?

- a. Personal [] b. Shared [] c. No Toilet []

12. Which type of toilet do you use?

a. Flush [] b. Pit latrine [] c. others []

13. What do you think of KWEP?

a. It exist b. it does not

14. Have you benefit from KWEP?

a. Yes b. No

15. As a result of KWEP projects don you think poverty have reduce in Kano metropolis.

a. Yes b. No

Did you cook?

a. Yes b. No

16. Which of the following do you have access to?

a. fire wood [] b. electric cooker []

c. Gas cooker [] d. Coal []

17. Did you have ready access to water?

a. Yes b. No

18. Which one of the following among your source of water?

- a. Well [] b. bore hole []
c. River [] d. Others []

**SECTION C: PROJECT RESEARCH VARIABLES INTERVIEW GUIDE
FOR PROJECT LEADERS**

19. Are you aware of the existence of poverty reduction agency in the study area?

- a. Yes b. No

20. What is the major source of information about Kano women empowerment programme in your area?

- a. Radio [] b. News paper []
c. KWEP officials [] d. others []

21. What are the types of measures taken by KWEP to reduce poverty?

- a. Free Capital b. Loan c. Others

22. What do you used the benefit for?

- a. Sewing b. Saloon c. Others

23. One of the major problems that cripple the programme is corruption and mismanagement of funds rather than the real economic situation. Do you agree?

- a. Yes b. No

24. Do you think the beneficiaries are involved in the process of formulation of KWEP policies?

a. Yes b. No

25. In terms of sustainable development in the state, does KWEP so far made any significant impact on the lives of people?

a. Yes b. No

If yes, elaborate

26. Did the programme have any impact?

a. Yes b. No

27. It is assumed that, the more poverty is alleviated off the masses, the more responsive they become to policy issues, input and implementation, and the lesser the rate of crime in the state.

a. True b. False

28. Is there any need for the programme to be adjusted?

a. Yes b. No

29. Why do you want programme to be adjusted?

- a. Poor policy b. mismanagement
- c. Sentiment d. Others

30. Any other information?

APPENDIX 2

Transcription Report 1 K.I.I with Project Leaders

Language used: English

Name of local government: Nassarawa local government

1. Halima Maman
2. Not much, because of the government intervention in poverty alleviation programme.
3. It is decreasing definitely, because the government in Kano state is providing opportunities to the less privilege within the metropolis in order to decrease or alleviate poverty in the state.
4. Yes it does because the KWEP programme provide at least
 ₦10,000 naira each to those who participate in the programme quarterly as well as some form of skill acquisition like tailoring programme, knitting and weakling etc.
5. Water and electricity
6. Physically as well can see all round, culvert, drainage and roads are available.
7. They are state government property and partially NGOs intervention.
8. Yes, the government usually consult men as a community leader in other to organize the most community leader in other organize the most needy women to engage in skill acquisition programme.
9. Relatively low

10. Very punctual because of the certain conditions attached to the programmes before given out any of the facilities attached to the programme.

Transcription Report 2 K.I.I with Project Leaders

Language used: English

Name of local Government: Gwade Local Government

1. Alhaji; Muhammad M. Galadanci:
2. Of course, so many people are leaving below poverty line who hardly cloth themselves and eat three square meal a day. In fact, a lot of families need urgent assistance.
3. Well, the State government has rolled out programs to cushion the effect of poverty in Kano tremendous impact in mellowing the scourge of poverty. So, poverty is decreasing but very slowly.
4. Yes, of course some amount of money was distributed to women beneficiaries to enable them start a business to support the family front.
5. My community have access to water, petrol/gas electricity and mobile phone.
6. We have road networks and drainage system in my community.
7. The facilities are owned by the state government.
8. Yes, at the community, I was involved in the formulation of the screening process of the beneficiaries.
9. The implementation of KWEP in mu community is relatively low.
10. The beneficiaries often repay their loans as it is the basic condition for grand.

Transcription Report 3 K.I.I with Project Leaders

Language used: English

Name of local Government: Gala Local Government

1. Alhaji Musa ALiyu Jarkosa
2. Yes, people need improvement in their welfarism, business activity and health care system.
3. Owing to tremendous achievement recorded by post administration of his Excellency, Governor Rabi'u Musa Kwankwaso, in the area of road network, portable water, small medium enterprise which create job opportunities and reduce number of beggars etc. so, think there is reduction in level of poverty in Kano State.
4. Yes, program such as poultry production has helped in training women for various professional engagement which led to improvement and reduce dependence and poverty.
5. Water as well as electricity.
6. Road, cultivate drainage and light i.e. power supply.
7. Local government/community
8. No, because sometimes we only see project under execution.
9. Averagely, Kano citizens have had better or improved support from Kano State government in social amenities, job opportunities, scholarship for students, healthcare facilities and food security.

10. Intermittently, beneficiaries pay back whatever loan received. However, some actually fall short of expectation in time frame.

Transcription Report 4 K.I.I with Project Leaders

Language used: English

Name of local Government: Kano Municipad

1. Bitna Ibrahim Giginyu
2. Yes, I think probably there are more people who are living in poverty because you find out that there are people who don't have food, clothing and even in terms of housing some cannot afford even where to live.
3. Well, I can say that the poverty level in Kano over the last five years through the Kano women empowerment program which has enlightened women in Entrepreneurship decreasing. They are thought tailoring, knitting, making of soap, poultry institutions etc.
4. KWEP project has reduced poverty in Kano. Due to KEWP women are no longer idle, they have been enlightened on the important of being self employed.
5. In Tarouni local government, people have access to water, access to electricity, as well as access to telephone has increase.
6. In Taurani Local Government we have good roads, culvert and drainage.
7. This items are owned by the local government as well as the state government.
8. Yes, a community leader of Rarauni Local Governmetn we are being consulted so as to identity the most fundamental needs of women.

9. To a large extent, there has been a reduction of poverty throughout the state in one way or the other, people have benefited, some now own sewing machines, refrigerator, knitting machines etc.
10. Some of the beneficiaries repay within the period agreement with the officials and some are unable to pay due to their own personal problems.

Transcription Report 5 K.I.I with Project Leaders

Language used: English

Name of local Government: Gala Local Government

1. Hajiya Aisha Bala
2. Yes, I said yes because poverty is not only found in my community, but it is found in most other part of Africa but some is more absolute than other, there are people who can hardly afford one meal a day, cloth themselves, as well as live in a comfortable environment or house to mention but a few,
3. Indeed poverty in Kano has been on decreasing level or rate, this of course is as a result of the Kano women empowerment program, women don't seat at home again expecting their husband to provide for their needs but not involve in entrepreneurship activities such as catering, decorating, tailoring etc.
4. KWEP in project reduced poverty in Kano State particularly in my local government, where the Kano women empowerment program has made known to parents/women the relevance of female education and self empowerment.
5. Water, electricity and mobile phone are what my community have access to especially now where we have bore holes (Tuka-Tuka) everywhere and at least 20 hours, power supply and even 15 years children now have mobile phones.
6. We now have roads and drainage all around.

7. Both the local government and state government owns the facilities that is available in my community.
8. Yes we are being consulted because without telling us, the project will be a waste, we speak for the people, tell the government what will be important
9. To a large extent, implementation has led to the reduction of poverty among beneficiaries in Kano as some women now have refrigerators to sell water and other types of drinks.
10. The beneficiaries (women) are most a times given money to establish themselves freely without pay back and others who are given on the basis of loan are given one year-two years to establish themselves and pay for whatever is given, be it sewing machine, money among others.

Transcription Report 6 K.I.I with Project Leaders

Language used: English

Name of local Government: Fagge Local Government

1. Malama Hassana Waziri
2. Probably yes, up to three are parent who cannot send their children to school simply because they can't afford rather they are even fighting to get what will sustain their existence that is good healthcare treatment, living environment etc.
3. Let me say poverty in Kano is decreasing due effort made by government in such areas as empowering youth and women that is, twenty four skill acquisition institute, free capital etc.
4. It has, because the level of which women beg on the street is at the barest level, programs such as training women on poultry production etc.
5. Well my community have access to water, telephone as well as electricity supply.
6. Refreshment centers own by the local government, good road networks and drainage all are available in this local community.
7. Specifically the roads were constructed by state government while drainage and culvert were mostly constructed by the local government on sometimes with the intervention of the community.

8. Yes, most times when the government is organizing any of the programs they do consult us for suggestions.
9. To a large extent, because the implementation of this program achieves some certain level of success, this is because most of the beneficiaries can now own and operate their business.
10. Most of the beneficiaries pay back their loans regularly and this is due to the certain conditions laid before the giving the loan to any beneficiary.

APPENDIX 3

SPSS Result

GET

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DATASET ACTIVATE DataSet1.

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DATASET ACTIVATE DataSet1.

SAVE OUTFILE='C:\Documents\marzouq.sav'
/COMPRESSED.
DATASET ACTIVATE DataSet1.

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c24 c25 c26 c27 c28 c29 c30
/ORDER=ANALYSIS.

Frequencies

Notes

Output Created		04-SEP-2015 01:24:46
Comments		
Input	Data Active Dataset Filter Weight Split File N of Rows in Working Data File	C:\Users\Medupin\Documents\marzouq.sav DataSet1 <none> <none> <none> 234
Missing Value Handling	Definition of Missing Cases Used	User-defined missing values are treated as missing. Statistics are based on all cases with valid data.
Syntax		FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=a1 a2 a3 a4 a5 a6 b7 b8 b9 b10 b11 b12 b13 c14 c15 c16 c17 c18 c19 c20 c21 c22 c23 c24 c25 c26 c27 c28 c29 c30 /ORDER=ANALYSIS.
Resources	Processor Time Elapsed Time	00:00:00.06 00:00:00.16

[DataSet1] C:\Documents\marzouq.sav

Statistics

		Sex	Age	Education Qualification	Marital Status	Ethnic Group	Occupation
N	Valid	234	234	234	234	234	234
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0

Statistics

		What is your level of income monthly?	Place of residence?	Types of accommodation?	Which type of problem do you encounter in your accommodation?	What is the nature of your toilet
N	Valid	234	234	234	234	234
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0

Statistics

		Which type of toilet do you use?	What do you think of KWEP?	Have you benefit from KWEP?	As a result of KWEP projects don you think poverty have reduce in Kano metropolis.	Which of the following do you have access to?
N	Valid	234	234	234	234	234
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0

Statistics

	Did you have ready access to water?	Which one of the following among your source of water?	Are you aware of the existence of poverty reduction agency in the study area?	What is the major source of information about Kano women empowerment programme in your area?	What are the types of measures taken by KWEP to reduce poverty?
N	Valid Missing	234 0	234 0	234 0	234 0

Statistics

	What do you used the benefit for?	One of the major problems that cripple the programme is corruption and mismanagement of funds rather than the real economic situation. Do you agree?	Do you think the beneficiaries are involved in the process of formulation of KWEP policies?	In terms of sustainable development in the state, does KWEP so far made any significant impact on the lives of people?	Did the programme have any impact?
N	Valid Missing	234 0	234 0	234 0	234 0

Statistics

	It is assumed that, the more poverty is alleviated off the masses, the more responsive they become to policy issues, input and implementation, and the lesser the rate of crime in the state.	Is there any need for the programme to be adjusted?	Why do you want programme to be adjusted?	Any other information?
N	Valid Missing	234 0	234 0	234 0

Frequency Table

Sex

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Female	234	100.0	100.0	100.0

Age

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	18-22years	29	12.4	12.4
	23-27years	66	28.2	40.6
	28-32years	39	16.7	57.3
	33-37years	92	39.3	96.6
	38-42years	8	3.4	100.0
	Total	234	100.0	100.0

Education Qualification

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	literate in local dialect and religious text	30	12.8	12.8
	Primary school	11	4.7	17.5
	SSCE	102	43.6	61.1
	Certificate	62	26.5	87.6
	B.Sc/HND	29	12.4	100.0
	Total	234	100.0	100.0

Marital Status

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Married	105	44.9	44.9
	Single	84	35.9	80.8
	Widow	17	7.3	88.0
	Divorced	28	12.0	100.0
	Total	234	100.0	100.0

Ethnic Group

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Hausa	174	74.4	74.4
	Yoruba	40	17.1	91.5
	Igbo	9	3.8	95.3
	Others	11	4.7	100.0
	Total	234	100.0	100.0

Occupation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	House wife	63	26.9	26.9	26.9
	Business	143	61.1	61.1	88.0
	Civil servant	28	12.0	12.0	100.0
	Total	234	100.0	100.0	

What is your level of income monthly?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1,000-5,000	82	35.0	35.0	35.0
	6,000-10,000	49	20.9	20.9	55.9
	11,000-20,000	74	31.6	31.6	87.5
	21,000 and above	29	12.5	12.5	100.0
	Total	234	100.0	100.0	

Place of residence?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Gwala	35	15.0	15.0	15.0
	Dala	55	23.5	23.5	38.5
	Kano municipal	45	19.2	19.2	57.7
	Tarani	30	12.8	12.8	70.5
	fagge	45	19.2	19.2	89.7
	Nasarawa	24	10.3	10.3	100.0
	Total	234	100.0	100.0	

Types of accommodation?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	owned house	60	25.6	25.6	25.6
	family house	115	49.1	49.1	74.8
	rented	59	25.2	25.2	100.0
	Total	234	100.0	100.0	

Which type of problem do you encounter in your accommodation?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	small room	94	40.2	40.2	40.2
	short compound	103	44.0	44.0	84.2
	leakage of roof	19	8.1	8.1	92.3
	others	18	7.7	7.7	100.0
	Total	234	100.0	100.0	

What is the nature of your toilet

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Personal	110	47.0	47.0	47.0
	Shared	124	53.0	53.0	100.0
	Total	234	100.0	100.0	

Which type of toilet do you use?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	flush	98	41.9	41.9	41.9
	pit laterin	136	58.1	58.1	100.0
	Total	234	100.0	100.0	

What do you think of KWEP?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	It exist	204	87.2	87.2	87.2
	It does not	30	12.8	12.8	100.0
	Total	234	100.0	100.0	

Have you benefit from KWEP?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	196	83.8	83.8	83.8
	no	38	16.2	16.2	100.0
	Total	234	100.0	100.0	

As a result of KWEP projects don you think poverty have reduce in Kano metropolis.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	188	80.3	80.3	80.3
	no	46	19.7	19.7	100.0
	Total	234	100.0	100.0	

Which of the following do you have access to?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	fire wood	118	50.4	50.4	50.4
	electric cooker	67	28.6	28.6	79.1
	Gas cooker	20	8.5	8.5	87.6
	Coal	29	12.4	12.4	100.0
	Total	234	100.0	100.0	

Did you have ready access to water?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid yes	188	80.3	80.3	80.3
Valid no	46	19.7	19.7	100.0
Total	234	100.0	100.0	

Which one of the following among your source of water?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Well	58	24.8	24.8	24.8
Valid Borehole	72	30.8	30.8	55.6
Valid Tap	63	26.9	26.9	82.5
Valid River	41	17.5	17.5	100.0
Total	234	100.0	100.0	

Are you aware of the existence of poverty reduction agency in the study area?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	178	76.1	76.1	76.1
Valid No	56	23.9	23.9	100.0
Total	234	100.0	100.0	

What is the major source of information about Kano women empowerment programme in your area?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid radio	90	38.5	38.5	38.5
Valid newspaper	48	20.5	20.5	59.0
Valid KWEP officials	96	41.0	41.0	100.0
Total	234	100.0	100.0	

What are the types of measures taken by KWEP to reduce poverty?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Free capital	138	59.0	59.0	59.0
Valid Loan	67	28.6	28.6	87.6
Valid others	18	7.7	7.7	95.3
	11	4.7	4.7	100.0
Total	234	100.0	100.0	

What do you used the benefit for?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	sewing	102	43.6	43.6	43.6
	saloon	80	34.2	34.2	77.8
	others	52	22.2	22.2	100.0
	Total	234	100.0	100.0	

One of the major problems that cripple the programme is corruption and mismanagement of funds rather than the real economic situation. Do you agree?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	173	73.9	73.9	73.9
	no	61	26.1	26.1	100.0
	Total	234	100.0	100.0	

Do you think the beneficiaries are involved in the process of formulation of KWEP policies?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	149	63.7	63.7	63.7
	no	85	36.3	36.3	100.0
	Total	234	100.0	100.0	

In terms of sustainable development in the state, does KWEP so far made any significant impact on the lives of people?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	99	42.3	42.3	42.3
	no	135	57.7	57.7	100.0
	Total	234	100.0	100.0	

Did the programme have any impact?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	149	63.7	63.7	63.7
	No	85	36.3	36.3	100.0
	Total	234	100.0	100.0	

It is assumed that, the more poverty is alleviated off the masses, the more responsive they become to policy issues, input and implementation, and the lesser the rate of crime in the state.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid True	147	62.8	62.8	62.8
Valid false	87	37.2	37.2	100.0
Total	234	100.0	100.0	

Is there any need for the programme to be adjusted?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	132	56.4	56.4	56.4
Valid No	102	43.6	43.6	100.0
Total	234	100.0	100.0	

Why do you want programme to be adjusted?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid no reason	146	62.4	62.4	62.4
Valid poor management personnel	17	7.3	7.3	69.7
Valid for awareness sake	16	6.8	6.8	76.5
Valid for more improve and quality service	22	9.4	9.4	85.9
Valid for proper monitoring and justice	17	7.3	7.3	93.2
Valid to reduce mismanagement of resources	4	1.7	1.7	94.9
Valid poor administration	3	1.3	1.3	96.2
Valid stakeholders involvement in policy making	9	3.8	3.8	100.0
Total	234	100.0	100.0	

Any other information?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Non	170	72.6	72.6	72.6
Valid improve on qulaity of service	26	11.1	11.1	83.8
Valid equip KWAP	21	9.0	9.0	92.7
Valid more emphasis on the program	16	6.8	6.8	99.6
Valid 5	1	.4	.4	100.0
Total	234	100.0	100.0	

NPAR TESTS
 /CHISQUARE= c23 c15
 /EXPECTED=EQUAL
 /MISSING ANALYSIS.
NPar Tests

Notes

Output Created		04-SEP-2015 01:34:45
Comments		
Input	Data	C:\Users\Medupin\Documents\marzouq.sav
	Active Dataset	DataSet1
	Filter	<none>
	Weight	<none>
	Split File	<none>
	N of Rows in Working Data File	280
Missing Value Handling	Definition of Missing	User-defined missing values are treated as missing.
	Cases Used	Statistics for each test are based on all cases with valid data for the variable(s) used in that test.
Syntax		NPAR TESTS /CHISQUARE=c23 c15 /EXPECTED=EQUAL /MISSING ANALYSIS.
Resources	Processor Time	00:00:00.03
	Elapsed Time	00:00:00.09
	Number of Cases Allowed ^a	112347

a. Based on availability of workspace memory.
 [DataSet1] C:\Users\Medupin\Documents\marzouq.sav

Chi-Square Test

Frequencies

One of the major problems that cripple the programme is corruption and mismanagement of funds rather than the real economic situation. Do you agree?

	Observed N	Expected N	Residual
Yes	173	117.0	56.0
No	61	117.0	-56.0
Total	234		

As a result of KWEP projects don you think poverty have reduce in Kano metropolis.

	Observed N	Expected N	Residual
Yes	188	117.0	71.0
No	46	117.0	-71.0
Total	234		

	One of the major problems that cripple the programme is corruption and mismanagement of funds rather than the real economic situation. Do you agree?	As a result of KWEP projects don you think poverty have reduce in Kano metropolis.
Chi-Square	53.607 ^b	86.171 ^b
Df	1	1
Asymp. Sig.	.000	.000

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 56.3.

b. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 117.0.