ASSESSING THE CONTRIBUTION OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (NGOs) ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN BAUCHI AND GOMBE STATES, NIGERIA

BY

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(PhD./ADMIN/10332/2007-2008)

BEING A PhD. THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES, AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY ZARIA, IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY (PhD.) IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

FEBRUARY, 2016

DECLARATION

I declare that this work the (PhD. Thesis) entitled "Non Governmental Organisations and Human development in Bauchi and Gombe States of Nigeria" has been carried out by me. The information derived from the literature has been duly acknowledged in the text and a list of Bibliography provided. I therefore accept responsibility for any mistake or error in this work.

_____ _____

Sadeeq LAUNI Signature Date

CERTIFICATION

This work entitled "Non Governmental Organisations and Human Development in Bauchi and Gombe States of Nigeria" by Sadeeq LAUNI meets the regulations governing the requirements for the award of the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD. Public Administration) of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my Late father, Alh. Umaru Launi, for his love, support and prayers towards success in my life.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Praise be to Allah the most high, who spared my life and gave me the wisdom and inspiration to successfully undergo this programme. This thesis would have never been what it is today without the guidance, patience, advice, support, suggestions, time, assistance, criticism and encouragement of the team of my supervisors. They are no one in this regard but the humble and gentle Prof. A. A. Anyebe, Dr. A. B. Suku and Dr. Usman Abubakar. Sirs, I am forever indebted to you. May God bestow on you with all that you seek to achieve on earth and Hereafter.

I also want to use this opportunity to express my profound gratitude to Prof Ibrahim Abdulsalam, Prof. Adejoh Odoh, Dr. S. B. Abdulkarim, Prof. Bello Sabo, Dr. Y. I. Ogunlela and Dr Goni, for their contributions, support, suggestions and encouragement that added value to this work. I really acknowledge your fruitful efforts. I also acknowledge the efforts of my other lecturers including Dr S. M. Ngu (late), Dr. K. E. Obaitan and Dr. J. D. Ndan (late) for their contributions towards the success of this work.

My sincere appreciation, respect and gratitude go to the family of Mal. Umaru Launi and all my siblings. I would like to also express my gratitude to my colleagues in the Department of Public Administration, Federal Polytechnic Bauchi and Abubakar Tatari Ali Polytechnic Bauchi such as Ahmed Sabo, Musa Lumi,

Ahmed Ahmed, Bala Umar and Nasiru Salisu. I really acknowledge your fruitful efforts.

I owe a duty to thank the members of 2007/2008 Session Ph. D class for their contribution towards the success of this work. Worth of mention are; Dr. Ibrahim Mudi Kurfi, Dr. Lawal Saleh, Lawal Musa, Lawal Mani, Abdullahi Yahaya, Abdullahi Ibrahim, Rabiu Morgan, Lawal Inde, Anna wali, and Rahilla Barnabass; Umar Dahiru (Gindin Gada), Abdul Hamid Abdullahi and Dalhatu M. Jumare.

I also convey my appreciation to the staff and management of DEC, RWDP and DEDF, in Bauchi and Gombe states for the cooperation and assistance rendered to me during the course of this study. Specifically, I acknowledged the efforts of Mr. Sam of DEC Office Bauchi, Mr. Benjamin of DEDF and Hajia Hadiza Musa of RWDP for their assistance in the generation of data for this study.

I also use this medium to acknowledge and appreciate contribution of the Department of Public Administration, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria and the University in general for allowing me to undergo the doctoral degree in the field of Public Administration.

I must express my appreciation to my darling wife, Siddiqa Baballe Usman, for her time, patience, prayers, support and encouragement towards the successful completion of this programme. I finally appreciate the patience exercised by my loving children, Usman, (Manu), Faruq (Duna), and Abdurrahman (Abdul) during the course of this study.

ABSTRACT

NGOs all over the world have been recognized as part of the institutions that complement government activities in providing services to the people. For so many decades, the NGOs have been operating side by side with the Nigerian Government with a view to improve Human Development in country. Despite the tremendous efforts by both the NGOs and the Government, the level of human development in Bauchi and Gombe States is still low. The central focus of this study was to examine the role played by the NGOs in human development in Bauchi and Gombe States, Nigeria, between 2003 and 2014, with the special emphasis on reproductive health, access to education and income generation role of the selected NGOs. Being a survey research, data were generated from both primary and secondary sources with questionnaires and interviews as the instruments for generating the primary data, while the secondary data used in this study include; information regarding the various programmes and projects undertaken by the NGOs under study, official publications of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), National Planning Commission (NPC), United Nations Reports, and scholarly articles, text books, unpublished research materials, Websites and other related materials. The study revealed that, the NGOs under study rendered services in the areas of health, education and income generation and made significant improvement on human development in the study area. This research has therefore, recommends amongst others that, both government and people should be more cooperative to NGOs to enable them carryout more efficient and effective services, more enlightenment campaigns should be carried out by the NGOs to sensitize the public, particularly women on the need to embrace prenatal, antenatal and postnatal health care services being provided by both the NGOs and government, People should also be more committed to entrepreneurial skill so as to tap more from the NGOs that render services in the area of entrepreneurial development in Bauchi and Gombe states.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADP :	Agricultural Development Programme
AIDS :	Amino Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANCEFA :	African Network of Civil Society Coalition on Education for all
ANFEA :	Adult Non Formal Agency
BACATMA :	Bauchi State Agency for Control of Aids, Tuberculosis, Malaria and other Diseases
BBC :	Britain Broadcasting Corporation
BLF :	Better Life Programme
BOT :	Board of Directors
CAC :	Corporate Affairs Commission
CBN :	Central Bank of Nigeria
CBOs :	Community Based Organizations
CFCR :	Citizen Forum for Constitution Report
CRS :	Countries Review Survey
CSACEFA :	Civil Society Action Coalition on Education for All
CUSO :	Canadian University Service Overseas
CWAE :	Centre for Women and Adolescent Empowerment
DEC:	Development Exchange Centre
DEDF :	Doma Educational Development Programme

ETF :	Educational Trust Fund
FEAP :	Family Economic Advancement
FSP :	Family Support Programme
GCE :	General Certificate Examination
GNP :	Gross National Product
HD :	Human Development Index
HDRs :	Human Development Reports
HIV :	Human Immune Virus
HND :	Higher National Diploma
HPI :	Human Poverty Index
IMF :	Internal Monetary Fund
INGO :	International Non Governmental Organizations
LLIN :	Long Lasting Mosquito Nets
LONGO :	Local Non Governmental Organizations
MDGs :	Millennium Development Goals
NACA :	National Agency for Central of Aids
NACB :	National Agricultural Cooperative Bank
NBS :	National Bureau of Statistics
NCE :	Nigeria Certificate in Education
NDE :	National Director of Employment
NDHS :	National Demography and Health Survey

NECO :	National Examination Council
NEEDS :	National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy
NGEI :	Nigeria Girls Education Initiative
NGO's :	Non Governmental Organizations
NHIS :	National Health Insurance Scheme
NPC :	National Planning Commission
OND :	Ordinary National Diploma
OVC :	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PB :	Peoples Bank
RRA :	Rapid Rural Appraisals
RWDP :	Rahama Women Development Programme
SSA :	Sub Saharan Africa
SSEE :	Senior Secondary School Exams
TETFUND :	Tertiary Educational Trust Fund
UBE :	Universal Basic Education
UN :	United Nations
UNDP :	United Nation Development Programme
UNGEI	United Nations Girls Education Initiative
UNO :	United Nation Organization
UPE :	Universal Primary Education
WAEC :	West Africa Examination Council

WHO : World Health Organization

WTO : World Trade Organization

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Human development in recent times has been an area of concern to most countries around the globe especially the developing countries. It is central to the attainment of a nation's development, thus adequate investment in human development, which involves the provision healthcare, education, skill, income as well as general improvement in choices and capacities of people in a given country is required. Scholars of Development (Ovenseri – Ogbomo, 2006, Essien, 2000, Becker 1993; and Thirdwall, 1986) are clear on the assertion that to achieve economic growth and development in any nation, human development must be made the focal point of a development programme. Rivseeds Draft Document (2004), puts it as: "The most important factor in social and economic development is the human resources, for people constitute the ultimate ends of development as well as the primary agents of development". Miachi, (2006) submits that: "There is a significant relation between economic prosperity and level of human development"

Successive administrations in Nigeria since independence have designed and embarked on various development programmes for the attainment of human development. These include First National Development Plan (1962 – 1968), Second National Development Plan (1970 – 1974), Third National Development Plan (1975 – 1980) and Fourth national Development Plan (1981-85). Universal Primary Education (UPE), Better Life Programme (BLP)-1987, Petroleum Technology Development Fund

(PTDF), Educational Trust Fund (ETF) (now TETFUND)-1993, Family Support Programme (FSP)-1994, Family Economic Advancement Programme (FEAP)-1997. National Directorate of Employment (NDE)-1986, Petroleum Trust Fund (PTF), Universal Basic Education (UBE)-2004, National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS)-2004, Nigerian Agricultural Cooperative Bank (NACB)(now Bank of Agriculture) Peoples' Bank (PB)-1989. National Agency for Control of Aids (NACA), Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)-2004; National Polio Immunization Programme, Immunization Programme on Measles, Free maternal and Child Health care Services, Free Pre-natal and Post-natal Health care Services among others.

However, most of these policies/programmes and measures that aimed at improving the human development in Nigeria recorded low success due to top-bottom approach adopted in the process. The conception, planning and implementation of these measures were largely done by the central government with little or no input from the grassroots.

Complementing the efforts of government to adequately improve human development led to the participation of NGOs as development partners. In this respect, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are considered as major partners in the process of improving human development in virtually all developing countries of the world including Nigeria, with their areas of operations covering all areas of human endeavour.

According to Delisle(2005),NGOs have contributed to the development of communities around the world and are important actors of many governments towards improving human development. By the year 2000, according to Britannica, there were about 6,000 recognized international NGOs and more than 2,000 out of these NGOs were accorded consultative status officially by the UN and therefore granted the right to attend its conference. In the same vein,as at 2002, there were over 37,000 NGOs in the world, a growth of 19.3% from 1990. Their purposes differ, but overall two categories dominate, economic development and infrastructure constituting 26% of the entire NGOs and research covering about 23%.

In the area of funding globally, in 1987 alone, an international NGO transferred $5.5 billion from the industrial to the developing countries nearly $1 billion more than the International Development fund (UNDP, 1990). In same year, the total amount transferred by NGOs to the developing countries was put at US $505 billion (World Bank, 1991); and it grew from 0.7 percent to about 5 percent between 1993 to 1994 (Dhakal, 2002). In the same vein,as at 1970, western support channelled through NGOs to the developing countries was US$ 0.9 billion while this volume recorded a growth to US$ 5.5 billion in 1987 (World Bank, 1991:136).

The growth of NGOs in terms of their number, funding, programmes and interventions also reflected in Nigeria, according to Corporate Affairs Commission (2012) there were over 6,000 registered NGOs both international and local, operating within various aspect of human development such health, education and income generationamong others in Nigeria.The NGOs existing in Nigeriainclude USAID, WHO,

WORLD BANK, UNICEF, DFID, Bill and Melinda Gate Foundation, Action Against Hunger (ACH/AAH), Save the Children, PAC, helping hand international, Youths Rescue Initiative, Leadership Initiative, Family Health International (FHI), Family Health Support (FHS), Hadassah Healing Foundation (HHF) Partner For Development (PFD) Targeted States High Impact Projects (T-Ship). These NGOs engaged in various programmes, which include adult literacy programmes, assisting the less privilege and charity organizations, children welfare services, youth's development and the like.

Despite the tremendous effort by both the Government in one hand and the NGOs on the other, the level of human development in Nigeria is still low. For example, the Human Development Reports (HDRs), of 1993, 1997 and 1998 rated Nigeria as 137th out of 174 countries with a score of 0.401; the country was rated 28th and 23rd country with poor human development among 174, respectively (UNDP, 1999 and 2000). By 2011, the Human Development Report placed Nigeria in the low human development category positioning the country at 156 out of 187 countries with Human Development Index (HDI) value of 0.459. This is despite the relative improvement earlier recorded from 2005, which saw the HDI value increasing annually by 1.1% up to 2011 with cumulative increase of seven percent. In addition, the 2011 HDI of 0.459 is above average of 0.456 for countries in the low human development group and below the average of 0.463 for countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, the situation can still be seen as poor compared to other developing countries like Ethiopia and Democratic Republic of Congo, which has HDI ranked 174 and 187 respectively. The poor HDI in the country covered almost all areas of human development indicators (HDR, 2011).

In the light of the above, this study focuses on how NGOs are contributing through their programmes in improving human development in Nigeria.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Nigeria as a country is classified among the lowest within the context of Human Development Index. In terms of education, the human development indicators contained in the Countries Review Survey (CRS) put the literacy level in the country at 68 percent with 8.1 million children out of school with about 4.3 million of them being girls (CRS Report, 2007 and Suku, 2011). The life expectancy is estimated at 47 years CRS, (2007.

In terms of income and poverty, using $1 per day available record shows that 66 percent of Nigerians are poor in 1996 and grew/rose to about 70% in 2000. Human development report of 2006 rated Nigeria's poverty rate from 1990 – 2005 to be 70.8 percent of the populace. The United Nations Human Poverty Index (HPI) of 2000 rated Nigeria as the 23rd poorest out of 85 developing countries in term of human poverty; in addition, the country was expressed to be the country with the highest number of poor people in Africa and third in the whole world after China and India (Igbuzor, 2006). Nigeria has a very poor record regarding maternal and child health outcomes with an estimated 53,000 women dying annually mostly as a result of preventable causes (NPHCDA 2006).

According to National Human Development Report of 2008/2009 as given by the National Bureau of Statistics, the human poverty index of Bauchi state stands at 48.8% with an HDI of 0.291. This shows that the state has the second least ranking in terms

of HDI next to Yobe with 0.278. The state also has the fifth worst level of poverty apart from Borno, Jigawa, Kebbi and Yobe states.

The report of Bauchi State Economic Empowerment Strategy 2003, stated thatof the 4.5 million people who live in Bauchi State and who are supposed to be stake holders of the state, 2 million people still live under N50 per day. 1 million live under N100 per day and only about 1 million people live above N150 per day less than a Dollar per day. An estimated 2 million people go hungry every day; 1.5 million never had chance to go to school; 3 out of every 5 people who work full time do not earn enough to keep their family above the poverty level. Almost 4 out of every 5 children live in poverty and only 2 out of 5 children go to school. (NBS, 2007).

The situation in Gombe state almost follows the same trend as the state has about 83.6% of its inhabitants living in poverty in 2004 (Isah, 2009). Based on the NBS report of 2006, the primary school enrolment as at 2006 was 61.5%.This was poor compared to 82.3% recorded for South-South geo-political zone of Nigeria and 72.8% for neighbouring North Central geo-political zone of Nigeria. As at 2004 however, life expectancy was put at 40 years as against 54 years national average. Infant mortality was 120 per 1000 live births. This was comparatively poor considering 72 to 1000 for Kano State and 76 National average. Maternal death for the period was 1,559 in every 100,000 births, which was seen as above the national average of 800 (Isah, 2009). In fact, between 1996 and 2006, only 45% of women had access to prenatal care in the state. TheNDHS (2008) report concludes that there is a high rate of Maternal and neonatal deaths in Gombe State.

Apart from the traditional roles of Government in the areas of human development on one hand and on the other hand are interventions from Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) growing significantly towards the end of the 20th century. The NGOs are accepted in Nigeria as development partners coming to fill the gap left by the government. In Bauchi and Gombe states, available record shows that there are over 200 Non Governmental Organizations making positive contribution towards human development (Parker, 1992). These NGOs include Development Exchange Centre (DEC),Doma Education Development Foundation (DEDF), Rahama Women Development Programme (RWDP), Fahimta Women Association (FWA) among others.

Despite all these commitments by Government and interventions from both international and local NGOs, Bauchi and Gombe states are still characterized by a decline in terms of HD, such as high level of illiteracy, high rate school dropout, low enrolment, poor health, malnutrition, disease, high infant mortality rate, low level of life expectancy, poverty, unemployment, inadequate shelter and so on. Thus, the main issue remains that, have the NGOs contributed to human development in Bauchi and Gombe states? This is the focus of this research.

1.3 Research Question

In addressing our central problem, answers to the following research questions were found worthy:

i. To what extent have the DEC, RWDP and DEDF programmes contributed in improving reproductive health in Bauchi and GombeStates?

ii. To what extent have the DEC, RWDP and DEDF programmes contributed to access to education in Bauchi and Gombe States?

iii. Have the DEC, RWDP and DEDF programmes contributed to income generation in Bauchi and Gombe States?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The main objective of this study is to examine whether NGOs have contributed to human development in Bauchi and Gombe States. Other specific objectives are to:

i. Appraise the contribution of DEC, RWDP and DEDFin improving reproductive health in Bauchi and Gombe States.

ii. Examine the contribution of DEC, RWDP and DEDF toward improving access to education in Bauchi and Gombe States.

iii. Assess the contribution of DEC, RWDP and DEDF to income generation in Bauchi and Gombe State.

1.5 Hypotheses

For the purpose of this research, the following hypotheses were tested in order to achieve the set objective of the study:

i. H_0: There is no relationship between the programmes ofDEC, RWDP and DEDF and improvement in reproductive health in Bauchi and Gombe States.

ii. H_0: There is no relationship between the programmes ofDEC, RWDP and DEDF and access to education in Bauchi and Gombe States.

iii. H_0: The programmes ofDEC, RWDP and DEDF have not contributed to income generation in Bauchi and Gombe States.

1.6 Significance of the Study

However, Researchers have tried to explore the various aspects of NGOs in Nigeria but the gap still exists upon which this study sought to fill. However, in 2008 Mohammed conducted a research on the Role of NGOs in the Development process of Katsina State, while this study focuses on the roles played by NGOs on Human Development specifically in the area of education health and income generation in Bauchi and Gombe States.

Similarly, Casmir (1997) conducted a study on the NGOs and Rural Development in Nigeria. His study focuses on selected activities including agriculture and rural infrastructures. It gives little or no concentration on health and education aspects of the NGOs contributions, which are vital components of development. His study has a limited scope as it covers only Mangu Local government of Plateau States compared to this study, which selected two states.

More so, Bertha (2011) conducted a study on Challenges facing NGOs with a particular emphasis on Zimbabwe. However, this study examines the roles played by NGOs in Nigeria.

Furthermore, Dhakal (2002) examined the Role of NGOs in the improvement of livelihood in Napel. His study focuses on the roles played by some selected NGOs in poverty reduction, while this study centred on the roles of NGOs on human

Development with specific focus on the three vital aspects of human development, which include health, education and poverty reduction through income generation.

From the best knowledge of the researcher, there was no research carried out on the roles of NGOs in human development especially on education, reproductive health and micro credit. More so, there was no research undertaken specifically on the NGOs under study.

Furthermore, this study is of great significance, as it will assist policy makers at federal, state and local governments in making policies on the various operational patterns of NGOs in the country especially considering the socio-economic complexities of the various groups in the country. Various donor agencies, institutions or individuals interested in the issue of NGOs whether national or international, would find this study relevant particularly those willing to contribute to human development through the means of these forms of organisations in the country and even other countries around the globe.

The Management and Staff of the selected NGOs as well as other members of Public would also benefit from the research. This is because the study would expose the areas of strengths and weaknesses of the NGOs and thereafter recommendations would be made for future actions by both the staff, officials and those that benefit from it.

The findings of this study will also facilitate the attainment of the MDGs goals particularly those dealing with Education and Health related issues as well as reduction of the underdevelopment which characterise the states in particular and the country in general.

Moreover, the findings of the research will go a long way in proffering solution to the perennial problem of programme sustainability of NGOs in the country, as it will explore the grey areas of NGOs operations.

However, the findings of this research are expected to be useful to the researchers, academics and students, interested readers and other institutions in making further researches in the area of NGOs that operate at both local and international levels. In addition, it would serve as a source of reference by contributing to the knowledge and understanding of the concept, nature, operational patterns, strengths and weaknesses of NGOs that have not been explored before.

1.7 Scope of the Study

This research focuses on the roles played by NGOs on Human Development in Bauchi and Gombe states,specifically on reproductive health, access to education and income generation through the activities DEC, RWDP and DEDF in Bauchi andGombe states. Bauchi state was selected because of its backwardness in terms of human development, with an HDI value of 0.291. According to NBS (2009) report, the state was rated as the second least developed state with human poverty index of 48.8. However, Gombe state has the highest deteriorating reproductive health situation in the North-Eastern Region of Nigeria, with about 76.03% of its population living in poverty in 2004 using self-rated poverty incidence (NBS, 2009).

It is a fact that there are so many NGOs that operate in Bauchi state, these are local and international, but, this study focuses on two of the local NGOs, which are Development Exchange Centre (DEC) and Rahama Women Development Programme

(RWDP). DEC is selected due to the fact that it has been operating in the state for over twenty five years in the spheres of health, education and micro credit which are the focus of this study. It has embarked on so many projects that were found worthy by this study. RWDP is selected because it is an NGO that also operate in the spheres of health, education and micro credit/skill acquisition, which are basis of this study.

In Gombe state however, two NGOs were selected; Development Exchange Center (DEC) and Doma Education Development Foundation (DEDF). DEC was selected because it operates in both Bauchi and Gombe states with similar areas of intervention while the choice of DEDF was on the ground that it covers areas of human development such as health and education and economic empowerment, and also to serve as the second NGO from the state.

It should however, be noted that, the issue of human development is very wide, encompassing issues of health, education, human rights, political rights, human choices, poverty reduction etc. But, this research is focusing only on Health, education and income generation. In terms of health, the study concentrated on issues surrounding reproductive health; while access to education will be the area of concern of the study on the issue of education.

However, the study selected six local governments, three from each state. In Bauchi state, Bauchi, Ningi and Dass Local governments were chosen. In Gombe state three local governments are selected which are Gombe, YamaltuDeba, and Billiri.

The period of study covered 2004 to 2013. This is because the period marked the completion of the first tenure of the civilian administration after the transfer of

power from military administration in 1999, which attracted funds transferred through NGO activities from donor agencies. Between theseperiods, significant increase in terms of NGO activities as well as increase in their number was witnessed. It also coincides with the new democratic government in which the quest for dividends of democracy through the transformation of citizens' life in terms of project and programmes that effect human development.

1.8 Limitations of the Study

A study of this nature is bound to have some limitations. One of the main limitations to the conduct of this research was the difficulty in generating both primary and secondary data especially the data generated from the beneficiaries of the NGOs activities that were dispersed into remote villages across the state and whose access by the researcher was difficult due to their location; in addition to the literacy level of majority of them which subject us to interpreting the questions in local language. In addition, access to some vital documents that are important to the research was very difficult to the researcher especially those related to financial matters of the selected NGOs.

There is also limitation in terms of coverage. The study covers only two states from North-eastern geopolitical zones out of the 36 states as well as six geo political zones in the country.

For some of the aforementioned problems that are necessary to be overcome, however, a number of efforts were made by the researcher to simplify the statement in the questionnaires to enable the respondents answer the questions in a successful

manner. Where the respondents are uneducated, the researcher translated the questions in a language that they could understand. So also, the researcher guided the respondents on how to fill the questionnaires correctly.

1.9 Definition of terms

Human Development: According to UNDP (2010), human development is seen as the process of enlarging people's choices that lead a long and healthy life, to be educated and to enjoy a decent standard of living. Additional choices include political freedom, guaranteed human rights and self-respect.

However, human development, as applied to this research refers to a process whereby the choices and capabilities of individuals in the society are enhanced or improved through provision of health, education and income generation.

Non Governmental Organisation

NGOs are according to Wagona (2007) non-membership support organizations involved in relief, rehabilitation or community development work in developed and especially developing or Third World countries. They are also perceived by the Encyclopaedia Britannica (2007) as voluntary group of individuals or organizations usually not affiliated with any government, which is formed to provide services or to advocate public policy. It accepts that some NGOs are for profit corporations while the vast majority of them are non-profit organization.

As applied in this study, NGOs are non-profit associations or groups organized outside the Institutionalized political structure of the government with the aim of providing certain charitable and voluntary services to the people.

Access to education

This refers to any activity of NGOs that has to do with increase in enrolment to formal education.

Reproductive health

According to the World Health Organization, reproductive health addresses the reproductive processes, functions and system at all stages of life. It implies that people are able to have a responsible, satisfying and safe sex life and that they have the capability to reproduce and the freedom to decide if, when and how often to do so. It involves the right of men and women to be informed of and to have access to safe, effective, affordable and acceptable methods of fertility regulation of their choice. And the right of access to appropriate health care services that will enable women to go safely through pregnancy and childbirth and provide couples with the best chance of having a healthy infant. However, this work, accepts this definition.

Income Generation

This has to do with all effort of NGOs to improve income of their beneficiaries especially through provision of micro credit skills training and entrepreneur ship skill.

1.10 Organization of the Study

This research work is divided into six chapters. Chapter one is an introductory chapter providing background to the study, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, hypotheses to be tested, scope and limitations of the study, significance of the study, organization of the study, as well as operational definition of key concepts.

Chapter two contains review of related literature and theoretical framework focusing on the concept of human development in particular and development in general. Organizations of NGOs in Nigeria, existing literature of indicators of human development in Nigeria, empirical work on the area of human development. While the third chapter dwells on research methodology focusing on research design, sources and instrument of data collection, population/sample size, sampling technique and method of data analysis.

The fourth chapter deals with the background information of Bauchi and Gombe States and the NGOs selected, including their historical and structural overview. It touches issues as the programme and scheme engaged by the NGOs. The fifth chapter contains presentation and analysis of the data collected including interpretations, testing of hypotheses and summary of major findings. The sixth chapter is the concluding chapter which is based on the research findings. It includes summary, conclusions and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

Issues of NGOs and their roles in human development especially in this century have increasingly become issues of concern by many scholars and researchers in both private and public institutions. Various organizations and individuals have made a lot of inquiry on the issue under different dimensions and indeed a lot of literature have been documented in the area. This section therefore intends to review some available literature on the subject matter as well as discussing the Theoretical Framework that will guide the research.

2.2 Literature Review

This part of the work reviews the existing literature relevant to this study. Areas that received critical review are the issues of Development and Human development as well as the concept of NGOs; their relevance, challenges etc. Review of some of the empirical studies conducted in the area were also carried out. Issues raised, arguments advanced and points of views stated by various scholars also are critically reviewed.

2.2.1 The Concept of Development

The concept of development cannot be strictly minimized to only one or two variables and its characteristics are apparently dynamic. However, it is not altogether a semantic escapism for us to search for a precise definition of the concept and how to separate it from related concepts.

Development is used to refer to the total transformation of a system thus when used to describe a nation, it describe the transformation of the various aspect of life of the nation. In fact, development implies a progression from a lower and often undesirable state to a high and preferred one. An aspect of a life of a nation that is always considered crucial has to do with the human aspect of development.

Development is also seen in terms of attacking wide spread of absolute poverty, reducing inequality, and unemployment. All these are being achieved within the context of a growing economy. This led to the redefinition of development with growth and meeting the basic needs of the masses of the population. Seers perhaps posed the fundamental questions relating to the meaning of development when he asserts that:

> *"the question to ask about country's development are therefore; what has been happening to poverty?, what has been happening to unemployment?, and what has been happening to inequality?; if all these three declined from high levels then beyond reasonable doubt this has been a period of development for the country concerned. If one or two of these problems have been growing worse, especially if all three have, it would be strange to call the result development even if per capital doubled. Seers(1969)".*

Seers definition is important for an understanding of development because it centred on the improvement in the living condition of the individual. By implication it means that the economy could grow without developing as corrected by Todaro.

> *"there were for example a number of developing countries which experience relatively high rates of growths of per capita income during the 1960s and 1070s but which simultaneously showed little or no improvement or witnessed and actual declined in employment, equality and real incomes of the bottom 40% of their population. By the earlier growth definition these countries were developing. By the more recent poverty equality and employment criteria however they were not".*

According to Todaro development is seen as a multidimensional process involving the re organization and reorientation of the entire economic and social system. This involves in addition to improvement of income and output, radical changes in institutional, social and administrative structures as well as popular attitudes customs and beliefs. Todaro (2003)

According to Rodney (1972) Development is a many sided process, at the individual level it implies change increased skills, capacity, greater freedom, creativity, self-discipline, responsibility, and wellbeing. At the social group development implies and increasing capacity both internal and external relationship.

However, Goulet (1970) conceptualizes developmentas change that involves the processes of economic, political and social transformation within countries. He distinguishes three basic components or core values of development which he identifies as life-sustenance, self-esteem and freedom.

Life sustenance: this is concerned with the provision of basic needs. This approach to development analysis (*life sustenance*) was initiated by the World Bank in the 1970's. Dennis Goulet contends that no country can be regarded as fully developed if it cannot provide its entire people with such basic needs as housing, clothing, food and minimal education. A major objective of development, as observed further, must be to raise people out of primary poverty and to provide basic needs simultaneously.

Self-Esteem:is concerned with the feeling of self-respect and independence. The belief, here, is that no country can be regarded as fully developed if it is exploited by others and does not have the power and influence to conduct relations on equal terms.

Freedom: refers to freedom from the three evils of 'want, ignorance and squalor' so that people are more able to determine their own destiny. He states that no man is free if he cannot choose; if he is imprisoned by living on the margin of subsistence with no education and no skills. In this context, the advantage of material development, according to Goulet, is that it expands the range of human choice open to individuals and the society at large.

Moreover, all three of these core components are interrelated. Lack of self-esteem and freedom result from low level of life sustenance, and both lack of self-esteem and economic imprisonment become links in a circular, self-perpetuating chain of poverty by producing a sense of fatalism and acceptance of the established order.

Thus, from the conception of Goulet (1970), development involves both measurable and non-measurable variables. It involves the condition of being developed as a state of mind and as a physical condition measurable by economic indices.

Rogers (1969) defines development as type of social change in which new ideas are introduced in order to produce a higher per capital income and level of living through modern production method and improved social organization.

2.2.2 The Concept and Nature of Human Development

Human development is perceived by FRN (2010) as all activities and interventions as well as processes that are aimed at expanding people's choices and enhancing their capabilities. It is the total wellbeing of a country's citizens in terms of life expectancy, knowledge and standard of living. It is also concerned with the extent to which human capital drives the development process and acts as wealth creator.

However, the first UNDP report of 1990 conceptualized Human development as the process of enlarging people's choices. The most critical ones are to lead a long and healthy life, to be educated and to enjoy a decent standard of living. Additional choices include political freedom, guaranteed human rights and self-respect. In this regard, Human Development denotes both the *process* of widening people's choices and the *level* of their achieved well-being. It also helps to distinguish clearly between two sides of human development. One is the formation of human capabilities, such as improved health or knowledge. The other is the use that people make of their acquired capabilities, for work or leisure.

Human development can be simply defined as a process of enlarging choices. Everyday human beings make a series of choices – some economic, some social, some political, some cultural. If people are the proper focus of development efforts, then these efforts should be geared to enhancing the range of choices in all areas of human Endeavour for every human being. Human development is both a process and an outcome. It is concerned with the process through which choices are enlarged, but it also focuses on the outcomes of enhanced choices.

Human development thus defined represents a simple notion, but one with far-reaching implications. First, human choices are enlarged when people acquire more capabilities and enjoy more opportunities to use those capabilities. Human development seeks not only to increase both capabilities and opportunities but also to ensure an appropriate balance between them in order to avoid the frustration that a mismatch between the two can create. Second, as already implied, economic growth needs to be seen as a means, albeit an important one, and not the ultimate goal, of development. Income makes an important contribution to human well-being, broadly conceived, if its benefits are translated into more fulfilled human lives, but the growth of income is not an end in itself. Third, the human development concept, by concentrating on choices, implies that people must influence the processes that shape their lives. They must participate in various decision-making processes, the implementation of those decisions, and their monitoring and adjustment to improve outcomes where necessary.

In the ultimate analysis, human development is development of the people, development for the people, and development by the people. Development of the

people involves building human capabilities through the development of human resources. Development for the people implies that the benefits of growth must be translated into the lives of people, and development by the people emphasizes that people must be able to participate actively in influencing the processes that shape their lives.

According to UNDP (2010) Human development makes explicit the objectives that many economists, political leaders, citizens and activists have acknowledged in different ways across time. The objectives are:

Well-being: A focus on expanding people's real freedoms and enabling people to flourish. It is also called Opportunity freedom

Agency: Supporting people and groups as actors and helping them to help themselves. It is seen here as process freedom

Justice: Seeking to expand well-being and agency in ways that expand equity, sustain outcomes across time, respect human rights, limit environmental destruction and respect other goals of a society. It is thus called Plural Principles

Therefore, Human Development aims to expand people's freedoms – the worthwhile capabilities they value – and to empower people to engage actively in development processes. In addition, it seeks to do so in ways that appropriately advance equity, efficiency, sustainability and other key principles. The last objective, related to principles of justice, is important. On a daily basis, policy makers choose between policy options. Some options are better for poverty reduction, for human rights and for sustainability. Other policy choices favour the existing elite, dismiss freedoms of

information or association and deplete natural resources. Human development anticipates the likely impacts of policy choices on poor and marginalised communities and on future generations. This is done by evaluating policy options according to principles like efficiency, equity and sustainability. Policy makers do not need to agree precisely what justice is; they do need to rule out clearly undesirable options. Principles of justice help them do just that.

In practice, human development analyses are multidimensional, dynamic and holistic. They focus on identifying how to expand intrinsically valuable ends. Advancing those ends requires deep curiosity about effective means. These means include economic growth, stability and good governance. For some people, health and education are both an end and a means at the same time. As Sen – who calls these 'instrumental freedoms' observes, "Human beings are the agents, beneficiaries and adjudicators of progress, but they also happen to be–directly or indirectly–the primary means of all production." (Sen 1989) The human development perspective, thus, has the key relevant variables in view at the same time. It relates ends and means, short term and long term goals, macroeconomic, sectoral and bottom-up processes. Human development analyses synergies and identifies high impact pathways to expand key capabilities. It recognizes that the interconnectedness between social, economic and political phenomenon matters for effective policy.

According to Christian, Ronald and Hans-Dieter (2003) Human development has three components. Their conception follows Welzel (2002), arguing that socioeconomic development, rising emancipative values and effective democracy work together in

promoting human choice among societies. Socioeconomic development includes a bundle of processes (e.g., urbanization, social mobilization and occupational differentiation) that increase social complexity and multiply social transactions between human beings (Bendix 1974; Durkheim 1988; Simmel 1984; Blau 1994). These tendencies help to emancipate people from closed in-group discipline, to weaken vertical authority relations and to strengthen horizontal bargaining relations, giving people greater autonomy over their resources. Moreover, socioeconomic development not only individualizes available resources, it also enlarges these resources: rising incomes, skills and information facilities increase people's physical and intellectual resources. Socioeconomic development diminishes the most existential constraints on human choice by increasing individual resources. These resources give people the objective means of choice. This view is as old as Aristotle and has been argued from Adam Smith and Karl Marx to Amartya Sen. Emancipative cultural change is the second component relevant to human choice. When growing individual resources widen the scope of possible human activities, the strive for self-realization, autonomy and emancipation finds greater leverage, strengthening people's desire to have free choice and control over their lives. Rising *emancipative values* direct people's subjective orientations towards human choice, contributing the *motives* component to this theme. This is consistent with the notion that choice is not only a matter of one's means but also of one's mind and motivation (Rokeach 1960). Democracy is the third component of human development. It is related to human choice because it institutionalizes legal rights that guarantee choices in people's private and public activity. However, it is

important that these rights are not only formally guaranteed but work effectively in practice. This is what distinguishes effective democracy from formal democracy. Effective democracy contributes *effective rights* to human choice and thus represents its *rules* component. Effective democratization, in this sense, is any extension of people's effective rights. This notion can be traced back to Mill and Dewey who saw effective opportunities for 'individual self-development'.

2.2.3 Trend of Human Development in Nigeria

The Human Development Reports (HDRs), 1993, 1997 and 1998 rated Nigeria as 137th out of 174 countries with a score of 0.401; the country was rated 28th and 23rd country with poor human development among 174 countries respectively (UNDP, 1999 and 2000). By 2011, the Human Development Report placed Nigeria in the low human development category positioning the country at 156 out of 187 countries with HDI value of 0.459. This is despite the relative improvement earlier recorded from 2005, which saw the HDI value increasing annually of 1.1% up to 2011 with cumulative increase of seven percent. In addition, the 2011 HDI of 0.459 is above average of 0.456 for countries in the low human development group and below the average of 0.463 for countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, the situation can still be seen as poor compared to other developing countries like Ethiopia and Democratic Republic of Congo which have HDI ranked 174 and 187 respectively. The poor HDI in the country covered almost all areas of human development indicators (HDR, 2011).

According to the British Council (2009), the life expectancy in Nigeria was 47 or 48 years as at 2007. There was however, a shift to 52 years, based on the 2012 UNDP

Human Development Report. This is still below the average of 68 years recorded for Africa (UNDP, 2012). In terms of child and maternal health, the figures for Nigeria show an alarming rate indicating the country falls among the poor in the Sub- Saharan African states. According to National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) of 2003, the under-five and infant mortality rates are 201 and 100 per 1000 live births respectively. Risk of a woman dying from childbirth is 1 in 18 in Nigeria compared to 1 in 61 for all developing countries and 1 in 800 in developed countries. The country accounts for 10% of global maternal mortality figure with 59,000 women dying annually from pregnancy and related cases. For every maternal death, 30 others suffer long-term disabilities 40% (about 800,000) of global obstetric fistulas occur in Nigeria. The country is only 2% of the world's population but accounts for over ten percent of the world's maternal deaths in childbirth and ranks second globally (to India) in number of maternal deaths (Okonufo, 2009, Dogo-Muhammad, 2009). In fact in 2012, Nigeria was rated as 187^{th} out of 190 countries in terms of health ranking by the World Health Organization. (WHO, 2013).

In Nigeria over a million children die each year from preventable diseases (Ngowu, 2008) while under – 5 mortality is diminishing down from 206 per 1,000 in 1990 to 191 per 1,000 in 2005, this is among the Africa's lowest declines and the 2005 figure still exceeds the Sub-Saharan average (WHO, 2008). As at 2000, the main causes of death in children under 5 were, aside from the 26.1 percent due to neonatal causes (which may or may not have been associated with infections) were Malaria (24.1

percent) Pneumonia (20.1percent), Diarrhea disease (15.7 percent), and Measles (6.3 percent) (WHO, 2006).

In terms of education, the story has not been that different. The net primary school enrolment for which Nigeria ranks 125th out of over 130 countries, was just 63 percent in 2005, with slightly more than 8 million primary school aged children not enrolled in school (World Economic Forum, 2008; World Bank, 2008). Even within schools, illiteracy is high among primary school children. Only 45 percent in urban and 19 percent in rural areas can read a simple sentence (World Bank/DFID, 2005). This is not in accordance with the MDGs requirement of ensuring that children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary school by 2015 (MDGs Goal number 2). However, under the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS) programme launched in 2004, primary education facilities have been expanded, free and compulsory basic education for the first nine (9) years has been introduced and national enrollment drive was launched (IMF, 2007). There was also reduction in adult literacy among both men and women between 1990 and 2005 – adult male illiteracy rate fell from 41 to 22 percent, and female from 62 to 36 percent (UNECA, 2005). In spite of this rank in terms of adult literacy and based on 2005 data Nigeria is placed as 104th out of the 139 countries measured in the United Nation human development index. In terms of gender difference in adult literacy and based on 2004 data it ranks just 121st out of 152 countries (UNDP, 2008).

In terms of income, the incidence of poverty in the country using United States Dollar US$ 1 per day (a benchmark for measuring incidence of poverty by the UN)

increased from 28.1 percent in 1980 to 46.3 percent in 1985 and declined to 42.7% in 1992. The number increased to 66 percent in 1996 and to about 70% in 2000. Although the report of the National Planning Commission (NPC) indicates that the poverty level has reduced to about 54% in 2004 (Igbuzor, 2006), it further rose to about 69% in 2010 (NBS, 2012). In fact, the United Nation (UN) Human Development Report (HDR) of 2006 rated Nigeria's poverty rate between 1990 and 2005 to be 70.8% of the population. This trend is far above the Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) average of 41.1 percent in 2004. In fact the 2009 HDR of the United Nation revealed that using $ 1.25 as poverty line, the Nigerian poverty rate between 2000 and 2007 was set at 64.4 percent of the entire populace, but if put at $2, the percentage would be 83.9 percent. Precisely the human poverty index rated Nigeria as the 23rd poor country of the 85 developing countries in term of human poverty. In 2005, she was also ranked as 75th out of 103 developing countries, and 114th out of 134 in 2009 (Saleh: 2011).

2.3.1 The Concept of NGOs

NGO is an umbrella term which encompasses a broad array of organisations, varying enormously according to their purpose, philosophy, sectoral expertise and scope of activities. In the development field, NGOs range from the large international organisations and charities (mostly based in developed countries) to small community based self-help groups in developing countries. Literature on NGOs makes a distinction between operational NGOs which are engaged primarily in designing and implementing projects, and advocacy NGOs whose main purpose is to defend or promote a specific cause (World Bank, 1996).NGOs have also been classified according to whether they

are more relief or development-oriented; whether they are religious or secular; whether they stress service delivery or participation, and whether they are more public or private-oriented (zacharia and George, 2008). According to Wagona's (2007) NGOs are non-membership support organizations involved in relief, rehabilitation or community development work in developed and especially developing or Third World countries. They are part of the civil arena which provides a third approach to development in addition, but not exclusive alterity to the market and the state.

The World Bank (1992) defines NGOs as "many groups and institutions that are

entirely or largely independent of government and that have primarily humanitarian orcooperative rather than commercial objectives". Clarke (1998) defines NGOs as "private,non-profit, professional organizations, with a distinctive legal character, concerned withpublic welfare goals" (36). Willetts (2001) says that no generally accepted definition ofNGOs exists, but there are three other generally accepted characteristics that excludesome organizations from being considered as NGOs. First, NGOs should not be politicalparties or governmental agencies. They should not be any institutions directly affiliatedwith any organizations of a government. In addition, they should not aim to achieve anypolitical power through their activities. Second, they should not generate profit. Profitmakingcompanies are not NGOs. Third, all criminal groups should be excluded from thedefinition of NGOs, although they do not belong to governments or private companies.

NGOs should have a benevolent purpose. Ahmed and Potter (2006) also narrow thedefinition of NGOs by excluding government agencies, corporations, religious

groups,political parties, private hospitals, schools, sports organizations, fraternal organizations,and terrorist groups.

Brett (1990 in Wagona, 2007) identified the key features of NGOs as depending on donor funding, transparency and two-way accountability (to donor and clients), the targeting of the needy or marginalised segments of the population. Other concepts include Turner and Hulme's definition of NGOs as:

"Association formed from within civil society bringing together individuals who have common purpose" (1997:200). Further, describing NGOs, Hulme (2001:130) characterised them as peopled organizations that are not part of the state structures, are not primarily motivated by commercial considerations or profit maximization, a largely self-governing, and rely on voluntary contributions to a significant degree.

Non-governmental organization NGOs know as private international association consist of groups of religious, scientific, cultural, philanthropic, technical or economic orientation, they do not involve in direct government participation e.g. of NGOs are the international chamber, international red cross and red crescent, commerce, economics of west African states, parliamentary Union. (The Coulmbes and Woife 1986). This definition emphasis on various background (Field), which formed up non-governmental organization. This group are divided into "relief oriented" or "developmental oriented" organization.

However, according to the Encyclopaedia Britannica (2007) NGO is a voluntary group of individuals or organizations usually not affiliated with any government, which

is formed to provide services or to advocate public policy. It accepts that some NGOs are for profit corporations while the vast majority of them are non-profit organization.

Aina, (1990) is of the view that the last decades in particular has witnessed profuse effort to place non-government organization (NGOs) high up in public agenda as veritable instrument of development intervention, the disturbing issue, however is that not only is the advocated capacity of non government organization (NOGs) exaggerated, but such claim are made without paying attention to the field. The unrestrained propagation of such a position is quitted dangerous and misleading. As persistently maintained, advocacy and practice are two words apart, sometimes without a bridge (Ukpong, 1999 and 1989). This definition stress that NGOs have constraints which frustrate public expectation from them as well as gradually diminish the self confidence of NGOs. Both set of problem in turn, have shrinking effect on the operation capacity of NGO, which reflect the common experience of both international and local NGOs.

According to Ghali (1995) stated that non-governmental organization are basic element in representation of the modern world. And their participation in international organization in a way guarantee of the latter political legitimacy. Globally, non-governmental organization NGOs are continuously increasing in number and as such development is in separable from the aspiration of freedom and democracy which today animates international society. From the view point of democratization, there is the need for participation of international public opinion and the mobilization power of non-governmental organization NGOs.

The failure of government to provides basic amenities needed by the people gave rise to the formation of non-governmental organization (NGOs) is a term that has become widely accepted for referring to a legally constituted, non-governmental organization created by volunteer with no representation or participation of any government.

Olena, (1999) opines that NGOs is non-governmental organization that is NGOs is non-profit association or group organized outside the institutionalized political structure to realized particular constituency as local grass root area. NGOs have also been referred to as non democratic entities generally formed around committed set of goals and having no affiliation with government or business establishment.

NGOs are private, self-governing, non-profit organisations promoting people-centred development. They are responsible to their donors and to the communities they work for (Davids et al., 2005). Their primary objective is to render assistance to individuals or developing communities in order to promote sustainable development at grassroots. Stephenson (Burgess and Burgess, 2005) states that Peter Willetts, an authority on NGOs, argues in defining NGO that "a commitment to non-violence is the best respected of the principles defining an NGO". According to Jaggernath (Reddy 1995) NGOs are defined as "private, self-governing, voluntary, non-profit distributing organisations operating, not for commercial purposes, but in the public interest for the promotion of social welfare and development, religion, charity, education and research. Specifically excluded are organisations that promote the interests of specified individuals". Kane, quoted by Liebenberg (De Beer and Swanepoel, 2000) is of the view

that the concept may vary from "charity in the noble and religious sense of the term, to political associations, and local and popular development initiatives", which makes a definition Bekker, 2004) extremely difficult, and identifies three criteria that could assist in their definition:

I. It should be privately set up (as opposed to being set up by the state) and structured, and sufficiently autonomous in its activity and financing. This, above all, is what ensures its non-governmental character;

II. It should be a non-profit making institution to ensure its "voluntary" or "benevolent" character; and

III. It should support development. This is what ensures its "public-interest" character, even if governments have introduced legislation to limit the areas in which "public interest" can be exercised.

Pieterse and Simone, quoted by Davids (Davids et al.,2005), define NGOs as service organisations that have a paid staff and that deliver specific services to an identifiable constituency, but not exclusively (Cameron and Stone,1995). In essence, then NGOs can be defined as autonomous, privately set up, non-profit making institutions that support, manage or facilitate development action (De Beer and Swanepoel, 2000).

NGOs are generally accepted to be organisations which have not been established by governments or agreements among governments (Burgess and Burgess, 2005). She further says NGOs have regularly scheduled meetings of their members' representatives, specified decision-making procedures and a permanent staff. Their

members are usually individuals and private associations, rather than states, and they may be formally established networks of other organisations

The consensus that has emerged from the committed discussion on the effective strategy to overcome the failure of the "last development decade" of the 1980 is to seek the active involvement and participation of the affected people themselves in development process (Ukpon, 1990; ECA, 1990, Petel, 1987). The over centralize strategy of the top down approach which conceive development process as a paternalistic and charity activity of the government rightly viewed as a grassroots programme. Accordingly the active participation of the local people in their activities is considered necessarily for success (Durning, 1989). In their broadest conceptualization, NGOs are hailed for their unique capacity to enhanced participation development initiative (the editor 1991:6; unifed Nations, 1988). Therefore, the foregoing review has revealed that NGOs can be characterised by dependence on donor funding ;the need for two way accountability and transparency; the targeting of the needy and marginalised sections of society; absence of profit maximisation motive ; self governance ; serving public benefit and interest; depending on volunteers for service ; independence and institutional distinction from governments and the private sector ; inherent values of democracy , diversity , variety , inclusion, and social justice as working norms .

2.3.2 NGOs' Goals and Motives

NGOs, main goals andmotives may include relief, social and economic development, and political roles (Ahmedand Potter 2006). The working goals and motives of NGOs

cover almost every area. Theactivities of NGOs are easily observable in emergency conditions. One of the recentexamples is the earthquake in Haiti. When the earthquake occurred in January 2010,NGOs were among the first international actors who offered to help affected people.

They provided tons of food and clothing for desperate people who had lost everything inthe earthquake. The government of Haiti did not function to improve the situation, andthe efforts of other nations were limited in comparison to the work performed byinternational NGOs. They acted expeditiously to provide emergency relief. The functionof NGOs in disaster recovery was also evident when the deadly Indian Ocean Tsunamihit countries in Asia in 2004. Many relief experts were sent to India, Indonesia, Thailand,and Sri Lanka. They provided first-aid, food, and shelters for victims. The involvement ofNGOs in affected areas was evaluated as one of the most effective ways to deliverhumanitarian relief (Cerny and Durham 2005).

In addition to the one-time relief, NGOs provide long-term humanitarian anddevelopment projects. The NGOs' goal of social and economic development is morerelated to long-term projects in developing countries. In order to improve and changedeveloping countries' social and economic conditions, NGOs have many substantialprojects related to economic development, education, public health, community development,water sanitation, etc (Ahmed and Potter 2006). Catholic Relief Services,one of the largest US-based NGOs, provides mainly the services of public policy,agriculture, education, emergency response, food security, health, HIV and

AIDS,microfinance, peace-building, a social safety net, and water sanitation. Their long-termprojects sometimes last for more than 20 years.

Many NGOs are also functioning to influence governments or other actorspolitically. These NGOs are mostly advocacy and lobbying groups as describedpreviously. Their main goals are to change the policies of governments. Early humanrights advocacy groups faced substantial resistance from many countries. The standardsfor human rights were not clearly articulated at that time (Clark, Freidman, andHochstetler 1998). However, many countries have come to work with human rightsNGOs and respect their works. Human rights NGOs have worked in the four major areasof human rights activities: education, standard-setting, monitoring compliance withinternational standards, and enforcement (Smith, Pagnucco, and Lopez 1998).

Environmental issues have a similar pattern to that of human rights. EnvironmentalNGOs argue that governments should increase the regulations of corporations to improveenvironmental conditions. Some NGOs' goals are to monitor other actors such as statesand intergovernmental organizations (IGOs). NGOs have closely worked with the WorldBank. When the World Bank implements projects, NGOs not only cooperate but alsomonitor for proper implementation. The Narmada dam is an interesting example ofNGOs' monitoring work on the World Bank's projects (Fisher 1995). When the Indiangovernment received funding from the World Bank to construct the Narmada dam, localNGOs allied with international NGOs protested the project vociferously because of itsimpact on the environment and local people's lives. The

World Bank withdrew from theproject because of the large protests organized by NGOs and local people.

2.3.3 Problems and Limitations of NGOS

The problem of NGOs is their inability to corporate with each other and form institution linkage among themselves the reason primarily is because of the dependence on donation and grants which made every NGOs claim that there organization is the most effective in helping the poor to support the claim each NGOs tries to demonstrate or show to the community how it single handedly succeed in designing and implanting innovation projects (Tender 1982:17).

Another constrain of NGOs is pressure faced from their donors who want result quickly. Which made them irrelevant to concentrate on difficult task that will be required in assist the poorest of the poor. NGOs concern are mostly on the poor, group with slightly higher level of incomes.

The impression is that they are accountable to the people. In reality they follow for fewer procedure, that are not necessary harmful. This allows flexibility in operation and even increases project efficiency lastly the donor grass root has been demanding a high level of accountability on the part of the NGOs regarding project expenses, on the ground that detailed record keeping takes times away from more relevant grassroots organizing activities. (Hellinger, 1987:24).

However, Zacharia and George, (2008) have the view that, Some limitations of NGOs as vehicles for development have also been identified although it is difficult to generalise about the sector as a whole. According to World Bank (1996), some NGOs have limited

financial and management expertise and institutional capacity. Others work in isolation, communicating or coordinating very little with other organisations (including government agencies). Many may be confined to small scale interventions and may not fully understand the broader social and economic context in which they are working. Another limitation of NGOs is that most of them are resource constrained organisations, dependent on external funding. This poses what Craig and Porter (1997, p.219) call the problem of "double accountability", to the beneficiaries and to the source of funds. Balancing these two aspects is challenging for most organisations, as most NGO funded projects tend to be more 'managed' than 'participatory'. As a result, NGOs may end up being more accountable to the donors than to the stakeholders (Shivji, 2004). Blackburn and Holland (1998, p.82) argue that, "NGOs face difficulties when adopting participatory approaches if their funding agencies are not sufficiently flexible to accommodate the changes, especially if such changes entail adjusting funding policies and procedures accordingly".

Also non-governmental organization (NGOs) role has also affected the women positively as identified by Ujo, (2002) empirical evidence posited that women non-governmental organization (NGOs) set up in 1950 and women in Nigeria a radical organization set up in Nigeria NGOs are hailed for their unique capacity to enhance participation development initiative (the editor, 1991:6; United Nations, 1988).

In 1987 women have been in the forefront struggle for women emancipate and participation in democratic governance in Nigerian women has changed politically, today there are women minister and National Assembly member.

Also Otive and Bamidele, (2003) in the same vein observed that with non-governmental organization (NGOs) democracy in Nigeria would have become a mirage considering the militarization of the society before May 29, 1999. Between the government, the international community or society and also the civil society. The assessment was based on the role of citizen forum for constitution reform (CFCR) a coalition of non-governmental organization (NGOs) committed to the nurturing of democratic governance in Nigeria.

NGOs have become a familiar and clearly from discomfort or wariness on the part of government about NGO playing an advocacy, even worse a watchdog, role latent tension that exist between those who see themselves as the legitimate (i.e. elected) leader of pacific people and those who are seen, at best as self appointed guardian of the public interest are not helped by NGOs-bashing.

In the past decade or so, some NGOs in the pacific assumed strong advocacy role in support of women's right democracy and human right ,peace and development, media freedom, good government and the rule of law. They have also worked to try to ensure that states meet their obligation in respect of international convections they have signed onto, or commitment they have agreed to through UN conferences. Women's NGOs in Fiji Samoa, for instance, played key roles in shadow reporting on their countries performance in relation to their obligation to convention on the elimination of all form of discrimination against women, on the elimination of racial discrimination obligations.

As organized pressure group, some of these NGOS came to acquire the kind of negative image once reserved for trade unions, and become the bane of government.

2.3.4Origin and Development of NGOs in Africa

The genesis of NGOs in Nigeria cannot be divorced from the genesis of NGOs in Africa in terms of political economy considerations. According to Manji and O'Coill (2002) the precursors of modern NGOs in Africa are the missionaries and voluntary organizations that cooperated in Europe's colonization and control of Africa. In other words, associations such as the Africa Society which sponsored the exploration of Africa and created the informational resources for the invasion and domination of Africa by European governments were the prime instruments which kicked off the chain of events resulting in the ultimate consolidation of western and global capitalist development as well as imperialism and the dependency and underdevelopment of Africa.

According to Wagona (2007) however, the failure of African states generally and in particular, they are together with their marks their failures to deliver development in all its ramifications created the significance added impetus for their growth and development at least as compliments to private sector and governmental efforts.

Brett (1990, in Wagona, Ibid) attributed the impetus in the growth of NGOs in Africa to the changing attitudes of international donor community about development assistance. Taken together with the failed state and market dysfunction thesis these arguments imply the existence wide deficits of goods and services which necessitated the prevalence of NGOs as development, service, welfare and economic production mechanisms. Although the failed state and market dysfunction have enjoyed

tremendous credibility due to the widely prevalent albeit relative level of disorder, insecurity, deprivation, instabilities, poverty, underdevelopment and chaos in Liberia, Congo, Somalia, including Nigeria, consideration of political economy will rather place emphasis on the regeneration of the political system to make it responsive to the functions of statehood rather than endorse the fostering of NGOs as a more effective and radical, if not sacrosanct alternative to the socio-economic underdevelopment of Africa.

Perhaps a slightly varied account of the organ of NGOs has existed for centuries, according to the Encyclopaedia Britannica (2007). However, by 1910 some 130 international groups organised a coordinating body, called the Union of International Associations. The term, NGO was coined around 1945 at about the founding of the UNO so as to distinguish private organisations from intergovernmental organisations such as the UNO.

Since the 1970s NGOs have proliferated at national and local levels. At the international level, large numbers have been created to address human rights, women rights, and environmental protection, among others.

According to the Britannica, the factors contributing to the growth of NGOs include globalization, the increasing prominence of transitional issues (human rights, environmental problems, pandemics etc) the growth in UN-sponsored global conferences (which includes parallel NGO for a, the communication revolution (which has linked individuals and groups through fax, the internet, e-mail etc). The spread of

democracy (which has bolstered civil society and enabled individuals to form and operate organisations more freely).

By the year 2000 according to Britannica, there were about 6000 recognised international NGOs and more than 2000 were accorded consultative status officially by the UN and therefore granted the right to attend its conference. NGOs were recognised as having played significance roles in global campaigns against slavery, trade in Ivory, whaling, violence against women, apartheid in South Africa and the proliferation of unclear weapons.

From another, but similar perspective McGann and Johnstone (2005) view the growth of NGOs as part of the rapid evolution of the "non-state" actors fuelled in turn by the perceived inability of international and domestic institutions to respond to the socio-economic and political consequences of the rapid advances of science and technology, growing economic interdependence, and the transnational threats of pandemics, global warming, WMD proliferation which enquire coordinated responses, create the need for partnering and fresh approaches in solving global issues. But McGann and Johnstone have also identified the following additional factors as propellants to the rapid growth of NGOs.

- Increased democratisation and decentralisation after World War II recognition of the importance of civil society in promoting democracy.
- Increased demand for independent information and analysis.
- Improved communication technologies

- Growth of states, non-state, (UN, WTO, World Bank etc) and inter-state actors (from 50 nations and 60 intergovernmental organisations in 1950 to almost four times those figures today).

2.4General Characteristics of NGO

Swanepoel (2000), states that one of the central characteristics of NGOs is the fact that they are "not part of a government and which have not been established as a result of an agreement between governments". This is supported by the Development Bank of Southern Africa, which also states that NGOs should be "non-profit seeking, in that any surpluses generated during the courses of activities are utilised to further the development aims and objectives of the organisation".

NGOs have the following characteristics (Du Toit and Van der Waldt, 1998).

I. They are not established by legislation, but through initiative;
II. They render services to communities in society;
III. The support services are rendered and directed at uplifting people and communities;
IV. The services are similar to those normally rendered by governments; and
V. They are important role players in the policy-making process.

According to Davids et al., 2005, the most common characteristics of development-oriented NGOs can be summarised as follows:

I. NGOs are institutionally independent of government. They are privately set up (as opposed to being set up by the state) and are normally under the control of independent board of directors or trustees;

II. NGOs do not have a profit motive. Any surplus generated during the course of their activities is ploughed back into the organisation;

III. NGOs are characterised by their voluntary association. This means that those supporting an NGO's development objectives should have the opportunity to join in its activities as partners in development; and

IV. NGO activities are financed mainly through grants from donors (domestic and international) based on their fundraising activities, with only limited government funding. Maharaj and Jaggernath (Reddy 1996) argue that while South African NGOs share many characteristics of organisations in other parts of the world, they have certain unique attributes that arose largely from their functioning within the apartheid era. They further maintain that for reasons that are understandable, these have hindered the effective functioning of NGOs and have made the task of transforming their purpose and mode of existence even more challenging.

However, the structures of NGOs vary considerably. With the improvement in communications, more locally based groups, referred to as grass-roots organizations or community-based organizations have become active at the national or even the global level. Increasingly this occurs through the formation of coalitions with other NGOs for particular goals, such, as was the case in the case of the Bam earthquake for example. A civil society is composed of three sectors: government, the private sector and civil society, excluding businesses. NGOs are components of social movements within a civil society. In the case of Iran, where civil society is not yet mature, NGOs can have an

important role in strengthening the foundations of an emergent civil society. The issue of independence is an important one in the credibility of an NGO. It is hard for NGOs not to come under any governmental influence. Individual governments do at times try to influence the NGO community in a particular field, by establishing NGOs that promote their policies. This has been recognized by quite common use of the acronym GONGO, to label a government-organized NGO. In addition, in more authoritarian societies, NGOs may find it very difficult to act independently and they may not receive acknowledgment from other political actors even when they are acting independently. On the other hand, development and humanitarian relief NGOs need substantial resources, to run their operational programs, so most of them readily accept official funds. It is thus important for the NGO to have transparency in its operations and goals so that its relationship.

2.2.8 Typology of NGOs

NGOs can be categorized based on orientation and levels of operations. This classification is discussed below:

a) NGO types by orientation:

- **Charitable Orientation** often involves a top-down paternalistic effort with little participation by the "beneficiaries". It includes NGOs with activities directed toward meeting the needs of the poor -distribution of food, clothing or medicine; provision of

housing, transport, schools etc. Such NGOs may also undertake relief activities during a natural or man-made disaster.

- **Service Orientation** includes NGOs with activities such as the provision of health, family planning or education services in which the program is designed by the NGO and people are expected to participate in its implementation and in receiving the service.

Participatory Orientation is characterized by self-help projects where local people are involved particularly in the implementation of a project by contributing cash, tools, land, materials, labour etc. In the classical community development project, participation begins with the need definition and continues into the planning and implementation stages. Cooperatives often have a participatory orientation.

Empowering Orientation is where the aim is to help poor people develop a clearer understanding of the social, political and economic factors affecting their lives, and to strengthen their awareness of their own potential power to control their lives. Sometimes, these groups develop spontaneously around a problem or an issue, at other times outside workers from NGOs play a facilitating role in their development. In any case, there is maximum involvement of the people with NGOs acting as facilitators.

b) NGO Types by Level of Operation:

i. **Community-based Organizations (CBOs)** arise out of peopleâ€™s own initiatives. These can include sports clubs, womenâ€™s organizations,

neighbourhood organizations, religious or educational organizations. There are a large variety of these, some supported by NGOs, national or international NGOs, or bilateral or international agencies, and others independent of outside help. Some are devoted to rising the consciousness of the urban poor or helping them to understand their rights in gaining access to needed services while others are involved in providing such services.

ii. **Citywide Organizations** include organizations such as chambers of commerce and industry, coalitions of business, ethnic or educational groups and associations of community organizations. Some exist for other purposes, and become involved in helping the poor as one of many activities, while others are created for the specific purpose of helping the poor.

iii. **National NGOs** include organizations such as the Red Cross, professional organizations etc. Some of these have state and city branches and assist local NGOs.

iv. **International NGOs** range from secular agencies such as ReddaBArna and Save the Children organizations, OXFAM, CARE, Ford and Rockefeller Foundations to religiously motivated groups. Their activities vary from mainly funding local NGOs, institutions and projects, to implementing the projects themselves.

However, Desai (2005) has a feeling that NGOs can be distinguished into two groups: Operational and advocacy NGOs. This may be interpreted as the choice between small-scale change achieved directly through projects and large-scale change

promoted indirectly through influence on the political system. Operational NGOs have to mobilize resources, in the form of financial donations, materials or volunteer labor, in order to sustain their projects and programs. This process may require quite complex organization. Finance obtained from grants or contracts, from governments, foundations or companies, require time and expertise spent on planning, preparing applications, budgeting, accounting and reporting. Major fund-raising events require skills in advertising, media relations and motivating supporters. Thus, operational NGOs need to possess an efficient headquarters bureaucracy, in addition to the operational staff in the field.

Advocacy NGOs will carry out much the same functions, but with a different balance between them. Fund-raising is still necessary, but on a smaller scale and it can serve the symbolic function of strengthening the donors' identification with the cause. Persuading people to donate their time is necessary, but, in addition to a small number of people giving a great deal of time, it is also necessary to be able to mobilize large numbers for brief periods. External donors may not impose onerous administrative burdens, but supporters still have to be supplied with information on an efficient regular basis. Major events will aim to attract favorable publicity rather than raise funds. Therefore, despite their differences, both operational and advocacy NGOs need to engage in fund-raising, mobilization of work by supporters, organizing special events, cultivating the media and administering a headquarters. Only the defining activities – implementing projects or holding demonstrations – serve to differentiate them. In reality, the distinctions are not as sharp as the labels suggest. Operational NGOs often

move into advocacy when projects regularly face similar problems and the impact of the projects seems to be insufficient. All the large development and environment operational NGOs now run some regular campaigns, at least by supporting campaigning networks. Similarly, advocacy NGOs often feel they cannot ignore the immediate practical problems of people in their policy domain. Human rights NGOs and women's NGOs end up having programs to assist the victims of discrimination and injustice NGOs are professionally-staffed organizations aiming at contributing to the reduction of human suffering and to the development of poor countries (Streeten 1997). They do this in various ways, e.g. by funding projects, engaging in service provision and capacity building, contri-buting to awareness, and promoting the self-organization of various groups (Baccaro 2001). Meanwhile, Desai (2005) has mentioned that NGOs have an important role to play in supporting women, men and households, and expected that they can meet the welfare.

2.5 The Roles and Relevance of NGOs in Development

There are different views as regard to what roles should NGOs play in the development process in developing countries. According to Manji and O'Coill (2002) the ironic reality is that NGOs such as the Africa Society which originally started by aiding the planning of African dependency and underdevelopment through exploration which led to subsequent generic colonial conquest generic dependency, and imperialism modern NGOs. Today, in Africa make marginal impact on the continents resultant poverty and by virtue of their non-radical approach to the problems of global exploitation of 3rd World resources through unequal exchange, refuse to partake in emancipator struggles

to liberate African ordinary citizens from political domination and oppression by sit-tight imperialist lackeys like Mobutu Sesekou, Charles Taylor etc. NGOs according to this view cannot alter the global equation in terms of allocation of equitable shares of the markets; indeed, it is further argued that despite their wide ranging involvements in environmental, health, population and other problems. At local, national and global levels, their piece meal or discrete and gradualist approach deflects attention from the imperative of radical transformation of exploitative elite/capitalist – worker/peasant relations nationally and the imperative prosecution of global struggles to emancipate African underdeveloped and dependent economies.

However, the role of NGOs involved in relief and development work has received increasing attention in recent years, to such an extent that some scholars (Nelson and Wright, 1995, p.181) have termed the 1980s "the decade of the NGOs". This reflects a widely held opinion by many authors and development agencies that NGOs are in some way better at relief and development work than other bilateral/multilateral aid agencies.The World Bank (2001) estimates that over 15% of total overseas development aid is now channelled through NGOs.

According to Yaziji (2006) ;NGOs offer a number of distinct advantages that can enhance the provision of social services or the promotion of social needs, whether on their own or in cooperation with business or government. They include the following:

i. They generally enjoy a great degree of legitimacy in the eyes of the public;

ii. They are well attuned to public concerns, and to the needs of specific groups that might not be represented by the market or defended by the government;
iii. Their dense, extensive networks are different from those of the typical MNE or government;
iv. Their members and representatives have technical expertise in the issue at hand, often due to having worked in difficult settings or with underserved populations;
v. They are often more cost-effective than their private or public partner.

Analysis of NGOs have identified several reasons why it is thought NGOs might be better able to put participation into practice than the public sector. According to Nelson and Wright (1995), NGOs claim to be innovative, flexible, not weighed down by bureaucracy and they are independent/autonomous. This may allow them to follow non-conventional policies when compared to governments and official aid agencies. Most NGOs are already operating at the grassroots level, close to the poorest of the poor. This 'people first' orientation may enable NGOs to have a clearer understanding of poor people's livelihoods strategies and perceived needs and better rapport with the poor (Shepherd, 1998; Nelson and Wright, 1995). Further, many NGOs have experience in participatory project design and skills in participatory research, community mobilisation, facilitation skills and group dynamics (World Bank, 1996).

NGOs are indispensable because of the fact that there is a limit to what governments are willing and able to do for their respective citizens. Generally, their roles range from providing relief services, conserving the environment, contributing to development projects or simply battling with governments over human rights issues

(BBC News World Edition, 2004). They are particularly critical in circumstances where State funds are limited, political situations are fluid, natural disasters resulting from both predictable and unpredictable environmental circumstances occur, ethnic strife is rampant, and the level of per capita income severely restricts the ability to purchase needed goods and services – social, educational and economic (Asamoah, 2003). This explains why donor interests and NGOs activities are more common in some places or at some period than the other. For instance, in war-torn nations like Somalia, Sudan, Iraq, Sierra Leone, Iraq, Congo, Rwanda, Ivory Coast, where governance mechanism have been very greatly rendered inactive, the role and influence of the civil society have been of great leverage, especially in helping the impoverished, the sick and the prisoners. Also in most disaster areas like the Eskimo, the Nigeria Delta (in Nigeria), NGOs are playing lofty roles.

During the dictatorial military regimes in Nigeria, too many of such organizations existed as advocacy and human rights groups. This explains why the practice of NGOs and civil society organizations is more prevalent in the poor countries of Sub-Saharan Africa, South-East Asia and Latin America. Even the curriculums of international/western NGOs make them look like they were formed with Africa primarily in the minds of the promoters.

Toftsitova (2006) explained the significance of modern NGOs in the development process in terms of the pursuit of values such as inclusivity, equal opportunities, accountabilities, transparency, accessibility, responsibility and sustainability from government, businesses and general society. These are considered requisite to

development. For instance, transparency and accountability can be seen to result in preventing corruption. Consequently, more resources are available for development projects. Accountability also ensures the delivery of development projects by political elite mandated to realise popularly determined manifestoes; whether or not NGO efforts sufficient relative to the magnitude of challenges on the ground is another matter.

According to Cannon (1996) NGOs appear to compensate for the gaps of governmental functionality in a social welfare, education and health. But the complementary role attributed to NGOs as a buttress to the failed state reality does not appeared to be attractive rational or from the vantage point of political economy (see Brett 1990). However, Cannon distinguishes between local and transnational or global NGOs and those promoted by the UN system and other multilateral bodies are tools of expiatory development conscience, fostered by Western governments as global agenda to assuage their guilt for centuries of plunder, dehumanisation, havoc etc, in Africa. But as can be seen ahead guilt alone cannot explain proliferation of NGOs by nations of the northern hemisphere. Cannon also acknowledges that NGOs political development ends by serving to alleviate the stresses of political system by enabling the expression and furtherance of citizen needs and aspirations in private capacity and in complement to the public sector policy stream. However, while a 1993 World Bank study in Uganda has revealed that 30-50% of the health care provisions in Uganda are fostered by NGOs with aid support almost all NGO activities in all sectors are governed by donor priorities and funding availability in the donor specified priority area such as AIDs, population control and others.

The matter of whether or not it is desirable for NGOs to replace and partner with government efforts is a subject of ideological controversy between proponents of liberalist and "control" paradigms of public management. But the likelihood of NGOs resuming the paid-piper and this pursuing and puppet roles governmental or establishment interest as against popularly or poor citizen interest is highly possible given their dependence on sponsors. This cannot only compromise and stunt their innovation, creativity and objectivity but reflects agenda impositions in contritely to grassroots generation of development agenda and efforts. NGOs serve as partners and facilitators in development (Muchena, 2004). They serve as media for intermediation between international institutions and poor communities, especially in an era of faceoffs in home countries. In crisis-infested societies, they are the voices of the weak and suppressed. They take initiative and provide voice for unheard interests, play monitoring role by improving accountability and reducing incentives for corruption in governments, and promote environmentally sound strategies (The World Bank, 2003:41).

Most importantly, they have come to be recognized as veritable sources/channels of foreign aid to poverty-infested communities. It has along this line, been argued that: Countries around the world are seeking to encourage the growth of an independent, voluntary not-for-profit sector -- sometimes known as civil society -- to serve as a partner -- with the government and for-profit sectors -- for social and economic development. NGOs are moving beyond charity and self-help activities, and are increasingly being asked to perform important services once the exclusive province of

the government. They are being encouraged to seek funding for their expanded activities not only from charitable contributions and volunteer services, but, increasingly, from government grants and contracts and by encouraging business sponsorship and cooperation in new social and development-oriented activities (Karla, 1999).

In his attempt to rationalise NGOS involvement in development enterprises Collier (1996) accorded them a higher degree of resource use efficiency in terms of avoiding waste, corruption, unnecessary bureaucracy normally associated with orthodox development aid practices involving western governments more than government and business donors. Today, according to him, the preference is for Western donors to channel aid straight to the grassroots through NGO as delivery and conduit facilities. In this respect, Western donors feel more confident of solving health services, safe water, literacy and educational deprivations by more than half of the citizens of Africa. But Collier himself acknowledged that sponsored NGOs end up imposing an unnecessary paternalism in the ownership of projects. They also discourage the growth of local NGOs by outsourcing vision, resources, and alternatives rather than locally developing citizen activism and capacities for third-sector self help and self reliance. In the conceptualisation of their projects, also, such western sponsored NGOs tend to over look or fail to consult local stakeholders and capacities in designing and implementing their projects or agendas, thereby reducing the potential for their sustainability. The rejection of population restraint strategies (condom, restriction of number of children etc) by some Muslims is cited often as an example to show the link between Western

Ngo efforts and local Muslim population preferences in terms of designing the strategies. Collier also acknowledged that by providing goods and services directly to the poor NGOs reduce the accountability of the local authorities to the people and let the governments generally (state, local and federal) of the hook of unfulfilled needs and obligations. The situation ends up creating a diffuse and confused state of expectations and focus.

Thus while NGOs in reality are acknowledged as making concrete albeit limited contributions in terms of conceiving, planning and implementing worthy projects for human development and welfare, their involvements leave numerous knotty or problematic loose ends un dealt with. Part of the criticism of NGO involvement in development expressed by Collier (in an attempt to give a balanced view) is that NGOs fail to foster the imperative of radicalising and politically empowering the ordinary and poor masses so as to be able to assert themselves on the political elites and compel them to be responsive, productive, accountable and effective in the delivery of their supposedly popularly determined mandates.

Taken logically with the potential complementarily of NGOs in the delivery of development projects, the desirable situation of maximum achievement of development goals that must have been designed with the grassroots and coordinated with the efforts of local capacities will have been derived.

According to Karla (1999), the support for this group of organizations also arises more from their impressed efficiency and lessbureaucratic characteristics in service delivery, especially when compared with government agencies and departments. NGOs

are often more efficient than government agencies because (1) they can attract volunteers and monetary donations, which lowers their costs vis-à-vis the government; (2) they compete among themselves for grants, donations, and, in some cases, contracts, which often leads to cost savings; and (3) small, local NGOs have better information as to the needs, and how best to meet those needs, of the people to be served, than a large and often distant bureaucracy. The argument goes further to indicate that a well structured NGO is helpful in the following ways: (a) by permitting individuals to pursue their various notions of the common good, the not-for-profit sector helps build the pluralism essential to a civil society; (b) by giving legal implementation to the rights of freedom of expression and freedom of association, laws permitting NGOs create strong support for the institutions of democracy; (c) by enforcing appropriate principles of transparency and accountability, laws regulating NGOs promote social stability and the rule of law;(d) by helping to promote civil society, democracy, and stability, NGOs strengthen the development of economic prosperity and a market economy; and (e) by frequently providing social goods and services more efficiently than the government, NGOs contribute to social well-being.

In his view, Wagona's (2007) expresses that the major donors view NGOs as potentially effective agents of development assistance especially aid targeted to benefit the poor women and children may be relevant but may also symptomise the prevalence of a circular reality which has the poor people of the third world exploited and then rehabilitated marginally and they are exploited again in western capitalism, trashes them, NGOs clean them up a little for the continued trashing. Furthermore, according to

Wagona, donor agencies have sought remedy to the crass corruption, incompetence, inefficiency and ineptitude of public bureaucracies in the Third Word. In response, they now favour innovative development strategies, which stress minimalist cost-effective approaches, assisted self reliance and participatory development. These strategies are widely considered to be people – friendly, to engage grassroots energies, resources and talents and perceive people as active participants of their own development. But in the course of achieving their alleviative palliatives which are marginal relative to the magnitude of poverty and misery for which western capitalism in all its present day sophistication is responsible for these strategies are merely technical project design in consideration that aim for reliability and sustainability.

As suitable delivery systems, NGOs also considered are smaller in scale (than over-bearing and colossal governments and businesses) flexible (rather than bureaucratised and rigid in rules, procedures and norms) and unconstrained in terms of statutorily limited resource mobilisation and the ability to mobilize people to solve their own problems. Thus Wagona views NGOs as attractive to Western donors because of their flexibility in terms of pursuing and meeting a variety of human needs which include empowerment (both economic and political), self help, and equity, participation in governance, self expression and mutual assistance.

Essentially, the exclusive preservation of certain kind of roles for nongovernmental institutions makes their existence indispensable virtually in every society. In politics, they exist to advocate for the inclusion of the politically weak members of the society; in the event of natural disaster, they are there to render

helpful/emergency relief services without invitation nor expectation of economic gains; in times of war, the essential areas of NGOs is to provide relief and help protect women and children from war crimes and other adverse effects; in times of epidemic, they also arise to the challenges of providing for the health needs of the people, offering technical advices on the prevention and cure of diseases, and helping governments search for permanent solutions against further spread; and under normal circumstances, they search for and take care of the poor and the marginalized. It is this primary (and sometimes unsolicited) and unpaid-for services of NGOs that have helped to attract them the fame they today enjoy. These great humanitarian services have equally made the existence of this group of organizations indispensable in both developed and undeveloped nations, poor and rich.

Even in peaceful societies, the imperfections of human beings have substantially undermined the ability of governments to adequately and equitably cater for all its citizens. In most countries, oppositions are highly left behind in government businesses; and as such should need a structure outside government, to continue to air their views and be heard. This explains why a nation need not be poor to benefit from the goodwill and roles of NGOs. Very few countries have reached the ideal level of sustaining the human condition at an optimal level, whatever the GNP and other indicators of wealth, through dependence on government action alone (Asamoah, 2003). Even in such countries like the United States of America, Britain, France, Japan, Germany, etc., there are still, in existence, local and international NGOs whose main role is to help fill the gaps created by government's inadequacies.

However, Sachs (1999:28) expressed the view that NGO roles in development included advocacy of alternative paths to development such as in contritely to the economist preoccupation to quantum growth with its attendant inequities paths he mentioned include environmental sustainability and participative approaches. (Rahrema, 1999 in Sachs, ed. 1999:117). It is such penchant and capacity for scholastic enterprise (researches, surveys, etc) and development strategy innovation that bestows reliability, impressive planning competence, dynamism and consequent credibility in the eyes of Western donors especially when they were able to ingeniously facilitate and instrument participatory and less bureaucratised approaches which enabled needs to be met at less costs. Such functions as philosophic analysis, researches strategy design and methodological adjustments were thought to be in the rather exclusive realm of academic institutions and their employee. Again Noah (1999:229) stated that some NGO were actually established for the advance or propagation of certain studies, philosophies or ideally definitely related to some form of human progress. This is the origin of some foundation, centres (e.g. of Democratic studies etc) and perhaps as a necessary corollary and microcosm of the change process NGOs (as a sector) both as catalysts for societal change because they are responsible for the needs of the poor women and children and other marginalised groups and society (Wagona, 2002) are increasingly seen to encapsulate the entire gamut of development management activities in their enterprises even if in fragmentary walls. They mobilize resources, plan, implement and even evaluate development programs. But according to White and Echer (1999) as well as Brett (2003), too few evaluations of NGO work grounded in

representative samples as well as thorough going scientific procedure have been undertaken due to the overarching emphasis of action over analysis. But I believe this emphasis of action over analysis will lose credence when research institutes that promote advocacy are considered. Yet perhaps outside of the group of NGOs that necessarily specify development policy review and advocacy research, the criticism that they persist in a pervasive self-praise culture and that they resist evaluations is deemed imminent (Mansuri and Rao, 2003L 30-31; Riddel 1999: 223-34). In addition, Ebrhahim (2003:825) observed further that evaluations of Ngo work are almost never released for public scrutiny (Edward and Hulme 1996), released, exaggerate success and refrain from revealing failures. From the foregoing, it is certain that NGOs partake in the evaluation of their own development management work unsatisfactorily. But it could be possible that where they evaluate the works of other development management actors such as government they give vent to the candour of criticism. This may be considered desirable due to the need to instrument social conscience.

Most NGOs, being not-for-profit oriented need enough goodwill and pool of resources to be able to effectively carry out their primary duties. At the same time, there are humanitarian/philanthropic donor agencies whose core objective is to advance the welfare of humanity. The meeting point between these agencies and the NGOs is 'funding'. The agencies provide the needed funds and technical assistance, while the NGOs carry out the jobs required. Often times, the two parties are seen working in partnership. More than any other institutional structure, for instance, the donor agencies favour the involvement of NGOs in poverty and community development

programmes for several reasons. As explained by the World Bank (1996), NGOs and community-based organizations (CBOs) often have closest contact with the poor, are best able to help them directly, and are well suited to helping them identify their most pressing concerns and needs. Their local knowledge and expertise and their ability to foster and promote people's participation thus give them strong comparative advantages and can make them valuable and experienced allies. It has along this line been argued that: The major advantages of NGOs include their flexibility, ability to innovate, grass-roots orientation, humanitarian vs. commercial goal orientation, non-profit status, dedication and commitment, and recruitment philosophy.

Many are made up of volunteers so deeply committed to the NGOs mission that they are willing to undergo considerable hardships and no monetary compensation in order to carry out that mission. In addition to supporting innovation, NGOs may serve as pilots for larger anticipated projects, help to motivate and involve community based organizations whose constituents may be the primary beneficiaries of a larger project, serve as advocates or ombudspersons, and are in a unique position to share communication both horizontally and vertically (Asamoah, 2003).

According to Bartha (2011), the relationship between NGOs and government is essential because both institutions are supposedly aimed at strategic development on public activities. One of the essential functions of government is to promote the social, physical and emotional well-being of society through facilitating development. This has been one of the major objectives of many NGOs. This clearly shows that due to the nature of their work, interaction between NGOs and governments in inevitable.

However a huge problem arises where the relationship is really bad. It is identified that, three ways NGOs are likely to relate to the state.

i) Complementing the state; this involves that an NGO participating with the state in the provision of the services which the state would otherwise not be able to provide. Consequently, the NGO becomes a mechanism of government policy implementation.

ii) Opposing the state; an NGO can contest the state directly or through a variety of pressure groups in an attempt to engage government regarding its policies which the NGO and the community might believe are badly affecting them.

iii) Reforming the state; NGOs can stand for interest groups working at grassroots level and negotiate with government to improve their policies.

It is important to identify the nature of the relationship as this has a huge impact on the way the NGOs operate. Different NGOs can have different relationship with the government. Thus, it could be summarized that NGOs play an important function in promoting sustainable community development. Sustainable community development emphasizes on a balance between environmental concerns and development objectives, while simultaneously enhancing local social relationships. Sustainable communities meet the economic needs of their residents, enhance and protect the environment, and promote more humane local societies.

2.6 Review of Empirical Studies

Various researches were conducted on the issues of NGOs and their operations. Mohammed (2008), conducted a study on the Role of NGOs in the Development process of Katsina State. The central problem which the study addresses is the

examining whether the NGOs in Katsina state have contributed to the development processes in the state. Specifically the research sought the objectives set up for the study included identifying the scope and nature of development goals and activities pursued by NGOs in the study area, the extent of NGOs involvement in welfare philanthropy and national development; sources and constraints of NGOs development funding as well as the strengths and weaknesses of the NGOs in carrying out their operations. The study covered a period of 1999 to 2007. Being a survey research, it made use of both primary and secondary data and data generated mainly through questionnaire. The population for the study were the managers, policy makers and technical staff of the three NGOs.

The findings of the study revealed that the development undertakings of the NGOs adopted as case studies are widely spread across all the various sectors of development (i.e. health, education, agriculture, environment ,etc). The study also found out that all the NGOs studied can be described as developmental NGOs based on the fact that all their objectives touch on basic needs provisions, job creation, income enhancement and general involvement in development management undertakings , although to differing extents.

However, the NGOs have been found to have articulated development goals both directly and indirectly. Indeed the NGOs have all been adjudged to be developmental in terms of the dedication of all their objectives variously to the development aspirations of employment creation, environmental balance, basic needs provision, poverty eradication, empowerment, enlightenment, income enhancement, etc.

The study concluded that the NGOs in Bauchi and Gombe states have been playing definite roles in the development process and have been making concrete andfairly wide spread contributions to the development of the states, in terms of projects by all the NGOs under study, across almost all the sectors as well as projects collaborations despite that they were on a marginal scale) except in the sectors of technology development and business development.

Similarly, Casmir (1997) conducted a study on the NGOs and Rural Development in Nigeria. His study focuses on selected activities including agriculture and rural infrastructures. It gives little or no concentration on health and education aspects of the NGOs contributions. The study also has a limited scope as it covers only Mangu Local government of Plateau States. However, from the best knowledge of the researcher, there is no research carried out on the roles of NGOs in human development especially in the areas of education reproductive health and micro credit. This research would therefore be very unique and of significance by serving as a bridge of the gap of knowledge that exists in respect of such issues not extensively addressed by previous studies.

However, Bertha (2011) conducted a study on Challenges facing NGOs with a particular emphasis on Zimbabwe. By means of comparative analysis of particular NGOs in Zimbabwe, the study explores the challenges faced by NGOs in trying to maintain sustainable promotion and protection of human rights in Zimbabwe. The study demonstrated that Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have gained a very high status as the leading practitioners of development in Africa and that African

governments have reacted obscurely to the existence of these agencies. The study concluded that, although they recognise the economic resources NGOs can raise, they tend to resist the political pluralisation contingent to popular development action. The study revealed that government's dominant rule and manipulation of the political process through fabricated charges, arbitrary arrest and corruption efficiently undermined the human rights of the citizens. This political environment created many challenges for the NGOs, with some leaving the country or stopping their operations totally, some managed to sustain themselves through these challenges and they are still operating.

2.7 Theoretical Framework

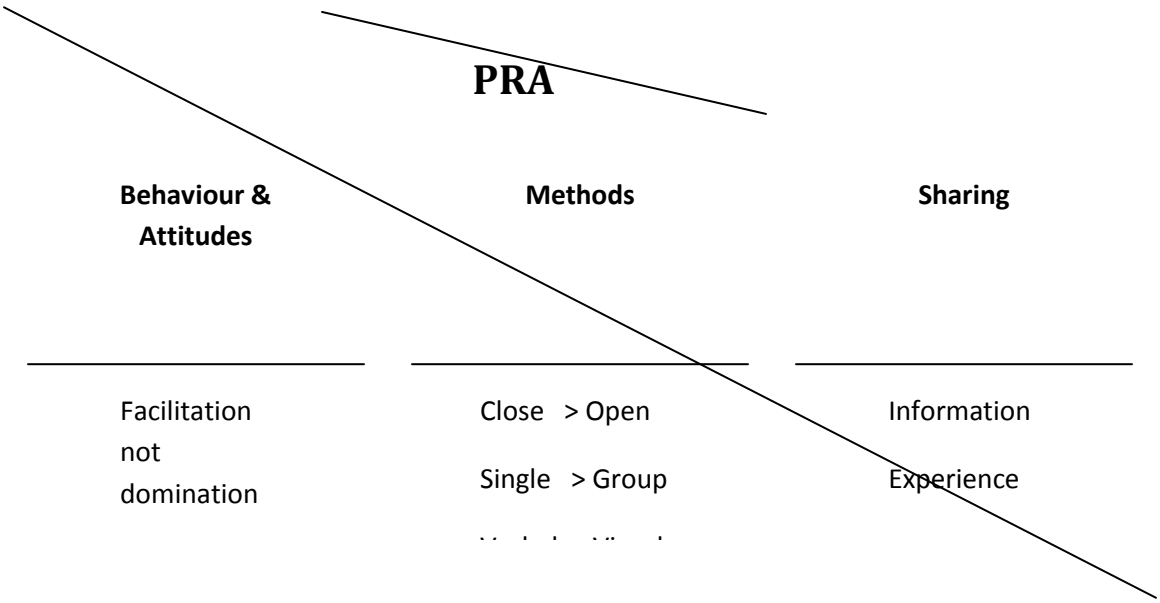
The theoretical framework adopted for this study is the Participatory Development Approach. The details of this theory are discussed below:

Participatory Approachesin theory have developed over the years from extractive one-sided appraisals (Rapid Rural Appraisals (RRA)) to mutual two sided approaches such as Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA). PRA describes a family of approaches and methods to enable rural people to share, enhance, and analyse their knowledge of life and conditions, to plan and to act, to monitor and evaluate.

The Three Pillars

Mascarenhas*et al.* (1991) identified that PRA has three foundations or pillars. This is illustrated in the diagram below

Participatory Rural Approach



Source: (Guijt and Van Veldhiuzen 1998)

The three pillars of PRA are mutually reinforci s of PRA methods are strengthened when field staff **share** food, live together and learn (by exchanging information and experience) with the community. PRA **methods** may be used by facilitators to engage groups in the in all stage project cycle: identification; analysis; prioritisa g; monitor evaluation. Communities may not have much free time (particularly women) and may also be sceptical of development workers asking them questions about what they would like, due to unmet expectations in the past. Group activities are used as

a 'fun' way to generate enthusiasm and commitment to the PRA process in the community.

The facilitators try to ensure the following:-

- make discussions open rather that closed
- involve groups as opposed to just single people
- visual rather that verbal communication
- Compare rather than measure existing and planned development.

These attributes are detailed further in (Chambers 1997: 146-150)

The correct **behaviour and attitude** is essential to supporting the pillars of sharing and methods. Chambers (1997: 134) identified that:-

> "Personal demeanour counts, showing humility, respect, patience, and interest in what people have to say and show; wandering around and not rushing; and paying attention, listening, watching and not interrupting. Having the confidence that 'they can do it', and transmitting that confidence…."

The Reality of Participatory Rural Approach

Chambers (1997) identified that bad practice, can be analysed under three heads:

a. Top-down fashion and spread
b. Behaviour, attitudes and training
c. Field practice and ethics.

These are not unique to PRA but have been highlighted by it. They are detailed in the following sections. The following sections use the publication of Chambers (1997) as the main source.

Top down fashion and spread

i. PRA has been demanded by donors on projects and has been made to go to scale too fast, resulting in the label being spread without substance.
ii. Quality has suffered from the very top-down centralised system, which PRA seeks to modify and reverse.
iii. The behavioural, professional and institutional implications of PRA have not been understood, or if understood not internalised.

In the author's experience, for PRA and it's principles to be truly adopted by organisations, executive members need to be included in the learning process along with the field workers, who need the organisational support to be effective in responding to the community's needs. The reason for major changes, such as; longer time-frames; use of software as opposed to hardware indicators and programme rather than project funding need to be fully understood at all levels of the organisation.

This study adopts Participatory Rural Approach as a theoretical framework for the study, having central to this research, this approach is found worthy to this study as it touches issues of NGOs contribution to the development and specifically the need for participation of different stakeholders in the process Human Development. It is a down-top approach to development, the bottom-top approach where the local people are

engaged directly in an effort to bring about Human Development. This approach is considered as a solution to the problems associated with the Top-down approach mostly adopted by Governments in their commitments to bring about Human Development to their citizens. By people participating in an effort that would change their lives, they will become more responsible for the success of their engagement toward achieving human development. This reflects the exact idea of participatory rural approach theory.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with the methodology adopted in the course of the study. It discusses issues such as design of the research, sources and methods of data collection; population and sample size of the study, techniques of sampling as well as method of data analysis. These issues are explained in subsequent parts of this chapter.

3.2 Research Design

This study adopts the survey method of research; the survey method studies both large and smaller groups of a population by selecting and studying samples chosen from the population to discover the relative incidence, distribution and interrelationship of the independent and dependent variables. This research is designed to be both descriptive and empirical, for the purpose of obtaining data to enable the researcher test the research stated hypotheses. This method explores the relationship between variables in the population by selecting an unbiased sample and generalizing the findings on the entire population.

This research adopted survey design with a view to examine the programmes of NGOs towards Human Development in Bauchi and Gombe states of Nigeria. In doing this, variables that relate to the activities of the NGOs are extensively assessed. These variables include income generation, health and education. These variables are mostly qualitative variables that were collected based on perceptions of respondents.

3.2 Sources and Methods of Data Collection

Data collection refers to the process through which empirical data are collected or obtained using different methods, some qualitative, others quantitative. For the purpose of this study however, data were generated from both primary and secondary sources.

3.2.1 Primary Source

For the purpose of this study, the primary data refers to the first hand data collected by the researcher from the field. These data were gathered through the instruments of questionnaire, interview and observation.

1. **Questionnaire:** The form of questionnaire used in this research is close-ended questions for easy coding, tabulation and subsequent analysis. The questionnaire method was used because of its reliability in providing required information. Apart of this, it is also economical as it permits wider coverage at a minimum cost.

2. **Interview**

This research also used a semi-structured interview. This is because it avoids the rigidity of highly structured schedules, which sacrificed depth for standardization; at the same time, avoiding the weakness of standardization by the unstructured interview. Hence, the semi-structured interview used in this study combined the benefits of both standardization and depth. In this research,

Face-to-face interview was conducted to some of the staff of NGOs, key informant beneficiaries, health workers and teachers in Bauchi and Gombe states. They were interviewed on issues such as programmes, projects strategies adopted by NGOs as related reproductive health, access to education and micro-credits schemes.

Just as in questionnaire design, interview schedules were designed for each category of interviewees to ensure easy facilitation of the interview. The method was used because of its importance in complementing questionnaire method and it provides supplementary information on the respondents and the situations, which may not necessarily be generated using questionnaire alone. In addition, it clarifies some of the responses given in the Questionnaire and verifies some of the answers given in the questionnaire, which appeared doubtful, based on data collected and on-the-spot assessment carried out.

3. **Observation:** Observation method was employed to observe on- the- spot some of the programmes and programmes and projects of the NGOs in the communities surveyed. The essence of observing these was not only to verify or authenticate their existence in reality but also to examine the proper execution of these activities.

3.2.2 Secondary Data

For the purpose of this research, secondary data was also used. Secondary data source deals with the information, which have already been generated and stored, in texts and files. The information obtained from

secondary source may be either published or unpublished. The instrument of secondary data used included: data or information regarding the various projects and activities undertaken by the NGOs under study, the number of beneficiaries reached, funding of the various interventions etc. Other forms of secondary data explored included: official publications of National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), National Planning Commission (NPC), and Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), and reports of various studies carried out by government alone or in collaboration with other NGOs; united Nations Reports, scholarly articles, text books, unpublished research materials, Websites and other related materials.

3.3 Population and Sample Size

The population of this study was divided into four categories, the first were the staff of the Selected NGOs in Bauchi and Gombe States. As mentioned earlier, these NGOs are Development Exchange Centre (DEC) in the two states as well as Rahama Women Development Programme (RWDP) in Bauchi state and Doma Education Development Foundation (DEDF) in Gombe state. The second were beneficiaries of the NGOs interventions in the two states; they include women attending health centres, parents of pupils, beneficiaries of adult centres and the beneficiaries of micro credit. The third population comprised of health workers in the hospitals and clinics, the fourth population involved the teachers in the primary and junior secondary schools in the selected areas.

However, from the available records, the population of the staff of the selected NGOs in Bauchi and Gombe States was 116 while that of the

beneficiaries was 26,069. The population of the health workers was 146 while that of the teachers stood at 235. In determining the sample size, KC and Morgan sampling model (1970) was adopted.

However, 379 beneficiaries were selected to represent the second population. In this case, women that attended health centres were 126; parents of school pupils were 126 and the remaining 127 units represented the micro credits beneficiaries. This number was further divided into two, with each state carrying 63 units per category of beneficiaries with each of the local governments having 21 units in each case.

The table 3.1 below summarises the population and sample sizes

Table 3.1: Population and Sample Size

s/ no	**Category**	**Population**		**Total**	**Sample**		**Total**
	States	**Bauchi**	**Gombe**		**Bauchi**	**Gombe**	
1	NGOs staff	65	51	116	50	40	90
	Beneficiaries of DEDP, RHWP and DEC programmes	11,210	14,859	26,069	163	216	379
3	Health Staff	77	69	146	56	51	107
4	School teachers	116	119	235	73	74	148

Source: Researchers' survey, 2014

3.4 Sampling Techniques

For the purpose of this research, two sampling techniques were adopted. The first sampling technique was the stratified sampling and was applied to the NGOs staff

sample. The second was the simple random and was applied to the health staff,teachers and beneficiaries' samples. The third sampling technique was accidental sampling and was applied to the beneficiaries sampling.

3.5 Administration of Questionnaire

Questionnaire refers to an instrument designed to get answers to questions by using a form, which the respondents filled by themselves. These answers provide data for testing the hypotheses of a study. For the purpose of this research, four sets of questionnaires were administered; one to the staff of the NGOs; another to the beneficiaries while the last two sets were administered to the health staff and teachers respectively. The questionnaires were self-administered by the researcher with the aid of research assistants. These questionnaires consisted of fixed alternative (close-ended) questions. The adoption of this was due to the fact that, respondents find it easy to answer such form of questions and it allowed them to answer many questions within limited time. However, few open-ended questions were included in the questionnaire. This was to give respondents freedom to express their feelings as regard to the problem under study.

3.6 Method of Data Analysis

In this study, both the qualitative and the quantitative methods of data analysis were adopted, two types of analyses were carried out on the data collected. These include descriptive statistics analysis using frequency tables and simple percentages in analysing and interpreting the data collected. Inferential

statistical tool of analysis of Pearson Chi-square was used using SPSS computer package.

Chi-Square (X^2) Distribution

The Chi-Square (X^2) belongs to the non-parametric test and it is used to measure discrepancies between the observed and the expected frequencies. Thus, it was found suitable for this study.

The following formula was adopted for the calculation.

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

Where O = The observed frequency of any value.

E = The expected frequency of any value.

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

The X^2 value obtained from the formula is compared with the value of X^2table for a given significance level (α) and number of degree of freedom (v).

To get the value of (v) i.e. degree of freedom

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

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

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

In order to calculate the expected frequencies the following formula was used:

$$E = \frac{\sum R x \sum C}{\sum G}$$

Where E = Expected frequencies

∑R = Sum of Rows total

∑C = Summation of Columns total

∑G = Grand total

Source: (Obasohan et al, 2004:156).

Decision Rule in Using X^2Distribution

The decision rule in using the X^2 distribution for testing hypothesis is as follows: Accept the null hypothesis (Ho) if X^2 calculated value is less than X^2 tabulated value and reject the alternative hypothesis (Hi). However, if X^2 calculated value is greater than X^2 tabulated value then reject the null hypothesis (Ho) and accept the alternative hypothesis (Hi).

CHAPTER FOUR

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE CASE STUDY ORGANIZATIONS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the historical background and development of the case study organizations including their origin, development, areas of activities, funding, challenges and other related issues. Other issues presented in the chapter are the brief overview of Bauchi and Gombe states that serve as our areas of study.

4.2 A Brief on the Case Study States

Here, backgrounds of Bauchi and Gombe states are discussed as follows:

4.2.1 Bauchi State

Bauchi State was created in February 1976 from the former North Eastern State by the then regime of General Murtala Mohammed. It originally included the area now in Gombe State, which became a distinct state in 1996. It is made up of 20 local government areas. Its capital Bauchi.

The local government areas in the state are: Alkaleri, Bauchi, Bogoro, Damban, Darazo, Dass, Ganjuwa ,Giade, Itas/Gadau, Jama'are, Katagum, Kirfi, Misau, Ningi, Shira, Tafawa-Balewa, Toro, Warji and Zaki.

Located in the North-Eastern part of the Nigeria, Bauchi State covers 45,837 square kilometers. Bauchi State is bounded by Kano and Jigawa to the north, Yobe and

Gombe to the east and Kaduna State to the west and Plateau and Taraba State to the south. It has a population of about 4.7 million people based on 2006 estimate.

The entire western and northern parts of the state are generally mountainous and rocky. This is as a result of the closeness of the state to the Jos Plateau and Cameroun mountains. Bauchi state is one of the states in the Northern part of Nigeria that span two distinctive vegetation zones, namely, the Sudan Savannah and the Sahel Savannah. Two main rivers transverse the state, the Gongola and Hadejiarivers. The climatic condition of Bauchi State is very hot in the months of April and May, while December and January are the coldest months.

The State has a total of 55 tribal groups in which Hausa, Fulani, Gerawa, Sayawa, Jarawa, Bolewa, Kare-Kare, Kanuri, Warjawa, Zulawa, and Badawa are the main tribes.

The state is an agricultural state. Its vast fertile soil is an added advantage for agricultural products, which include maize, rice, millet, groundnut and guinea corn. Irrigation farming is practiced and supported by the use of dams like Balanga dam, etc. Cattle and other livestock are also reared in the state. The state also has manufacturing industries in the area of Iron and Steel, Water, Ceramics, Food and Beverages etc.

4.2.2 GombeState

Gombe state is one of 36 political administrative states in Nigeria as demarcated in October 1996. It was part of Bauchi State as the Eastern Zone of the then

Bauchistate. Gombe state was created on October 1st 1996 with headquarter with Gombe with eight (8) Local Government Areas and by 1998 it was increased to eleven (11). The Local Government areas are: Ako, Baianga, BilliriDukku, Nafada, Twamia, Funakaye, Shongom, Kaitungo and YamaituDeba.

The state located in Northeastern part of Nigeria and it is southern and Northern limit are demarcated by Latitudes 9°30" South and 12°25" North. Its Western and Eastern limits are bounded by longitudes 80°45" West 11°50" Eastern respectively. Within these coordinates, however, the state's total area covers about 20,265 sqkm out of Nigeria's total 93,988 sqkm.

Gombe State was generally at an altitude of about 600 meters above sea level being part of the central plain of Northern Area and sand stones and shade of tertiary age. Isolated hills punctuate the high plain in several places, and reach height of 978.5m of the Lamarde hill, and 816.4m on the Ligril Hill. Indeed most of the isolated hills in the state are over 76m and the area is mainly clay plain. Temperature is generally high in the state. Mean daily maximum temperature range from 30.2°C to daily minimum range of about 11.7°C in April and May. The Sunshine hours range from about 5.1 hours in July to about 8.9 hours in November.

The State (Gombe) is topographically clay plain, with three Moors dams, Dadinkowa, Cham, and Balanga with upper Benue River Basin, providing sources for an all year round agricultural activity. The State consist mainly of coarse sandstones with leached ferruginous tropical soils.

The vegetation is Guinea Savannah grassland with concentration of woodland in the South East and South West. The Gongola River transverse the state watering most of the Northern and North Eastern part of the state before empting into the River Benue at Numan. Other numerous streams that are mostly seasonal also serve as tributaries to the Gongola River. Underground water reserve in the state is therefore high. There are three (3) Dams in the state namely, the Dadinkowa Multipurpose Dam, the Balanga Dam, and the Cham Dam that are supposed to provide facilities for irrigation and regional water supply scheme for Gombe and environment.

The population of the state based on the 2006 census figures, Gombak state has a population of 2,353,879 million people, with over engaged in agricultural activity most especially farming and residing in the rural area. The major language are Hausa, Fulani Tanjare, Terawa and other minor languages. The major spoken language is Hausa. The state is fertile and Arabic that makes the area to be chosen by the World Bank assisted Agricultural Development Programme (ADPA) in the 1970s for its pilot scheme. The area is well known for the large-scale production of cotton, groundnuts, cowpeas, maize, millet, vegetables sorghum, rice, fish and livestock. Cultivation is widespread, largely in small peasant farmers, but there are few large forms owned by big farmers.

The major cropping practices is mixed cropping and the most common types sorghum/millet/cowpea, sorghum, millet, sorghum, cowpea, millet, cowpea and sorghum/millet/groundnut, sole cropping existed for early millet, sorghum and maize. Animals rearing and production are also important in the state. Among the animals

reared are cattle, goats, sheep, donkeys, and pigs. Poultry are also significantly practiced.

4.3 Development Exchange Centre

DEC Nigeria is a membership, non-governmental, non-religious, non-political organization that provides social and microfinance services to women groups, communities and NGOs in Nigeria to enhance their capacity for sustainable development. The development exchange centre was established in November 1987 as a result of a joint research conducted by the Canadian University Services Overseas (CUSO) and the Adult Non Formal Education Agency (ANFEA) Bauchi State.

The research findings showed that women especially those in rural areas are greatly disadvantaged in both social and economic terms – usually resulting from some harmful cultural practices, religious beliefs and coupled with a high degree of material poverty, thus making women highly dependent on men. There was a strong need by CUSO and ANFEA to establish a programme to respond and address this issue in a more sustainable way.

The centre started as a resource centre for the sharing and exchange of developmental information with information groups. DEC has continued to pursue its broad objective of empowering women through the provision of entrepreneurial skills acquisition and development, training and capacity building workshops, water supply,

sanitation and hygiene promotion, health care, education and information, good governance and peace building and microfinance services.

DEC head office is located in Bauchi and currently working in 16 States; Bauchi, Gumbo, Taraba, Adamawa, Yobe, Borno, Plateau, Nassarawa, Jigawa, Kano, Kebbi, Sokoto, Kaduna, Benue, Gombe, Zamfara.

DEC has a membership strength of over 81,740 borrowers, 75,750 active savers in 5,992 groups, thus giving the centre a good representation in the region with a potential of regional poverty alleviation.

4.3.1 Board of Trustees

The members of the DEC Board of Trustees (BOT) consists of five outstanding and distinguished women and men, nominated to serve at most 2 terms of 5 years each. The BOT is charged with the responsibility of being custodians of the organizational asset. The BOT plays an advisory role to the organization and stand for DEC in matters of litigation.

The Current BOT members are:

Mrs. Antonia Kundera

HajiaLaraiHammadu

AlhajiYunusa Kida

Mr. Ado Solomon

Mr. Henry Osadolor

4.3.2 Board of Directors

The DEC Board of Directors (BOD) consist of 10 distinguished members of the members of the society from various professional backgrounds out of which 4 represent the DEC women groups. The BOD has the responsibility of giving the organization a strategic direction on policy matters and supports the management team.

The current BOD members are

Mr. Andrew Gwaivangmin

Dr.Sumaye F. Hamza

Barr. Rhoda Sadus

Prof. Iliya S. Dongs

Mr.Ishaya B. Bajama

Mrs. Abigail James

Mrs.RamatuAyuba

Mrs. Mary Joel Bassi

Mrs.LadiGarba

4.3.3 The Management Team

The management team is charged with the sole responsibility of overseeing the day to day running of the organization. It consists of sectional heads and the Executive Director. The current members are:

TitiYakubu

Timothy B. Bulus

Jubli C. Makka

Elbina Mai

Samuel B. Yelmison

4.3.4 Strategic Objectives

The current DEC Strategic Plan (2013-2017) has the following strategic objectives

- To improve access to microfinance services for economic self reliance
- To improve health status of women, youth and OVC.
- To improve access to safe water and sustainable environment for enhanced living standard of women.
- To increase citizens –especially women – participation in governance

- To enhance organizational effectiveness and efficiency for growth and sustainability

4.3.5 Programmes

In 2012, DEC developed a new strategic plan that will guide the organization for the next five years (2013-2017). This plan will focus on the following projects/service areas:

- Education
- Health care
- Water and Sustainable Environment
- Good Governance and Peace Building
- Organizational Development
- Microfinance Services

DEC SCHEDULE OF DONORS FUNDING

S/N	NAMES OF DONORS	PERIOD	AMOUNT
1.	EED/Bread for world Germany	1997-date	219,467,393
2.	Development & Peace (D&P) Canada	1997-date	151,125,563
3.	UNAID	2011&2015	44,000,000
4.	USAID	2010-date	52,339,825
5.	Action-aid International	2007-2011	19,027833
6.	Water-aid International	2007& 2008	3,709,824
7.	Ford-foundation	1997-2000	35,708,256

8.	Novib/Oxfam	2008	6,772,038
9.	DEC-Internal Generated Funds (Consultancy)	1987-date	35,658,345
	GRAND TOTAL		**567,809,077**

Source DEC Financial Records

4.4 Rahama Women Development Programme

Rahama Women Development Programme is a registered non-governmental organization that was established in 1989 registered with Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC) Abuja Nigeria in 2004 and has worked to support the empowerment of women, youth and children from it's conception. The organization's focus is in the areas of Health, Education, Micro Credit Water and Sanitation, Civic Education, Governance and Human Rights, Peace Education and Peace Building, anti-corruption and Vocational Skills Training.

Rahama has worked and is working with both local and international partners on a wide range of projects and programmes and have implemented projects and programmes with UNICEF, CEDPA, ADF, COMPASS/USAID, DEC Bauchi, UNDP, SFH, CIDA, BACATMA and many other devleopment partners in a wide thematic areas.

4.4.1 Organizational Structure

Rahama Women Development Programme is governed by Seven (7) member Board of Directors who are vested with the responsibilities of policy formulation and Programme Director and advice, and five (5) member Board of Trustees who are the custodian of

the organization's properties. The activities of members are guided by a constitution which specifies the roles and functions of the organization.

4.4.2 Vision and Mission

"To be a self reliant Organization that has holistically Empowered women and Families without Discrimination.

To improve the socio-economic status of the less privileged women and their families through sustainable Micro-Credit, Literacy, Advocacy, Health Services, Training, Research, collaboration and Community Participation.

In order to achieve the goals of the organization, the organization focus on activities that will enhance and promote women and youth development through:

- Advocacy to Policy Makers, Traditional and Religious leaders, influential and other stakeholders.
- Mobilization and sensitization of women on component of primary health care e.g. Reproductive Health/Family Planning, Safe Motherhood, Adolescent Reproductive Health, HIV/AIDS, Water and Sanitation Micro-Credit, Girl Child Education and Good Governance.
- Provide various supports for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs) e.g. Education, Health, Psychosocial Nutrition etc.
- Training of Women and Youth on Vocational Skills

- Provision of soft loans to Women Groups for income generating activities for poverty reduction and self employment
- Training of community members on water and sanitation
- Educating Women on Civic Education, Human Right and Political Sensitization, and other programmes that have direct bearing on Women and Youth
- Coordinating of Networks and Coalitions e.g. Network on Population and Reproductive Health (NINPREH) and Coalition (CISHAN) for North-East Zone and Bauchi State.
- Outreach activities on various topics.
- Budget analysis, gender budgeting, transparency and social accountability in governance.
- Election monitoring and observation
- Democracy and governance
- MDGs-DRG Funded project Monitoring and evaluation
- Public procurement monitoring and observation
- Environmental Protection

4.4.3 Objectives

- To positively contribute to the social and economic development of women and their families
- To encourage members to participate actively in health and health related activities including RH/FP and HIV/AIDS.

- To promote Skills Development through Vocational Skills Training to the Women groups and youth.
- To encourage networking among the various groups and other organizations
- To partake in and support self-help women's groups through the provision of small grants and loans.
- To cooperate and collaborate with Government, Non-governmental organizations and International donors in pursuit of its mandate as well as other relevant women development Programmes.
- To sensitize the women to take part in self-reliance activities and useful information dissemination amongst themselves.

4.4.4 Source of Funding

Rahama generated some of its funds through: Membership registration sales of loans forms, membership card, consultancy services and income generating activities e.g. Pomade, tie/dye, Beads, sales of groundnut oil and Long Lasting Mosquito Nets (LLIN).

Sources of Fund to Rahama Women Development Programme

S/N	NAMES OF DONORS	PERIOD	AMOUNT
1.	African Development Funds (ADF)	2002	18,000,000
2.	Partnership For Development (PFD)	2007	3,000,000.
3.	Community Development Project (CDP)	1997-1998	2.5 Million
4.	Community Development Project (CDP)	1995-1997	313,000
5.	Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN)	2015	26, Million

6.	Reproductive Health Funded Society for family Health	2008	3.5 Million
7.	Partners for Development (PFD)	2007	3 Million
8	HIV/AIDs funded by Cedpha	2006-2010	15, Million
9.	HIV/AIDs Ghain Project	2005-2006	3.5 Million
10.	BACATMA	2007-	3 Million
11.	Skills acquisition Funded by Cida- Irish EmbacyRahama ANFEA	2005-date	2.7 Million
12.	OVCs Steer Project		45, Million
13.	Tship-Reproductive Health	2012-2014	74, Million.
15.	Northern Education Initiative (NEI)		7, Million
16.	RTI Lead Citizen equipment in Local Government	2013	
17.	ECR Education Crises	2015	5.2 Million
18.	Global fund-Gender Sensitive care & support	2015	600,000
19.	Adult literacy funded by Unicef	1997	
	GRAND TOTAL		

Source: Rahama Women Development Programme Records

4.5 Doma Education Development Foundation (DEDF)

DEDF is an indigenous, non – religious, non – profit making and non – governmental organization whose primary focus is Basic Education and its cross-cutting issues. Doma education Development Foundation DEDF is registered with the Corporate Affairs Commission as a company limited by guarantee.

Established in January 2000, Doma Education Development Foundation's office is located on Plot 6, along OlusegunObasanjo Street, beside Gombe State Government Lodge within Gombe town. It has five founder trustees who constitute its Board of Trustees. A centre Director overseas the Foundation's activities and the day to day management of the Resource Centre is by a team of program staff, led by a Centre/Programs Manager.

DEDF is a member of the Association of OVC NGOCs in Nigeria AONN, Civil Society Action Coalition on Education For All CSACEFA, the African Network of Civil Society Coalition on Education For All ANCEFA and Nigeria Girls Education Initiative NGEI Doma Education Development Foundation DEDF has a strong partnership with local and state government agencies.

The mission of the organization is to *"Improve quality of life in northern Nigeria through education, community participation and partnerships"*

4.5.1 Legal status

Doma Education Development Foundation DEDF is registered with the Corporate Affairs Commission, a company limited by guarantee with RC 629898 and date of incorporation 28th July 2005.

4.5.2 Scope of Activities

The scope of activities of DEDF includes the following:

i. Advocacies for effective education policies on access, retention, transition and quality and effective funding of education

ii. Teachers Refresher Workshops to equip teachers with more effective methodologies and classroom management skills

iii. Construction and renovation projects to improve teaching – learning environment in Public Primary and Special Education Schools and Adult Literacy Centres

iv. Mobility Aid Programme to improve completion and transition among Primary School Children with mobility challenges.

v. Education Surveys and Monitoring and Evaluation to generate accurate and dependable education information.

vi. HIV/AIDS: Peer Education Program to promote sustainable HIV prevention response among out – of – school youths and women in Gombe State.

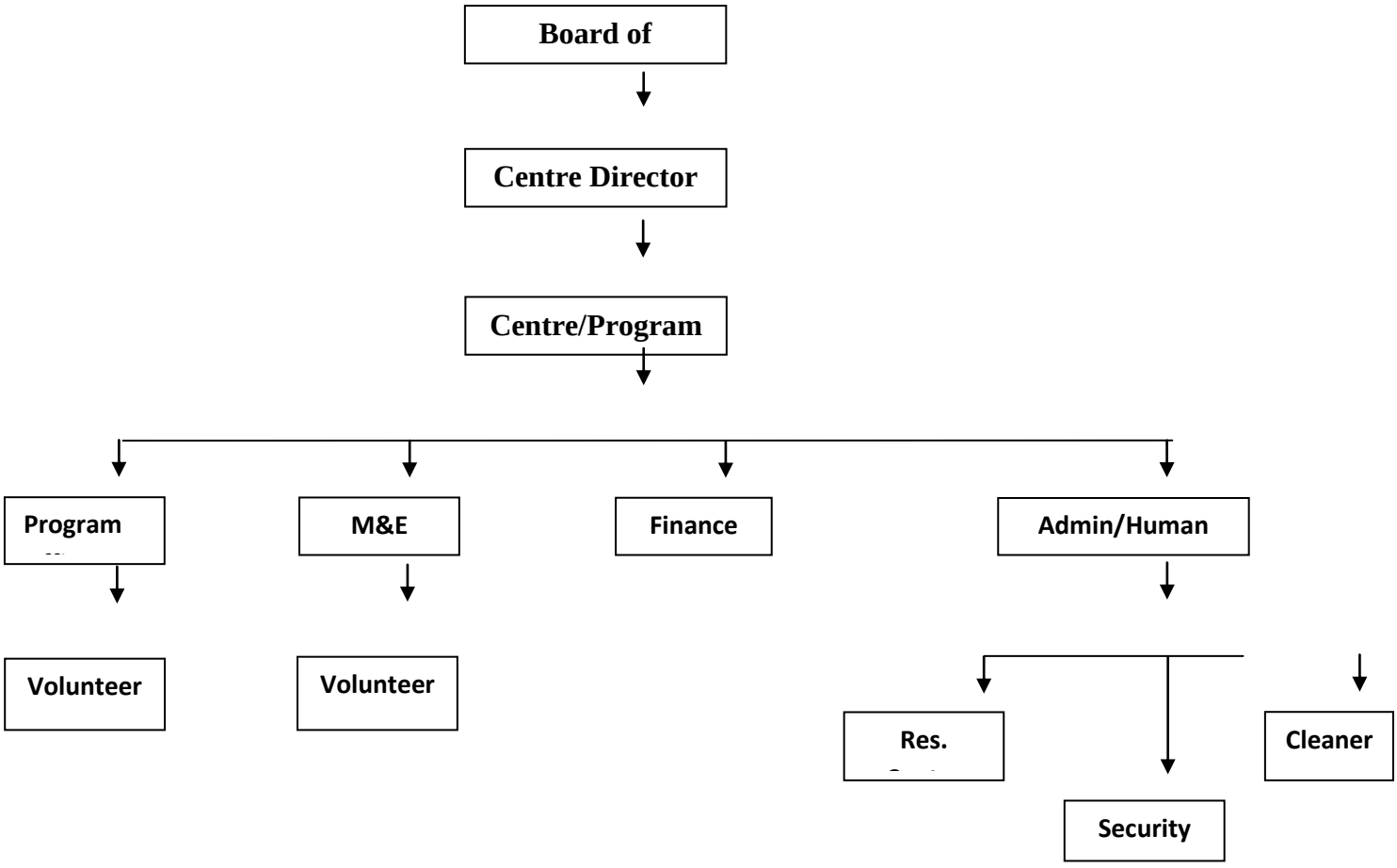
vii. Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) Program to improve the quality lives of OVC and their Caregivers.

viii. Monitoring and Evaluation: Debt Relief Gain Funded MDGs Projects in the 2006 and 2007 Federal Budget in 2007 and 2009, for the Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on the MDGs.

ix. Research Work: Survey on material in selected LGA in Gombe State & Adamawa in collaboration with Centre for Women and Adolescent Empowerment (CWAE).

x. Survey on challenges in Girl Education in 11 LGAs in Gombe State; sponsored by the United Nations Girls Education Initiative UNGEI in 2009

Diagram 4.1 DEDF Organogram



CHAPTER FIVE

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

5.1 Introduction

In this chapter, both primary and secondary data generated in the course of the study were presented, analysed and interpreted. The chapter captures the details of questionnaire administered and rate of returns, analysis of data relating to our hypotheses; test of hypotheses using Pearson chi-square statistical tool; and the summary of findings of the study.

5.2 Rate of Questionnaire Returns

As stated earlier, the study adopted four categories of respondents fromthe population of the study and questionnaires were administered to each of the categories of the respondents. However, out of the 90 units of questionnaire administered to the NGOs staff in the two states, only 82 were duly completed and returned. In respect of the beneficiaries, a total of 331 questionnaires were retrieved from the 379 units administered. From this number, 110 were from women attending health centres while 112 and 109 were from parents of school pupils and beneficiaries of micro credits respectively. From the sample of health staff, only 99 units were returned from a total of 107. Finally, 121 units of questionnaires were returned out of 148 copies administered to the school teachers' sampled. These details are summarised below:

Table 5.1: Rate of Questionnaire Returns

S/N	Category	Questionnaire Administered		Total	Questionnaire Returned		Total	Percentage %
		Bauchi	Gombe		Bauchi	Gombe		
1	NGOs staff	50	40	90	46	36	82	91.1
2	Beneficiaries	163	216	379	153	178	331	87.3
3	Health Staff	56	51	107	50	49	99	92.5
4	School teachers	73	74	148	61	60	121	81.8

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014

From the table above, 91.1% of the questionnaires administered to the NGO's staff were returned, while those that were retrieved from the beneficiaries stood at 91.9%. However, 92.5% of the questionnaires administered to the health staff were

returned. For the school teachers' sample, 81.8% of the questionnaires administered were retrieved. Thus, the percentages of returns from all categories of respondents are considered reasonable enough for comprehensive analysis and generalization.

3.3.1 Data Analysis

NGOs are globally, seen as development partners that complement government in carrying out services for the development of the people. They engage in provision of certain goods and services aimed at improving the human development in various respects. Some of the areas, which NGOs intervene in the society, are the issues of health, education and income generation among people in various communities. The issue of whether the NGOs sector has been actually contributing to the human development of society has become a great concern by some researchers. It is in our effort to establish relationship between the NGOs and human development in Bauchi and Gombe states, Nigeria, that we raised several issues as discussed below:

5.3.2 Level of Awareness on the Existence and Intervention of NGOS

Respondents from the beneficiaries' category were required to indicate their levels of awareness on the existence and interventions on NGOs' in human development in the study area. This would help us appreciate the reliability of the responses on the other issues raised in the course of the study, particularly in relation to the data from their category. The responses we generated are tabulated below:

Table 5.2: Responses on the Level of Awareness on the Existence and Intervention of NGOs

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Highly aware	100	30.2
Aware	178	53.8
Undecided	13	3.9
Lowly aware	31	9.4
Unaware	9	2.7
Total	331	100

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014.

From the table above, 30.25 of the respondents argued that this level of awareness on NGOs existence and intervention was very high. As good as 53.8 rated their awareness level as high while those who were undecided in their view only 3.9% of the respondents. Also 9.4% of the respondents were of the view that their awareness level was low while the remaining 2.7% opined that such level was very low. Therefore, with 84% of the respondents holding the view that they were aware of the existence and invention of NGOs' on human development in the study area, we could

strongly say that our responses from the beneficiaries were liable as they come largely from people with idea of the subject matter.

3.3.3 NGO Services and People's Demands

Beneficiaries were also required to express their feelings as to whether they agreed that the projects and programmes being executed by the NGOs are in line with the demands and wishes of the people the grassroots levels/beneficiaries. The responses are tabulated below.

Table 5.3 Responses on NGOs Services and Peoples' Demands

Response	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Strongly Agreed	58	17.5
Agreed	69	20.9
Undecided	13	3.9
Disagreed	90	27.2
Strongly Disagreed	101	30.5
Total	**331**	**100**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014.

From the table above, it is evident that 17.5% of the beneficiaries have a perception that they strongly agreed that NGOs considered the needs, wishes and

demands of the people in executing their projects and programmes. Also, 20.9% of the respondents agreed with such assertion. Only 3.9% of the respondents were undecided. However, about 27.2% and 3.5% of the respondents "Disagreed" and "Strongly Agreed" respectively on the assertion. This indicates that majority of the respondents did not accept the NGOs make consultations and incorporated the needs and demands of the grassroots people before carrying out their services.

5.3.4 Quality of Services Provided by NGO

Beneficiaries were further required to express their views regarding the quality of services NGOs render in the communities they operate. The responses are tabulated as follows;

Table 5.4: Responses on the quality of services Rendered by NGOs

Response	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Very Qualitative	98	29.6
Qualitative	139	42.0
Undecided	23	6.9
Unqualitative	31	9.4
Very unqaulitative	40	12.1
Total	**331**	**100**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014.

The data in the table above shows to us that 29.6% of the beneficiaries sample were of the view that, NGOs provided very qualitative services in their areas while as high as 42.0% opined that such services could be rated as qualitative. Although 6.9% of the respondents were undecided, about 9.4% rated the service as unqualitative while the remaining 12.1% of the respondents rated such level as very unqualitative. This therefore indicates that NGOs provided quality services in the study area.

5.3.5 Sustainability of NGOs Projects and Programmes

Due to the perception that NGOs services are seen by some people to have lacked sustainability. We further asked the some respondents to indicate their views regarding the sustainability of NGOs projects and programmes. The responses we generated from this are tabular below.

Table 5.5: Responses on the Sustainability of the NGOs projects and programmes.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Highly Sustainable	58	17.5
Sustainable	61	18.4
Undecided	10	3.0
Unsustainable	169	51.1
Highly unsustainable	33	10.0
Total	**331**	**100**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014.

From the table above, we shall see that 17.5% of the respondents were of the view that NGOs services were highly sustainable while those who feel that the services could be rated as sustainable were only 18.45. 3.0% were undecided while as high as 5.1% felt that such services were unsustainable. The remaining 10.0 of the respondents were of the opinion that NGOs services were highly unsustainable. This shows that, NGos services lacked sustainability.

5.3.6 Utilization of NGOs Services by Community Members

Respondents from the NGOs staff category were required to indicate their perceptions regarding the level of utilization of services rendered by NGOs by community members in the area they operate. The responses generated from this are tabulated below;

Table 5.6: Responses on the Utilization of NGO Services by Community Members

Response	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Very High	19	23.2
High	43	52.4
Undecided	5	6.1
Low	12	14.6
Very Low	3	3.7
Total	**82**	**100**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014.

From the table above, it is clear that over 75% of the respondents accepted that community members utilized NGO's services. This is because 23.25 and 52.4% opted for "Very High" and "High" as their perceptions on the utilization level of NGOs services

by community members respectively. Those that remained undecided stood at only 6.1%. However, 14.6% rated such level to be low and the remaining 3.7% rated it as very low. This indicated that people rarely make use of NGOs services in the study area.

5.3.7 Level of Cooperation Received by NGOs from Government

NGOs operate within the confines of the rules and regulations stipulated by the government. They need cooperation from the host government to effectively carry out their activities. It is against this that NGOs staff were also required to indicate their perceptions on the levels of corporation they received from the state and local governments regarding their operations. The responses are tabulated below:

Table 5.7: Responses on the level of Corporation Received by NGOs from Government

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Highly Cooperative	38	46.3
Cooperative	43	52.4
Undecided	0	0.0
Uncooperative	1	1.2
Highly Uncooperative	0	0.0
Total	**82**	**100**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014.

From the table above, we shall see that 46.3% of the respondents argued that NGOs received high cooperation from the government. Those that argued that NGOs received cooperation from the state and local governments stood at 52.4%. Since, none of the respondents remained undecided or opted for "highly uncooperative" the remaining 1 (1.2%) respondent was of the view that the relationship between the NGOs and host governments could be seen as uncooperative. Thus, the information received that governments offer cooperation to NGOs in the study area.

5.3.8 Availability of Health Care Facilities

Both health staff and beneficiaries of reproductive health care facilities (women) were required to express their views regarding the availability of health care facilities in the study area. The responses generated are tabulated below:

Table 5.8: Responses on the Availability of Health Care Facilities

Response	**Health Staff**		**Beneficiaries (Women)**	
Adequately Available	6	6.1	5	4.6
High	9	9.1	9	8.2
Undecided	3	3.0	2	1.8
Low	51	51.5	56	509.9
Very Low	30	30.3	38	34.5
Total	**99**	**100**	**110**	**100**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014.

From the table above, we shall see that 6.1% and 4.6% of the respondents from health staff and beneficiaries of health care facilities respectively argued that, the healthcare facilities were adequately available. Those who felt that the facilities were available constituted of 9.15 of the respondents from health staff category and 8.2% of the beneficiaries respondents. Those who remained undecided were 3.0% and 1.8% from the two samples respectively believed that such facilities were very unavailable. Thus, we shall say that, health care facilities were not very available in the study area.

5.3.9 Affordability of Reproductive Healthcare Services

Beneficiaries of health care facilities were also required to express their views regarding the affordability of reproductive healthcare services in the study area. The responses generated are tabulated below;

Table 5.9: Responses on Affordability of Reproductive Health Care Services

Response	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Very Affordable	10	9.1
Affordable	18	16.4
Undecided	2	1.8
Unaffordable	53	48.2
Very Unaffordable	27	24.6
Total	**110**	**100**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014.

From the table above, we shall see that 9.1% of the beneficiaries of the health services argued that reproductive healthcare services were very affordable while 16.45 of the entire respondents argued that the services were affordable. But 1.8% were undecided in their views. However, as high as 48.2% were of the view that the facilities like drugs and power supply were unaffordable while the remaining 24.6% of the respondents believed that the services were very unaffordable. Thus, we shall say that health care services were not affordable by people in the study area.

5.3.10 Accessibility of Reproductive Healthcare

Beneficiaries of health care services were required to indicate the accessibility level of health care services in their area. The options given and the responses generated are tabulated below:

Table 5.10: Responses on Accessibility of Reproductive Health Care

Response	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Very Highly accessible	6	5.5
Highly accessible	14	12.7
Undecided	3	2.7
Lowly accessible	68	61.8
Very low accessible	19	17.3
Total	**110**	**100**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014.

From the table above, it is clear that 5.55 of the respondents argued that health care facilities were accessible were highly. Those that rated the accessibility level as high were 12.7 of the respondents. However, 2.7% were undecided but as high as 61.8% of the respondents were of the opinion that the level of accessibility of health care was low. The remaining 17.3% rated such levels as very low. Thus, we shall say that healthcare services were not very accessible by people in the study area.

5.3.11 Provision of Drugs and other Reproductive Health Services

Health staff and beneficiaries of health care services were asked as to whether they agreed that NGOs provided drugs and other reproductive health services such as modern contraceptives in the study area. The options given and the responses generated are tabulated below.

Table 5.11: Responses on Provision of Drugs and Other Reproductive Health Services

Response	**Health Staff**		**Beneficiaries (Women)**	
Strongly Agreed	23	23.2	41	37.3
Agreed	53	53.5	56	50.9
Undecided	4	4.1	4	3.6
Disagreed	11	11.1	6	5.5
Strongly Disagreed	8	8.1	3	2.7
Total	**99**	**100**	**110**	**100**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014.

From the above table, it is clear that 23.2% and 37.35 from health staff and beneficiaries respectively strongly agreed that NGOs health care provided drugs and other basic reproductive health care services such as modern contraceptives. Those that agreed with such assertion were 53.5% and 50.9% of the 2 samples respectively. About 4.1% and 3.65 of the respondents from the health staff and beneficiaries respectively.Thus, we can accept that NGOs have contributed to the provision of drugs and other healthcare services such as modern contraceptives in the study area.

5.3.12 Creation of Public Awareness and Enlightenment by NGOs

Respondents from the health staff and beneficiary of health services were further required to indicate whether they agreed that NGOs created public awareness and enlightenment on health and safety issues. The responses generated from this are tabulated below:

Table 5.12: Responses on Creation of Public Awareness and Enlightenment by NGOs

Response	**Health Staff**		**Beneficiaries (Women)**	
Strongly Agreed	13	13.1	15	13.6
Agreed	37	37.4	50	45.5
Undecided	9	9.1	10	9.1
Disagreed	31	31.3	21	19.1
Strongly Disagreed	9	9.1	14	12.7
Total	**99**	**100**	**110**	**100**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014.

From the table above, 13.1% of the respondents from health staff category and 13.6% of their counterparts from the health services beneficiaries strongly agreed that NGOs have created awareness and enlightenment on health and safety issues in their areas. Those that agreed with such assertion were 37.4 and 45.5% respectively. However, 9.1 of the staff and 9.1 of the beneficiaries were undecided. About 31.3% of the staff and 19.1% of the beneficiaries disagreed with such assertion while the remaining 9.1% and 12.7% respectively strongly disagreed with the assertion. Thus, looking at the trend of the responses, we can infer that the NGOs have actually created

awareness and enlightenment on health and safety issues but not to a large extent in the area of study.

5.3.13 Participation of Women in Antenatal Care

Health staff were asked as to whether they accept the assertion that women participated in the antenatal care services in the study area or in other words, to express the level of women participation in the antenatal care services in their area. The responses generated are tabulated below.

Table 5.13: Responses on Participation of Women in Antenatal Care

Response	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Strongly Agreed	9	9.1
Agreed	14	14.1
Undecided	3	3.0
Disagreed	48	48.5
Strongly Disagreed	25	25.3
Total	**99**	**100**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014.

From the table above, 9.1% of the health staff respondents rated the level of women participation in antenatal care is very participatory. 14.1% rated such level as

participatory. 3.0% remained undecided. However, about 48.5% argued that such level was non-participatory while the remaining 25.3% of the respondents rated women participation in such issue as very non-participatory. Therefore, we can strongly say that women did not participate in antenatal care services in the study area. Thus is in line with the response on child and maternal death.

5.3.14 Patronizing Immunization Programmes

Health workers were also asked to indicate the extent in which parents patronize immunization programme against Child-killer diseases for their children. The responses generated are as follows.

Table 5.14: Responses on Patronizing Immunization Programme

Response	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Very High	8	8.1
High	14	14.1
Undecided	5	5.1
Low	45	45.55
Very low	27	27.3
Total	**99**	**100**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014

The table above shows that 8.1% of the health staff argued that the extent of patronizing immunizing programme by parents was very high. Those who rated it as "high" stood at 14.1%. Also 5.1% remained undecided. However, 45.5%of the respondents were of the view that parents patronization was low while the remaining 27.3% rated such level as very low. Therefore, we could infer here that parents were not patronizing programmes on immunization for their children.

5.3.15 Extent of Maternal Death

Respondents from the health staff category were further required to assess the extent in which maternal death occurs in their areas. The responses were tabulated below.

Table 5.15: Responses on the Extent of Maternal Deaths

Response	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Very High	28	28.3
High	49	49.5
Undecided	4	4.0
Low	11	11.1
Very low	7	7.1
Total	**99**	**100**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014

From the table above 28.3% of the respondents were of the view that maternal death occurs very high in the study area. Also 49.5% of the entire respondents argued that the level was high, 4.0% however remained undecided. A set of 11.1% expressed that such level was low and the remaining 7.1% were of the view that maternal death was very low in the area. Thus, there existed high level of maternal mortality in the study area.

5.3.16 Reduction in Child Mortality

Health Staffwere asked to whether they argued that child mortality has reduced in the area. The options given and the responses generated are tabulated below:

Table 5.16: Responses on Reduction in Child Mortality

Response	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Strongly Agreed	8	8.1
Agreed	12	12.1
Undecided	6	6.1
Disagreed	48	48.5
Strongly Disagreed	25	25.3
Total	**99**	**100**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014.

From the table above, it is clear that 8.1% of the respondents argued that they strongly agreed that child mortality has reduced in the area another set of 12.1% expressed their agreement on the issue. Those that were undecided in their views stood at 6.15. However, 48.5% of the respondents disagreed that child mortality has reduced. The remaining 25.3% strongly disagreed with such assertion. Thus, we shall say that child mortality rate still remains in the study area with no or little reduction.

5.3.17 Affordability and Accessibility to Education

Parents of pupils (beneficiaries) were also required to indicate their views regarding the affordability and accessibility of education by community members or in other worse whether they agreed that education is affordable and accessible. The response generated are tabulated below.

Table 5.17: Responses on the Affordability of Accessibility to Education

Response	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Strongly Agreed	18	16.1
Agreed	31	27.7
Undecided	5	4.5
Disagreed	48	42.9
Strongly Disagree	48	42.9
Total	**112**	**100**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014.

From the table above, it is clear that 16.1 5of the parents strongly agree that education is affordable and accessible in the area while 27.7% agreed with the assertion. Only 4.5% of the respondents were undecided. However, 42.9% disagreed with the assertion and the remaining 8.9% strongly disagreed that education is affordable and accessible. Thus, education was found to be unaffordable and inaccessible by many parents.

5.3.18 Standard of Schools in the study Areas

Parents of pupils were also asked to indicate the standard level of the schools in thief areas. The options and the responses are tabulated below:

Table 5.18: Responses on the Standard of Schools in the Area

Response	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Very High	9	8.0
High	21	18.8
Undecided	3	2.7
Low	59	52.7
Very Low	20	17.9
Total	**112**	**100**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014

The data in the table above to us that 8.0% of the respondents argued that standard of school was very high while about 18.8% accepted that such standard was high and 2.7% remained undecided. However, as high as 52.7% rated the standard as low while the remaining 17.9% of the respondents rated it as very low. Therefore, what are inferred here is that, schools standard in the study area was low.

5.3.19 NGOs' Contribution to Educational Facilities

Both schools teachers and parents of pupils were asked to express their level of agreement on the provision of educational facilities in their areas. The responses are tabulated below;

Table 5.19: Responses on NGOs' Contribution to Educational Facilities

Response	**School Teachers**		**Parents**	
	Frequency	**Percentage**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Strongly Agreed	21	17.4	18	16.1
Agreed	63	52.1	51	45.5
Undecided	7	5.8	3	2.7
Disagreed	13	10.7	25	22.8
Strongly Disagreed	18	14.9	15	3.4
Total	**121**	**100**	**112**	**100**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014

From the table above, we shall see that 17.4% of the respondents from the school teachers and 16.1% from the parents strongly agreed that NGOs have made contribution to the education facilities in the study area. However, 52.1% and 45.5% of the respondents respectively agreed with the assertion. This that were undecided in their views from the samples were 5.8% and 2.7% respectively. 14.9% of the school teachers and 13.4% of their counterparts from the parents disagreed with the assertion while the remaining 14.9% and 13.4% of the two samples respectively expressed their strong disagreement. Therefore, we shall accept that NGOs have contributed the education facilities provisions in the study area.

5.3.20 Increase in Pupils Enrolment

School teachers were asked to indicate their levels of agreement on the assertion that there has been increase in the enrolment of school pupils in the communities they are serving. Their responses are tabulated as follows:

Table 5.20: Responses on Increase in Pupils Enrolment

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Very High	31	25.6
High	63	52.1
Undecided	5	4.1
Low	18	14.9
Very low	4	3.3
Total	**121**	**100**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014

From the table above, it is very clear that about 25.6% of the respondents strongly agreed that there has been increase in pupils enrolment in the study area. Those that agreed with the expression constituted about 52.1% of the entire responses. However, 4.1% remained undecided. Also, about 14.9% disagreed with the assertion while the remaining 3.3% expressed their strong disagreement. Thus, we are convinced here that, there has been increase in pupils enrolment into schools in the study area.

However, based on the secondary data generated it was revealed that NGOs, DEDF in particular has among other things, carried out interventions schemes on Community Based Support for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (CUBS), Women and Female – out-

of School Youths HIV & AIDS Prevention Intervention in Gombe, and Mobility Aid Project as contained in the Appendix.

5.3.21 Level of Dropout of School Children

In order to ascertain the extent in which pupils drop out of school before their completion, we require the respondents from the school teachers category to express their views on the issue. The responses are as follows:

Table 5.21: Responses on the Level of Drop out of School

Response	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Very High	5	4.1
High	9	7.4
Undecided	3	2.5
Low	64	52.9
Very low	40	33.1
Total	**121**	**100**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014

The above table shows that 4.15 of the respondents rated the level of dropout from school is very high while 7.4% rated it as High and 2.5% remained undecided. Those who rated such level as low stood at about 52.9% of the respondents while the

remaining 33.1% expressed such level as very low. Therefore, we shall accept that there was low drop out of school children/pupils in the area of study.

5.3.22 Continuation of Education after Completion of Basic Education

School teachers were also asked on whether they agreed that pupils continue their education after completion of their basic education. The responses are tabulated below

Table 5.22: Responses on Continuation of Education after Completion of Basic Education

Response	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Strongly Agreed	20	16.5
Agreed	36	29.8
Undecided	9	7.4
Disagreed	37	30.6
Strongly Disagree	19	15.7
Total	**121**	**100**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014

From the table above, 16.5% of the respondents strongly agreed with the assertion that pupils continue their education after the basic one. Those that agreed were 29.8% but about 7.4% of the respondents were undecided. Also, 30.6% of the

respondents disagreed with such assertion while the remaining 15.7% strongly disagreed. Thus, based on the responses, we shall say that some of the students continue with the education while others do not.

5.3.23 Training and Development Contribution of the NGOs

Both health and education (school teachers) staff were asked to indicate whether they agreed with the fact that NGOs contributed to the training and development of staff in health and education sector. The responses generated are tabulated below:

Table 5.23: Responses on Training and Development Contribution by the NGOs

Response	**School Teachers**		**Parents**	
	Frequency	**Percentage**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Strongly Agreed	15	15.2	18	14.9
Agreed	47	47.5	53	43.8
Undecided	6	6.1	10	8.3
Disagreed	22	22.2	31	25.6
Strongly Disagreed	11	11.1	9	7.4
Total	**99**	**100**	**121**	**100**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014

From the tale above, we shall see that, 15.2% of the health staff and 14.9% of the school teachers strongly agreed that NGO's in Bauchi and Gombe States have contributed towards training and developing health and educational staff. Those who agreed with the assertion constituted about 47.5% of the health staff and 43.8% of the school teachers. 6.1% and 8.3% of the two categories respectively were undecided. However, 22.2% of the health staff and 25.6% of the school teachers disagreed with such assertion. The remaining 11.15 of the health staff and 7.4% of the school teachers strongly disagreed with the assertion. Therefore, we shall say that NGOs to some extinct contributed towards training and development of staff in the health and education sectors in the two states.

However, based on the documents and interview conducted to the staff of RWD it was seen that a lot has been done in respect of human development. The details of these are contained in the Appendix.

5.3.24 Provision of Gainful Employment by NGOs

Beneficiaries of micro-credits from NGOs were required to indicate their level of agreement on the assertion that NGOs have provided gainful employment to people. The responses are presented in the table below;

Table 5.24: Responses on Provision of Gainful Employment by NGOs

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agreed	23	21.1
Agreed	46	42.2
Undecided	5	4.6
Disagreed	20	18.4
Strongly Disagree	15	13.8
Total	**109**	**100**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014

From the table above, we shall see that 21.1% of the respondents strongly agreed with the assertion that NGOs provide gainful employment to community members. 42.2% agreed with such expression only 4.6% of the respondents were undecided. A set of 18.4% of the respondents disagreed with the expression. The remaining 13.8% also expressed their strong disagreement on the issues. This implies that NGOs have contributed to the provision of gainful employment in the study area.

5.3.25 Effectiveness of NGOs Intervention in Entrepreneurial Development

Beneficiaries of Microcredit facilities of the NGOs were also required to indicate what they perceive as the effective of NGOs in entrepreneurial development in this area. The responses are tabulated below:

Table 5.25; Responses on the Effectiveness of NGOs Intervention in Entrepreneurial Development

Response	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Very Effective	10	9.2
Effective	36	33.0
Undecided	7	6.4
Ineffective	44	40.4
Very ineffective	12	110
Total	**109**	**100**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014

From the table above, it is clear that 9.2% of the respondents rated the effective of NGOs in entrepreneurial development as very effective while 33.0% rated it as effective, 6.45 were undertaken. However, about 40.4% of the respondents rated such level to be ineffective while the remaining 11.0% rated it as very ineffective. Although

majority rated the effectiveness of NGOs in entrepreneurial development as ineffective, we can still say that, NGOs to some extent have intervened in developing entrepreneurship in the study area.

5.3.26 NGOs Support to Uplifting Income Source

Respondents from the beneficiary (microcredit) were also asked to express their level of agreement on the assertion that to support they receive has uplifted their income source. The responses generated are tabulated below

Table 5.26: Responses on NGOs Support to Uplifting Sources of Income

Response	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Strongly Agreed	18	16.5
Agreed	56	51.4
Undecided	6	5
Disagreed	21	19.3
Strongly Disagree	8	7.3
Total	**109**	**100**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014

From the table above, 16.5% of the respondents argued that they strongly disagreed with the assertion that NGOs support has uplifted their income source. A set

of 51.4% expressed their agreement on the issue. Also 5.5% were undecided. However, a set of 19.3% disagreed with such assertion. But the remaining 7.3% expressed their strong disagreement. Thus, we can infer here that, NGOs support to commonly members has assisted in uplifting their income source.

Table 5.27 Services rendered by NGOs in the Areas of Education, Health and Income Generation

	NGO Staff		Health Staff		School Teachers		Beneficiaries					
							Women		Parents/ adult literacy benef.		Micro-Credit	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Strongly Agreed	23	28.1	11	11.1	18	14.9	21	19.	20	17.7	23	21.1
Agreed	54	65.9	61	61.6	71	58.7	60	546	50	44.6	78	71.6
Undecided	1	1.2	5	5.1	6	5.9	3	2.7	8	7.1	3	2.
Disagreed	2	2.4	12	12.1	15	12.4	15	13.6	22	19.6	3	2.8
Strongly Disagree	2	2.4	10	10.1	11	9.1	11	10.0	12	10.7	3	1.8
Total	**82**	**100**	**99**	**100**	**121**	**100**	**110**	**100**	**112**	**100**	**109**	**100**

Source: Researcher's survey, 2014

Respondents from all categories were required to indicate their level of agreement on the assertion that NGOs have rendered services in areas of Education, health and income generation in the study area.

From the table above, 28.1%, 11.1% and 14.9% of the respondents from NGO staff, Health staff and school teachers respectively argued that they simply agreed with the assertion that NGOs provided services in the areas of education, health and income generation in the study area. Those from the beneficiaries' categories of women, parents and micro credit stood at 19.1%, 17.7% and 21.1% respectively. However, majority of the respondents from all the classes agreed with such assertion as they constituted 70.7%, 61.6%, 58.7%, 54.6%, 44.6% and 71.6% of NGOs staff, Health staff, school teachers, women, parents and beneficiaries of more credits respectively. Only 1 respondent (1.2%) from the NGOs staff and 5.15 of the health workers as well as 5.9% of the school teachers remained undecided. Similar views were shared by 2.75 of women, 7.1% of parents and 2.8% of the beneficiaries of micro-credit. In the category of NGOs staff, 2.4% of the respondents disagreed and strongly disagreed with the assertion while 12.15 and 10.1% of the health staff opted for such responses respectively. However, in the category of school teachers, 12.45 disagreed and 9.1% expressed their strongly disagreed on the assertion. The same views were shared by 13.6% and 10.50% of the women respondents. Those from parents who disagreed with the assertion were about 19.6% and 2.8% of the beneficiaries of micro credits. Only 1.8% the respondents from the beneficiaries of micro credit strongly disagreed with the assertion while the

remaining 10.7% of the parents expressed their strong disagreement. Therefore, we shall accept that, NGOs have rendered services in the areas of education, health and income generation in the study area.

5.3.27: Interview Responses on the Role of NGOs in Human Development in Bauchi and Gombe State.

Interview conducted to the respondents however, provided us with additional facts and data regarding the NGOs activities in relation to human development in the selected areas. The results of such interviews revealed the following as the contribution of NGOs:

i. Literacy and Numeracy programme where women are taught how to read and write —1987 to date
ii. Health care services — though mobilisation and sensitisation of various communities on the effect of communicable diseases, keeping of their surrounding environment clean and safe - 1987 to date
iii. Health talk — mobilising and sensitising the communities on the importance of immunization supporting the activities of expanded programme on immunization
iv. Administration of microcredit scheme programmes to women in groups in 19 States where operation reached.
v. Good governance and peace building activities — this has to do with conducting civic education to community members political sensitization for women and how they can be able to participate — 1999 to date

vi. In collaboration with UNDP DEC has conducted workshops for women in politics in the states of Bauchi, Adamawa, 'robe and Borno—2011

vii. STEER (Safe the Children) Micro Credit Nutritional Scheme programme where community members are taught how to use local resource and make nutrition foods, and contribute within themselves for rainy day in Toro LGA —2014

viii. Mobilisation and sensitisation of communities on the importance of the girl child education in various communities in Bauchi and Gombe States —2012—date

ix. Training on Community/schools hygiene promotion for better environment — 2013 to date

x. Community awareness on the effects of malana and HIVJAIDS in Ganjuwa LGA of Bauchi State 2013—2014

xi. Training of women on skills acquisition on how to make morning fresh liquid soap, Izal, detergent, insecticide, etc 2011 to date

xii. 12 Provision of boreholes and dogged well to communities in Gombe, Ganjuwa of Bauchi State 2011 to 2014

xiii. Provision of tree seedlings to communities of Bunga,Zalanga,Bogoro, TafawaBalewa,Ganjuwaetc for reduce desertification 2009 to 2014

xiv. Developing and airing of jingles on the effect of girl child education, conflict and peace building 2013/2014

xv. Training of community Traditional Birth Attendance (TBA) and provision of Kids for delivery in the communities 2005 to date to reduce the maternal mortality and morbidity rates in communities where there are no hospitals.

5.4 Test of Hypotheses

Having presented, analysed and interpreted the data generated, the test of the hypotheses that guided the study is carried out in this section and is done using Pearson Chi Square tool. These hypotheses and their verdicts are discussed below:

Test of Hypothesis I

The first hypothesis in this study states that:

H_0: There is no relationship between the programmes of DEC, RWDP and DEDF and improvement in reproductive health in Bauchi and Gombe States.

Using one tail test, only the H_0 is tested. In this case, once the Ho is accepted, the Hi is rejected and vice versa. The independent variable (x) in this hypothesis is the "programmes of DEC, RWDP and DEDF" while the dependent variable (Y) is the "improvement in reproductive health". The level of significance for the study is 95% (0.05) and the degree of freedom (v) is sixteen (16).

The values of the independent and dependent variables in tables 5.9 and 5.19 respectively were cross-tabulated in order to test the hypothesis using the SPSS. The computer prints out of the SPSS are presented in table 5.36, 5.37 and 5.38.

Table 5.28: Responses on the Services of NGOs in the Area Health and Income Generation ((Independent Variable)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Stongly Agreed	21	17.4	19.1	19.1
	Agreed	60	49.6	54.5	73.6
	Undecided	3	2.5	2.7	76.4
	Disagreed	15	12.4	13.6	90.0
	Strongly Disagreed	11	9.1	10.0	100.0
	Total	110	90.9	100.0	
Missing	System	11	9.1		
Total		121	100.0		

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014

Table 5.29: Responses on Accessibility to reproductive Health (Dependent variable)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very High	6	5.0	5.5	5.5
	High	14	11.6	12.7	18.2
	Undecided	3	2.5	2.7	20.9
	Low	68	56.2	61.8	82.7
	Very Low	19	15.7	17.3	100.0
	Total	110	90.9	100.0	
Missing	System	11	9.1		
Total		121	100.0		

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014

Table 5.30: Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	101.570(a)	16	.000
Likelihood Ratio	103.523	16	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	20.080	1	.000
Number of Valid Cases	110		

19 cells (76.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .08.

Source: Table 5.36 and Table 5.37

From the Chi-square, output on the table above, our calculated χ^2 value is 101.570 while the critical value at 16 degree of freedom and 0.05 level of significance is 26.296. The calculated χ^2 value is greater than the critical or table value. The decision rule guiding this is that, we reject null hypotheses (H_0), if calculated value is greater than critical value and accept the alternate hypotheses (H_1)

Hence, in this case the null hypothesis (H0) which states that, "There is no relationship between the programmes of DEC, RWDP and DEDF and improvement in reproductive health in Bauchi and Gombe States" is rejected. Therefore, the alternate (H_1) which states that "There is a relationship between the programmes of DEC, RWDP and DEDF and improvement in reproductive health in Bauchi and Gombe State." is accepted. This means that there is a relationship between NGOs and human development as it affects reproductive health.

5.6.2: Test of Hypothesis II

The second hypothesis states that:

H_0: There is no relationship between the programmes of DEC, RWDP and DEDF and access to education in Bauchi and Gombe States.

Our independent variable here is "programmes of DEC, RWDP and DEDF" while the dependent variable is "access to education". However, responses on Services of NGOs in the areas of education were used in measuring the variable of "programmes of the selected NGOs on affordability and accessibility of Education in measuring the

"improved access to education". However, the results generated from the respondents on these two variables as presented earlier.

Table 5.39: Responses on Services of NGOs in the areas of Education

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agreed	20	16.5	17.9	17.9
	Agreed	50	41.3	44.6	62.5
	Undecided	8	6.6	7.1	69.6
	Disagreed	22	18.2	19.6	89.3
	Strongly Disagreed	12	9.9	10.7	100.0
	Total	112	92.6	100.0	
Missing	System	9	7.4		
Total		121	100.0		

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014

Table 5.40: Responses on Affordability and Accessibility of Education

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Stongly Agreed	18	14.9	16.1	16.1
	Agreed	31	25.6	27.7	43.8
	Undecided	5	4.1	4.5	48.2
	Disagreed	48	39.7	42.9	91.1
	Strongly Disagreed	10	8.3	8.9	100.0
	Total	112	92.6	100.0	
Missing	System	9	7.4		
Total		121	100.0		

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014

Table 5.41: Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	183.572(a)	16	.000
Likelihood Ratio	180.947	16	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	50.013	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	112		

A 17 cells (68.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .36.

Source:field survey 2014

From the Chi-square, output on the table above, our calculated χ^2 value is 183.572 while the critical value at 16 degree of freedom and 0.05 level of significance is 26.296. The calculated χ^2 value is greater than the critical or table value. Base on the decision rule guiding us, we reject the null hypothesis (H_0), if calculated value is greater than critical value and accept the alternate hypotheses (H_1).

Hence, in this case the null hypothesis (H0) which states that, "There is no relationship between the programmes of DEC, RWDP and DEDF and access to education in Bauchi and Gombe States." is rejected'. Hence, the alternate (H_1) which states that, "There is a relationship between the programmes of DEC, RWDP and

DEDF and access to education in Bauchi and Gombe States" is accepted. Therefore, we conclude that there is significant relationship between NGOs interventions/activities and improvement in human development in terms of access to education in Bauchi and Gombe states.

5.6.3: Test of Hypothesis III

The third hypothesis for this research states that:

H_0: The programmes of DEC, RWDP and DEDF have not contributed to income generation in Bauchi and Gombe States.

Our independent variable here is "programmes of DEC, RWDP and DEDF" while the dependent variable is "income generation". However, responses on the Services of NGOs in the Areas of Income Generation was used in measuring the variable of "Activities of selected NGOs" while responses on Provision of Gainful Employment by NGOs in measuring the "Income Generation".

Table 5.42: Responses on Services of NGOs in the Areas of Income Generation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Stongly Agreed	23	19.0	21.1	21.1
	Agreed	78	64.5	71.6	92.7
	Undecided	3	2.5	2.8	95.4
	Disagreed	3	2.5	2.8	98.2
	Strongly Disagreed	2	1.7	1.8	100.0
	Total	109	90.1	100.0	
Missing	System	12	9.9		
Total		121	100.0		

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014

Table 5.43 Responses on Provision of Gainful Employment by NGOs

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Stongly Agreed	23	19.0	21.1	21.1
	Agreed	46	38.0	42.2	63.3
	Undecided	5	4.1	4.6	67.9
	Disagreed	20	16.5	18.3	86.2
	Strongly Disagreed	15	12.4	13.8	100.0
	Total	109	90.1	100.0	
Missing	System	12	9.9		
Total		121	100.0		

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014

Table 5.44: Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	59.330(a)	16	.000
Likelihood Ratio	72.074	16	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	.234	1	.629
N of Valid Cases	109		

a 20 cells (80.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .09.

Source:field survey, 2014

From the Chi-square output on the table above, our calculated χ^2 value is 59.330 while the critical value at 16 degree of freedom and 0.05 level of significance is 26.296. The calculated χ^2 value is greater than the critical or table value. The decision rule guiding this is that we reject null hypotheses (H_0), if calculated value is greater than critical value and accept the alternate hypothesis (H_1).

Hence, in this case the null hypothesis (H0) which states that, "The programmes of DEC, RWDP and DEDF have not contributed to income generation in Bauchi and Gombe States." is rejected and the alternate (H_1) which states that; "The programmes of DEC, RWDP and DEDF have contributed to income generation in

Bauchi and Gombe States." is accepted. Therefore, we conclude that NGOs activities contributed to income generation among people in Bauchi and Gombe states.

5.7 Major Findings of the Study

Based on the data presented, analysed and the result thereof, the study arrived at the following findings;

i. The study revealed that despite the low access to and poor affordability level of basic health care facilities and services recorded in Bauchi and Gombe states, NGOs have contributed to the provision of drugs and other reproductive health services in these areas.

ii. Although women were found to be reluctant in attending antenatal care services and patronizing immunization programmes against child killer diseases in Bauchi and Gombe states, NGOs were found to be effective in creating public awareness and enlightenment campaigns on reproductive health and other health issuesin these states.

iii. The study also found that, despite the low schools standard and low availability and affordability levels of basic educational facilities in Bauchi and Gombe states, NGOs were found to have contributed towards the provision of educational facilities in the states.

iv. It was also discovered that, NGOs contributed to the training and development of staff in the education sector in Bauchi and Gombe states. This has assisted in the increase in pupils' enrolment in schools and low drop out of children from schools before completion.

v. It was also discovered that NGOs provided and facilitated gainful employment and supported uplifting of income sources of the benefitting community members in Bauchi and Gombe states.

vi. The study also revealed that NGOs have been effective in Entrepreneurial development of people in Bauchi and Gombe states.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Introduction

This chapter of the study presents the summary of the study and the conclusion arrived at based on the study findings. It also contains recommendations offered by the study.

6.2 Summary

This work is an evaluation of the role played by the NGOs in human development in Bauchi State. The Central problem which the research addressed was examining whether the NGOs operating in the study area have really contributed to the human development in such area. All the research questions, objectives and hypothesis were stated in line with these variables. The significance of the study is justified to the fact that it has bridged the gap in existing knowledge on the issue of NGOs role in human development particularly its effort of deeply touching the issue poverty reduction in Bauchi state.

Literature on the concept of human development and its related issues as well as issues surrounding NGOs were critically reviewed. Previous empirical studies carried out by other scholars in the field were also examined. The research design was basically a survey research and data were generated from both primary and secondary sources with questionnaires and interviews as the instruments for generating the primary data. The populations of the study were four. One was the staff of the selected NGOs in Bauchi and Gombe States whose number were 116

while the second was the beneficiaries' population who were unknown. The third population was that of the health staff who stood at 146 while the fourth (last) was that of the school teachers who were 235. However, 90 individuals were selected to serve as the sample size for the NGOs staff while 360 were selected from the beneficiaries to represent their population. For the health staff, 107 were selected to represent their population while 148 were sampled from the school teachers' population. Two sampling techniques were adopted. The first sampling technique was the stratified random sampling and was applied to the NGOs staff sample. The second was the simple random and was applied to the health staff and teachers sample as well as the beneficiaries' sample. Data were analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively and hypotheses were tested using Pearson Chi-square test through SPSS computer statistical package.

An overview of the Bauchi and Gombe states was made by giving details on the settings of their locations. In the study also, an overview of the selected NGOs (DEC, RWDP and DEDF) was made. Issues of the origin, objectives, functions, operational patterns, structures and activities areas were critically discussed.

Data gathered on the bases of the initial hypotheses formulated for the study were presented in frequency tables and hypotheses tested using Pearson chi-square. At the end of the analysis, all the three null hypotheses formulated for the study were rejected. The study's findings revealed that despite the challenges facing NGIOs operations in the study area, NGOs rendered services in the areas of health, education and income generation. Access to education and health services was also

found to be poor in the study area and despite this; there was improvement in the pupil's enrolments into schools

6.3 Conclusion

It has been widely accepted that NGOs are agents and partners to development in virtually all countries around the globe with their impact being felt in different spheres of human endeavour. Their services complement those of the government and to some extent those of the private sector. Nigeria is one of the countries that accommodate several NGOs whose activities are both local and international in nature that are found in all the 36 states of the federation with Bauchi and Gombe inclusive.

However, it was empirically verified by this study that despite the numerous operational challenges facing NGOs in Bauchi and Gombe states, they rendered services covering the spheres of health, education and income generation to the people of the states. Their operations in these states have indeed contributed to the supply of drugs and other facilities in the health and educational sectors; creation of awareness and enlightenment on health and safety issues as well as training and developing manpower in the health and education sector. These are in addition to the enhancement of the income source of the people in the area.

In spite of the efforts of NGOs in intervening in human development in the two states, there was manifestation of low patronage of women in attending antenatal care as well as immunization of children against the child killer diseases which resulted to high maternal and child deaths that obviously became rampant in

the area. Also, accessibility and affordability of quality education and health services was evidently low in the two states which could be attributed to the high level of poverty being witnessed in the area.

Therefore, we conclude that, the human development indices in Bauchi and Gombe states would continue to remain negative and condition of living would worsen as long as attitudes of people, particularly women towards utilization of health services remain poor; operational challenges of NGOs remain prevailing; and government remains uncooperative to NGOs and unresponsive to people demand and needs. Thus, improvement in human development condition requires comprehensive and square addressing of these issues in Bauchi and Gombe states.

6.4 Recommendations

The following recommendations are offered based on the findings and conclusion of the study.

i. Governments at all levels should be more dedicated to increasing accessibility and affordability of basic health care facilities and services in Bauchi and Gombe states through commitment of more resources to the health sector. This would support and facilitate the complementary role of NGOs role in providing of drugs and other reproductive health services in the states.
ii. There should more enlightenment campaigns by government to sensitize the public, particularly women on the need to embrace immunization programme for their children and antenatal care services being provided

by both the government and NGOs. This would make it easier for the NGOs to carryout their complementary role of creating public awareness and enlightenment campaigns on reproductive health and other health issues in the states under study.

iii. Effort should be made by government to make Education more affordable and accessible to people at the grassroots level. This would curtail the incidences of child drop out from schools before completion and would also encourage the NGOs to provide more facilities and services to the education sector.

iv. Since NGOs are found worthy in contributions to training and development of staff in the education sector in Bauchi and Gombe states, both government and the community members should be more cooperative by providing an enabling environment for them to operate so as to encourage them in their complementary roles towards human development.

v. Government should do all it could to holistically remove any obstacles/bottlenecks that might hinder the performance of NGOs in their quest to contributing to human development in Bauchi and Gombe states this would encourage the NGOs to effectively contribute to gainful employment generation of the benefitting community members in the states.

vi. People should also be more committed to entrepreneurial development so as to tap more from the NGOs that render services in the area of entrepreneurial development in Bauchi and Gombe states.

vii. This research is however, not perfect and all encompassing, there are still other issues not touched by the study. Therefore, further researchers should be carried out in this and similar areas.

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APPENDIX I

QUESTIONNAIRE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA FOR ENLIGHTENED MEMBERS OF PUBLIC/ BENEFICIARIES IN BAUCHI AND KATSINA STATES

Department of Public Administration,
Faculty of Administration,
Ahmadu Bello University,
Zaria.
26th November, 2013.

Dear Respondent,

I am a PhD student in the Department of Public Administration, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, undertaking a research on "**Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Human Development in Bauchi and Gombe States, Nigeria".**

It will be highly appreciated if you fill the attached questionnaire form and I assure you that all information provided would be used purely for academic purpose and shall be treated with absolute confidentiality.

Thanks in anticipation of your cooperation.

Yours faithfully,

SadeeqLauni

(Ph.D/ADMIN/10332/2007-2008)

SECTION A

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. **Age:** Less than 18 years [ ] 18-27 years [ ]
   28-37 years [ ] 38-47 years [ ]
   48-57 years [ ] above 57 years [ ]

2. **Educational Qualification**

   Post Graduate [ ] 1st Degree/HND [ ]

   OND/NCE [ ] Certificate [ ]

   Secondary School [ ] Primary School [ ]

   Others [ ]

3. **Gender**

   Male [ ] Female [ ]

4. **Marital Status**

   Single [ ] Married [ ]

   Divorced [ ] Widowed [ ]

SECTION B

1. How would you rate your level of awareness on the existence and interventions of NGOs in human development in your area?

   Very High [ ] High [ ] Undecided [ ]

Low [ ] Very low [ ]

2. Do you agree that NGOs in Bauchi and Gombe States render services in the areas of education, health and income generation?

Strongly Agreed [ ] Agreed [ ] Undecided [ ]

Disagree [ ] Strongly Disagreed [ ]

3. How would you rate the levels of utilization of the services rendered by NGO's by community members?

Very High [ ] High [ ] Undecided [ ]

Low [ ] Very low [ ]

4. What would be your assessment on the quality of services rendered by NGOs in your community?

Very Qualitative [ ] Qualitative [ ] Undecided [ ]

Unqualtitative [ ] Very unqualitative [ ]

5. How would you rate the sustainability of NGOs Projects and Programmes?

Highly Sustainable [ ] Sustainable [ ] Undecided [ ] Unsustainable [ ]

Highly Unsustainable [ ]

6. Do you agree that projects and programmes being executed by the NGOs are in line with the demands and wishes of the people at the grassroots level/beneficiaries?

Strongly Agreed [ ] Agreed [ ] Undecided[ ]

Disagree [ ] Strongly Disagreed [ ]

7. How would you rate the level of cooperation from state and local governments as regards to the operations of NGOs?

Highly Cooperative [] Cooperative [ ] Undecided [ ]Uncooperative[]

Highly Uncooperative [ ]

8. How would you rate the availability of healthcare facilities in your community?

Very available [ ] Unavailable [ ] Undecided [ ]

Unavailable [ ] Very unavailable [ ]

9. How would you rate the affordability of reproductive health care services in your area?

Very affordable [ ] Affordable [ ] Undecided[]

Unaffordable [ ] Very unaffordable [ ]

10. What would be your assessment of the extent of maternal death in your area?

Very High [ ] High [ ] Undecided [ ]

Low [ ] Very low [ ]

11. Do you agree that child mortality has reduced in your area?

Strongly Agreed [ ] Agreed [ ] Undecided [ ]

Disagree [ ] Strongly Disagreed [ ]

12. How would you rate the level of women participation in antenatal care services in your area?

Very participatory [ ] Participatory [ ]

Undecided [ ] Non –participatory [ ]

Very non participatory [ ]

13. How would you rate the extent in which parents patronize immunization of their children against child-killer diseases?

Very High [ ] High [ ] Undecided []

Low [ ] Very low [ ]

14. How would you rate the general accessibility of reproductive health care in your community?

Very High [ ] High [ ] Undecided []

Low [ ] Very low [ ]

15. Do you agree that NGOs provided drugs, facilities and other basic reproductive health services such as modern contraceptives in your area?

Strongly Agreed [ ] Agreed [ ] Undecided [ ]

Disagree [ ] Strongly Disagreed [ ]

16. Do you agree that NGOs in Bauchi and Gombe have created public awareness and enlightenment on health and safety issues in your area?

Strongly Agreed [ ] Agreed [ ] Undecided [ ]

Disagree [ ] Strongly Disagreed [ ]

17. Do you agree that there has been increase in the enrolment of schools pupils in your community?

Strongly Agreed [ ] Agreed [ ] Undecided [ ]

Disagree [ ] Strongly Disagreed [ ]

18. How would you rate the level of dropout of school children in your community?

Very High [ ] High [ ] Undecided [ ]

Low [ ] Very low [ ]

19. How would you rate the affordability and accessibility of education by people in your community?

Very affordable [ ] Affordable [ ] Undecided [ ]

Unaffordable [ ] Very unaffordable [ ]

20. Do you agree that pupils often continue their education after completion of their basic education?

Strongly Agreed [ ] Agreed [ ] Undecided[ ]

Disagree [ ] Strongly Disagreed [ ]

21. How would you rate the standard of schools in your area?

Very High [ ] High [ ] Undecided [ ]

Low [ ] Very low [ ]

22. Do you agree that NGOs in Bauchi and Gombe States contributed to the provision of educational facilities in your area?

Strongly Agreed [ ] Agreed [ ] Undecided[ ]

Disagree [ ] Strongly Disagreed [ ]

23. Do you agree that NGOs in Bauchi and Gombe states contributed to the training and development of health and educational workers?

Strongly Agreed [ ] Agreed [ ] Undecided[ ]

Disagree [ ] Strongly Disagreed [ ]

24. Do you agree that NGOs provided gainful employment to people in your area?

Strongly Agreed [ ] Agreed [ ] Undecided[ ]

Disagree [ ] Strongly Disagreed [ ]

25. How you rate the effectiveness of NGOs' interventions in entrepreneurial development in your area?

Very Effective [ ] Effective [ ] Undecided[ ]

Ineffective [ ] Very Ineffective [ ]

26. Do you agree that the support you receive from the NGOs has uplifted your income source?

Strongly Agreed [ ] Agreed [ ] Undecided[ ]

Disagree [ ] Strongly Disagreed [ ]

27. In your own view, what do you think are the factors militating against the effectiveness of NGO's in carrying out their human development roles in your area? _____

_____

_____

28. Suggest remedies to the factors mentioned above. _____

_____

Appendix II

Table for determining sample size from a given population

N	S	N	S	N	S
10	10	220	140	1200	291
15	14	230	144	1300	297
20	19	240	148	1400	302
25	24	250	152	1500	306
30	28	260	155	1600	310
35	32	270	159	1700	313
40	36	280	162	1800	317
45	40	290	165	1900	320
50	44	300	169	2000	322
55	48	320	175	2200	327
60	52	340	181	2400	331
65	56	360	186	2600	335
70	59	380	191	2800	338
75	63	400	196	3000	341
80	66	420	201	3500	346
85	70	440	205	4000	351
90	73	460	210	4500	354
95	76	480	214	5000	357

361	100	80	500	217	6000
364	110	86	550	226	7000
367	120	92	600	234	8000
368	130	97	650	242	9000
370	140	103	700	248	10000
375	150	108	750	254	15000
377	160	113	800	260	20000
379	170	118	850	265	30000
380	180	123	900	269	40000
381	190	127	950	274	50000
382	200	132	1000	278	75000
384	210	136	1100	285	1000000

Note.—N is population size.
S is sample size.

Source: Krejcie and Morgan (1970).

APPENDIX III

POVERTY INCIDENCE BY STATE (1996, 2004)

	YEAR	
STATE	**1996**	**2004**
Abia	56.2	22.27
Adamawa	65.5	71.73
AkwaIbom	66.9	34.82
Anambra	51.0	20.11
Bauchi	83.5	86.29
Bayelsa	44.3	19.98
Benue	64.2	55.33
Borno	66.9	53.63
Cross River	66.9	41.61
Delta	56.1	45.35
Ebonyi	51.0	43.33
Edo	56.1	33.09
Ekiti	71.6	42.27
Enugu	51.0	31.12
Gombe	83.5	77.01
Imo	56.2	27.39
Jigawa	71.0	95.07
Kaduna	67.7	50.24

Kano	71.0	61.29
Katsina	77.7	71.06
Kebbi	83.6	89.65
Kogi	75.5	88.55
Kwara	75.5	85.22
Lagos	53.0	63.58
Nassarawa	62.7	61.59
Niger	52.2	63.90
Ogun	69.9	31.73
Ondo	71.6	42.14
Osun	58.7	32.35
Oyo	58.7	24.08
Plateau	62.7	60.37
Rivers	44.3	29.09
Sokoto	83.9	76.81
Taraba	65.5	62.15
Yobe	66.9	83.25
Zamfara	83.9	80.93
FCT	53.0	43.32
All Nigeria	65.6	54.4

Source: NBS, 2005

APPENDIX IV PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS WHO CAN READ A SIMPLE LETTER IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE 15 YEARS AND ABOVE BY SECTOR, ZONE, STATE AND GENDER

	Yes	No
NATIONAL	**48.6**	**51.4**
SECTOR		
URBAN	67.8	32.2
RURAL	41.7	58.3
NORTH CENTRAL	**51.1**	**48.9**
BENUE	59.5	40.5
KOGI	56.6	43.4
KWARA	46.6	53.4
NASSARAWA	49.4	50.6
NIGER	35.0	65.0
PLATEAU	54.4	45.6
FCT ABUJA	66.4	33.6
NORTH EAST	**28.9**	**71.1**
ADAMAWA	40.5	59.5
BAUCHI	22.7	77.3
BORNO	23.6	76.4
GOMBE	29.2	70.8

TARABA	39.3	60.7
YOBE	19.2	80.8
NORTH WEST	**23.0**	**77.0**
JIGAWA	17.3	82.7
KADUNA	46.7	53.3
KANO	27.8	72.2
KATSINA	16.7	83.3
KEBBI	16.3	83.7
SOKOTO	15.0	85.0
ZAMFARA	14.9	85.1
SOUTH EAST	**74.0**	**26.0**
ABIA	76.6	23.4
ANAMBRA	80.0	20.0
EBONYI	67.2	32.8
ENUGU	64.6	35.4
IMO	76.8	23.2
SOUTH SOUTH	**71.7**	**28.3**
AKWA IBOM	75.5	24.5
BAYELSA	69.6	30.4
CROSS RIVER	67.2	32.8
DELTA	61.5	38.5
EDO	67.3	32.7
RIVERS	84.0	16.0

SOUTH WEST	**65.0**	**35.0**
EKITI	64.9	35.1
LAGOS	84.3	15.7
OGUN	61.4	38.6
ONDO	67.3	32.7
OSUN	59.1	40.9
OYO	57.9	42.1
GENDER		
Male	55.5	44.5
Female	41.7	58.3

Source: NBS, 2009

APPENDIX V

Doma Education Development Foundation DEDF Achievements

ACTIVITIES OF THE ORGANIZATION

Previous/Current Projects Implemented	**Outcomes/Achievements/Location**	**Funding Organization**	**Remarks**
Community Based Support for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (CUBS)	Increased stakeholders support for 521 OVC and caregivers in 2 selected communities (Arawa) of Akko and (Kwadon) of Y/Deba LGAs in Gombe State. Increased OVC access to education through school enrolment and provision of scholastic materials to 40 OVC in the 2 focused LGAs. Improved quality of lives of 521 OVC through provision of 3 +1 services (Still ongoing)	**Management Sciences for Health (msh)**	On going
Women and Female – out- of School Youths HIV & AIDS Prevention Intervention in	Reached at least 16, 200 community member especially women and young people out-of-school with information on RH/HIV prevention 135 women/female – out – school	**National Agency for the Control of HIV & AIDS (NACA)**	Completed

Gombe	trained on peer education program Adoption of healthy behavior that reduce infection and re infection promoted in the 3 communities of Balanga, Funakaye and Gombe LGAs respectively.		
Monitoring of Self-Help Support to Community Initiated Projects of the UBE Programs	Successful Monitoring Of Self-Help projects in 8 LGAs in Kano State to ensure that money disbursed for the project/programme is properly utilized. Ascertain the quantity and quality of project executed. Determine qualification for the release of the 2nd tranche disbursement.	**Universal Basic Education Commission**	Completed
Monitoring and Evaluation of 2006 Debt Relief Gains Funded Federal Budget, Millennium Development Goals MDGs Project and Prograrmmes	Successful assessment of 920 projects and programmes across the six states of the North East Geo-Political zone of Nigeria	**Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on MDGs (OSSAP)**	Completed
Monitoring and	Assessment of projects and	**Office of the**	Completed

Evaluation of 2009/2010 Debt Relief Gains Funded, Federal Budget, Millennium Development Goals MDGs Project and Programmes	programmes across the 17 LGAs state of the Yobe State still on ongoing.	**Senior Special Assistant to the President on MDGs (OSSAP), Abuja, Nigeria**	
Mobility Aid Project	To improve completion and transition among Primary School Children with mobility challenges in Akko, Gombe, Kwami and Y/Deba LGAs of Gombe State. (Still ongoing)	**Board of Trustees (BoT) Doma Education Development Foundation**	On going

APPEND VI

RAHAMA WDP TIMELINE OF ACTIVITIES/PROGRAMS CARRIED OUT FROM INCEPTION OF THE ORGANIZATION TO 2014.

1. Mobilization of community members on hygiene promotion and demonstration of ORS Oral rehydration therapy at GudumHausawa - 1995
2. Demonstration on how to prepare local manure to women group at GudumHausawa 1995
3. Mobilization on importance of immunization to children and pregnant women under Expanded program on immunization in five (5) LGAs of Bauchi and Gombe state funded by UNICEF . -19954996
4. Training of traditional birth attendants (TBA) in 7 [GAs of Dass, Ningi, Bauchi, T/Balewa, Kirfi, Giade and Misau 1996-1999
5. Mobilization workshop on safe motherhood for 45 members of various NGOs in Bauchi and Katagum zone from 1997 funded by UNICEF.
6. A. Rahama/CDF Community Development Foundation Micro Credit scheme 1997-2003

B. RAHAMA/African Development Micro Credit Scheme 2001 to date.

7. Mobilization/sensitization on eradication of harmful traditional practices against women 1998-2000 in Inkil, Gudum, Miri, Ningi and Dungal. communities.
8. RAHAMA became member of the safe motherhood committee for zone '0' in 1998-2006 funded by UNICEF

9. Carried out political sensitization for women groups in 9 [GAs of Bauchi State and 3 LGAs of Gombe State from 19984999 financed by Capacity Building Project.

10. RAHAMA/CEDPA USAID 1998-2004

a. Democracy and governance D&G Project and establishment of Girl child education centers in Bauchi, Azare (Kujuru) and Toro in six communities.

b. D&G Model I.GA concept on accountability and transparency.

c. Partnership for advocacy and civic empowerment (PACE) programme funded by CEDPA USAID

d. Peace building and peace education training in six state of the north east funded by Policy Project.

12. a. Mobilization on girl child education in 21 LGAs of Bauchi and Gombe State 1995 funded by UNICEF

b. CAP M.M on education in 6 LGAs of BauchiZakiItasGadauJama'are, Ganjuwa, Darazo, and T/Balewa 1997-2000 funded by UNICEF in 1997- 1999.

13. Constructed VIP toilet at Isawa and Giade in Glade LGA and Inkil, Miri, Dungal and TudunSalmanu in. Bauchi LGA- 1998 and 2006.

14. Workshop on the right of the child Sept 24th2 7th 200030 participants.

15. Peace building workshop TOT June 2001 funded by USAID OTI/Swift Nigeria 2001

16. Conflict Resolution/Management training workshop joint CEDPA OTI conflict management,

17. Received ITN nets as seed fund for revolving on the sells of nets from UNICEF on 24th Sept. 2001. The sales of ITN nets has continue to date, over 3000 nets have been purchased and sold to date.

18. Community level activity on nutrition (COLNISA) was carried out at InkilGuduamSayawa and Katsinwa from 20th - 28th Jan. 2001

19. Baby friendly health initiative workshop for fourty four (44) participants held in Bauchi from 28/5-1/6/2002. funded by UNIEF

20. Parkard Reproductive Health Services Programme carried out in six (6) communities of Nabordo in Toro LGA, Bununu, in T/Balewa, SoroGanjuwa I.GA, GudumHauwsawa and Wunti Dada in Bauchi LGA funded by Parkard Partners for Development from 2002-2010 (PFD).

21. Training of Community Base Distributors of FP Commodities in MwariBogoro LGA and Wunti Dada in Bauchi funded by Pro.

22. Training of Male Motivators (20) from target communities on RH in Bauchi and Mwari. 2003 funded by PED.

UNICEF FUNDED ACTIVITIES.

23.Community mobilization on water and sanitation for CBQ/women groups in Sept. 2001 funded by UNICEF

24. Eighty (80) women trained on hygiene promotion in Alkaleri and Darazo 2001 funded by UNICEF

25. Engage the services of a volunteer from UK to work with a consortium of four (4) NGO from 2001-2007

a. Training of women on skills i.e soap and pomade making beads and tie and dye in Lantang south- Karkashi and Mabudi 40 women were trained funded by UNICEF Feb 1st16th 2002

b. Trained 40 women on skills in Borno state of Hawul and Marama funded by UNICEF from 27th Jan-31t ian. 2002

c. Bauchi LGA 29 participants were trained on skills from 6th•10th Nov. 001 funded by UNICEF

26. Community mobilization on HIV/AIDS for women carried out in seven (7) communities from 7tk15th Aug 2003 at Isawa and Faguji in Giade LGA

- Lukshi and Wandi-Dass LGA

- GadanMaiwa in Ningi

- Duwo and GarinAbare in Darazo funded by UNICEF

27. Five hundred (500) women were mobilized in 10 LGAs on the importance of ANC, Hospital delivery, prompt referral of complicated cases. Funded by UNICEF.

28. RAHAMA/Center for Gender and Policy studies OAU ILE!FE carried out Research programme on Safe motherhood practice in seven LGAs and twenty communities Bauchi state 2006.

29.RAHAMA/VIS!ON projects 2002-2003 safe motherhood practice and child spacing.

30. RAHAMA/TMG transition monitoring group 2002 to date-election monitoring and voters education 2003 and 2004, 2007 and 2011.

31. RAHAMA/CBDD (Capacity Building for Decentralized Development) conducted Participatory Organizational Self Assessment (POSAD) of her organization from Oct. 2000-2002.

32.Community mobilization/sensitization on HIV/AIDS in PED project communities 2005

33. Orientation workshop on HR//AIDS carried out in 6 PED project communities for stakeholders 2005.

34. Supplied essential drugs and equipment to six (6) project communities of Nabordo, Mwari, Soro, Buriunu, Wunti Dada and CudumSayawa funded by PFD.

35. RAHAMA/PFD Micro credit scheme/RH 2007-date

36.CEDPA CHAIN project on HIV/AIDS 2005-2006. Trained PLHA on personal hygiene treatment of minor illness, nutrition and drug adherence.

37.CEDPA/RAHAMA positive living project which consist of prevention A, and AR condom distribution FROM 2006-2010.

38.COMPASS community participation for Action in the social sector on reproductive health was carried out in S LGAs i.eGiade, Ningi, Kirfi, Alkaleri and Bauchi 2005-2009

39.CISHAN Project HIV/AIDS 2008-2013

40.Training of teachers and PTA chairmen on HIV/AIDS in Dass, DarazoandGiade 2004 (DEC) funded by UNICEF

41.HIV/AIDS mobilization for local barbers nails cutters in Dambam, Dass, Darazo and Giade LGAs 2004. Funded by UNICEF

42.Training of GEB teachers in 6 LGA on preventable diseases including

HR//AIDS in four (4) LGAs of Dambam, Dass, Darazo and Giade 2004. 43.HIV/AIDS workshop for TBAs in 3 LGAs 2005. Funded by UNICEF

44. Carried out training of midwives on Life Saving skills LSS started in RAHAMA 1998-2008. Funded by UNICEF, COMPASS, Vision, PFD World Bank, WHO and Bauchi state government.

45. Trained midwives on LSS from 27 LGAs of zone D. which comprises of Adamawa BauchiGombe, Kano, Taraba, Borno ‘(abeNasarawa and Plateau States over 250 midwives were trained from 2003-2010. Funded by UNICEF

46.HIV/AIDS mobilization was carried out in Bauchi, Dass and Katagum funded by HAF Project/BACATMA. March to April 2007

47.RAHAMA was among NGOs that met with the united state president bill Clinton in 27th Aug. 2000.

48.Parkard reproductive health started in 2004-2006 funded by CEDPA USAID.

49.Parkard SAFE- integrating micro credit with RH 2009-2012

50. Constituency building workshop for two LGAs Bauchi and Katagum LGAs funded by Gender and social policy studies lie Ife.

51. Engendering local governance for sustain development training/workshop with the goal of assess the influence of women as a constituency an their agenda for development in Nigeria from March 2005-Dec. 2006 funded by Gender and Social Policy studies lle Ife.

52. Mobilize (500) five hundred women in ten [GAs of Bauchi state on the importance of ANC, Hospital delivery, prompt referrals of complicated cases, exclusive breast feeding and child spacing from Jan.-Oct. 2003.

53. GudumSayawa clinic was established in 2003 by RAHAMA.

54. Most at risk HlV/AIDS interventions the strategy for expanding quality reach for youth, uniform men, road transport worker and commercial sex workers was carried out in 2010. Funded by CEDPA

55.Integrated skills acquisition with peace education and peace building for youth and women was carried out in 2008-2009 and formation of peace committee for BauchiNingi LGA funded by CIDA

56. a. Expanding quality reach on HIV/AIDS.

b. Mobilization on ANC and PMTC 2011-2013 at Alkaleri [GA

c. Outreach in churches and mosques on TB in Bauchi LGA 2012-2013

d. OVC enrollment on educational support in Bauchi [GA Nov.2012-April

2013 funded by Family Health International

57. Improve Reproductive Health in Nigeria carried out in YelwaBauchi LGA from 2009-2011 funded by Society for family health.

58. Northern education initiative (NEI) was initiated at ItasGadau Oct.2010- Sept. 2012.

59. Rufin- Rural financing institutional building program Micro credit.

60. Working in Bauchi and Adamawa State i.e Hong Meha in Adamawa, Kangere in Bauchi State. June 2012 to date

61. Worked with WODEF to promote and create awareness on the activities of CEDAW through which gender equality can be achieved. Jan 2007-Nov. 2008.

62. RTI/LEAD USAID project on enhancing local governance was carried out in Bauchi LGA from Sept. 2011-Sept. 2012.

63. TSHIP Targeted State High Impact Project Jan. 2012-Jan. 2015.

64. Care and support for VC affected or infected by HIV/AID June-date funded by Global Fund/ARF/CISHAN.