THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT: A CASE STUDY OF KOGI STATE

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

According to UNGA Report (2001:5), ‘meeting the special needs of Africa’, addresses the challenges posed by extreme poverty, devastating debt burdens, disease, conflict and wavering international interest. Some of those problems are general to developing countries, but Africa suffers particularly from its marginalization in the process of globalization. Africa’s share in trade, investment and advances in technology has diminished further over the last decade. The report further stated that, African leadership has galvanized local and international support for a range of initiatives and strategies for moving forward in the following arenas:

- Supporting the New African Initiative as it affects all sectors;
- Strengthening democratic governance;
- Building peacekeeping capacity further, in cooperation with Regional organizations;
- Working for sustainable development by increasing official development assistance, enhancing private capital flows and building capacities for trade;
- Forming partnerships in response to the Abuja summit Declaration in order to combat HIV/AIDS.

Over the past several decades some developing countries have achieved high economic growth rates, significantly narrowing the gap between themselves and the most developed countries. But many more developing countries have actually seen the economic gap widen particularly in Nigeria where poverty seems to have worsened over
the 1990s (NPC, 2005:13). Thus, while accelerated growth and development leading to convergence with developed countries are possible, these are in no way guaranteed. According to Dalhatu (2007:15), there is a high risk that today’s gap between the rich and the poor countries- with 80 percent of the world’s population commanding less than 20 percent of global Gross Domestic Product (GDP) – will become even wider.

Soubbotina (2004:123), traced the origin of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro that issued the famous Agenda 21 (for the 21st Century), which in its 40 Chapters provided the main framework for international understanding of and cooperation on the issue of sustainable development. Notably, Agenda 21 recognized combating poverty as a basic condition for ensuring sustainability-social, economic and environmental. Since 1992 international agreement on the key issues of sustainable development has deepened and a wide consensus on the urgent need to combat poverty in its many forms has arisen. A number of world conferences organized by the United Nations following the Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit discussed the so-called International Development Goals, which were meant to help focus and coordinate the efforts of donor countries, International Development Agencies and the governments of developing countries themselves. In September 2000 many of those goals were incorporated into the resolutions of the UN Millennium Generally Assembly in New York (also called the Millennium Summit) and endorsed by 189 countries as Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

There are eight major goals in the Millennium Development Goals, seven of which formulate far-reaching improvements in some of the most important indicators of development, followed by concrete targets to be achieved by the year, 2015 in
comparison with the figures for 1990. The eight goals specifies some of the main means of achieving the first seven goals in the portion of the work that requires joint effort by international development partners- the governments of developed and developing countries, as well as the private sectors.

The information Kit of Kogi State MDGs (2009) gives in summary form, the Millennium Development Goals and their related targets call for achieving by the year-2015. These are:

1. Decreasing by half the proportion of people living in extreme poverty (on less than US$1 a day) and suffering from hunger.
2. Achieving universal primary education.
3. Eliminating gender disparity at all levels of education.
4. Reducing the under-five mortality rate by two-thirds.
5. Reducing the maternal mortality ratios by three quarters.
6. Halting and beginning to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.
7. Ensuring improved environmental sustainability (by integrating sustainability of development into country polices, reversing the loss of environmental resources, and halving the proportion of people without access to portable water and basic sanitation).
8. Building a global partnership for Development

The eight goal was added in 2001, and its specific targets and indicators continue to be actively discussed and formulated under the leadership of the main International Development Agencies. As of early 2002, wide agreement seemed to be achieved on the following targets as noted by the National Planning Commission, (2005:13):
• Further develop open and non-discriminatory trading and financial systems, which would include an increased level of official development assistance (up to 0.7 percent of donor countries’ GDP).

• Address the special needs of the least developed countries and those of the landlocked and small island developing countries (which have greater difficulty competing in the global economy).

• Develop and implement strategies for reducing youth unemployment.

• Provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries, and

• Spread more widely the benefits of new technologies especially information and communication technologies (ICT).

• Deal comprehensively with the problem of the unsustainable foreign debt of developing countries.

It is pertinent to note that success in the first three components of Goal 8 will depend largely on the partnership between the governments of developed and developing countries, while attainment of the last three will also require good will and active participation on the part of the private sector, including the leading pharmaceutical and ICT companies.

It is equally important to understand that all of the Millennium Development Goals are closely interconnected so that achieving one of them can be expected to contribute to achieving the others. For example, reducing the share of people living in extreme poverty from about 30 percent of the developing world’s population to about 15 percent would certainly help to deal with the health and education challenges, but achieving health and education goals would also contribute to the fight against poverty. It
can also be shown that providing for environmental sustainability, although it may initially require some additional spending, will ultimately pay for itself in terms of better health, longer lives, and more natural resources available for poverty reduction. Unfortunately, failure to achieve some of these goals can also preclude the achievement of many or all of the others. Particularly devastating can be the effects of an unchecked HIV/AIDS epidemic, which, by killing adults in their most productive years, exposes millions to extreme deprivation. A failure to build an effective Global Partnership for Development can make the challenge of attaining the Millennium Development Goals disproportionately hard for many developing countries, particularly the poorest of them (Soubbotina, 2004:125).

The main responsibility for meeting this challenge lies with the governments of developing countries, but donor countries and international development agencies can have important role to play by building a Global Partnership for Development to complement these efforts. In addition to increasing the amount of official development assistance and improving its effectiveness in poverty reduction, developed countries can make a big a contribution by removing the remaining barriers to imports from developing countries thus helping to accelerate their economic growth.

Nevertheless, the governments of developing countries are the most important actors in the development process. However, even governments truly seeking to accelerate their countries’ development face a lot of difficult choices, if only because they have to operate with limited resources. While development is by its nature a comprehensive process of change, government must identify and focus on few areas where their limited action can be make the biggest difference. It is believed that since the
Millennium Summit, there has been a greater resolution among the African leadership to take ownership and control over the continent’s destiny of development, hence the formation of New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) (UNGA Report, 2001:43). Nigerian government responded through the formulation of home-grown policy known as, National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS) in 2004, State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (SEEDS) for States and Community Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy for various local governments of the federation (NEEDS Document, 2004:viii).

These commitments, according to the UNGA Report (2001:46), were welcomed by all the development stakeholders, even though it is widely understood that much more needs to be done to ensure the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. More efforts will be needed from both donor countries and developing countries themselves.

According to Omale and Ebiloma (2005:6), when governments-Federal, State and Local, undertake projects to respond to felt-needs of communities, because of numerous of the problems and their peculiarity, governments are not likely to do more than just scratch the welfare of a few of the very common problems. Not only are the problems numerous, they are diverse in nature that the government is unlikely to know more than just a few. Rural communities are far from the government at the centre and by the same token are remote from the sight and attention of the government. This accounts for the reason why community development programmes embarked upon in the rural areas are being often poorly implemented, thereby failing the standard of sustainable development. In today’s Nigeria however, although governments have moved nearer to the people by the sheer number of states, 36 as against then 4 regions, and the multiplicity of local
governments now, 774 as against a few number before, ironically the government is farther away from the rural areas than those days of District Officers (DOs), of the visiting Teachers, of Sanitary Inspectors (SIs) and of the ubiquitous Forest Guards and Road Overseers (ROs) and Headmen, etc (Omale and Ebiloma 2005:6).

The International Conference on Financing for Development (Monterrey, Mexico, 2002) appears to have marked a turning point in the way the main donor countries view the role of development assistance. As expressed by the World Bank President James Wolfenshon, (2002) in Soubbotina (2004:127) as “imaginary wall that has long separated the rich world from the poor came crashing down, and it became clear that there are not two worlds, but one. We are linked by trade, investment, finance, by travel and communication, by disease, by crime, by migration, by environmental degradation, by drugs, by financial crisis, and by terror.” This development should be provided not because it is ethnically right, not as charity, but in order to build a better and safer world for all of us, our children, and our grandchildren.

Perhaps, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) represents the pragmatic approach taken by the United Nations at transforming the Local Communities of the poor.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The unwillingness of governments and her personnel elites to give full-fledged support to the implementation of development programmes is cited as the chief obstacle to rural development in Nigeria.

Community participation in development programmes is now increasingly de-emphasized due to revenue from crude oil sales which began in the late 70’s. The
Nigerian government on the other hand has to rely on international financial institutions for funds to implement its programmes. This, in the submission of Tenuche and Ogwo (2005:126), was accepted with certain conditionality of International Monetary Fund (IMF), one of which was the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) adapted in 1986.

However, community development cannot occur without the active participation and involvement of the rural people in both the design and implementation of rural development programme. Community development therefore has become a major tool for the attainment of genuine rural development. Communities should be able to identify their own problems proffer solutions to them and make tangible contribution to the implementation of their own development programmes. This suggests that they should have a say in determining the funds, materials, including personnel required for programme implementation.

The institutional framework for the implementation of community development programmes as presently structured (particularly in the MDGs) empowers the bureaucracy to design programmes for the people and not with them. The bureaucracy therefore controls all resources for rural development and deploys the resources to its perceived areas of need of the rural community. This arrangement satisfies the interest of the dominant class which retains its control over the state to satisfy its class interest (Tenuche and Ogwo 2005:123). Community development programmes, since the Second World War have been designed along this line both locally and internationally. Several problems have been encountered in the implementation of the programmes. These include inadequate funding, apathy of the rural community members to development programmes and lack of the programmes’ sustainability. Another is that of the technical
personnel deployed to communities who are being divorced from the communities where they work in terms of orientation and strategy to be adopted in programme implementation.

The abundance of the above tradeoffs in the management of community development programmes is one of the reasons why there are so many open questions over the poor and non-implementation of community development programmes in Nigeria and many developing countries of the world.

For community development to be meaningful, the community must be involved. Effort should therefore be directed at those obstacles that serve as impediments to community participation in development programmes that are meant for them.

From the foregoing, this study will investigate:

1. The status and trends of each of the Millennium Development Goals in Kogi State.

2. The function of the supportive policy environment such as NAPEP, UBE, CEDAW, NHIS, KOSEEDS, etc., in the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals in Kogi State.

3. The challenges facing the realization of the Millennium Development Goals in Kogi State.

**HYPOTHESES**

Hypotheses in the view of Uzuogalu (1998:41) are intelligent guesses regarding some pertinent variables which enables the researcher to understand the problem in its ramifications as well as provides a framework for drawing conclusions, and sensitize
and draw the attention of the researcher to the important aspects of the problem under investigation.

This study is therefore based on the following hypotheses:

1. There is significant difference in status and trend between the Millennium Development Goals and community development in Kogi State.

2. Significant difference does not exist in the challenges and attainment of the Millennium Development Goals and community development in Kogi State in 2015.

3. In supportive policy environment, there is no significant difference in the function of the Millennium Development Goals indicators and community development in Kogi State.

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

General Objectives:

This research report is prepared as part of an educational project to examine and assess the United Nations Millennium Declaration (General Assembly Resolution 55/2), which was adopted by all 189 members states of the United Nations (147) of them represented directly by their Head of State or Government on 8th September 2000 and which embodies a large number of specific commitments aimed at improving the lot of humanity in the new century.

This present research work not only examines each of the commitments contained in the Millennium Declaration in its own right but also considers how they interact with each other. It seeks to highlight cross-cutting issues, where a coordinated approach can yield much more than the sum of its parts.
In addition, it is to create a template text about issues of sustainable development-social, economic and environmental that could then be customized and domesticated for various communities by teams of local educators and development partners.

It is also expected that students and other readers interested in development issues can use this research template without adaptation as a source of relatively current data and widely accepted development concepts for further research and discussions.

**Specific Objectives:**

1. To highlight the current status and trends of the set goals and targets of the Millennium Development Goals in Kogi State.

2. To study the challenges hampering the movement of the indicators in desired directions thereby proffering solutions to them.

3. To identify the supportive policy environment that influence and control the behavior of the indicators in desired directions.

**1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

**Theoretical Significance:**

Every country faces many choices in dealing with its development issues. These choices are made daily in more or less coordinated and more or less democratic ways, with a longer or shorter-term perspective. They entail big risks or big benefits for entire nations, but there is a lot of uncertainty in every choice. Learning from national as well as global may be the best way to minimize this uncertainty. This study will help researchers in the field of development studies, the government and the development partners to think about community development in a global context- comparing countries and searching
for useful lessons of development experiences from around the world- and looking forward to what can realistically be achieved in say 10, 20 or 50 years.

**Empirical Significance:**

This study encourages individuals to play an active role in his/her community development efforts, including discussions on the vision for its future and on its unique path of development. One’s attitude-active or passive, optimistic or pessimistic is part of a nation’s social capital too. According to the Rio Declaration adopted by the Earth Summits, “creativity, ideas, and courage of the youth of the world should be mobilized to forge a global partnership in order to achieve sustainable development and ensure a better future for all”.

The experience of many countries shows that policies can be sustained over the long term only if they are understood supported and by most of the population, and if the changes that these policies bring about do not contradict most people’s values and sense of fairness can make the ongoing process of change be broadly acknowledged as development. That is why this study advances participation of the community-based individuals and organizations in shaping and implementing a community development strategy for future success.

**1.5 HISTORY OF KOGI STATE**

According to Maximilian (2009:xv), the area called Kogi State, was formerly a geo-political unit called Kabba Province in the then Northern Region. It was made up of Igala, Ebira, Kogi and Kabba Divisions with its administrative headquarters in the present state capital, Lokoja. The State creation exercise of 1967 and the abolition of provinces and regions led to the merging of the then Ilorin and Kabba Provinces to form Kwara
State with its headquarters in Ilorin. This status quo remained until 1976 when, in another State creation exercise, the former Igala Division was carved and merged with Benue province to form Benue State with the headquarters in Makurdi.

Kogi State came into being on 27th August, 1991, during the State creation exercise that gave birth to nine new States under the Babangida administration. In effect, the part of old Kabba province that remained in Kwara and the one that was part of Benue State were exercise and brought together to form Kogi State with it headquarters in Lokoja. It has 21 Local Government Areas and three Senatorial Districts respectively. Each of the Senatorial Districts have the following local governments.


**CLIMATE**

KOSEEDS Document (2004:6) stated that, Kogi State has an average maximum temperature of 33.2C and an average minimum temperature of 22.8C. Lokoja the State capital is generally hot throughout the year with an average relative humidity of 68-70 percent. The State has two distinct weathers, dry and wet season. The dry season occurs between November and February, while the rainy season is between March and October.

**RELIGION**

Both Christianity and Islam are widely practiced, although some people are still practicing Africa traditional religion.
GEOGRAPHY

Kogi State is bordered by the following States: Enugu (South East), Benue (East), Nasarawa (North East), Niger (North), FCT (north), Kwara (North East), Ondo (South West), Anambra (South) and Ekiti (South West). With a total landmass of about 30,345.74km. sq and it’s the 15th largest state in terms of landmass (Maximilian, 2009:xiv).

SOILS

Sedimentary along Mid-Niger, Alluvial along Niger and Benue, Humus farther inland.

ETHNIC GROUPS

There are three major ethnic groups that comprises of 95% of the total population in the State and these are the: Ebira- Kogi Central; Igala- Kogi East, and Okuns – Kogi West.

The minor ones are: Kakanda, Kupa, Ogori-Magongo, Nupe, Bassa-Komo, Nupe and Bassan-Nge.

1.6 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The research covers the UN 2000 Millennium Summit, which led to the Millennium Declaration of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the performance of Kogi State at meeting the goals by 2015. The MDGs Office in Kogi State was set up in the year 2008 by the State Executive Governor, Ibrahim Idris.
1.7 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The researcher in the course of writing this project met considerable measure of constraints in the area of lack of finance, materials and time which was a barrier in expanding to other areas that may required attention.

The research work required a lot of finance and materials for the researcher to collect data and other important facts about the project. This impediment was much due to the employed status of the researcher in addition to self-sponsorship. Some employees and members of different organizations were impatient to give or answer to some interview questions because of the sensitive nature of the questions and also other tasks they have put forward to accomplish either in their offices or in that individual capacities.

Again, another factor that brought a set back to this research work is that the employees and communities see the research work as a political propaganda which may not yield any result or benefit to them due to previous experience from the government and non-governmental organizations. Also there is the problem of bias. The researcher almost find it difficult to obtain vital information from the MDGs secretarial members of staff in Lokoja who blatantly told the researcher that, releasing of information which they called, ‘classified’ is unethical to their organization.

All these problems notwithstanding, the researcher believes that enough materials/ data were gathered to execute this project work satisfactorily.

1.8 OPERATIONALIZATION OF CONCEPTS

There are some concepts used in the research which needs to be defined and these are:
**Access to Portable Water:** The percentage of the population with reasonable means of getting safe water either treated surface water or clean untreated water from springs, wells or protected boreholes.

**Birth Rate:** This is the number of live births in a year expressed as a percentage of the population or per 1,000 people.

**Child Mortality Rate:** The probability that a new born baby will die before reaching age five-expressed as a number per 1,000 live births.  

**Community Based Organization (CBO):** This is a collaborative effort made by the Community to complement other efforts at community development. They are really based in the rural areas.

**Community Development:** It is an effort designed to advanced the living standard of all the people who live in a particular area. It is often referred to as development of rural areas in Nigeria.

**Death Rate:** The number of deaths in a year expressed as a percentage of the population or per 1,000 people.

**Demography:** This is the scientific study of human populations, including their size, composition distribution, density and growth as well as the causes and socio-economic consequence of changes in these factors.

**Developed Countries:** They are high-income countries in which most people have a high standard of living. It can also be defined as countries with a large stock of physical capital, in which most people undertake highly specialized activities.
Developing countries: These are countries with low or middle levels of Gross National Product per capita as well as high-income developing economies—Hong Kong (China), Israel, Kuwait, Singapore, and United Arab Emirates are examples.

Economic Development: This is the qualitative change and restructuring in a country’s economy in connection with technological and social progress. The main indicator of economic development is increase in GNP per capital and GDP per capital.

Economic Growth: It is the qualitative change or expansion in a country’s economy. It is conventionally measured as the percentage increase in GDP or GNP during one year.

Human Development Index (HDI): This is a composite of several social indicators that is useful for broad cross-country comparisons even though it yields little specific information about each country.

International Development Agency (IDA): It is an organization that either provides foreign aids or assistance to critical sectors of the economy prone to underdevelopment or those who partners in the funding of projects.

International Monetary Fund (IMF): It is an international institution founded in 1944 together with the World Bank to promote international monetary cooperation and facilitate balanced growth of trade among member countries.

International Poverty Line: This can be defined as an income level established by the World Bank to determine which people in the world are poor—set at US$1 a day per person in 1985.
Life Expectancy at Birth: This is the number of years a newborn baby would live if, at each age he/she passes through, the chances of survival were the same as they were for that age group in the year of his/her birth.

Living Standard: This can be defined as the level of well-being (of an individual, group or the population of a country) as measured by the level of income or by the quantity of various goods and services consumed. Maternal Mortality Rate: It is an annual number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes during pregnancy and childbirth, per 100,000 live births.

Non-governmental Organization (NGO): This is an organization that is established to provide service to the community which is not owned or managed by the government.

Poverty: This is the state of being poor. It can also be defined as a state of being unable to satisfy most basic and elementary requirements of human needs in terms of shelter, food and clothing.

Poverty Line: This is the income level below which people are defined as poor which changes over time and varies by country. Official national poverty line is determined by a country’s government.

Quality of Life: This is people’s overall well being though, very difficult to measure (whether for an individual, group or nation).

Sustainable Development: This is the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Theory: This can be defined as a body idea tested and deemed to be true which is used to explained any given phenomenon.
World Bank: It is an international lending institution that aims to reduce poverty and improve people’s lives by strengthening economies and promoting sustainable development. It is owned by 181 member countries.

National poverty line is determined by a country’s government.
CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 LITERATURE REVIEW

In the words of Uzoagulu (1998:48), literature review as far as research work is concerned is an exhaustive survey or search of what has been done or known on a given problem.

The aim of this chapter therefore is to present as logical as possible the research trends and progress in the field of “Development”. Equally, attempts would be made at x-raying the contributions of the United Nations to the development of the developing countries at large and; the response of the Africa leaders and Nigerian and Kogi State government in particular to the gesture of the UN General Assembly which gives birth to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in September, 2000.

2.1 THE MEANING OF DEVELOPMENT

Abundant literature exists in development studies and ample attention has been paid to the problem of defining development. According to Onah (2006:8), the term development was not widely used with reference to countries or groups of people until after the Second world War. Onah said, the colonial powers began to accept the need for social and economic development and even the reality of political independence in their territories and this acceptance was partly the result of growing pressures for development and from the citizens of these countries. Descriptively, development is conceived and measured not only in economic terms but also in terms of social well-being, political structures and the quality of physical environment (Onah, 2006:16). In the view of Abah (2000:1), development means increased skill and capacity to earn income, greater
freedom of action, creativity, self discipline, responsibility and general material and psychological well-being.

Also, Hornby (2006) defines development as gradual growth (of any given society) so that it becomes more advanced and stronger. This type of society can be characterized by the availability of basic necessities of life like electricity, access to safe water, good road networks, sound and functional education, health and medical care, recreational facilities, and above all, industrialization.

Furthermore, Soubbotina (2004:124) describes development in a relative terms thus:

it is somewhat easier to say which countries are richer and which ones are poorer: But indictors of wealth, which reflect the quantity of resources available to a society, provide no information about the allocation of those resources-for instance, about more or less equitable distribution of income amongst social groups, about shares of resources used to provide free health and education services, and about the effects of production and consumption on people’s environment.

Thus, it is no wonder that countries with similar average incomes can differ substantially when it comes to people’s quality of life; access to education and health care, employment opportunities, availability of clean air and safe drinking water, the threat of crime and so on.

In the view of Dalhatu (2007:14), development often entails radical institutional social and administrative structural changes, including people’s attitudes, customs and beliefs. Dudley Seers (1969:3) argued that to evaluate a country’s development status, the following three basic questions should be addressed:

i What has been happening to poverty?
What has been happening to unemployment?

What has been happening to inequality?

When these three questions are attended to then can be said to be development for the concerned.

2.2 GOALS AND MEANS OF DEVELOPMENT

Recent United Nations documents emphasize “human development”, measured by life expectancy, adult literacy, access to all three levels of education, as well as people’s average income, which is a necessary condition of their freedom of choice. In a broader sense, Soubbotina (2004:125) stated that, the notion of human development incorporates all aspects of individual’s well-being from their health status to their economic and political freedom. According to the Human Development Report (1996) published by the UNDP, human development is the end while economic growth is the means.

It is true that economic growth, by increasing a nation’s total wealth also enhances its potential for reducing poverty and solving other social problems. However, Soubbotina opined that, history offers a number of examples where economic growth was not followed by similar progress in human development. Instead, growth was achieved at the cost of greater inequality, higher unemployment, weakened democracy, loss of cultural identity or over consumption of natural resources needed by future generations. As the links between economic growth and social and environmental issues are better understood, experts including economists tend to agree that this kind of growth is inevitably unsustainable i.e., it cannot continue along the same line for long. First, if environmental and social/human losses resulting from economic growth twin out to be
higher than economic growth twin out to be higher than economic benefits (additional incomes earned by the majority of the population), the overall result for people’s well-being becomes negative. Thus such economic growth becomes difficult to sustain politically. Secondly, economic growth itself inevitably depends on its natural and social/human conditions.

Ujo (1999), in Dalhatu (2007:20), posits that development involves the re-organization and re-orientation of the economic and social systems, including improvement of income and output. He therefore, proposed three main objectives of development which are:

i  life-sustenance

ii  self-esteem or respect; and

iii  freedom

Moreover, economic growth must be constantly nourished by the fruits of human development, such as higher qualified workers capable of technological and managerial innovations along with opportunities for their efficient uses; more and better jobs, better conditions for new business to growth, and greater democracy at all levels of decisions making (See fig 2.1).
Figure 2.1 Economic Growths and Human Development

Source: Adapted from Beyond Economic Growth (Soubbotina, 2004).

According to the Human Development Report 1996, “during 1960-1992 not a single country succeeded in moving from lopsided development with slow human development and rapid growth to a virtuous circle in which human development and growth can become mutually reinforcing”. Since slower human development has invariably been followed by slower economic growth, this growth pattern was labeled a “dead end”.

Source: Adapted from Beyond Economic Growth (Soubbotina, 2004).
2.3 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Sustainable development is a term widely used by politicians all over the world, even though the notion is still rather new and lacks a uniform interpretation. Important as it is, the concept of sustainable development is still being developed and the definition of the term is constantly being reviewed, revised, extended and defined (Soubbotina, 2004:126).

According to the classical definition given by the UN World Commission on Environment and Development cited by Soubbotina, development is sustainable if it “meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of those future generations to meet their own needs.” It is usually understood that this “intergenerational” equity would be impossible to achieve in the absence of present-day social equity if the economic activities of some groups of people continue to jeopardize the well-being of the people belonging to other groups or living in other parts of the world. By sustainable development Omale (2005:13) mean, a development that subsists, not one that for example, makes a community have a potable water today and tomorrow it reverts to a position where it goes five kilometers and beyond in search of this commodity. For a country a country that is yet to imbibe the maintenance culture, sustainable development means development that puts artifacts such as schools buildings, hospital, clinic buildings, industries, market stalls, etc on the ground and not only maintains them but answers that they appreciate in values year-in year-out. This is also the view of Jhingan (1997) that sustainable development means, development should “keep going”.
In another view, Soubbotina (2004:126) submits that, sustainable development could probably be otherwise called “equitable and balanced,” meaning that, interests of different groups of people, within the same generations, and do so simultaneously in three major interrelated areas—economic, social as equality of opportunities for well-being, as well as about comprehensiveness of objectives.

Figure 2.2 shows just a few of the many objectives which, if ignored threaten to slow down or reverse development in other words.

**Figure 2.2 objectives of sustainable development**

![Diagram of sustainable development objectives]

- **Economic objectives**
  - Growth
  - Efficiency
  - Stability

- **Social objectives**
  - Full employment
  - Security
  - Education
  - Health
  - Participation
  - Cultural identity

- **Environmental objectives**
  - Health environment for human
  - Rational use of renewable natural resources
  - Conservation of nonrenewable natural resources

Source: Adapted from Beyond Economic Growth (Soubbotina, 2004).
challenge for any country. There is a high risk that long-term interests of our children and grandchildren end up unaccounted for, because future generations cannot vote for themselves. Thus to ensure that future generations inherit the necessary conditions to provide for their own welfare, our present-day values must be educated enough to reflect their interest as well.

The challenge is further complicated by the fact that in today’s interdependent world many aspects of sustainable development are in fact international or even global. In another way, national policies are often made international cooperation on the wide range of so-called Transboundary and global problems of sustainable development becomes indispensable.

Esseme (2000) argued that, the most critical problem of sustainable development-in each country as well as globally is eradicating extreme poverty; that poverty is not only an evil in itself, it also stands in the way of achieving most other goals of development, from clean environment to personal freedom. Another closely related global problem is the establishment and preservation of peace in all regions and all countries. War as well as poverty, is inherently destructive of all economic as well as social and environmental goals of development (Dauda, 2009).

Sustainable, development is about long-term conditions for humanity’s multi-dimensional well-being. According to Todaro and Smith (2009), human beings are at the centre of concern for sustainable development. They are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature”. Accordingly Obasanjo (2005:5) captured thus:

We want to move forward, look forward and look up, think about the past to help the present and the future and work to be more accountable and more capable of delivering service to the populace.
Conclusively, Omale (200:114) says, “…in a country where government property is nobody’s property and therefore treated with most careless abandon, Community Development is perhaps the best route to sustainable development. A project which is a response to the felt-need of the people, is initiated by the people and is put in place by the effort of the people is unlikely to be treated with careless abandon”.

2.4 INDICATORS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Classical economists consistently identified three sources and components of national wealth: land, labour, and capital. By contrast, Western economists of the 20th century preferred to focus on capital, understood to be human-made physical capital only—the structures and equipment used for production (Soubbotina, 2004:126). Thus expenses aimed at adding to this stock were the only expenses categorized as investment. Most other expenses, such as those for education or for environmental protection, were considered to constitute consumption and treated as deductions from potential capital accumulation.

A better understanding of the need for sustainable development first led to attempts to “green” national accounts—that is, to account for changes in Natural capital in calculations of Gross National Product then to the development of statistical methods to account for changes in a country’s Human capital (Jhingan, 1997). Although valuation methods for natural and human capital are still imperfect, they allow experts to explore some critical development issues. These include the changing composition of a country’s national wealth and operational indicators of sustainable or unsustainable development. The possibilities of a “better” life in the view of Todaro and Smith (2009) will be promoted and opportunities for such a development will be set in motion.
Composition of National Wealth

According to Jhingan (1997), the necessary condition for sustainable development is that the natural capital stock should be conserved and improve. Jhingan interpreted this to mean that the natural capital stock should remain at least constant (see figure 2.3).

Figure 2.3 Composition of national wealth, 1994.

WESTERN EUROPE

- Human Resources: 75%
- Produced assets: 23%
- Natural Capital: 23%

WESTERN AFRICA

- Human Resources: 60%
- Produced assets: 19%
- Natural Capital: 21%

Source: Ibid.

Europe is particularly indicative because in absolute terms the two regions have roughly the same per capital value for natural capital. Thus the striking composition of their national wealth can be entirely attributed to the fact that the average West Europe has 13-14 times as much human and physical capital at his or his disposal.

Accumulation of National Wealth

Over the past 10 years the concepts of sustainable development has become more comprehensive and measurable. A recent World Bank study defined sustainable development as “a process of managing a portfolio of assets to serve and enhance the
opportunities people face”. The assets according to Soubbotina (2004) in this definition, refers to include not just traditionally accounted physical capital, but also natural and human capital. To be sustainable, development must provide for all these assets to grow over time or at least not to decrease (Jhingan, 1997). The same logic applies to prudent management of the national economy as applies to prudent management of personal property (see figure 2.4).

**Figure 2.4 calculating the genuine saving rate.**

Note that this indicator of sustainable development assumes high substitutability among different components of national wealth. Soubbotina noted that, depletion of natural resources can be compensated for by investing incomes received from these resources in education to build up national human capital or in new enterprise (a country’s physical capital).

**Material Throughput and Environmental Space**

These indicators of sustainable development theoretically allow us to measure and monitor sustainability on the global scale but, unlike the genuine domestic saving rate,
they focus solely on environmental sustainability. According to Jhingan (1997), this concerns with comparing the benefits of environmental protection with the costs incurred on it.

On the other hand, Todaro and Smith (2009) puts that, manufactured capital is generally unproductive without a minimum of available environmental services. Implicit in this statement is the fact that future growth and overall quality of life are critically dependent on the quality of the environment. The natural resource base of a country and the quality of its air, water, and land represent a common heritage for all generations. According to Todaro and Smith, to destroy that endowment indiscriminately in pursuit of short-term economic (development) goals penalizes both present and, especially future generations.

**Social Capital and Public Official’s Corruption**

Measuring and monitoring social sustainability is probably even more challenging than measuring environmental sustainability because of lack of widely unifying concept.

In the understanding of Soubbotina (2004:127), social capital refers to organizations and associations (including public, private, and nonprofit) as well as to norms and relationships (such as laws, traditions, and personal networks). It is a glue that holds society together-what social cohesion depends on. Abundant social capital considerably lowers the cost of doing business and increases productivity by promoting trust, coordination, and cooperation at all levels. By contrast, a lack of social capital leads to conflicts and inefficiencies.

Because of the multi-dimensionality of social concept, there can be hardly a single “best” way of measuring it. Mounting evidence according to Soubbotina suggests,
“that social capital is critical for economies to grow and for people to prosper. However, radical reforms or even rapid but unbalanced development often undermine existing forms of social capital without replacing them with new ones. Such degradation of social capital threatens social cohesion and renders development unsustainable. One red flag of social capital degradation is corruption among public servants.”

In NEEDS (2004:100), corruption and the abuse of positions and privileges have long been major sources of development failures in Nigeria. The NEEDS Document describes forms of corruption to include, but are not limited to, unconventional and fraudulent trade practices, misappropriation or diversion of funds, kickbacks, under-and over-invoicing, bribery, false declarations, abuse of office and collection of illegal tolls.

Corruption not only wastes resources by distorting government policies away from the interest of the majority, it also generates apathy and cynism amongst citizens, make laws dysfunctional, and contributes to a rise in crime. Obasanjo (2005:10) argues that, corruption discredits political democracy, which is essential for development and undermines broad public support for economic reforms. It is not surprising then that Nigeria typically exhibit lower rates of economic growth- because, it is rated as one of the most corrupt countries in the world.

Corruption amongst governmental officials is widely seen to be particularly widespread in some Africa countries and in transition countries, where it became hard to control owning to simultaneous political and economic reforms carried amidst a massive redistribution of state assets. This validates what Achebe (1983) remarkes that, corruption in Nigeria has passed the alarming and entered the fatal stage; and keeping an average Nigerian from being corrupt is like keeping a goat from eating yam.
2.5 OBJECTIVES OF DEVELOPMENT

According to Ogu (2005:201), objectives of development may be portrayed as a total process of socio-economic, political, structural and psychological advancement of a society. Hence, it is a process of advancement in which positive changes are recorded in all aspects of social existence. It may be therefore concluded that development is both a physical reality and a state of mind in which society has, through some combination of social, economic, and institutional processes, secured the means for obtaining a better life. In a nutshell, to Todaro and Smith (2009), whatever the specific component of this better life, development is all that societies must have at least the following three objectives:

1. To increase the availability and widen the distribution of basic life-sustaining goods such as food, shelter, health, and protection.

2. To raise levels of living including, in addition to higher incomes, the provision of more jobs, better education, and greater attention to cultural and human values, all of which will serve not only to enhance material well-being but also to generate greater individual and national self-esteem.

3. To expand the range of economic and social choices available to individuals and nations by freeing them from servitude and dependence not only in relation to other people and nation-states but also to the forces of ignorance and human misery (2009:154).

The World Development Report emphasizes bettering people’s health and educational opportunities, giving everyone the chance to participate in public life helping to ensure a clean environment, promoting intergenerational equity and much more.
THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs)

According to UNDP (2000), in September 2000, the 189 member countries and 147 Heads of State and Governments of the UN at that time adopted eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), committing themselves to making substantial progress towards the eradication of poverty and achieving other human development goals by 2015. They acknowledged the multidimensional nature of development and poverty alleviation; an end to poverty requires more than just increasing incomes of the poor. Although some observers in the view of Todaro and Smith (2009) still suspect that the MDGs will amount to no more than just another UN proclamation of worthy goals, by the first five-year review in 2005, these goals had become central of the way government, international development agencies, and nongovernmental organizations carry out their development efforts. The MDGs have provided a unified focus in the development community unlike any thing that preceded them (Todaro and Smith, 2009).

The eight goals are ambitious: to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; achieve universal primary education; promote gender equality and empower women; reduce child mortality; improve maternal health; combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other disease; ensure environmental sustainability; and develop a global partnership for development. The goals are then assigned specific targets deemed achievable by 2015 based on the pace of past international development achievements. The goals and targets are found in table 2.2.

 Appropriately, the first MDG addressed the problem of extreme poverty and hunger. The two targets for this goal are more modest: to reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than $1 a day and to reduce by half the proportion of people
suffering from hunger. “Halving poverty” has come to serve as a touchstone for the MDGs as a whole. On the other hand, Kogi State MDGs Report (2006), put to doubt the achievement of this goal within the speculated time frame-2015.

According to the UNDP (2009), if current trends continue, not all of the targets will be achieved, and great regional disparity is obscured when global averages are reported, as East Asia has done far better than sub-Saharan Africa. Shockingly, according to Todaro and Smith, “…in a world of plenty, the target of cutting the proportion of people who are chronically hungry in half by 2015 is very unlikely to be achieved. And the UNDP highlights that if global trends continue through 2015, the reduction in under-5 mortality will reach roughly one-quarter, far below the target reduction of two-thirds. This means that the target will be missed by 4.4 million avoidable deaths in 2015. Universal primary enrollment will not be achieved unless faster progress can be made in sub-Saharan Africa. Projecting current trends, there will still be 47 million children out of school in 2015”. The UNDP (2009) reports that the gap between the current trends and the target of halving poverty represents an additional 380 million people still living on less than $1 a day in 2015.

The goal of ensuring environmental sustainability is essential for securing an escape from poverty. This is immediately seen by looking at two of the targets: reduce by half the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water and achieve significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 millions slum dwellers. But more generally, without protecting the environment of the poor, there is little chance that their escape from poverty can be permanent. Finally, the governments and citizens of the rich
countries need to play their part in pursuit of the goals of “global partnership for development”.

The MDGs were developed in consultation with the developing countries, to ensure that they addressed their most pressing problems. In addition, key international

Table 2.2 Millennium Development Goals and Targets for 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</td>
<td>• Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than $1 a day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Achieve universal primary education</td>
<td>• Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Promote gender equality and empower women</td>
<td>• Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Reduce child mortality</td>
<td>• Reduce by two-thirds the mortality rate among children under 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Improve maternal health</td>
<td>• Reduce by three-quarters the maternal mortality ratio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases</td>
<td>• Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Ensure environmental sustainability</td>
<td>• Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs; reverse loss of environmental resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Achieve significant improvement in lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Develop a global partnership for development</td>
<td>• Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, nondiscriminatory trading and financial system; includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction-both nationally and internationally.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Address the special needs of the least developed countries, includes tariff and quota free access for least developed countries’ exports; enhanced program of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries and cancellation of official bilateral debts; and more generous official development assistance (ODA) for countries committed to poverty reduction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing states.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The MDGs assign specific responsibility to rich countries, including increased aid, removal of trade and investment barriers, and eliminating unsustainable debts of the poorest nations.

However, the MDGs have also come in for some criticism. For example, some observers believe that the MDG targets were not ambitious enough, going little beyond projecting past rates of improvement 15 years into the future. Moreover, the goals were not prioritized; for example, reducing hunger may leverage the achievement of many of the other health and education targets. Further, the setting of 2015 as an end date for the targets could discourage rather than encourage further development assistance if it is not met. Moreover, when the MDGs measure poverty as the fraction of the population below the $1-a day line, this is arbitrary and fails to account for the intensity of poverty- that a given amount of extra income to a family with a per capital income of, say 70 per cents a day makes a bigger impact on poverty than to a family earning 90 per cents per day. Other critics have complained about the lack of goals on reducing rich-country’s agricultural subsidies, improving legal and human rights of the poor, slowing global warming (which is projected to harm Africa and South Asia the most), expanding gender equity, and leveraging the contribution of the private sector. While the reasonableness of some of these criticism may be questioned, it should be acknowledged that the MDGs do have some inherent limitations (Todaro and Smith, 2009).
2.7 NATIONAL ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (NEEDS)

NEEDS Document (2004:vii) puts that; “The NEEDS is Nigeria plan for prosperity. It is the people’s way of letting the Nigerian government know what kind of country they wish to live in now and in the future. It is the government’s way of letting the people know how it plans to overcome the deep and pervasive obstacles to progress that the government and the people have identified. It is also a way of letting the international community know where Nigeria stands in the region and in the world- and how it wishes to be supported.”

The NEEDS (2004:viii) vision is based on the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, the 2001 Kuru Declaration which aimed at building a truly great African democratic country, politically united, integrated and stable, economically prosperous, socially organized, with equal opportunity for all, and responsibility for all, to become the catalyst of (African) Renaissance, and making adequate all-embracing contributions, sub-regionally, regionally and globally. Previous initiatives such as vision 2010; and the widespread consultation and participation throughout Nigeria was part of NEEDS process.

According to Obasanjo (2005:i), the Nigeria government (by NEEDS) have put in place a holistic economic reform agenda covering accelerated privatization, public and civil service reforms and war against corruption. It is the response to the development challenges of Nigeria (see figure 2.5)

As a necessary compliment to NEEDS, some State governments have already designed and are implementing their own State Economic, Empowerment and
Development Strategies (SEEDS). Within the states, local governments are being encouraged to develop medium-term development programmes, specifying programmes, benchmarks and targets, deliverables, timelines, and implementation guides (see figures 2.6).
Figure 2.5 Needs at a Glance

GOALS

Wealth creation
Employment generation
Poverty reduction
Value reorientation

Vision, values, and principles

Empowering people
Health, education, environment, integrated rural development, housing development, employment and youth development, safety nets, gender and geopolitical balance, and pension reforms

Promoting private Enterprise
Security and rule of law, infrastructure, finance, sectoral strategies, Privatization and liberalization, trade, regional integration, and globalization.

Changing the way the Government does its work
Public sector reforms, privatization and liberalization, governance, transparency and anticorruption, service delivery, budget, and expenditure reforms

Financing and plan implementation strategies

Figure 2.6

How NEEDS will be Implemented

Presidency

National Assembly

Federal Executive Council

National Economic Council

Independent Monitoring Committee

Ministry of Finance And Central Bank

Line ministries And public enterprises

National Planning Commission/NEEDS secretariat

Service delivery unity

Private sector, donor community others

Public-private partnerships (Peer Review Mechanism), National Council on Development Planning Board, SEEDS, labour, private sector, and civil society
2.8 KOGI STATE EMPOWERMENT AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (KOSEEDS)

Based on the Report of Nigeria Living standard survey conducted by the Kogi State Ministry of Budget and Planning (2004) the performance of poverty indicator in Kogi State is disturbing (see table 2.3) hence, the Kogi State government responded to the challenge through a number of programmes such as those in health, education, water supply, social and economic infrastructure, agriculture, youth employment and empowerment etc to address poverty and underdevelopment. The government embarked on a reform path, similar to the national reform programme, NEEDS.

Consequently, the Kogi State government in (2004) constituted a 26- member committee under the chairmanship of commissioner of Budget and Planning to produce KOSEEDS Document that would chart a new direction for sustainable growth and development. The members of the committee, drawn from both the public and private sectors, made extensive state-wide consultations with the stakeholders in the three senatorial districts. The comments and contributions from the stakeholders, Ministries, Departments and Agencies provided insight into the development challenges and opportunities in the state. Member team from the UNDP Headquarters, Abuja was sent to the state to provide technical assistance. The data generated through these sources were articulated to produce the KOSEEDS zero Draft Document which was presented to a well attended stakeholders meeting held on 17th August 2004 for comments and suggestions.

The KOSEEDS, was conceived to achieve the same goals as NEEDS sharing common agenda for improving policy formulation, financial management, service delivery as well as transparency and accountability. The main thrust of the Reform is to
Table: 2.2 Poverty Indicator in Kogi State

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>1980</th>
<th>1996</th>
<th>2004</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poverty incidence using Relative measures per capital</td>
<td>33.3 (male)</td>
<td>87.3 (female)</td>
<td>61.53 (non-poort)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty indicators (Relative Poverty Line)</td>
<td>46.8 (male)</td>
<td>53.2 (female)</td>
<td>38.47% (non-poort)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Literacy Rate who can read and write in English</td>
<td>19.13 (core poor)</td>
<td>42.40 (core poor)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Distribution of household of Dwelling</td>
<td>58.40 (single room)</td>
<td>41.61 (duplex and other)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources of light</td>
<td>69.2 (kerosene)</td>
<td>29.1 (electricity)</td>
<td>1.7 (other)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Distribution of the means of Excreta</td>
<td>98.1 (bush, uncovered pit and other means)</td>
<td>10.9 modern Facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Distribution of households by source of fuel for cooking</td>
<td>85.6 (firewood)</td>
<td>13.7 (kerosene)</td>
<td>0.7 (modern means)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Distribution of Refuse Disposal</td>
<td>70.6 (unauthorized heap)</td>
<td>29.4 (other means)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources of potable water</td>
<td>92.35 (unsafe)</td>
<td>7.65 (safe)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of construction</td>
<td>59.0 (mud)</td>
<td>37.33 (cement)</td>
<td>3.67 (other means)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ownership of farmland</td>
<td>38.80 (yes)</td>
<td>61.20 (no)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age of 1st pregnancy</td>
<td>43.3 (10-19)</td>
<td>55.3 (20-29)</td>
<td>1.4 (30-39)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attendance of pre-natal clinics by women</td>
<td>78.3 (yes)</td>
<td>21.7 (no)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Distribution of those who have heard of HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>44.55 (male)</td>
<td>55.45 (female)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Distribution of those who have protect themselves from AIDS/STD</td>
<td>45.09 (male)</td>
<td>54.91 (female)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SOURCE: KOSEEDS (2004)**

reduce the poverty level in the state in line with the set targets of the (MDGs). The focus of Kogi State government according to the Commissioner of Budget and Planning (in KOSEEDS, 2004) is to develop key areas that would lead to which are the main thrust of the reform. Therefore, the sectoral policy thrust, targets employment generation, wealth
creation, poverty reduction and value re-orientation and strategies have been carefully
designed to achieve the broad objectives of:

Access to quality primary, secondary and post secondary education

- Improvement in primary and secondary health care delivery as well as reduction
  in HIV/AIDS prevalence rate form 5.7% to 2%.
- Tackling housing problems by strengthening mortgage-related institutions and
  encouraging private sector participation in housing development.
- Redirect and empower the youths for optimal contribution to the State and
  National development efforts.
- Give adequate attention to the unique needs of children, women and other
  vulnerable groups to enhance their participation in the socio economic and
  political development of the state.
- Tackle pollution and other environmental problems that will become more
  pronounced due to increased commercial and industrial activities in the state.
- Create a dynamic and vibrant business environment by developing infrastructure
  conducive to private sector led-economy.
- Boost agricultural production to ensure food security.
- Create the needed environment for the development of SMEs, solid minerals and
  tourism potential as well as encourage public-Private partnership in these sectors.
- Face the challenge of public service reform as well as promote fiscal
  responsibility transparency and accountability through prudent financial
  management and adherence to due process.
• In partnership with the private sector and development partners, harness and deploy the rich human and natural resource endowments to implement the Kogi State development programmes.

KOSEEDS will be implemented through the annual budgets, the Due Process Office, the State Project Monitoring Committee, Development Partners and the Legislature.

2.9 THE CONCEPT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The definition of the community development suffers the same fate as do almost all concepts in the social sciences. They defy precision and thus the general acceptability.

In the remark of Gobir (1963) in Omale (2005:2):

At summer conference I attended in 1961 one of the questions asked if I remember correctly was ‘what is Community Development’. It was very quickly made clear that there was not anyone present who could readily answer this and even when the conference was finished I do not remember a clear definition having been evolved, but there were about ten persons who each had a definition of his own with which no one else was in complete agreement.

However, Omale (2005:3) stated that, Gobir proffered a definition that was adopted by the conference which sees;

Community development is a movement designed to promote better living for the whole community with active participation and, if possible, on the initiative of the community, but if this initiative is not forthcoming spontaneously, then techniques for arousing and stimulating it in order to secure the active and enthusiastic responses to the movement should be employed.

Also, Ogwu (2005:201) said, community development as a matter of fact, involves stimulating and mobilizing the rural populace for development. The common denominator of the above definitions is the active involvement of the community themselves in the planning and execution of development programmes and projects
meant for the community. It is on this note Onah, (2006) articulated that, the local community should be involved in the design, planning and implementation stages of the project, and must:

- Agree on common objectives and to plan jointly within the existing legal framework.
- Exchange information at all stages of the project.

According to Bhagwan and Bhushan (2005:54), the community development programme is a gigantic educational endavour for rural society. It involves a large and complex administrative organizational structure right from the village to the centre. Bhagwan and Bhushan further sees, community development as a method through which transformation of the social and economic life of villages is sought to be achieved. With the advent of democratic decentralization in the country, the community development organization has become still more important, complex and complicated.

The United Nations definition of the term ‘Community Development which has been adopted for international usage as cited by (Omale, 2005:4) reads that: Community development connote(s) the process by which the efforts of the people themselves are united with those of government authorities to improve the economic, social and cultural conditions of the communities, to integrate these communities into the life of the nation, and to enable them to contribute fully to national progress.

The critical aspects of CD ad identified by Omale (2005:5), includes:

- Community effort: This means the rural community. Therefore, whereas a movement designed to promote better living for the people of an area can take place in urban settings, convention has tended to align the concept with rural area
and by the same token, has aligned the concept of social welfare administration with urban areas.

- Self help movement; In response to a felt-need:
- Particularistic and is premised on the initiative of the people concerned.
- Response to a felt-need.

### 2.10 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

#### THE BASIC NEEDS THEORY

This theory was conceived by, and has received most of its support from, international agencies especially the International Labour Organization (ILO) and ‘Western’ academics, rather than Third World Governments (Onah, 2006:19). Again, one of the major re-evaluation of the goals of development has been the emergence of the ‘basic needs’ theory to the development issues in the 1970s (Ndagara, 2005:139).

Under this theory, development can be identified in terms of the extent to which the most important needs (basic needs) of the population are met. Onah submits that the theory is concerned with meeting the basic needs of the population, which in effect means concentrating on the poorer sectors of the population, since in most countries the basic needs of the more affluent sectors have already been met. In explaining the theory, Ghai (1977:3-4), in Onah (2006:20) says that;

The basic needs approach can…be seen as logical outgrowth of ‘new development strategies’, incorporating many of their ideas found there going beyond them in a number of areas…These extensions include the broadening of the concept of development to include so-called non-material needs, the concrete specification of poverty in terms of some core basic needs, the overwhelming priority given to the meeting of basic needs of all families in the shortest time possible, the emphasis on redistribution of income and wealth and the creation of egalitarian societies, the key role
accorded to public services in combating poverty and at least some rudimentary analysis of power structures in societies.

Thus, the basic needs approach has direct distributional implications between the developed and the developing nations.

Indeed, Abah (2000:162) said that, the ‘basic needs approach’ seeks to relate development to the socio-cultural and economic realities prevalent among a given people. Its task is empirical identification of the relevant socio-cultural and economic constraints to societal welfare as well as the formulation and execution of plans towards their elimination or containment.

APPLICATION OF THE THEORY.

Though agriculture is seen as the major economic activity and occupation of the developing countries of the world, the basic needs theory emphasizes that beyond subsistence farming or the creation of farm surpluses and agricultural development programmes, the developing countries has certain basic human needs which are essentially social in character, e.g hygienic, water supply, health facilities, access roads, electricity, decent housing, good education, communication facilities etc. Ghai (1977), in Onah (2006) articulated three broad categories of needs which are; consumption goods, basic services, and the right to participate in one’s own development.

There is no gain- saying the fact that the basic needs approach is a modern approach to community than other approaches. It is more relevant to the realization of community developmental objectives of the United Nations Millennium General Assembly which gave birth to the Millennium Development Goals in September, 2000. The United Nations has, therefore applied the ‘basic needs’ principles in its efforts to
achieve reasonable development on a continuing basis in the developing countries of the world. The formulation and implementation of the items in the Millennium Development Goals which includes the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger; achieving universal primary education; promoting gender equality and women empowerment; reduce child mortality; improve maternal health care; combating HIV & AIDS, malaria and other diseases; achieving environmental sustainability; and developing a global partnership for development, are all attempts worth mentioning.
CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 THE METHODOLOGY

This chapter describes the procedure used for carrying out this study. Oguonu and Anugwom (2006:33) said, methodology refers to the framework of activity or operation of the research. In other words, seen purely in terms of methods of study, it denotes the range of approaches used in research to gather the appropriate data used for the purpose of inference and interpretation on which to anchor explanation and predictions (Cohen and Manion, 1980 in Oguonu and Anugwom, 2006:34). These approaches include design of study, area of the study, the study population, sampling techniques, sources of data and method of data analysis.

3.2 DESIGN OF THE STUDY

The design that was adopted for the study was survey method. The structural design of this research is such away that it allows for comparison of results and the progress towards the goal and to assess the possibility of Kogi State in attaining the set targets, given the current activities (policy environment) of the government.
3.3 **AREA OF THE STUDY**

The study was carried out in Kogi State. The state has twenty one (21) Local Government Areas, and three Senatorial Districts which has not less than two recognized tertiary institutions respectively.

3.4 **POPULATION OF THE STUDY**

The target population for this study consisted of all academic staff members in six tertiary institutions in three Senatorial Districts and six Local Government Areas (i.e. two in each of the senatorial districts) in Kogi State. The total number of the academic staffs is eight hundred and seventy (870).

3.5 **SAMPLE AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUE.**

The sample of this study was 154 academic staffs of tertiary institutions Kogi State out of which 120 responded. This represents 20% of the entire population which was obtained through random sampling.

3.6 **SOURCES OF DATA**

The researcher used a structured questionnaires which contains the items that seek to provide information that was used test hypothesis 2 and 3. All items generated were structure on a four point scale of Strongly (SA), Agree (A), Strongly Disagree (SD) Disagree (D) No Opinion (NO) and rated 5,4,3,2 and 1.

The research also used secondary data on each of the eight goals, collected from variety of sources including the line ministries, departments and agencies
responsible for monitoring the MDG issues and indicators in Kogi State. The line ministries directly involved in the monitoring and generation of data for the MDGS includes the ministries of Health, Education, Women Affairs and Social Development Commerce and Industry, Budget and planning, works and Housing, Information, Youths and sports.

Agencies that provided very critical and useful information/data include KOSACA, UNICEF, UNDP/WORLD BANK. Reports, Kogi State Agency for poverty Reduction (KSAPR), The National Bureau of Statistic (NBS), Federal Medical Centre (FMC) and Hospital Management Board (HMB). Other sources include official State document and reports such as the KOSEEDS and the various Revised Annual budget documents.

Other Government Agencies and Department such as SUBEB, Directorate for Rural Development (DRD), and The Teaching Services Commission (TSC), Stella Obasanjo Library, Lokoja and Nnamdi Azikiwe Library, University of Nigeria, Nsukka also provided useful data.

### 3.7 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

The data gathered for this study was analyzed using Fitted Trend Equation and F-test Statistics. Also, using analysis of variance (ANOVA) method, Minitab Package was used. Abuobe (2009) asserted that, Minitab Package can be simply referred to as statistical package used for statistics, economic and other related analysis. There was also the use of percentage.
The major findings and discussion of the indicators of the goals will be equally based on the status and trend, supportive policy environment and the challenges hindering the achievement of the MDG goals in Kogi State by 2015.
CHAPTER FOUR
DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the result of the data obtained are organized and presented in tables as they related to the three hypothesis that guided the study. frequency and percentage tables were used in the presentation. Analysis was also done on the three element of investigation. The status and trend, supportive policy environment and the challenges facing the attainment of each of the Millennium Development Goals by Kogi State in 2015.

4.2 TEST OF HYPOTHESIS

HYPOTHESIS ONE

There is gap between the trend of the indicators and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 in Kogi State.

Table 4.1: Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Percentage of Population Living in Relative Poverty</th>
<th>Percentage Population Living in Relative Poverty (Consuming 2,900 Calories)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>87.30</td>
<td>77.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>80.20</td>
<td>70.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>78.53</td>
<td>65.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>61.53</td>
<td>58.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>59.11</td>
<td>89.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>59.00</td>
<td>40.21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fitted Trend Equation

\[ X^2 = \sum \left( \frac{\hat{y}_t - y_t}{y_t} \right)^2 \nu \chi^2 n - 1, \alpha. \]

\[ \% \, \text{PLRP} \quad Y_t = 52.168 + 36486t \]

\[ X_{\text{cal}}^2 = 3.9187 \]

\[ \chi^2_{5.01\%} 11.07 \, \text{Accept} \]

\[ \% \, \text{PLRP} \, (\text{Consuming 2,900 Calories}) \]

\[ Y_t = 40.52 + 8.99t \]

\[ X^2 = 4.5331 \]

\[ \chi^2_{5.01\%} 11.07 \, \text{Accept} \]

**Table 4.2: Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Net Enrolment Rate in Primary Education</th>
<th>Grade is Completion Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>360,633</td>
<td>49,814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>459,070</td>
<td>62,814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>522,914</td>
<td>79,557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>682,923</td>
<td>118,178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>846,409</td>
<td>135,226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>994,816</td>
<td>155,088</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** SUBEB, Lokoja, Kogi State.

NERPE \[ Y_t = 195167 + 128370t \]

\[ X_{\text{cal}}^2 = 1194 \, \text{Reject} \]

GSCR \[ = 21890 + 22349t \]

\[ X_{\text{cal}}^2 = 2356.7 \, \text{Reject} \]
Table 4.3: Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Women Empowerment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Ration of Boys and Girls in Prim. Education</th>
<th>Ratio of Boys and Girls in Sec. Education</th>
<th>Ratio of Boys and Girls in Tertiary Education</th>
<th>Share of Women in Wage Employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>20.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>20.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>33.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>33.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>34.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>35.14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Kogi State Ministry of Women Affairs, Lokoja, 2009.

\[
\text{RBGPE} \quad Y_t = 80.40 + 5.17 \times t \quad X^2 = 0.57692 \quad \text{Accept}
\]

\[
\text{RBGSE} \quad = 80.33 + 0.714 \times t \quad X^2 = 3.2995 \quad \text{Accept}
\]

\[
\text{RBGTE} \quad = 62.53 - 1.34286 \times t \quad X^2 = 6.9419 \quad \text{Accept}
\]

\[
\text{SWWE} \quad = 17.77 + 3.35 \times t \quad X^2 = 2.4864 \quad \text{Accept}
\]

Table 4.4: Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Infant Mortality Rate</th>
<th>Under 5 Mortality Rate</th>
<th>% of One Year old Fully Immunized</th>
<th>Year Old Fully</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>46.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>36.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>55.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source(s): Kogi State Ministry of Health, Lokoja.
UNICEF Secretariat Lokoja.

\[
\text{IMR} \quad Y_t = 51.7 + 7.71 \times t \quad X^2 = 20.005 \quad \text{Reject}
\]

\[
\text{U-5MR} \quad = 6.7 + 14.1 \times t \quad X^2 = 25.856 \quad \text{Reject}
\]

\[
\% \text{ 1 yrs CFI} \quad = -44 + 52.3 \times t \quad X^2 = 947.52 \quad \text{Reject}
\]
Table 4.5: Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Maternal Mortality Rate (100,000)</th>
<th>Proportion of Birth Attended to by Skilled Health Personnel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>1,520</td>
<td>38.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1,750</td>
<td>44.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>2,597</td>
<td>49.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>1,558</td>
<td>50.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>52.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>66.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Federal Medical Centre, Lokoja, 2009.

\[
\text{MMR} \quad Y_t = 2276 - 228.543 \times t + 6.024 \quad \text{Accept}
\]

\[
\text{PBASHP} = 33.34 - 4.79 \times t \quad X^2 = 3.641 \quad \text{Accept}
\]

Table 4.6: Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Disease

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>HIV Prevalence Among Pregnant Women</th>
<th>Prevalence &amp; Death Rate Associated With TB</th>
<th>TB Defection Rate</th>
<th>TB Treatment Success Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>1.95</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>55.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>4.05</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>60.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>4.20</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>70.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>84.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>3.90</td>
<td>33.2</td>
<td>85.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>59.6</td>
<td>41.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source(s): Kogi State Ministry of Health, Lokoja.
Kogi State Action Committee on AIDS (KOSACA).
Federal Medical Centre, Lokoja.

\[
\text{HIVPPW} \quad Y_t = 3.53 + 0.443 \times t \quad X^2 = 1.132 \quad \text{Accept}
\]

\[
\text{PDRA-TB} = 3.86 - 0.097143 \times t \quad X^2 = 7.4241 \quad \text{Accept}
\]

\[
\text{TBDR} = 0.90 + 7.97 \times t \quad X^2 = 6.7221 \quad \text{Accept}
\]

\[
\text{TBTSR} = 61.0 + 2.00 \times t \quad X^2 = 10.4246 \quad \text{Accept}
\]
### Table 4.7: Goal 7: Environmental Sustainability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Proportion of Land Area Covered by Forest</th>
<th>Proportion of Total Population with Access to Safe Drinking Water (%)</th>
<th>Proportion of People with Access to Secure Tenure (%)</th>
<th>Proportion of Total Population with Access to Basic Sanitation (%)</th>
<th>Residential Housing Construction Index (%) (ACI) by (proxy)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>&gt;40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>&lt;30</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>&lt;30</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>&lt;30</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>30.1</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>&lt;30</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>&lt;30</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Kogi State Ministry of Environment and Physical Development, Lokoja, 2009.*

PLACF \( Y_t = 18.0000 + 0.000000t \) \( X^2 = 0.000 \) Accept

PPAST (%) \( = 35.93 + 4.97t \) \( X^2 = 16.1424 \) Reject

PTPABS (%) \( = 27.120 + 0.723 * t \) \( X^2 = 4.6274 \) Accept

RHCI (ACI) (Proxy) \( = 47.067 + 4.60t \) \( X^2 = 9.2346 \) Accept

### Table 4.8: Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Per Capital Official Development Assistance to Kogi State (in US$)</th>
<th>Debt Services at a % from Federal Allocation</th>
<th>Private Sector Investment (US$ Million)</th>
<th>Tele Density per 1000 Person</th>
<th>Personal Computer (per 1000 People)</th>
<th>Internet Access</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>3.25</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>5.70</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>1.29</td>
<td>6.24</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>3.38</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Debt Management Office (DMO), Lokoja.*

PCODA($) \( Y_t = 0.003 + 0.124 * t \) \( X^2 = 0.0442 \). Accept

DS % FA \( = 2.19 + 0.509 * t \) \( X^2 = 2.1314 \). Accept

PSI ($) \( = 3.00 + 4.14 * t \) \( X^2 = 8.2416 \). Accept

TD (1000) \( = 96.7 + 84.3 * t \) \( X^2 = 13.6224 \). Reject

PC (1000) \( = -31.3 + 35.9 * t \) \( X^2 = 26.2646 \). Reject

ICT Access (%) \( = -4.66 + 3.00 * t \) \( X^2 = 2.3424 \). Accept
CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that there is gap between the trend of the indicators and the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals in 2015 in Kogi State (except in he goals of Achieving Universal Primary Education, Reduce Child Mortality, Proportion of People with Access to Secure Tenure, Tele Density and Personal Computer (per 1000 people) in Goals 2, 4, 7 and 8 (See Appendix II and III for detail Graphical and Fitted Trend analysis on each of the MDG goals).

HYPOTHESIS TWO

H<sub>0</sub>: The supportive polices designed to aid the attainment the Millennium Development Goals has not yielded desired result in Kogi State.

H<sub>1</sub>: The supportive polices designed to aid the attainment the Millennium Development Goals has yielded desired result in Kogi State.

Table 4.9: Mean rating and responses of supportive polices designed to aid the attainment the Millennium Development Goals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean (x)</th>
<th>St.Dev (SD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kogi State Agency for Poverty Reduction (KSAPR) has improved the socio-economic conditions of the people.</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>3.3833</td>
<td>0.6882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Univesial Basic Education (UBE) scheme has increased net primary school enrollment.</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>3.6917</td>
<td>0.6835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender Equality and Empowerment has been achieved by the Convention on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>2.9667</td>
<td>0.5010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Only the National Programme on Immunization cannot reduce infant mortality rates.</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>4.0917</td>
<td>0.7447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) has impacted positively on maternal health care.</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>3.8167</td>
<td>0.5560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The reduction in the prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS is due to the efforts of Kogi State Action Committee on AIDS (KOSACA).</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>4.0417</td>
<td>0.5560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Roll Back Malaria (RBM) Initiative has helped in the treatment and prevention of malaria in Kogi State.</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>2.9250</td>
<td>0.2946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance of clean environment in Kogi State is achieved through the effort of the State Sanitation and Waste Management Board.</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>2.9250</td>
<td>0.8398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The initiation of Kogi State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (KOSEEDS) has brought foreign investors into the State.</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>2.9917</td>
<td>0.3559</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pooled standard deviation = 0.6291
Test statistics
\[ F - test \]
significance level
\[ \alpha = 0.05 \]
critical level
\[ F_{\nu_1, \nu_2, (1 - \alpha/2)} \]

Decision Rule

If the F- calculated is greater than F- tabulated we reject \( H_0 \).

Table 4.10: Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>DF</th>
<th>SS</th>
<th>MS</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supportive policies</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>200.124</td>
<td>25.016</td>
<td>1.0286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error</td>
<td>1071</td>
<td>26047.791</td>
<td>24.321</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1079</td>
<td>26247.941</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Critical value

\[ F_{8, 1071, 0.995} = 2.19 \]

Decision

Since F – calculated 1.0286 is greater than F – tabulated, we accept \( H_0 \).

Conclusion

We accept \( H_0 \) and conclude that the supportive policies designed to aid the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals has not yielded desired result in Kogi State.
HYPOTHESIS THREE

H₀ The non-feasibility of the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in 2015 is due to challenges hampering the movement of the indicators in Kogi State.

Hi The non-feasibility of the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in 2015 is due to the challenges hampering the movement of the indicators in Kogi State.

Table 4.11: Mean rating and responses of challenges hampering the movement of The indicators of the Millennium Development Goals in 2015 in Kogi State.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean (x)</th>
<th>St.Dev (SD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The prevalence of food poverty and extreme hunger in Kogi State is due to poor agricultural productivity and unemployment.</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>2.9833</td>
<td>0.1286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty, inadequate qualified teachers, lack of infrastructure are major problems facing the attainment of Universal Primary Education in 2015.</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>4.2083</td>
<td>0.4078</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control of women by men in most societies creates inequality.</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>4.2083</td>
<td>0.4804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The identified challenges facing the realization of the reduction of child mortality rate are poverty and inadequate access to basic health facilities.</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>4.0000</td>
<td>0.5941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The major problem to the attainment of improve maternal health care in 2015 is the poor socio-economic status of women.</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>4.0833</td>
<td>0.4599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extramarital sexual affair has not helped the combating of HIV/AIDS.</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>3.5583</td>
<td>0.7310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bush burning and indiscriminate felling of tree continue to be unchecked without the enforcement of laid down law.</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>2.9833</td>
<td>0.6215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of portable water suffered from funding gap, poor political will and political influences in project location.</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>4.3333</td>
<td>0.5988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improper location of building and disregard for approved building plans tends to deepen slum dwelling.</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>4.3333</td>
<td>0.5988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kogi State is faced by the inability to prepare a development plan that meets international standard.</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>3.6917</td>
<td>0.4637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The overall achievement of the Millennium development Goals by Kogi State in 2015 is feasible.</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>3.0000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pool standard deviation = 0.5073
Table 4.12: Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>DF</th>
<th>SS</th>
<th>MS</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Challenges</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4.1890</td>
<td>0.4189</td>
<td>1.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error</td>
<td>1309</td>
<td>336.413</td>
<td>0.257</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1319</td>
<td>340.602</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Critical Value

\[ F_{10, 1309,0.975} = 2.05 \]

Decision

Since \( F \)-calculated 1.63 is less than \( F \)-tabulated, we accept \( H_0 \)

Conclusion:

It can therefore be concluded that the non-feasibility of the achievement of the millennium Development Goals in 2015 is due to challenges hampering the movement of the indicators in Kogi State.

4.3 DISCUSSION BASED ON STATUS AND TREND, CHALLENGES AND SUPPORTIVE POLICY ENVIRONMENT ON EACH OF THE EIGHT GOALS.

GOAL 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER

Status and Trends

In Nigeria, there have been very strong commitments to poverty eradication by governments at all levels. However, from table 4.1, extreme poverty in the state was reported to be as high as 87.30% in 1996. Using percentage population living in the relative poverty using 2, 900 caloric limits, 89.62% of households were classified as poor in 2005. Less than two-thirds of households classified themselves as poor in 2005 and 2009. Only one-fifth (25%) of households reported their
household economic situation as better than now while almost half of households (40.21%) did not perceive any difference in their economic situation between last year and now. Kogi State has a poverty gap of 0.5713 which is higher than the national average and about the highest in the country (NBS, 2006).

In KOSEEDS (2004), the incidence of poverty is usually greater in rural areas than in the urban. While the self-classified poor in urban areas were 46.1%, the incidence in rural areas was 6.5%. The incidence of poverty also varies among the senatorial districts of the state. while the Central and the Western Senatorial Districts reported 46.0% and 46.6% of households self-classified as poor, respectively, in the Eastern Senatorial District 83.2% of households classified themselves as poor (MDGs Report, 2006).

The Challenges

Reduction and the eventual eradication of poverty in Nigeria and in Kogi State in particular are essentially hinged on the attainment of other MDGs because of the interrelated nature of all the goals. Educational attainment, improved health status and environmental sustainability are key elements in poverty eradication. Growth in the economy has to be matched with corresponding improvement in the other areas of human development for any effective drive towards poverty eradication.

In the words of Maximillian (2009), a large percentage of Kogi State populace is in the agricultural sector. In spite of this, food poverty and extreme
hunger is prevalent in the state. This is largely due to population growth, low/poor agricultural productivity arising from traditional production practices and increasing land fragmentation, and high costs of modern farming inputs, such as pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizer. Furthermore, KOSEEDS (2004) states that, there is the challenge of under employment in that sector. There is also the challenge of unemployed youths.

**Supportive Policy Environment**

The Federal Government has championed the cause of poverty eradication in the country by instituting the National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) while the constituent states were encouraged to domesticate the programme in their respective states. The poverty eradication strategy was encapsulated in the NEEDS and SEEDS for the nation and states, respectively. The states were also encouraged to plough accruals from excess crude sales into programmes aimed at achieving the MDG goals.

In Kogi State, the key strategy to eliminate poverty has been the focus on the vulnerable groups and the strategy to combat youth unemployment. The set target is to ensure that 80% of vulnerable groups have access to basic needs by 2007 and that 70% of them acquire the necessary skills through vocational training (KOSEEDS 2004). The State Government also plans to draft the unemployed youths for the purpose of public works such as road maintenance, sanitation, etc.
and to introduce micro-credit schemes and small scale entrepreneurship training to provide opportunities for self employment.

GOAL 2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

Status and Trends

Primary school enrolment rate has been generally encouraging in the period under review. Net rose 459,070 in 2001 accounting for enrolment 245,388 males and 223,538 female. In 2005 primary school enrolment further increased to 846,409 representing 362,570 male and 320,353 females. A remarkable increase was witnessed in 2009 with a net primary school enrolment of 994,816. Out of this, 504,794 were males and 490,022 were females, (Ministry of education). The steady increase in enrolments are linked to better awareness about the important of education, the UBE intervention fund, as well as provision of more classrooms chairs and tables by the government.

The average net enrolment ratio in primary school in the state is about 68% (Kogi State Universal Education Board (SUBEB), 2006). This implies that even though the proportion of pupils who are expected to be in school is fairly low the drop out rate is very little.

The reason for the seemingly low enrolment ratios in the state are largely due to poverty. Other include poor and inadequate facilities as well as poor quality of teaching, and long distances to schools. The performance of pupils is to a great extent dependent on the quality of teaching/teachers. Where many teachers are
half baked, pupils will not make appreciable progress in knowledge acquisition compared to their counterparts in good schools. Also, the prevailing unemployment of school leavers makes the prospects of education bleak.

Many parents are still very poor and may not be able to sustain school demands in terms of transportation, feeding, books, and fees for the period that the primary school education lasts. Some parents may discover half way into their children primary school education that their children are better helping them at the farm than schooling. In schools where facilities are poor and inadequate, the prospect of dropping out of school is very high as nothing exists to stimulate pupil’s interest to continue.

As Abogun (2009) notes, the appreciable growth recorded in the absolute number of primary school enrolment in the state is attributable to aggressive campaigns by Government to have every child complete primary six, coupled with the UBE intervention programme. Abogun gave another factor which scaled up enrolment rate to be the construction of over 700 blocks of 4 class rooms by the State government across the state. This has created a better environment for learning. In spite of this, there are huge infrastructural gaps in primary school. Lots of children still study under unacceptable circumstances. In may instances, children have to walk long distances to get to their schools, class rooms are, in some cases, overcrowd, and qualified teachers in short supply. Poverty, early marriage, bad company, children orphaned by HIV/AIDS, early girl child
pregnancy, unemployment, ignorance, and allied challenges, are believed to have contributed considerably to the low.

As long as primary school net enrolment ratios remain low due to the aforementioned factors, the fundamental target of achieving universal education by 2015 is most unlikely to be achieved, except, there are massively coordinated intervention by the government, education authorities ad development partners. Such interventions include reducing the infrastructural gaps, the training and retraining of school teachers and supervisor, as well as provision of reading materials and school equipment.

**Supportive Policy Environment**

The Universal Basic Education policy (UBE) which is now operational in the states is a basic tool for driving the whole idea about universal primary education to success. Another education policy of government that will produce positive impact on the universal basic education is the Education Sector Analysis (ESA). The policy is meant to track challenges in education and proffer solution to them. Some of these challenges for instance, include the dwindling output of teachers in science subjects, examination malpractices, cultism, HIV/AIDS in schools, etc. Also, the state government policy of prompt payment of counterpart contribution has been a sources of encouragement to development partners to scale up interventions in education. The state policy to pay WAEC fees for students has lessened the financial burden on parents and, in effect, scale up their enrolment
capacity for their wards into the primary schools. Government policies such as Education Trust Fund, (ETF), Education For All (EFA) have been very helpful in advancing the course of education in the state.

**The Challenges**

Some the challenges faced by primary school system are funding and infrastructural taps poverty, lack of political will, inadequate qualified teachers, particularly in core subjects, inadequate infrastructure, high cost of book inadequate training and retraining of teachers a well as improper planning and management of the educational system. For example, the point handling of UBE programme by SUBEB and Teaching Service Commission (TSC) tends to create management challenges that produce adverse effect including poor school supervision on such educational programmes.

**GOAL 3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT**

**Status and Trends**

Gender equality is about extending freedom, choices and opportunities to both males and females on an equal basis. In general, however, women continue to face inequality in many aspects of life compared to their male counterpart. For instance, the proportion of girls in relation to their male counterparts that are enrolled in primary schools is low but on the increase from 81 (girls per 100 boys) in 1996 to 104: 100 in 2005 and 110: 100 in 2009 as shown in table 4.3. Primary school enrolment of girls in the state even though is slightly lower than that of
boys is, therefore, encouraging and should be sustained. The enrolment ratio for secondary schools reveals even a stronger disparity compared to that of primary school. The boys at this level outnumber the girls. This might be as a result of large number of girls dropping out of school at the primary level. In 2009, there were 78 girls to 100 boys. This trend is general and the study shows that there exist great disparities between the local governments of the states as well as between the urban and rural areas. There is no data to effectively discuss the gender parity level in tertiary schools.

The share of women in wage employment is relatively low and the progress towards achieving the goal is very slow.

**The Challenges**

Ideological hegemony over women by their male counterparts in most societies makes women stereotypes against equality. These negative attitude and perceptions are persistent not only with the men but also with the women. Women, over the years and generations, have been themselves as culturally subjugated to men. There is, therefore, the need for a broad based change in negative attitudes towards gender equality among both men and women.

While the enrolment ratio for girls in primary school shows a positive trend, the transition to secondary school was in the contrary. Also, the improved access to higher education by women do not effectively translate to improved labour market opportunities for women and in particular only very few women
still occupy decision making positions in public and private establishments in the state.

Reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS infections through education, improved healthcare and empowering women to protect themselves against unsafe and unwanted sex remains a major challenge.

One of the key challenges to the empowerment of women is the fact that most men believe and continue to justify domestic violence against women. The death of data on the socio-economic situation of women is a major challenge to women empowerment. Data, where and when available, are often not disaggregated by sex.

**Supportive Policy Environment**

The Federal government has made strong efforts to address gender disparities by putting in place various legal instruments and has signed and ratified numerous international legal instruments that promotes gender equality. But these national policies on gender equality are yet to be domesticated by the State Government. Such policies include; The National Policy on Women, adopted in 2000 by the Federal Government, that articulates gender mainstreaming in relevant sectors and supports the formulation of policies in relation to social, economic and political actions that will actualize the provision of the constitution towards the equality of rights; the policy that prescribes the reservation of at least 30% of public positions for women, the Strategy for Acceleration of Girls
Education in Nigeria (SAGEN); and the Child Friendly School Initiative for the mobilization of resources to provide girl child friendly schools. The state government has accepted in principle to adopt these instruments but have neither domesticated them nor taken concrete actions to actualize the goals.

The Kogi State Government has made a very strong commitment towards the empowerment of women in her policy document – KOSEEDS – where the specific target of 30% women participation in governance by 2007 in set which is yet to be done. Given the above scenario, the target is unlikely to be achieved within the specified time frame.

GOAL 4: REDUCE BY TWO THIRDS, BETWEEN 2000 AND 2015, UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY

Status and Trends

From table 4.4, the position of infant and under- 5 mortality rates in 2009 for the State stood at 102 per 100 live births attended to by skill health personnel. The mortality rates are unacceptably very high and constitute a gross violation of the rights of the child to life. High rate. Top on the list is if the low levels of immunization converge, which was about 20% in 2007.

Available statistics in 2005 indicate 13,346 cases of diarrhea, 107,735 cases of malaria, 3, 254 cases of measles, 41 cases of TB and 174, 592 cases of HIV/AIDS (based on 5.5% prevalence rate) (MDGs Report, 2006).

The situation on the ground remains highly pathetic and may be worse if concrete steps are not taken to combat it. Certainly, the relevant stake holders are
not doing enough to remedy the situation, as efforts so far made have failed to make any meaningful impact.

Generally, it will be difficult to achieve the set targets of 30.3 and 63.7 for infant and under-5 mortality rates, respectively, except frantic steps are taken to improve facilities at the primary and secondary health cares as well as scale up advocacy and sensitization on the safety and efficacy of immunization.

However, services provided at the Federal Medical Centre, Lokoja, present a better picture from what obtains in the state generally, as depicted by table 4.4 above. The Federal Medical Centre, Lokoja, is the only referral hospital in Kogi State, equipped with facilities to handle all manner of health conditions including children related medical challenges. The hospital has been able to overcome challenges found in the other hospitals across the state to a reasonable extent. This accounts for the success story in terms of low infant and under-5 mortality rates as well as relatively high immunization coverage witnessed in the period under review. It must, however, be stated that what obtains at the Federal Medical Centre does not reflect the state situation as the centre is a referral institution and its coverage is limited to the state headquarters and its immediate environs. For instance, in 2003, 2005, 2007 and 2009, infant mortality rates for every 1000 live births were 65, 50, 100 and 112 respectively, as against the set target of 30.3 by 2015. The sharp increase in infant mortality rate from 100 in 2007 to 112 in 2009 was as a result of too much pressure on the available limited facilities and personnel, the institution being the only referral hospital in the state. another
reason is the delay by some parents to bring their children for treatment until the health condition of the concerned child has gone out of control or has become complicated.

Under -5 mortality rates per 1000 live births recorded by the FMC in 2003, 2005, 2007 and 2009 respectively, were 45, 30, 90 and 102, as against 63.7 target set for 2015. This is generally encouraging. However, immunization coverage was not very encouraging, as 47.0, 47.0, 55.9, and 100 were achieved in 2003, 2005, 2007 and 2009, respectively, thereby meeting 100 target set to be attained by 2015. The encouraging rates are due to the availability of improved facilities at the Federal Medical Centre, Lokoja, leading to improved quality services, compared to other hospitals.

Immunization of 1-year old children against measles was particularly not encouraging until year 2009 when 100 per cent coverage was achieved. Before 2009, however, particularly in 1996, only 46.1% immunization coverage was achieved. This fell to 36.5% in 2000 and rose to 47% in 2003. The trend had been disturbing but changed dramatically for the better in 2009 during which 100% immunization coverage against measles was achieved. The success recorded in 2009 was attributed to increased availability of vaccines and storage facilities as well as skilled personnel. It is hoped that if this trend is sustained, meeting the target on immunization coverage will not be difficult by 2015.
Policy Environment

Apart from the general state policy aimed at strengthening primary and secondary health care in which infant and under – 5 issues are embedded/factored, there is no identifiable specific policy to scale down infant and under – 5 mortality rates in the state. However, the state has been very supportive of immunization efforts through advocacies, sensitizations, creation of enabling environment in terms of providing personnel and offices for driving immunization exercise in the state.

The Challenges

The identified challenges are poverty, inadequate access to basic health facilities, inadequate funds to carry out programmes on child survival, limited number of qualified health workers, unsafe drinking water, poor environmental sanitation and personal hygiene, poor motivation for health workers, poor funding of the health sector, unhealthy cultural beliefs and practices, failure of some mothers to breast feed their children for the required period.

Challenges faced by immunization against measles were insufficient vaccines, poor storage facilities ignorance on the part of parents, difficult terrain as well as frequent changes of policy makers. Others include poor data, weak monitoring and evaluation capacity, etc.
GOAL 5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

Status and Trends

Maternal healthcare is one of the components of the primary healthcare programme. Mothers are expected to be provided with antenatal care during pregnancy, safe delivery healthcare services during labour, postnatal care services after delivery, as well as family planning services. There are great uncertainties with respect to maternal mortality in the state and data here presented in table 4.5 should be considered indicative. The maternal mortality rate for the state appears to be improving but it is still very high when compared to the set target by 2015. In 2003, the rate was put at 2,597/100,000 live births, and by 2009 the rate was at par with the 2007 national average of 800/100,000. The drop in maternal mortality between 2003 and 2005 was essentially due to the WHO programme in Yagba West and Lokoja Local Government Areas. The programme, Making Pregnancy Safer (MPS) in these local governments assisted in the training of nurses and midwives on Life Saving Skills, in addition to providing required instruments, well-equipped ambulance with communication gadget linking the hospital (Ministry of Health Lokoja, 2009). The incidence of maternal mortality is believed to be higher in rural areas than in urban areas, and it also varies among the senatorial zones.

According to Kogi State Ministry of Health (2009), the main causes of maternal mortality in the state include: anaemia; haemorrhage; toxaemia of pregnancy; sepsis; HIV/AIDS; frequent pregnancies; and malnutrition. The above
picture in table 4.5 notwithstanding, other indicators of maternal mortality show improvement. About two-thirds (66.9%) of childbirths were assisted by skilled health personnel as compared to 49% in 2003. The proportion of births in health facilities increased from 49% in 2003 to 66.9% in 2009, while about 375 took place in their respective homes, and 0.6% in other unspecified location.

The Ministry also notes that, the quality of health personnel attending to deliveries is not very cheering as only about 25 are attended to by doctors, 60.2% by nurses, 2.6% by midwives and 2.1% by Trained Traditional Birth Attendants (TTBA), while a fairly high proportion of births, about 20.1% are still being attended to by non-skilled traditional birth attendants and 13% of deliveries are carried out by self and other unspecified methods.

**The Challenges**

One major challenge to the attainment of goal 5 remains the poor socio-economic status of women. Money is considered a major challenge limiting the poor women from accessing antenatal services even when the services are available at reasonable distance.

The dispersed nature of some rural communities and the chaotic transport situation or the total lack of it, also pose a lot of limitations to reaching the service delivery points. The large proportion of deliveries by non-skilled TBAs would require a conscious effort to train the TBAs to be able to recognize pregnancy complications and make necessary and timely referrals.
The Primary Healthcare Centres (PHCs) and even the referral centres suffer from inadequate personnel and facilities to cope with some complicate cases.

**Supportive Policy Environment**

The health sector reform at the national level which is expected to be domesticated in the state is instructive in this direction. The Kogi State Government gave indication of embracing the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) and has also produced and adopted the Kogi State Plan of Action (KSPA) for Children and Women, 2006-2009. The policies and programmes in the KSPA if carried out would have the capacity of improving the maternal, as well as the children, health status of the state. However, as at the time of this research work these policies have not been enacted to actualize the reforms.

The government has established Life Saving Skill (LSS) training Centres at the General Hospital Okene (Kogi Central), for the purpose of training health personnel on this all important skill.

**GOAL 6: COMBATING HIV AND AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES**

**Status and Trends**

HIV and AIDS: There has been a marginal decline in the prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS in the state from 5.7 in 2003 to 5.5 in 2005. When compared to the rate of decline in some states of the country, the rate of decline in Kogi State is very low.
The prevalence of HIV/AIDS also differs between the rural and urban localities. Prevalence rates are generally higher for the rural areas than for urban centres. This situation in probably as a result of better information and awareness about HIV/AIDS in the urban areas compared to the rural areas. Also, the prevalence rate is highest among unmarried individuals, commercial sex workers and long distance drivers. The 2005 sentinel survey reveals that HIV/AIDS pandemic is mainly transmitted by blood transmission, unsafe sexual practice and unsafe injection. (KOSACA, 2009). There also persists the incidence of discrimination and stigmatization of PLWHA in the state.

**Tuberculosis:** Tuberculosis remains one of the most problematic public health issues in Nigeria and by implication its constituent states. In contrast, there has also been a steady decline in the number of deaths associated with tuberculosis in the state. The death rate arising from TB decline from 6% in 2005 to 3.9% in 2007 and to 1% in 2009. It could be said that the state has achieved the set target of reduction in death associated with TB to less than 3% in 2008 and to 59.6% in 2009, while the treatment successes rate increased marginally from 84.5% in 2007 to 85.9% in 2009.

There is no data on the prevalence of HIV/AIDS among TB patient in the State. There is, however, a correlation between TB patients and HIV infection. The year 2001 NASCP Sentinel Survey established that 19.1% of patient with TB have underlying HIV infection (Ministry of Health Lokoja, 2009).
Malaria

In Kogi state, reported cases of malaria according to FMC(2009) was 130,269 in 2004 and decline in 2007 and further to 60, 125 in 2008 and 76,545 in 2009. It should be noted, however, that a sizeable number of malaria cases are not usually reported in hospital/clinics. Also, above data relates to cases that were reported in government health centres and as such do not capture cases that were reported in private hospitals/clinic and self medication. The main reasons for the decline in malaria morbidity and mortality according to (Ministry of Health Lokoja, 2009) were the interventions embarked upon during the period. Such interventions include the provision of 28,000 long lasting insecticide nets by the Federal Ministry of Health (2004); 15,000 nets by UNICEF to three UNICEF focused LGAs, MDGs programme procured and distributed 255,000 doses of anti-malaria drugs for free treatment in 2006 and 2007; HSDP II project provided 8,500 ITNs and distributed to the 21 LGAs; and HSDP II also sponsored the training of about 300 nursing mothers.

The Challenges

HIV/AIDS

One of the major challenges facing the realization of this goal remains the stigmatization of People Living With HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) by members of their immediate community. Also, awareness efforts and treatment initiatives had been largely concentrated in the urban centres which had made the rural rate of
infection to remain high and largest unchecked and pregnant women on the prevention of malaria in the three senatorial districts in 2005.

There is also the low level capacity building among the existing health workers on the treatment and care of AIDS patients as well as the need to increase the number of health personnel generally in the state.

**Malaria**

A major challenge to malaria eradication in the state is the low level of reporting of malaria cases in the hospitals and clinics. There is the common practice of self medication and attempts so use local herbs to treat malaria cases at home. There is also the challenge of substandard and adulterated drugs and the need to get genuine drugs to the end users. There is the need to strengthen the capacity of health adequately with givers to enable them cope adequately with malaria cases. Kogi State at the moment does not have any donor agency directly partnering with the state government in the area of malaria control.

**Tuberculosis**

Awareness about the available opportunities for TB treatment remains a major challenge to the control of TB in the state. Many TB patients do not avail themselves with the free TB of lack of information.
Supportive Policy Environment

On a general note, the health environment in Kogi State as in other parts of the country is not satisfactory. However, with improved confidence in the democratic system, there has been a improvement in the confidence level has the people to embrace government initiatives and buy-in into them. To improve the health levels of the state, the government in 2004 provided the health policy thrust which included the following provisions in KOSEEDS (2004):

- To provide primary health care services to all communities in the state;
- To strengthen secondary health care for improved performance and
- To embrace and utilize the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) for the delivery of affordable and accessible health care services to people of state.

The strategies for achieving the set targets includes among other; the provision of health facilities in each ward of the state, implementation of the NHIS for the state public and private workforce and for the vulnerable groups, advocacy and awareness creation with respect to HIV/AIDS and other disease, supply of anti-retroviral drugs, establish VCCT, PMTC, OVC centres in the state as well as promote and strengthen partnerships with line ministries/departments, NGOs, development partners etc to combat HIV/AIDS in the state and to strengthen the capacity of health workers in the state.

Towards achieving the set targets, as well as achieving the MDG targets, the federal government established a Federal Medical Centre and other cottage
hospitals in the state and the state government has also established and strengthened existing secondary health institutions and has encouraged the LGAs to establish primary health centres within their domains. As at 2004, there were 1,081 health institutions in the state while this has increased tremendously in the last two years (Ministry of Health Lokoja, 2009).

The Kogi State government embraced the Roll Back Malaria (RBM) Initiative and towards achieving the objectives, the federal government through the Federal Ministry of Health and UNICEF provided sizeable quantities of RBM commodities for the treatment and prevention of malaria in addition to the quarterly capacity building of state RBM managers, the training of 900 women in the state on the management and treatment of simple malaria cases at home as well as the training of health workers, patient medicine vendors/care givers and NGO personnel for malaria prevention.

The TB control programme took off effectively in Kogi State in 2003 with one (1) Direct Observation Treatment Short Course (DOTSC) centre and by the end of 2006 there are 15 LGAs with DOTs centres in the state and there are plans to increase the number of centres to all the LGAs in the state. Kogi State government has also signed a Memorandum Of Understanding (MOU) with GFATM through TLM which have been very supportive for the TB control initiative in the state (MDGs Report, 2006).
GOAL 7: ACHIEVE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Target 9: Integrate the Principles of Sustainable Development into the State Policies and Programmes and Reverse the Loss of Environmental Resources

Status and Trends

From the table 4.7, the proportion of land covered by forest has remained constant at 18% throughout the period under review 2000-2009 representing 5,402.60 square, while the forest plantation stood at 6,000 hectares. Also, the ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area was also constant at the same rate of 18% for the period 2000-2009. Available evidence showed that the present status for both indicators is under the threat of human endeavours such as deforestation, exploitation, infrastructural development, and population growth.

Perhaps the greatest threat to mankind today is the environmental challenge. There is the question of global warming and the lack of cohesion among world major polluters to combat it for economic reason. No doubt, the state of the environment is directly related to the health of the entire humanity. Although data on the extent of emissions/ozone layer’s depleting substances is scanty, it is, however, critical to admit the large presence of used cars on the state roads, large number of used refrigerators, large number of generators and the likes that are environmentally unfriendly. At very negligible rates, they are contributors to the zone depletion. Also, the presence of such large companies as Ajaokuta Steel Company, Itakpe Iron Ore and Obajana Cement Company as well as other

...
emerging companies is contributing to global warming and environmental hazards including atmospheric pollution.

Kogi State, has over the years been ravaged by flooding, erosion and other environmental menace which are feared to be the manifestation of global warming as well as improper wastes disposal management. Kogi is the 15th largest state in the country in terms of landmass, covering about 30, 354.74km.sq (KOSEEDS, 2004). The attitude of the people towards the environment is not encouraging. The environment suffers various degradations, ranging from indiscriminate bush burning and tree felling to improper disposal of wastes including pollution of all kinds. The state is, however, blessed with abundant natural and human resources but the high rate of poverty has made the utilization of these resources a major threat to the environment. For instance, available data revealed in the (MDGs Report, 2006) that more than 5 out of every 10 households are still involved in the use of solid fuel like fire wood. This, no doubt, will make the fight against deforestation and desertification a difficult one. Certainly, not much has been done to address these environmental challenges in the state.

**Policy Environment**

The state policy on forestry is the same as that of the federation. The state has policy of policing its forest reserves. There is tree planting campaign and prohibition of bush burning and indiscriminate tree felling. The state has made
environmental impact assessment a necessary condition for any company to do business in the state.

The effort of the Kogi State Sanitation and Waste Management Board in this respect is most commendable. Even so, the general culture of indiscriminate disposal of wastes on the streets, gutters, bushes, and behind/around the residential buildings for lack of proper waste disposal facilities makes the environment prone to all sort of diseases.

**Energy**

There is insufficient data on energy consumption in the state. However, experience reveals that energy consumption has been on the downward trend. The reasons for this are the high cost of gas, kerosene, petrol, diesel, etc amid of high poverty level. These have made the people to resort to nature for their energy need. A frequent price increase that characterizes petroleum products in recent past has made affordability of modern sources of energy very difficult. Experience shows that about majority of the people are believed to be using firewood and charcoal powered energy due to the high cost of modern cooking methods. The Ministry of Environment and Physical Development (2009) asserts that, the people living in the rural areas depend almost entirely on solid fuel, i.e. 100% of rural dwellers depend on the use of firewood and charcoal for their energy due to lack of electricity and the high cost of liquid fuel.
On electricity consumption, only 56.0 per cent of households have access to electricity out of which 47.1 per cent are in rural areas and 80.2 per cent in the urban areas. 90.8 per cent of households in central, 71.1 per cent in West and only 29.8 per cent in East senatorial districts had access to electricity in 2006 (NBS, 2006). However, the Directorate of Rural Development puts the proportion of people with access to electricity of people with access to electricity at about 16.9% of the 994 communities in the state. This appears to be more realistic than the NBS figure. Many people in the state, who have no access to electricity, are forced to use petrol and diesel to power generators, thereby exacerbating the emission of carbon monoxide. The increasing use of petrol and diesel as power source rather than electricity is both cost-ineffective and environmentally hazardous. However, a great part of the Central and Western Senatorial Districts of the state have been connected to the national grid while the Eastern part is yet to enjoy meaningful electricity.

Poverty is responsible for the large proportion of the people that are still using solid fuel. In the very traditional and rural parts of the state, most people believed that the use of fire wood to cook is better than modern method of cooking like gas, stove etc. The researcher observed that, this is mere self consolation for lack of access to electricity and gas.

The affected people using solid fuel as their source of energy are more concerned about the cost of energy and pay less attention to the consideration of how environmentally friendly they are.
The Challenges

The challenges in the preservation of forest reserve are gaps in trained manpower and funding as well as weak legal framework. The policy of policing the forest reserve has not been very effective as many people who still involved in the acts detrimental to forest conservations do so with impunity. For instance, bush burning and indiscriminate felling of trees continue unabated without the enforcement of laid down law.

Kogi State is a large state, particularly the West and Eastern parts, with very difficult terrain. The state is highly prone to flooding and erosion due to the unfavourable terrain. There is inadequate allocation of resources and, in some sense, political will, to confront the challenge. Poverty is high in the face of rising cost of modern cooking methods, leading to indiscriminate felling of trees and bush burning with the attendant consequences of deforestation, desertification, flooding, erosion etc. There is also inappropriate waste disposal culture and practice resulting in poor environmental cleanliness. The culture of tree planting has not been well imbibed by the people to replace those lost to indiscriminate tree felling and bush burning. The level of sensitization is not adequate to effect the desired behavioural change. The policy environment is weak and often not enforced.

The state government is facing a daunting challenge at providing electrification for the people by the frequent vandalization of power facilities such as transformers, electrical wires and poles. This behaviour constitutes a major
setback to the overall effort to provide power supply in the state, especially in Kogi East. Opinions are divided on the motive of the vandals. While some believe it has a political undertone, others think poverty is at the root of it. There is yet the group that is of the view that those in the business of generators do not want electricity to be provided as it is seen as a threat to their market.


Status and Trends

Water is perhaps the most useful resources to mankind. The common statement “water is life” is not an understatement, as virtually every activity of man is directly or indirectly linked to water. Regrettably, however, Kogi State presents unsatisfactory picture in terms of potable water supply.

By 2003, the situation was not very different as about 50 percent of water schemes were epileptic and only few water schemes were added (constructed). Many bore holes contracted were not successfully due to the geological formation of the areas, particularly in Kogi East. It requires 250-300mm to achieve success in boreholes construction in Kogi East as against 30-50mm in Kogi Central and West, (MDGs Report, 2006). Surface water which becomes a better option is receiving government attention but considered to be weak to bring the desired breakthrough in the provision of potable water to the people. The West, in 2003, required a total water supply of 13.3 million gallons but the available facilities
working at full capacity could only provide 5.7 million gallons per day. In the Central District, the water demand was 20.31 gallons per day in 2003 but only 3.1 million gallons could be produced. Also in Kogi East, the water requirement for 2003 was 26.26 million gallons per day but the existing facilities working at full capacity could only produce 12.1 million gallons per day (MDGs Report, 2006).

But above water came from streams, ponds, wells, and tankers. The water so obtained are not treated and could lead to water borne disease of various types.

Available data in table 4.7 revealed that, as at 1996 over 40 per cent of the population have access to safe drinking water. This, however, dropped to more than 30 per cent in 2005 and further to less than 30 per cent in 2007 and 2009. The statistic from the compilation shows that about 26.3% of the populace has access to portable/safe drinking water. This is definitely not encouraging. The major water works in the state have been rehabilitated but their services are still epileptic, as provision of potable water to the communities remains real challenge.

Inability of the state to provide water for the people have been traced to lack of political will, poor water management, poor monitoring and evaluation of projects, difficult terrain, poor maintenance culture of water facilities, resource gap etc.

The battle to overcome water challenge in the state is not an easy one. Except there is a strong commitment on the part of all, the target to provide water for all will be difficult to meet.
No doubt, the state of sanitation in the state is unacceptable. Many household are without modern toilets and proper waste disposal facilities. Only 31.5 per cent of households use either flush toilet or covered latrines or ventilated improved pit latrines in the state.

Poverty and ignorance are responsible for the absence of toilet facilities in most buildings. There is also the factor of weak enforcement of town planning laws to conform to building plans standards and waste disposal arrangement. People dispose off waste anywhere and any how, being unmindful of the health and environmental sanitation implications of such actions. The State Waste Management Board has, however, been strengthened through the provision of waste disposal vans and qualified manpower to tackle the problem of indiscriminate disposal of wastes. This is only applicable to the state capital while the war against sanitation challenge has started well in Lokoja it will have to be sustained, strengthened and extended to other parts of the state for meaningful impact to be made.

**Policy Environment**

The state policy on water is to provide potable water to all through boreholes and rehabilitation and replacement of broken down water facilities well as expand existing facilities. It is also the state policy to promptly pay counterpart contribution to sustain development partner’s interventions in the provision of potable water through the KSAPR and UNIFE (WES) (Abogun, 2009).
The state policy on sanitation is to sufficiently fund the state sanitation and Waste Management Board for improved sanitation of the state. It is also the state policy to promptly pay counterpart contribution to UNICEF to sustain their intervention in sanitation. Another policy of the state is declaration of every first Wednesday of the month as sanitation day by public servants and every last Saturday of the month as sanitation day by all the Local Government Areas. The former sanitation day observed by civil servant is restricted to the office premises at the state capital and thus has little impact on the overall environment. The sanitation day for every last Saturday of the month is not currently observed or enforced in the state. Thus, there is hardly any observation of sanitation day in Kogi State.

The Challenges

Provision of potable water has suffered from funding gap (i.e. inadequate funds for equipment such as rigs, pumps, transformers and chemicals), poor political will, political influences in project location, poor motivation of worker, poor training, under staffing, vandalism of equipment, poor maintenance and replacement culture of water facilities etc.

Environmental sanitation is a big challenge in the state. There is lack of right attitude to waste disposal as well as inadequate waste disposal facility; many households are without modern toilets facility. Poor environmental sanitation and personal hygiene are big threats to the environment.
Target 11: Halve Achieved by 2020 a Significant Improvement in the lives of at Least 2.5 Million Slum Dwellers.

Status and Trends

Kogi State, as a relatively young state, is still grappling with the problem of provision of adequate housing for its citizens.

Since the creation of the state in 1991 according to KOSEEDs (2004), Housing Estates have been constructed by the State governments in Lokoja, the State capital, accommodating thousands of categories of public servants. The researcher sees currently about 420 number of houses are about to be that completed in the 21 LGAs of the state; 20 each for the 21 LGAs. Despite this effort, housing is still a big challenge, arising from the increasing presence of Federal government Agencies, as well as financial institutions such as banks and insurance companies and major companies like Ajaokuta Steel Company, Itakpe Iron Mining Company and Obajana Cement Company. Many major towns and villages are poorly planned with considerable percentage of the people living in slum.

Poverty, high cost of building and weak involvement of the private sector are major factors impeding housing development in the state. There is long waiting time to process land allocation and Certificate of Occupancies (C of Os) in the State. This is unhelpful for the drive to accelerate the provision of housing for all in the state.
Government investment in housing is relatively low to make the desired impact. Government will need to scale up investment of housing as well as encourage private sector intervention by facilitating land acquisition processes and providing other necessary incentives for active private sector participation. Except a major intervention is made through public-private-partnership, the target in this sector will be difficult to achieve.

**Policy Environment**

In view of the acute housing crisis in the state, the state policy is geared towards provision of housing in the rural areas, as well as for the public servants.

**The Challenges**

Housing has been greatly limited by high cost of building materials, poor credit facilities, and high cost of land acquisition cum long time of processing land approvals. Other constraints include insufficient involvement of the private sector in housing development, as the state policy to encourage private participation has not been practically translated into reality. Improper location of buildings, existence of buildings without plans, disregard for approved building plans all tend to deepen slum dwelling and, in effect, cause health and environmental problems.
GOAL 8: DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

Status and Trends

From the table 4.8, per capita development assistance to the State has not been significant over time. Apart from loans which are mainly of long term nature, grants to the state by the development partners have been very insignificant. For instance, in 2003, per capita assistance to the state stood at US$0.08 (N10.50). This rose to US$0.26 (N33.38) in 2005 and further to US$1.29 (N168.29) in 2007. This, however, fell to US$0.52 (N67.10) in 2009 assistance to the state is generally low and unpredictable.

The fact that the stage government successfully prepared Kogi State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (KOSEEDS) Document in 2004 and was subsequently benchmarked by the National Planning Commission in 2005 and 2006 against international best practices, made the partners to want to render assistance to the state. Although the state’s scores were low, it has been progressively making improvements in the areas of weaknesses, given the experiences of 2005 and 2006 exercises (KOSEEDS, 2004).

Since the creation of Kogi State, debt burden had been a big challenge to development. This has, however, changed following the exit of Nigeria from the Paris and London Clubs of Creditors. Heavy indebtedness undermines the health of her economy and, consequently, serves as a barrier to investment. The new situation of reduced indebtedness resulting from debt forgiveness has created a friendlier environment for investors to show increasing interest to invest in the
state. Apart from this, more resources are at the disposal of the state for development, through savings from debt relief. Available data in table 4.8 shows that, as at 2007, Kogi State paid 6.24 per cent of the Federal allocation to the state on debt servicing. This, however, fell to 3.38 per cent in 2009. The downward trend of debt servicing is attributable to the same reason of debt forgiveness by the Paris and London Clubs of Creditors.

If the state will meet the MDGs, certainly debt burden will not prevent it. There is no adequate data to exactly track/capture the rate of private sector investment in Kogi State. However, Kogi State Ministry of Budget and planning (2007) puts that, Obajana Cement Company which is a private initiative is estimated to cost about $1 billion (N130 Billion).

Frankly, no accurate data exist to determine the worth of private investment in the state. Telephone services in the state were epileptic until 2002 when the GSM operation started to register their presence. Prior to this time, NITEL, the only telephone service provider was ineffective, inefficient and inaccessible to the majority of the people of the State. Available evidence reveals that steady increase was witnessed in the rate of people having access to telephone services from 2002 to date.

The Central and West senatorial districts have far higher access because of the fairly stable power supply and good road network while the limited available of these facilities accounts for the low presence of GSM operators in the Eastern part of the state. With the pace at which GSM service providers are extending
service to new areas in the state, it is hoped that with the extension of electricity to the Eastern Senatorial part and improved road network, telephone services will reach the level of remarkable encouragement by 2015 in the State.

Over the last 10 years, there has been a remarkable awareness about computer and computer education. Computer schools across the State are growing by the day, offering both Diploma and certificate course. Consequently, computer literacy rate has increased phenomenally, as many staff who were hitherto mere typists are now computer literate. Notwithstanding the impressive trend, access to personal computer is still very low. Available evidence indicated that as at 2006, only 0.4 per cent of the household have access to personal computer. This translates to 0.4 percent in the rural and 0.5 percent in the urban areas (NBS, 2006). The implication is that in every 100 people, only 4 have access to computer. This is ridiculously low, in an era driven by computer.

Poverty is at the root of the low access to personal computers. The desire to own and access computers is very strong but the means are highly limited. However, some key organization and educational institutions, mostly tertiary, have been provided with computers while a large chunk of them are skill without the facility.

Until the start of this millennium, in the 2000, internet services in Kogi State were relatively strange. But as the people become more informed about its immense usefulness, there has been a remarkable interest in it. Virtually, all information can now be accessed on-line. For instance, examination forms are
now sold on-line, application for employment are now filled on-line, and results of successful candidates for admission and employment are now released on-line. All these put together have deepened internet accessibility.

The interest of the people in internet services in the State. Institutions like the State University, State Polytechnic, Federal College of Education, and a few others are now connected to the internet. Also, some Ministries and Agencies like Budget and Planning, Health, Agency for Poverty Reduction etc have also been connected the interest. There are a number of private internets service provider, especially in major towns like Lokoja, Okene, Kabba, Anyigba, Idah, Ajaka, Ankpa, and a few others. Access to internet service is currently restricted to urban cities, educational institutions, and government ministries.

**Supportive Policy Environment**

The State has the policy of prompt payment of counterpart contribution, as well as strengthening due process, including subscribing to the reform programme through the production of KOSEEDS document and participation in SEEDS benchmarking exercises.

On the issue of debt and debt burdens, the state has a policy to discountenance fresh loans and concentrate only on loans that are self financing.
The Challenges

Some of the challenges limiting development assistance to the State includes: absence of civil rule before 1999, which led many development partners to suspend assistance to the state. This, however, has since changed, as many development partners have resumed assistance to the state at the restoration of democracy in 1999. Another difficulty faced by the state in accessing assistance from partners stem from its inability to prepare a development plan that meets international standards.

Some of the challenges in accessing telephone services in the State include: poverty, inadequate and unreliable power supply, and poor road network. Other are inability of service providers to extend their services to areas yet to be covered and unreliable services provided by the service providers.

4.4 FINDINGS ON EACH OF THE GOALS

Goal 1: There is high potential for the state to come closer to the targets set for this goal. Actualization, however, will still not be in sight by year 2015.

Goal 2: Data gathering capacities in education exist in the state as there are adequate institutions, structures and human resources to perform these functions. The major challenges that tend to dampen the success in this area is inadequate or complete lack of funds required for data collection, harnessing, storage and utilization. Survey efforts in statistical activities and the utilization of the outcome of such survey in policy formulation are rather weak but improving. Monitoring
and evaluation mechanism are weakened by lack of necessary financial resourced and logistics.

The chances of attaining the goals of primary education for all are weak even though enrolment is high and increasing. The researcher observed that primary school completion rates were low, implying that many children drop out of school before they reach primary six. It can noted that poverty was the root cause of the low completion rates. It is a vicious circle.

**Goal 3:** Findings indicated that all the elements of monitoring and tracking progress in gender equality and women empowerment in the state are weak, if not non-existent. Statistics and information gathering on gender issues are far from being satisfactory in the State.

It is observed, however, that gap between male and female school enrolment is very narrow. But in terms of the share of women in non-agricultural employment that women are far below their men counterpart. The position of women in governance and political appointment is still far from the desired level.

**Goal 4:** While there is a general state policy aimed at strengthening primary and secondary health care delivery, there is no specific policy for combating infant and under-five mortality rates in the state. Thus, all the elements of the monitoring environment are rather weak and possibly non-existent. The possibility of achieving the stated targets under this goal, therefore, may be a mirage. However, there is ample opportunity to still address this issue in the immediate future.
Goal 5: All the element of the monitoring environment are observed to be weak as there is no specific policy on this goal. Rather, there is a general state policy to improve health care delivery system in the state.

Given the current stance of government on the health environment, its policies of adopting the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), and the development of the Kogi State Plan of Action (SPA) for Children and Women, 2006-2009, there is every likelihood that the desired impact of reducing mortality rate in the state will be achievable if only these reforms and policies are implemented.

Goal 6: Investigations revealed that the monitoring and evaluation environment in the fight against HIV & AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis in the state is quite encouraging. In particular, progress in combating HIV & AIDS is on the increase. The trend is on the decline.

The fight against malaria and tuberculosis is quite fair but the desired impact is yet to be realized. The most crucial challenges in this area include infrastructural gaps, low level availability of skilled personnel, low level awareness of existing facilities, poverty, fake drugs, and the general tendency towards self medication. Even so, the possibility of achieving the targets are not far fetched, especially HIV & AIDS.

Goal 7: Findings revealed that government policy on the proportion of the State land that is covered by forest is very weak. The legal framework supporting this policy is not only weak but it has not also been enforced. The elements of
monitoring and evaluation of most of the components of environmental resources are far from adequate.

The possibilities of meeting most of these environmental factors are quite high given the current development of activities in these areas. It may, however, not be the year 2015.

**Goal 8:** There is ample opportunity for global partnership with external bodies. These may be the Federal government, the development partners, or the organized private sector. The researcher observed that the current level of partnership between the Kogi State government and International Agencies and the domestic private sector is minimal and should increase to an appreciable level.

Statistics on private sector investments and other activities are almost non-existent. There is no serious problem that may forestall the achievement of this target within the stated time frame.
CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 SUMMARY

The conceptualization of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as a community/rural development programmes aimed at addressing problem relating to poverty, education, gender equality, health, the environment and global partnership in the developing countries came into existence from the resolution of the United Nations Summit in September 2000. The Summit resolved to pursue Eight (8) time-bounded development goals, eighteen (18) targets, and forty-eight (48) indicators to be achieved by the year 2015.

The Federal Government of Nigeria has through the National Planning Commission (NPC) conducted three studies in years 2004, 2005 and 2006 to monitor and evaluate the efforts of the country in achieving the MDGs, come 2015. The national level study therefore became a spring board for the investigation of the progress of achievement of the MDGs in Kogi State which formed the preoccupation of this research work.

Analysis in the studies focused on the current levels and directions (ie status and trend) of the goals and target; the enabling policy environment; the challenges; findings on each of the MDG goals that requires Government, Donor Agencies and Development Partners’ assistance in Kogi State.
5.2 CONCLUSION

There exist great potentials in Kogi State to achieve some with a proviso that the spate of activities in the respective sectors, areas are not relaxed and genuine efforts are made to tackle some existing inadequacies pointed out in the body of the research. The goals that are likely to be achieved under the above scenario are not far-fetched. They include:

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education.

Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health.

Goal 6: Combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and other diseases.

Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development.

In another development, given the enormity of the situations, the enabling policy environment coupled with the level of sectoral activities, the achievement of the following MDGs will not be possible within the speculated time frame-year 2015. These are;

Goal 1: Eradication Extreme Poverty and Hunger,

Goal 3: Promote of Gender Equality and Women Empowerment,

Goal 4: Reducing Child Mortality and,

Goal 7: Ensuring Environmental Sustainability.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendation here are based on the information obtained from the data analysis and findings
GOAL 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

In Nigeria at large and Kogi State in particular, government and development partners needs to acknowledge that the fact that income in isolation is not the most appropriate measure for development. However, there is the need for improved market access and promotion of trade to boost national production and exports, foreign exchange earning and economic diversification. Foreign direct investments should be in the areas of infrastructures, manufacturing, tourism and agriculture which will create jobs/employment opportunities as well as boosting economic growth.

Technical and financial assistance in the establishment of skill acquisition centres where interested adults, youths and women could be trained in certain vocations that would be viable source of income would also be required. Assistance could equally be in the form of granting access to cheap capital in terms of concessional loans and overseas development assistance as well as establishment of micro credit schemes to improve access to credit by the people in need, especially in the rural areas.

GOAL 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

Government and development partners should provide more infrastructures like classrooms and toilet facilities, as well as the completion of an going and rehabilitation of existing ones. To also be included are the provision of computers, libraries, laboratory equipments and text books. Kogi State will also
need assistance in the form of training and retraining of teachers, in order to strengthen and up-date their capacity in modern method of teaching.

Most importantly, empowerment of the Kogi State Ministry of Education, State Universal Basic Education Board (SUBEB) and Local Government Education Authorities (LGEAs) is necessary from the government and development partners to deepen effective and efficient management of the educational system, monitoring and supervision.

**GOAL 3: Promote Gender Equality and Women Empowerment**

Development initiative for the attainment of gender equality in Kogi State and other development programme aimed at empowering women should focus on building capacity for gender mainstreaming in all departments at the state and local government levels. This will go along way to enhance capacities of ministries and agencies saddled with data generation responsibility to have timely and sex-disaggregated data required by decision and policy makers.

There should be establishment of skill acquisition centres where interested adults especially women could be trained in certain vocations that will be a source of income, as well as the establishment of micro credit facilities by women precisely in the rural settings.

Female students should be given scholarship priorities to encourage their school completion rates and access to education.
GOAL 4: Reduce Child Mortality

Provision of portable water for the people is needed in order to avoid or prevent water borne disease. Health sectoral institutions should be provided with modern facilities and equipments. Intervention is also needed in the training and retaining of health workers as well as advocacy and sensitization to stimulate parents to bring out their children for immunization. Parents also need to be educated on how to take good care of children in terms of the required nutrition, and other support and protection that will ensure child survival and total development. There should be initiation of programmes aimed at encouraging mothers to attend ante natal and post natal cares regularly for their health and that of the children. UNICEF is currently supporting Accelerated child survival and Development, Monitoring and Supportive Supervision in three (3) LGAs. This type of support should be extended to other eighteen (18) LGAs of the state.

GOAL 5: Improve Maternal Health Care

Development of the state health sector by the government and development partners should focus on capacity building for all cadres of health workers on Life Saving Scheme (LSS) as well the provision of obstetrics equipments to Primary Healthcare Centres (PHCs) across Kogi State.

In addition, there should be scaling-up of the UNICEF training activities to all the LGAs in the state and the WHO sponsored Making Motherhood Safer (MMS) initiative. To also be stirred up includes the technical and financial assistance of the Kogi State Ministry of Health and evaluation capabilities of the
relevant state agencies should be enhanced in order to strengthen the feed back mechanism for policy makers.

**GOAL 6: Combating HIV and AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases**

Attention in the area of HIV/AIDS should focus basically on scaling up the existing support and assistance by ensuring that the rural areas are effectively covered. Capacity building of health workers and care givers as well as technical support should be scaled up for proper implementation.

Furthermore, specific attention should be given to preventive measures by the Ministry of Health and Health related Agencies in disease control such as intensifying the distribution and use of Insecticide Treated Nets (ITN) and the end users. Advocacy and health education priorities should emphasize healthy environmental sanitation practices to prevent disease infection.

**GOAL 7: Achieve Environment Sustainability.**

In order to preserve the state’s forest, there should be development and establishment of artificial plantations as well as the strengthening of legal framework for the maintenance of the environment.

The importance of a healthy environment is often undermined by economically weak States such as Kogi due to resource gap. Therefore, sensitization exercise in needed to create the right attitude towards the environment, tree planting and usage of the available waste disposal facilities provided across the state.
More so, the government, development partners and private sector should designate and open new residential areas with the provision of facilities like roads, water, power, clinics and schools. Also to be included is the mobilization of foreign investment in building materials to reduce cost.

**GOAL 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development**

The rate of poverty and underdevelopment in the area of critical infrastructure in Kogi state is high particularly the Eastern Senatorial District (ie Igala speaking zone). Therefore, the State requires development in agriculture, food security and farm land development including FADAMA (dry season farming) projects and provision of modern farming tools and equipment. Others include development of fishery, provision of improved seeds, seedlings and agro-allied chemicals.

There should be focus on educational sectors, particularly the institutions that, are meant to teach children with physical disabilities. These educational institutions needs to be equipped with teaching and hearing aids/materials, such as brail machines in order to enable them learn and to acquire skills that can qualify them for gainful employment. This will go along way in stalling the rate of street begging in our society.

More over, child and maternal mortality rates are unbearably high in Kogi State. Therefore, attention and intervention is needed in terms of advocacy and sensitization focusing traditional rulers, religious leaders and parents on the safety and efficacy of immunization, breast feeding, family planning and proper child
upbringing in terms of nutrition, portable water and good personal hygiene and environmental sanitation.

Finally, portable water is lacking in many parts of state including Lokoja, the state capital. Consequently, there should be provision of bore holes, surface water, water treatment chemicals and rigs. Construction of feeder roads and establishment of rural electrification projects are other sectors that needs attention by the government and development partners.
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http://www.kogimdgs.gov.org.ng
Dear Respondent,

I am a postgraduate student of the Department of Public Administration and Local Government (Human Resource Management) Currently doing a research work on; The Millennium Development Goals and Community Development: A Case Study of Kogi State. I therefore crave your indulgence to respond to the following questionnaires to help the researcher accomplish his work.

You are pleased, requested to state your opinion by ticking (√) in the appropriate provided space. All information given that be used for academic purposed and will be treated with element of confidentiality.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely.

Paul, Salisu O.
PG/M.Sc/48519.
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<th>S/No</th>
<th>QUESTIONS</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kogi State Agency for Poverty Reduction (KSAPR) has improved the socio-economic conditions of the people.</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>The Universal Basic Education (UBE) scheme has increased net primary school enrollment.</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Gender Equality and Empowerment has been achieved by the Convention on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Only the National Programme on Immunization cannot reduce infant mortality rates.</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>The National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) has impacted positively on maternal health care.</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>The reduction in the prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS is due to the efforts of Kogi State Action Committee on AIDS (KOSACA).</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>The Roll Back Malaria (RBM) Initiative has helped in the treatment and prevention of malaria in Kogi State.</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Maintenance of clean environment in Kogi State is achieved through the effort of the State Sanitation and Waste Management Board</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>The initiation of Kogi State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (KOSEEDS) has brought foreign investors into the state.</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>The prevalence of food poverty and extreme hunger in Kogi State is due to poor agricultural productivity and unemployment.</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Poverty, inadequate qualified teachers, lack of infrastructure are major problems facing the attainment of Universal Primary Education in 2015.</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Control of women by men in most in Kogi State societies creates inequality.</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>The identified challenges facing the realization of the reduction of child mortality rate are poverty and inadequate access to basic health facilities.</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>The major problem to the attainment of improve maternal health care in 2015 is the poor socio-economic status of women.</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Extramarital sexual affair has not helped the combating of HIV/AIDS.</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Bush burning and indiscriminate felling of tree continue to be unchecked without the enforcement of laid down law.</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Provision of portable water suffered from funding gap, poor political will and political influences in project location.</td>
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<td>Improper location of building and disregard for approved building plans tends to deepen slum dwelling.</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Kogi State is faced by the inability to prepare a development plan that meets international standard.</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>The overall achievement of the Millennium development Goals by Kogi State in 2015 is feasible.</td>
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</table>

**KEY:**
SA - Strongly Agree
A - Agree
SD - Strongly Disagree
D - Disagree
NO - No Opinion