

# Contributions of Community Based Organisations to Poverty Alleviation in Oyo State, Nigeria

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**Abstract:** In Nigeria, Community Based Organisations (CBOs) have been involved in diverse development and poverty reduction programmes in many states. In Oyo State, their involvements have been evident for more than five decades now, a long time enough for their impacts to be readily felt, thus due for empirical evaluation. This study therefore evaluated activities of CBOs, as institutions of civil society, in poverty reduction in Oyo State, Nigeria. Data were collected through questionnaire administration on 1,104 households across three (3) Senatorial Districts in the State. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were also conducted for registered CBOs in the districts. Descriptive statistics were used in analysing the data collected. Findings revealed that many CBOs existed in the areas, out of which the Landlord Associations and Town Unions accounted for 60 per cent. The projects that have abated poverty which were undertaken by these CBOs were in the areas of economy and empowerment (63.7%), security facilities and services (23.0%), and infrastructure provision (13.3%). Any attempt towards sustainable development should therefore take into cognisance the impact that these two organisations, among others, are capable of exerting in locations that exemplifies similar cultural, social, economic and political characteristics.

**Keywords:** Community Based Organisations, Development Planning, Poverty Alleviation, Community Development, Civil Society

**JEL codes:** I32, O20, R58

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## 1. Introduction

Poverty is a world-wide phenomenon, but it is a prominent feature in developing countries where

more than one person in five subsists on less than one dollar per day (World Bank, 2005). Nigeria, which is the most populous developing country, is not exempted. Prior before now, the country was among the richest 50 countries in the early 1970s (Obadan, 2002). While in the 1990s, the country has been described as a paradox (World Bank, 1996), obviously as a result of persistent increase in poverty incidence. The paradox was that the poverty level contradicted the country's immense wealth. Nigeria was therefore adjudged to be one of the poorest countries as she was ranked 151<sup>st</sup> among 174 countries rated on Human Development Index (HDI) scale in 2005 (UNDP, 2005). The poverty assessment survey in Nigeria showed that over seventy per cent of the population was living on less than one dollar per day and over fifty per cent were living below the national poverty line (Food and Agriculture Organisation, (FAO) 2006).

The level of poverty in the country has caused many households to live in poor unsatisfactory and overcrowded conditions without adequate access to potable water, sanitation facilities and other basic services (UNDP, 1996; World Bank, 1996; Federal Office of Statistics [FOS], 1999). While such poverty level is pervasive and persistent as well as when coupled with the need for survival, the stage is set for criminal activities and other social vices including robbery, political gangsterism and prostitution (Odunola, 2004). Due to the extent of the incidence of poverty, successive governments in Nigeria, in collaboration with various international organisations such as the World Bank, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Children Education Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) have initiated specific, multi-dimensional and multi-faceted programmes (Okunmadewa, 2001). Few of the programmes were National Directorate of Employment (NDE), Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI) and Operation Feed the Nation (OFN). They all focused on the creation of employment, improvement of welfare, development and increase in productivity.

Despite all these efforts, the poverty level has remained high in most parts of the country. The impact of the programmes was hardly felt. In addition, studies (Obadan 2002, Ajakaye 2003) indicated that all the past poverty reduction programmes were unable to achieve the set targets for reasons which were policy inconsistency, poor governance, lack of transparency and accountability, inadequate data base, non-involvement of all the stakeholders, overlap of functions, confusion of development programmes with poverty alleviation strategies and improper targeting of the poor. There is thus a prevalent of what can be referred to as the proliferation of 'Property

Acquisition Programmes' among the decision makers, implementers, government officials, and the fortunate community group leaders in Nigeria, instead of Poverty Alleviation Programmes (Odunola, 2004). Perhaps this explains why Agbola (2005) emphasised that "the rich could not sleep because the poor were awake and the poor were awake because they were hungry and possibly angry".

Considering the high rate of plan attrition and failure to achieve the enunciated poverty alleviation objectives with many of the political actors working at cross purposes, there is a necessity for a paradigm shift towards community engagement or community-driven development. The approach promises to address the inherent flaws of inconsistency, improper targeting, lack of transparency and accountability, non-involvement of stakeholders, overlap of functions and benefit-capture syndrome, among others. It is expected to be one in which the profit motive only will not be the overarching criterion. In view of this, development planning is a proposed action undertaken by concern on how development processes can contribute to the objective of poverty alleviation. The approach, according to Okafor (2005), was induced by spatial inequalities in the distribution of resources and fruits of economic development, inadequate and breakdown of urban infrastructure, unemployment rate and over-urbanisation, as well as poverty.

Different stakeholders such as planning agencies, planners, research institutions, government, non-governmental organisations and the civil society are involved in developmental planning process. Although, the government has been much more involved in developmental process in developing countries, the clamour for government effectiveness was higher in many of these countries where the government has failed to deliver basic facilities and services including roads, water supply, health care and education (World Bank, 1997). Kusek and Rist (2004) observed that most programmes and strategies were implemented based on external untested assumptions and prior understanding of individual, group and community perceptions underlying causes and or influencing factors about development.

Government and international organisations now appreciate the role of NGOs as genuine and effective channels to ensure poverty programme implementation because of their presence, knowledge of the needs and interest of the poor. Chilowa and Gaynor (1992) argued that some NGOs have been increasingly moving away from a project focus development to a problem solving approach. They engaged local communities in long-lasting rural development, poverty alleviation and slow rural to urban migration, through income and employment-generating activities, social

services, marketing and rural savings system. For instance, consultative survey conducted by Okunmadewa (2001) on poverty alleviation in Nigeria revealed that some NGOs' and CBOs' programmes reach the poor better than public sector managed programmes, especially, those in remote geographic regions and the less privileged or disadvantaged group.

Other evidence that proved NGOs to be the source of best-practice for target projects in recent time abound. For illustration, an Indian NGO Myrada, acted as an intermediary between the poor people and commercial banks to create financial capital for poverty alleviation. Also, Mopawi NGO in Honduras, in conjunction with indigenous communities of La Mosquilla, relentlessly lobbied an international NGO research bodies and indigenous organisations to raise awareness on the need to improve the lives of the poor by involving government and local communities in decision-making and management (Soyibo Alayande and Olayiwola, 2001). The NGOs and parental involvement in schools establishment and subsidisation of teachers recruitment in Pakistan has led to increase in girls' enrolment by 33 per cent in Quetta and 22 per cent in rural communities.

In Nigeria, NGOs and CBOs have been involved in diverse development and poverty reduction programmes in many states. In Oyo State, their involvements have been evident for more than five decades now, a long time enough for their impacts to be readily felt and due for empirical evaluation. This study therefore evaluates CBOs activities as an institution of civil society in poverty reduction in Oyo State, Nigeria. In the context of this study, CBOs are grassroot organisations which promote the people's ability to control their well-being (Onibokun and Faniran, 1995). The organisation is built on the principle of co-operation and organised group work. This attribute is important in the identification and prioritisation of community problems and seeking solutions to the problems (Wahab, 1996).

## **2. Study Area**

The study was carried out in Oyo State, Nigeria. The State covers approximately 28,454 square kilometres and ranked 14th by size among the States in Nigeria. The landscape consists of old hard rocks and dome shape hills, which rise gently from about 500 metres in the southern part and reaching a height of about 1,219 metres above sea level in the northern part. Major rivers which are Ogun, Oba, Oyan, Otin, Ofiki, Sasa, Oni, Erinle and Osun, take their sources from the

highlands. The Capital of the State is Ibadan and it is one of the major cities in Nigeria and in Africa as a whole. The State comprises of three Senatorial Districts (as in other states of the Federation) and thirty three Local Government Areas (LGAs). It is bounded by Ogun State in the west, Kwara State in the North and Osun State in the East (Figure 1). The State has three (3) Senatorial Districts which comprise Oyo North (with thirteen (13) LGAs), Oyo Central (with eleven (11) LGAs), and Oyo South (with nine (9) LGAs).

### **3. Methodology**

The study considered the identified senatorial districts in Oyo State, Nigeria. Out of the thirty-three LGAs, twenty-nine per cent (29 %) was considered adequate to represent the state. This decision was based on the survey methodology applied by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) for the conduct of National Living Standard Survey in 2004, where twenty-nine per cent of the 36 States of the Federation were selected as the study areas (NBS, 2004). Ten LGAs were sampled (29% of 33 LGAs). The 2006 population census figures of the sampled LGAs were projected to 2010 based on the national growth rate of 2.83. To arrive at the sample size, sampling ratio of 0.05 per cent of the total population was adopted. This decision was based on Neuman's (1991) assertion that larger population permit smaller sampling ratio for equally good samples. Thus 0.05 per cent of 2,206,146 which equals to 1,104 were sampled. Data were therefore collected from 1,104 sample households across the three senatorial districts through questionnaire administration.

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were likewise conducted for registered CBOs such as: Community Development Associations (CDA), Youth Associations (YA), Religion Based Associations (RBA) and Town Unions (TU). The FGD was conducted in each of the sampled LGAs. This was to obtain necessary information to supplement and corroborate (or otherwise) the primary data obtained through questionnaire administration. For each of the FGD session, between 5-8 members of registered CBOs whose membership was not less than five years and who were not part of the elected executives of the CBOs were involved in the discussion for between 2-3 hours. The interview took place at community halls and the participants were allowed to pass comments freely on issues pertaining to the roles of CBOs in poverty alleviation activities in their respective areas. Descriptive statistics such as frequency, percentages and mean index were used in analysing the data collected. The index was computed as a sum of the weights resulting from the

Likert scale with 'very significant'  $\geq 70$  per cent, 'significant' 69-60 per cent, 'less-significant' 59-50 per cent 'not significant' 49-40 per cent, and 'not significant at all' 39-0 per cent with weighted values of 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 respectively. Outcomes of responses greater than or equal to 4 represented a significant impact level, any responses greater than or equal to 3 represented little improvement, while responses equal to or less than 2 represented no impact at all.

## **4. Results and Discussion**

### **4.1. Identification of Community Based Organisation**

A search through the literature by Adeboyejo (2006) revealed that local institutions were viewed from two broad perspectives. First, it served as a typology of civil society that idealises their potential in advancing democratic governance and second, as an agent of development and service delivery in urban and regional landscape. These local institutions which serve as the intermediary between local people and the government facilitate transmission from traditional set-up to modernity and also promote economic interest among members of the association. The CBOs/local institutions in this study were grouped into: youth association and age grade, town union, landlord and development association, occupation/technical group, religious organisation, socio-cultural group, elders' forum and political development groups.

Findings revealed Landlord Associations and Town Unions accounted for 60 per cent of CBOs in the study area while the other CBOs shared the remaining 40 per cent (see Table 1). The breakdown showed that Youth Associations and Age Grades accounted for 2.8 per cent in Oyo South (OS), 19.2 per cent in Oyo Central (OC) and 13.9 per cent in Oyo North (ON), while Town Union constituted 20 per cent, 11.5 per cent and 27.8 per cent in OS, OC and ON respectively. Landlord Associations had the largest number of CBOs with 60 per cent in OS, 46.2 per cent in OC and 33.3 per cent in ON. Occupation/Technical Groups, Religion Organisation and Socio-Cultural Group accounted for 0.0 per cent in OS and OC. More so, the three CBOs in that sequence accounted for 5.6 per cent, 2.75 per cent and 13.9 per cent in ON. The Elders' Forum and Political Development Groups constituted 12 per cent in OS, 23.1 per cent in OC and 2.75 per cent in ON. It is apparent that any attempt towards sustainable development should take into cognizance the impact that the Town Unions and the Landlord Associations; which were the most prevalent CBOs are capable of exerting in Oyo State.

#### **4.2. Community Based Organisations and Year of Establishment**

The age of the CBOs may likely influence their performance positively or negatively. The CBOs in the study area were classified by years of existence and the details are as presented in Table 2. On the aggregate, only a few CBOs were founded before 1970 while majority were established between 1971 and 2000. For instance not more than 13.8 per cent of the CBOs came into existence before 1970. When analysed based on Senatorial Districts, before 1970, no registered CBOs were found in OS, while 3.8 per cent and 30.6 per cent of them were found in OC and ON respectively. Between 1971 and 1980, there were 40 per cent registered CBOs in OS, 3.8 per cent in OC and 27.8 per cent in ON. Registered CBOs for years between 1981 and 1990 in OS were 24 per cent while there were 34.6 per cent in OC and 11.1 per cent in ON.

Moreover, for years between 1991 and 2000, 24 per cent of registered CBOs were found in OS, 38.5 per cent in OC and 16.7 per cent in ON. For the year 2001 and above in OS, 12 per cent CBOs were found, while 19.3 per cent and 13.9 per cent existed in OC and ON respectively. The study showed that registered CBOs reduced from years before 1970 to year 2001 and above in OS and ON while an increase was noticed in OC between years 1981-2000 alone. The increase in OC alone may imply that most projects implemented by the state or federal governments during this period might be contrary to community needs and the sustainability of such project might not be ascertained. The FGD group reveals that the recently established CBOs focus more on development projects aimed at poverty reduction, thus there is need to support the new CBOs in order to encourage the upcoming ones.

#### **4.3. Membership Strength of Community Based Organisations**

Membership strength is one of the factors likely to determine both the financial capability and popularity of the CBOs within and outside the community. Details of membership strength are as presented in Table 3. On the aggregate, majority (50.6 per cent) of the CBOs had between 21 and 60 members. However, a substantial proportion 41.3 per cent had above 60 members. It was also observed that less than one-tenth of the CBOs had members of less than 20. On senatorial basis, CBOs with less than 20 members accounted for 4 per cent in OS, 11.5 per cent in OC and 8.3 per cent in ON. The CBOs with 21- 40 members accounted for 20 per cent in OS, 19.2 per cent in OC

and 33.4 per cent in ON. While CBOs with 41- 60 members accounted for 32 per cent in OS, 23.1 per cent in OC and 22.2 per cent in ON. CBOs with membership of 61- 80 were few and they accounted for 8 per cent in OS, 7.67 per cent in OC and 5.6 per cent in ON. However, CBOs in membership range of 81-100 accounted for 16 per cent in OS, 8.3 in per cent in ON and 7.7 per cent in OC. The study further indicated that CBOs with membership of 101 and above constituted 20 per cent in OS, 30.8 per cent in OC and 22.2 per cent in ON.

#### **4.4. Development Projects Undertaken by Community Based Organisations**

Community Based Organisations are grassroots organisations managed by members on behalf of members (Edwards and Hulme, 1992; Ohakweh and Ezirim, 2006; UN HABITAT, 2011). CBOs perform vital and diverse functions which include mobilization of labour, infrastructural development, cultural activities, conflict resolution, and provision of emergency relief (Narayan and Shah, 2000). Over the years, the importance and potentials of Community Based Organisation are recognised by the government, non- governmental and development agencies as the only organisations the poor own, trust and can rely on. Various development projects undertaken by the CBOs in the Senatorial Districts in Oyo State were discussed in this section.

Three categories of projects (economy and empowerment, security facilities and services and infrastructural provision) were implemented by various CBOs across the Senatorial Districts in Oyo State. These CBOs comprised Youth Association /Age Groups, Town Unions, Landlord Associations and Elders' Forum, Occupation/ Technical Groups, Religious Organisations and Socio-cultural Groups. A total of three-hundred and seventeen (317) projects were implemented across the three Senatorial Districts of the sampled registered CBOs, with eighty-three projects implemented in OS, one-hundred and eleven (111) projects in OC and one-hundred and twenty three (123) projects in ON (see Table 4). Infrastructural development activities accounted for 63.7 per cent of the development; this is followed by security with 23.0 per cent and the remaining 13.3 per cent accounted for economy and empowerment projects.

Out of the eighty-three projects executed in OS, infrastructural facilities constituted 65.1 per cent, security projects accounted for 25.3 per cent while 9.6 per cent represented economic and empowerment projects. In OC where one-hundred and eleven projects were executed, 72.1 per cent were infrastructure projects, 19.8 per cent were security projects and 8.1 per cent were economic and empowerment projects. Also, out of the one-hundred and twenty three projects



executed in ON, 55.3 per cent constituted infrastructural projects, 24.4 per cent were security projects while economy and empowerment projects accounted for 6.50 per cent.

The study informed that more infrastructural projects were undertaken by the CBOs with highest infrastructural development from OC (39.6 per cent) followed by ON (33.7 per cent) and OS (26.7 per cent) respectively. The security projects ranked second with the highest value of 46.1 per cent from ON, followed by 30.1 per cent in OC and the least with value of 28.8 per cent in OS in that order. Surprisingly, the least category of great development concern to CBOs is economy and empowerment programmes which one would have thought would have come first because it was ranked highest by the FGD group as means of lifting the poor above poverty level. It actually accounted for 59.5 per cent in ON, followed by 21.4 per cent in OC and 19.0 per cent in OS respectively.

#### **4.5. Perceived Impacts of Community Based Organisations' Projects on poverty Reduction**

The impact is the expected effects of a project on a targeted population. It measures the ultimate change in the conditions of beneficiaries resulting from a project. Due to multi-dimensional perspective of poverty certain indicators from the initial categories of projects undertaken by the CBOs are used to compute the Impact of CBOs Projects on Poverty Reduction Index (ICPPR). This index measured both the constraints to poverty reduction before CBOs projects implementation and the extent of changes that occurred after CBOs projects implementation in Oyo State. In computing (ICPPR) the average of the responses measured on Likert scale was first determined and this was represented by Y, the mean of sub-classes of CBOs project represented by X and the mean of the aggregate ICPPR were computed with the deviations of the ICPPR from it for ranking the projects in order of their constraints perpetuating poverty before CBOs intervention and the impacts after CBOs interventions.

Findings revealed that in the three senatorial districts, assistance to the needy', had an aggregate ICPPR of 2.42 and 3.15 before and after the execution of the projects respectively (see Table 5). This indicated an insignificant impact since the ICPPR was less than 4 which is the critical value for impact. The security category had an aggregate ICPPR of 3.34 and 2.89 before and after the execution of the projects correspondingly. This implied that crime rate was higher before project intervention in Oyo State and little impact is made after project execution. Therefore, crimes such as rape/ indecent assaults', 'burglary/house-breaking', 'breach of public peace',

'kidnapping and physical insecurity' among others induced by poverty has reduced to some extent though of little significance.

On socio-cultural heritage category with the aggregate ICPPR value of 2.18 and 3.10 before and after project execution by the CBOs showed an insignificant impact since the ICPPR was less than 4 which was the critical value for impact; although noticeable improvement was observed. Access to infrastructure had aggregate ICPPR before and after projects execution with value of 2.37 and 3.35 respectively. This showed an insignificant impact since the ICPPR was also less than 4 which was the critical value for impact, although little improvement was noticed. The economic and empowerment category had ICPPR of 2.38 and 2.88 before and after project execution. Which was also an indication of insignificant impact since the ICPPR was less than 4 which was the critical value for impact, but there was an improvement.

The major constraints perpetuating poverty before CBOs interventions in descending orders were: security 0.88, socio-cultural heritages -0.38, infrastructural problems -0.19, economy and empowerment -0.18 and philanthropic -0.14. The security project category although with the deviation of -0.18 accounted for the highest impact in reducing poverty. Second on the rank was infrastructural provision category with the deviation 0.28. Rank next was socio-assistance to the needy 0.08, followed by socio-cultural heritage with value of 0.02.

## **5. Conclusion**

In Nigeria, the failure of the government to deliver fundamental economic goods, infrastructural facilities and services and the realisation of effective development that are people-centred have made Community Based Organisations a force to be reckoned with in the development processes. This study has thus examined the contributions of CBOs as agents of and in poverty reduction. Other issues assessed were the relationship between the characteristics of CBOs and their levels of involvement in poverty alleviation processes, the differences in the level of CBOs involvement in poverty reduction processes among the three Senatorial Districts, the impact of CBOs development activities on poverty level in Oyo State.

Of interest to this study was the extent to which constraints accentuating poverty have been addressed with respect to projects implemented. Findings from this study have actually provided us with evidence of developmental projects that were embarked on and implemented by CBOs.

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The concentration of these CBOs towards infrastructural development programmes in their various communities was a pointer to government inefficiency in the provision of basic infrastructural facilities and services that would have abated poverty. This emphasised the need to include Community Based Organisations (especially Landlord Associations and Town Unions) and their networks in development and implementation of policies and programmes that will enable the Oyo State Government to better understand and serve the needs of the poor. This could also serve as a template that could be replicated in other states in Nigeria as well as other developing countries of the world exemplifying similar cultural, social, economic and political characteristics.

## Literature

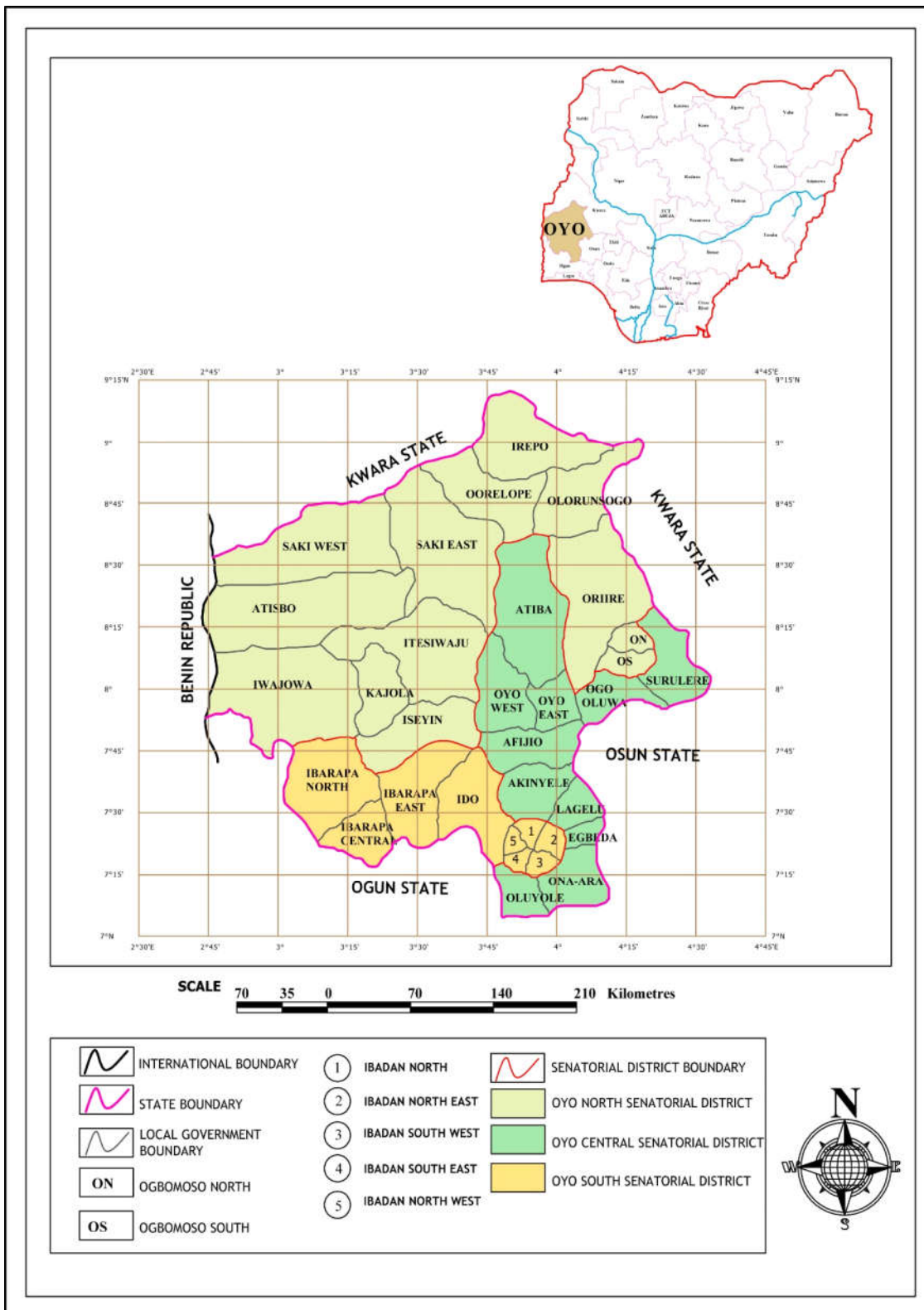
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Figure 1. Map of Oyo State in its National Context



Source: Ministry of Land, Housing and Physical Planning Ibadan, Oyo State, 2010.

**Table 1. Typologies and Distribution of Sampled Community Based Organisations in Oyo State**

Types of CBOs	Oyo South (OS)	No	(%)	Oyo Central (OC)	No	(%)	Oyo North (ON)	No	(%)	Total	(%)
Youth Association & Age grades	Ilupeju-Idiobi CDA, Ire akari CDA	2	8.0	Arolu Youth Devt; Iware CDA, Mami CDC, Ogele CDA.	4	15.3	Ayami, Good friend, Igbo-Ologun, Oredegbe Taraa CDA	5	13.9	11	12.6
Town Unions	Agooro, Isale Oba I & II, Oke Iserin, Yejide CDA, Surulere CDA	5	20.0	Akanra CDA, Onipasan Oke Afa CDC, Alapata Jagun (3, 11.5%)	3	11.5	Ajangba, Alasa CDA, Ehinke CDA, Isale-Abudu, Iya/Mokola, Kinnikinni CDA, koso CDC, Laha CDC Kisi Town Union.	9	25.0	17	19.5
Landlord Associations	Adekile CDA, Akere, Arowosanye II, Binukonu, Borokini, Ifelodun, Ifesowapo, Itesiwaju, Koloko Idiobi Oke Irorun, Olorunsogo, Oluokun, Oyapidan, Pako I & II	13	52.0	Abonde, Ajia Comm, Devt Ass, Alabidun CDA, Ifelodun-Adeleke, Ifesiwaju, Ijado CDA, Iresapa, Iwajowa, Iware CDA, Mami CDC	10	38.6	Abogunde, Asunnara CDA, Igbobale, Isale Ora Parapo landlord, Obanla, Oke Owode, Okelerin Opomaalu, Osupa CDA Saga/Isale-Ora, Oke-eletun, Oke-oro	12	33.3	35	40.2

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Occupation/Technical groups	Aworawo CDA	1	4.0	Lademon,	1	3.8	Cattle dealer, Idiko Ago Elite club	2	5.6	4	4.6
Religious Organisations	Nil			Itesiwaju Oke,	1	3.8	Isale Alufa	1	2.7	2	2.3
Socio-cultural Groups	Nil			Nil			Agede CDC, Dynamic Sisters, Igbobale, Iju patriots, Isale Abudu.	5	13.9	5	5.7
Elders Forum and Political Development Groups	Balaro, Ilupeju CDA, Surulere CDA.	3	12.0	Akeetan CDA, Idode CDA, Igbowa CDA, Iyaji CDA, Pakoyi (6, 23.1%)	6	23.2	Katangua CDA	1	2.7	10	11.5
Others	Ajao/Rounder.	1	4.0	Fasola CDA,	1	3.8		1	2.8	3	3.5
<b>Total</b>		<b>25</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>26</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>36</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Authors' own elaboration.

**Table 2: Year of Establishment of CBO**

S/N	Year of Establishment	OS		OC		ON		TOTAL	
		CBOs	%	Cobs	%	CBOs	%	CBOs	%
1	Before 1970	0	0.0	1	3.8	11	30.5	12	13.8
2	1971-1980	10	40.0	1	3.8	10	27.8	21	24.1
3	1981-1990	6	24.0	9	34.6	4	11.1	19	21.8
4	1991-2000	6	24.0	10	38.5	6	16.7	22	25.3
5	2001 & Above	3	12.0	5	19.3	5	13.9	13	14.9
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Authors' own elaboration.

**Table 3: Membership Strength of Community Based Organisations**

S/N	Membership Strength	OS		OC		ON		TOTAL	
		CBOs	%	CBOs	%	Cobs	%	CBOs	%
1	Less than 20	1	4	3	11.5	3	8.3	7	8.1
2	21-40	5	20	5	19.2	12	33.4	22	25.3
3	41-60	8	32	6	23.1	8	22.2	22	25.3
4	61-80	2	8	2	7.7	2	5.6	6	6.8
5	81-100	4	16	2	7.7	3	8.3	9	10.4
6	101 &above	5	20	8	30.8	8	22.2	21	24.1
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Authors' own elaboration.

**Table 4: Community Based Organisation Development Projects in the Senatorial Districts**

S/N	Project Description	Senatorial Districts			
		OS (%)	OC (%)	ON (%)	Total (%)
1	Infrastructural Development	54 (r = 65.1) (c = 26.7)	80 (r = 72.1) (c = 39.6)	68 (r = 55.3) (c = 33.7)	202 (r = 100)
2	Economic & Empowerment	8 (r = 9.6) (c = 19.0)	9 (r = 8.1) (c = 21.4)	25 (r = 20.3) (c = 59.6)	42 (r = 100)
3	Security	21 (r = 25.3) (c = 28.8)	22 (r = 19.8) (c = 30.1)	30 (r = 24.4) (c = 41.1)	73 (r = 100)
4	Total	83 (c = 100)	111 (c = 100)	123 (c = 100)	317

c = column percentage

r = row percentage

Source: Authors' own elaboration.



CONTRIBUTIONS OF COMMUNITY BASED ORGANISATIONS  
TO POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN OYO STATE, NIGERIA

**Table 5: Levels of Poverty before CBOs Projects Intervention and after CBOs Projects Intervention in Oyo State.**

S/ N	Impact Indicators		CBOs Impact Rating Index in Oyo State											
			Respondents Level of Poverty Before CBOs Project Implementation						Respondents Level of Poverty After CBOs Project Implementation					
			No	SW V	Y	X			No	SW V	Y	X		
1	Philanthropic	Social assistance to the needy	1067	2592	2.42	2.42	-0.14	0.02	1049	3314	3.15	3.15	0.08	0.01
2	Security	Rape/incest assaults	1026	3731	3.63	3.44	0.88	0.77	977	2717	2.77	2.89	-	0.03
		Burglary/house breaking	1056	3757	3.55				1047	2787	2.66			
		Breach of public peace	540	1648	3.05				536	1420	2.64			
		Kidnapping and physical insecurity	1046	3680	3.51				1036	3612	3.48			
3	Socio-cultural Heritages	Inclusion of people in development processes	1021	2033	1.99	2.18	-	0.14	1040	3504	3.36	3.09	0.02	0.00
		accountability and transparency	1035	2216	2.14				1029	2912	2.82			
		Social solidarity	1036	2377	2.29				1030	3118	3.02			
		influence and control on developments	1036	2443	2.35				1054	3235	3.06			

		Community dignity and prestige	1047	2254	2.15				1019	3260	3.19		0.28	
4	<b>Infrastructural Provision</b>	Access to transformational Information	1029	2206	2.14	2.37	-	0.04	1016	3032	2.98	3.35	-	0.08
		Access to all seasons road	1048	2280	2.17				1032	2790	2.70			
		Access to water	1061	2550	2.40				1052	3022	2.87			
		Access to electricity	1045	2425	2.32				1059	3150	2.97			
		Access to health care	1054	2348	2.22				1061	3240	3.05			
		Access to market places	654	2008	3.07				602	1938	3.21			
		Quality and hygienic environment	1026	2150	2.09				1054	3376	3.20			
		Nutrition adequacy	1031	2397	2.32				1046	3003	2.87			
		Access to school	1042	2668	2.56				1053	3245	3.08			
5	<b>Economy and Empowerment</b>	Income	1059	2502	2.36	2.38	-	0.01	1061	3326	3.13	2.88	-	0.04
		Employment opportunity	1049	2493	2.37				1059	2900	2.73			
		Productivity	979	2354	2.40				1024	2848	2.78			
		Total												

Before CBOs projects intervention - Mean x = 2.56

After CBOs projects intervention - Mean x = 3.07

Source: Authors' own elaboration.

*Wkład Organizacji Społecznościowych w łagodzenie ubóstwa w Oyo State w Nigerii  
artykułu w języku polskim*

*Streszczenie*

W Nigerii Organizacje Społecznościowe (ang.: Community Based Organisations (CBOs)) zostały zaangażowane w różne programy mające na celu rozwój oraz ograniczanie ubóstwa w wielu stanach. W stanie Oyo, ich zaangażowanie jest widoczne już od ponad pięćdziesięciu lat, wystarczająco długo, aby rzeczywiście odczuć i empirycznie ocenić efekty ich działań. Niniejszy artykuł ma na celu ewaluację wpływu działalności CBOs jako organizacji społeczności obywatelskich na ograniczanie ubóstwa w Stanie Oyo w Nigerii. Dane zgromadzono dzięki badaniom opartym na kwestionariuszach wypełnionych w 1 104 gospodarstwach domowych. Przeprowadzono też dyskusje w grupach fokusowych z zarejestrowanymi Organizacjami Społecznościowymi. Do analizy danych wykorzystano statystykę opisową. Wyniki badań ukazały, że na analizowanym obszarze działa wiele CBOs, z czego 60% aktywności przypada na Stowarzyszenia Gospodarzy (ang.: Landlord Associations) oraz Unie Miejskie (ang.: Town Unions). Projekty, które przyczyniły się do zmniejszenia ubóstwa, przeprowadzono w obszarach: gospodarki i praworządności (63,7%), usług i urzędzeń bezpieczeństwa (23%), a także infrastruktury (13,3%). Z tego względu pod uwagę powinny być wzięte próby dążenia do zrównoważonego rozwoju, ponieważ owe dwie organizacje są w stanie wpłynąć na obszary stanowiące przykłady aspektów kulturalnych, społecznych, gospodarczych oraz politycznych.

**Słowa kluczowe:** Organizacje Społecznościowe, planowanie rozwoju, ograniczanie ubóstwa, rozwój społeczności, społeczeństwo obywatelskie