

# Impact Assessment of Non-Governmental Organization Development at Fugar, Nigeria

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## Abstract

Over the years, it has been observed that Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) has increased their development profiles at local, national and international levels. NGOs have come to be recognized as important actors on the landscape of development on health, education, provision of water, construction of school buildings in Nigeria. The major aim of this study is to assess the impact of Non-Governmental Organization in community development in community and some of the objectives of the paper are to assess the socio-economic and infrastructural development impact Non-Governmental organization has made in rural communities and identifies the major areas Non-Governmental organization has really impacted on rural communities. Taking inventory of the impacts of NGOs in other countries, the Tanzania Education Network has embarked on over 5 educational programs which have benefited close to 100,000 students and more than 850 teachers to date. These include: The Madrasa Pre-School program, the School Improvement Programmes, the International Academic Partnership, the Aga Khan Education Service Tanzania and the Coastal Rural Support Program. While in Nigeria a lot of projects like health, education and infrastructure were executed by NGOs in this regard, more is expected to be put in place by the growing number of NGOs in Nigeria, for the overall wellbeing of the society. However, the non-governmental organizations have some challenges which have limited their performances and also impeded their growth. Based on the findings, it has been recommended that Government should embark on aggressive development of the rural areas. Similarly, NGOs at the various levels should partner and work in collaboration with other private agencies. These can be done through an effective collaborative programmes and strategies with an effective and efficient leadership structure and Non-Governmental Organization should ensure that their programmes are not politicized. Allocation of projec

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**Index terms**— non-governmental organizations, community development, programmes, collaboration, nigeria  
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NGOs have come to be recognized as important actors on the landscape of development on health, education, provision of water, construction of school buildings in Nigeria. The major aim of this study is to assess the impact of Non-Governmental Organization in community development in community and some of the objectives of the paper are to assess the socioeconomic and infrastructural development impact Non-Governmental organization has made in rural communities and identifies the major areas Non-Governmental organization has really impacted on rural communities. Taking inventory of the impacts of NGOs in other countries, the Tanzania Education Network has embarked on over 5 educational programs which have benefited close to 100,000 students and

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49 at the various levels should partner and work in collaboration with other private agencies. These can be done  
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51 and Non-Governmental Organization should ensure that their programmes are not politicized. Allocation of  
52 projects/programmes should be influenced by felt needs of rural communities.

### 53 1 Introduction

54 community development implies the provision of basic amenities such as roads, electricity, pipe borne water, health  
55 care facilities, schools including human capacity building and other necessities of life pertaining to man's general  
56 wellbeing. There is global realization of recent that, contemporary government can no longer single handedly  
57 meet most communities' needs within their jurisdiction in terms of service provision. This notion has triggered off  
58 the urgent desire for synergies with development partners while enlisting community participation to actualize the  
59 spread of development to the rural areas (Colderin, 2001). According to (Ulugunji (1990), the problem of rural  
60 development cannot be viewed as a narrow technical problem of increasing output, but that of the institutions to  
61 mobilize and induce members of the rural society to greater productivity, to help them overcome the constraints  
62 in the way of utilizing available resources, and to enable them distribute the results of their efforts to develop  
63 the rural areas. Nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) are non-profit creation, self-governing group outside the  
64 domain of government in the areas of formation, funding, management, and the process and procedures in which  
65 their objectives are set, reflect a conscious effort towards the cultural, socio-economic and political transformation  
66 of all facets of the society (Eni, 2005, Angba, 2008, Omofunmwan and Odia 2009).

67 Studies have shown that, developmental activities of most NGOs usually focus on nature conservation,  
68 skill acquisition, economic empowerment, disease control and management, literacy schemes, capacity building,  
69 amenities provision, conflict resolution, charity, and peace promotion. For instance, in South Korea, (Eni,  
70 2005) reported that an environmental conservation association provided in service training programme for  
71 administrators and managers in public and private sectors and in Kenya, the Mazingira Institute (NGOs) spear  
72 headed tree planting campaign through sensitization of pupils in public schools. A study by Adebayo (1997)  
73 revealed that most NGOs in Nigeria focus on development related issues which aptly indicate a positive drive to  
74 stamp out poverty plaguing the Nigerian citizenry at different levels.

75 Rural development is a veritable tool for fighting poverty and achieving economic prosperity at the grassroots  
76 level (Nwachukwu and Ezeh, 2007). As an integral part of the overall national development, rural development  
77 is given prominent attention in development circles because dominant proportion of the population in most  
78 developing countries including Nigeria, live and derive their livelihood in rural areas. Also scholars in economic  
79 and broader social science literature have paid special attention to issues of agricultural and rural development,  
80 and their interaction with industrial and urban development (International Development Research Centre -IDRC,  
81 2004). In most developing countries, the public sector plays a dominant role in the provision of agricultural and  
82 development services. However, it has been observed that government alone cannot provide resources for rural  
83 development, because of the dwindling national resources and ever increasing competing needs. Besides, the public  
84 sector is being criticized as outdated, top-down, paternalistic, inflexible, subject to bureaucratic inefficiencies and  
85 thus unable to cope with the dynamic demands of rural populace (Rivera et al., 2000). This has paved way for  
86 an enhanced and more extensive civil society involvement in activities previously carried out by the public sector,  
87 such as delivering social services, promoting grassroots development, and preventing environmental degradation.  
88 It has also resulted in upsurge establishment of NGOs and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) with increased  
89 capacity to engage people at the grassroots level.

90 Also, in Nigeria there has been increasing involvement of NGOs in rural development activities. However,  
91 in more recent times, it has been observed that certain factors limit their performance in contributing to rural  
92 development. Farinde and Adisa (2005) reported that the constraints facing NGOs in Nigeria ranges from poor  
93 collaboration with government agencies, political instability and strong affiliation to over dependence on donor  
94 partners. Traditionally, most donor organizations work only with NGOs with a legal status and which are able  
95 to produce project proposals, to plan properly, and to handle budget administration and produce financial and  
96 technical reports regularly. Unfortunately, most grass-roots NGOs in developing countries do not comply with  
97 these requirements and therefore cannot benefit from donor funds.

98 In Nigeria, the network of NGOs is on the increase since the 1980s; and in recent decades, NGOs are networking  
99 with national and international agencies, with the aim of meeting national economic empowerment development  
100 strategy (NEEDS) and the millennium development goals (MDGs) by 2015. Specifically, NGOs in Nigeria  
101 contribute to national development in the areas of democracy and good governance, poverty alleviation, women  
102 empowerment, primary healthcare, STDs/AIDS and other health related matters, education and functional  
103 literacy .the development of the girl child, environment, conflict

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## 104 2 Research Methodology

105 Research methodology is the various methods and techniques used in gathering research information. For any  
106 research to be meaningful data must be collected and analyzed. Research result can only be only be known if data  
107 collected are analyzed. Data on the other hand are facts relating to an element that is subject of study. ??niawu  
108 (2008). The research was carried out in the Fugar community. It covered six quarters. Data was obtained from  
109 people through open ended and face to face interviews with the respondents. In order to investigate how they view  
110 their plight and what they think can be the best solution to their vulnerability. Structured and semi-structured  
111 interviews were used for obtaining information. Household interviews were done using questionnaires.

## 112 3 III.

## 113 4 Sources of data Collection

114 Basically, there are two types of instrument of data collection; they are Primary and Secondary Methods of  
115 data collection. The primary method of data collection involved the use of interview and questionnaire, while the  
116 secondary method involves the use of published materials and unpublished materials such as textbook, newspaper,  
117 magazine e.t.c. For the purpose of this research, primary and secondary methods of data collection were used.  
118 To ensure effective data collection, the study area was subdivided into five quarters they are: (i) Iviarua Quarte  
119 r (ii)Iviokhile Quarters (iii) Ivinone Quarters (iv)Iviavia Quarters (v) Iviadachi.

## 120 5 a) Survey Method

121 The information contained in questionnaire falls into three categories and they are discussed exhaustively such  
122 are: i. Personal data ii. Socio-economic Survey iii. Infrastructural Survey Personal Data: The personal data  
123 survey which was contained in the Questionnaire displaced information which includes: Gender, Age, Marital  
124 Status, number of children and educational background of the respondent.

125 Infrastructural Survey: These are information relating to the existing social amenities and infrastructural  
126 facilities provided for the community either by Government or Non-Governmental Organization. It also give  
127 attention to social amenities the community lacks, the sufficient ones and the ones that is not enough to  
128 accommodate the need gap of the inhabitant of the area.

## 129 6 Socio-Economic

## 130 7 b) Sampling procedure

131 The term sample may simply be defined as a representative proportion of the population of the study that  
132 observed, which enable the researcher to make inferences about the population. The systematic approach to  
133 selecting sample from a population is known as sampling. While the total subjects or elements from which  
134 the sample is selected is known as population. The individual items or subjects that make up the population  
135 are known as element. These elements can either be animal, human being, houses, events equipment e.t.c.  
136 depending of the problem under study. For the purpose of this research random sampling techniques will be  
137 utilized in selecting the sample.

138 Random Sampling Techniques: In research, these techniques are sampling methods were all the elements  
139 constitute the study populations have a chance of being selected in the sample. As a result of the size community  
140 and to ensure adequate information is gathered and too much time not to be over spent, the random sampling  
141 method was employed in selecting random sampling which every sixth house was selected and interviewed with  
142 the aid of questionnaire and oral interview.

143 IV.

## 144 8 Results and Discussion

145 This section of the research exercise is very important. At this stage, data collected must be transformed from  
146 its raw state to relevant information which will yield meaning to the readers. Information gathered through  
147 the administration of questionnaires and oral interview in the study area (Fugar).These data are analyzed and  
148 interpreted with various statistical tools such as table and charts for easy comprehension and by which findings  
149 and recommendation will be justified in the next chapter of the research endeavor. In order to present explicit  
150 and logical information about the research problem that will form the basis for decision making. The research  
151 highlighted some of the relevant issues as contained in the questionnaire. Out of the 300 questionnaire distributed  
152 200 were received which then represent 100% the numbers administered. Below is the order of data presented  
153 and analyzed in the study area.

## 154 9 a) Administration of questionnaires

155 The survey analysis in Table 1 shows how the questionnaires distributed were shared in the five quarters in  
156 Fugar. 30 % of the questionnaire which is 60 numbers was distributed to respondent in Iviavhia quarters because  
157 it has the highest numbers due to the fact that a lot of willing respondent was found in the zone. Also, 22.5 %

## 11 CONCLUSION

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158 of the questionnaire which is 45 numbers was distributed to respondent in Iviarua, 17.5 % of the questionnaire  
159 which is 35 numbers was distributed to respondent in Iviadachi quarter 15% of the questionnaire which is 30  
160 numbers was distributed to respondent in Iviokhile quarter while 15% of the questionnaire which is also 30  
161 distributed in Iviene quarters. The questionnaire were distributed using the random sampling method, where  
162 by every 6th house were interviewed with the aid of questionnaire and interview. 2 shows the occupation of  
163 the respondent. Looking at the obvious analysis, it therefore mean that the inhabitant of the area are more of  
164 students with 29% of the 58 respondent, 21.5 % of the respondent of 26 are trades, 13 % of the respondent of 26  
165 are civil servant 0.1% of 1 of the respondent is into fishing, also 2.5 % of the five respondent was artisan while  
166 11% of the 21 respondent was unemployed. With the analysis above, it is very clear that the resident of the study  
167 area (Fugar) are majorly mixed of civil servant, students and farmers. From the field survey, it was observed  
168 that the number of respondent that earn between N7,500-15,000 is 5%, 15% of the respondent earn between  
169 N15,000-22,000, also five percent of the respondent said they earn between N 20,000-30,000. Moreso, 50% of the  
170 respondent earn between 25,000-40,000, 10% of the respondent said they earn between N 35,000-45,000 while 15%  
171 of the respondent earn between N40,000-50,000. It therefore implies that, the average salary of the respondent  
172 falls with N 20,000-40,000 as their monthly earnings.

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### 174 I 15 ( H ) c) Infrastructure

175 The analysis of the survey result shows that 12.5% of 25 respondent has erratic supply of power in their area  
176 while 50% of 100 respondent claimed they always witness very epileptic power supply in their area. However, 12.5  
177 % of the 25 respondent claimed they experienced power once in a week, 15% of the 30 respondent were supplied  
178 twice in a week, while 10 % of the 20 respondent were on rotational basis as shown in Table 3. In addition  
179 water coverage in Fugar is not impressive. The outputs of the study indicated that 44% of the 88% respondents  
180 access water supply from borehole, while 17.5% of the 35 respondent access well water, 7.5% of the 15 respondent  
181 through pipe born water, 65% of 12 respondent access water from the river, 10% of the 20 respondent access  
182 stream water, while 15% of the 30 respondent gather water from the board as indicated in Table 4. From the  
183 data collected on the existence of Non-Governmental Organization in the study area, Fugar, it was observed that  
184 Fugar has three basic functional Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs) namely as: i. Martins Imhore Agabi  
185 foundation ii. Okakagbe Foundation iii. Fugar Progressive Union (F.P.U) Apart from the aforementioned three  
186 NGOs whose presence is fully established in the study area, other two NGOs have also carried out project in the  
187 study area, namely; i. The Clem Agba Foundation ii. Pro-Health

188 The outputs of the investigation revealed that 39% of the 78 respondent claimed that the project in the study  
189 area were executed by philanthropist, whereas 55% of 110 respondent confirmed that the projects were done by  
190 Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs), while 6% of the 12 respondent laid claim that the project was done  
191 by individual effort as indicated in Table ???. The activities of NGOs at Fugar have tremendously contributed  
192 to the development of community and its environs. According to the analysis on the Table 5, 3.5 % out of  
193 the 65 respondent claimed that Martins Imhore Agabi Foundation has made impacts in the study area, 5% of  
194 the 10 respondent also claimed that Fugar Progressive Union also impacted on the lives of the resident of the  
195 study area in the Youth Empowerment and Community Development, while 42.5 % of the 85 of the respondent  
196 claimed that Okakagbe Foundation has impacted on the lives of the inhabitant of the study area in the area of  
197 Health, Education and Women empowerment and finally 40 % of the 20 respondent reported that Clem Agba  
198 Foundation also impacted in the lives of the resident of Fugar in the area of health. There is high-level and  
199 widespread insecurity in the country that has led to the wanton destruction of lives and property is also a major  
200 factor that has hampered the progress of nongovernmental organizations.

201 V.

## 202 11 Conclusion

203 The impacts of Non-Governmental Organizations have made towards the development of the society in general  
204 is enormous and inexhaustible, and its activities cut across all sphere of human endeavours. In this regard,  
205 more is expected to be put in place by the growing number of NGOs in Nigeria, for the overall well-being of the  
206 society. These can be achieved through collaborative programmes and strategies with an effective and efficient  
207 leadership structure. To be able to meet up with the millennium development goals (MDGs), strategizing  
208 to ensure sustainable development in Nigerian local communities, through empowerment of the people with  
209 knowledge required to participate actively in the process of development is important.

210 According to the World Bank (1992), many symptoms of poor government include failure to make a clear  
211 distinction between what is public and what is private that allows diversion of public resources for private  
212 gain; inability to establish a predictable framework of law and government behaviour conducive to development;  
213 or arbitrariness in the application of rules and laws; excess rules, regulations, licensing requirements, etc that  
214 impede the functioning of market and encourages rent seeking. Priorities inconsistent with development leading  
215 to misallocation of resources. Others are excessively narrowly based or nontransparent decision making. All the

## Donor Of Sources Of Water Supply

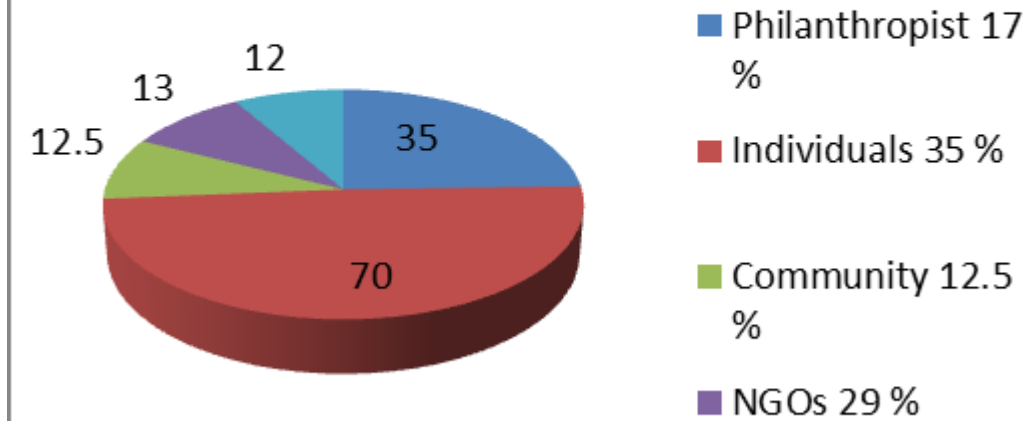


Figure 1:

216 above and the exclusion of democracy impair our understanding of the political condition of economic, social and  
217 infrastructural development in rural communities. <sup>1 2</sup>

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Figure 2: Table 5 :Fig. 1 :

resolution, (Akpanudoedehe, 2006). II. drug abuse and human rights

Figure 3:

1

Quarters	No of Respondents	Percentage %
Iviarua	45	22.5
Iviokhile	30	15
Iviavia	60	30
Iviadachi	35	17.5
Ivinone	30	15
Total	200	100

Source: Field Survey August, 2015

Figure 4: Table 1 :

2

Occupation	No of Respondent	Percentage
Student	58	29
Trader	26	12
Civil Servant	43	21.5
Fishing	1	0.1
Farming	46	23
Artisan	5	2.5
Unemployed	21	11
Total	200	100

Source: Field Survey August, 2015

b) Occupation and income  
Table

Figure 5: Table 2 :

3

Power Stability	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Epileptic	25	12.5
Very epileptic	100	50
Power Supply		
Once a week	25	12.5
Twice a week	30	15
Rotational	20	10
Total	200	100

Source: Field Survey August, 2015

Figure 6: Table 3 :

4

Sources of Water Supply	No of Respondent	Percentage %
Borehole	88	44
Well	35	17.5
Pipe Bore water	15	7.5
River	12	6
Stream	20	10
Water Board	30	15
Total	200	100

Source: Field Survey August, 2015

Figure 7: Table 4 :

7

NGOs	No of Re- spondent	Percentage %
Martins Imhore Agabi Foundation	65	32.5
Fugar Progressive Union F.P.U	10	5.0
Okakagbe Foundation	85	42.5
Pro-Health	22	11.0
Clem Agba Foundation		

Figure 8: Table 7 :

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