
Pan African Research & Development Conference Cotonou - Benin Republic



CONFERENCE THEME

Ending Poverty & Hunger in Africa by 2030: Adopting Integrated Strategies

DIRECTORATE OF POLICY AND RESEARCH

African Research Council for Sustainable Development

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CONFERENCE DATE

Thursday 13th - Friday 14th April, 2017

CONFERENCE VENUE

Sainte Felicite University, Cotonou - Benin Republic

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Day One: Wednesday 12th April, 2017	
Arrival of Guests/Conferees/Delegates	
Day Two: Thursday 13th April, 2017 Opening Session/ Plenary	
9:00 - 10:00am	Conference Registration
10:00 - 10:15am	Opening Prayer/ Welcome Remark
10:15 - 10:30am	Institutional Brief/ Chairman's Opening Remark
10:30 - 12:00noon	Lead Speaker / Keynote Address
12:00 - 1:00pm	Launch Break / Group Photograph
2:00pm - 4:00pm	Plenary Session
4:00pm - 5:00pm	Policy Review Session/Communiqué
Day Three: Friday 14th April, 2017 Plenary Sessions/Policy Briefing/Communiqué	
7:00am - 8:00am	Breakfast
8:00am - 10:00am	Conferee Tour
10:00am - 5:00pm	Departure of Guest/ Conferees/ Delegates

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Closing the resource gap



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- Conceptual issues in poverty reduction and equity
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- Enhancing the competitiveness and productivity of African economies
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Abstracts

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Industrial Growth and Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

The study looked at tax incentive as a real modifier for industrial growth and development in Nigeria. The study was primarily undertaken to evaluate the effectiveness of tax incentives in developing the Nigerian economy and the extent to which individuals and companies have been responding to the incentive scheme, and how these incentives have been stimulating and motivating these bodies on employment opportunities. An empirical study was employed by using a well-structured questionnaire to assess the relationship that exists between tax incentives, industrial development and economic growth among the four different incorporated industries and firms selected in Jos, Plateau State having considered the type of incentives offered to them by the government. A total number of seventy-five (75) questionnaires were specifically administered to the top and middle management staff (CEO's managers and Accountants) of these industries and firms and a total number of (60) sixty were retrieved. The hypotheses formulated were tested by using the chi-square (X^2) method and it was discovered that the tax incentives granted were inadequate to sustain the desired development for which it was granted. Finally, recommendations were made as regards the variables which will enhance tax incentives towards industrial development and economic growth because Tax incentives create employment opportunities for the people and it helps to fight economic depression and inflation thereby increasing the equitable distribution of income and wealth. So, the government should provide such tax incentives in order to boost development which will bring about an increase in employment opportunities and also cause an improvement in the economy.

Keywords: *Tax incentives, Industrial development and Economic development*

Awareness and Perception of Academicians on the Use of Turn-It-In Software in Detecting Plagiarism in Bayero, University of Kano

Kabiru Danladi Garba

Librarian II

University Library, Bayero University Kano, Nigeria

Abstract

The effect of plagiarism has brought a lot of academic dishonesty among the academicians. The effect is directly related to the millions of electronic resources on the internet. Plagiarism affects not only the academic staff but the integrity of the University. Turnitin is a web-based software that is use for plagiarism detection and is meant to aid and promote originality of research publication. Despite the importance attached to this software, many academicians in Bayero University Kano have partial knowledge about the software and the extent of the use to detect plagiarism. The researcher investigated the level of awareness and perception of turn-it-in in detecting plagiarism misdemeanours in Bayero University Kano. The study was quantitative in nature and used survey research method, with the questionnaire as the instrument of data collection. A sample of 150 respondents of academic staff was used. The findings revealed that the level of awareness on the existence of the software among the academicians of Bayero University Kano is average. But the extent of how the software is used in detecting plagiarism is significantly low. To overcome these problems, the study recommends massive awareness campaigns and training on how to use turn-it-in software by the University management.

Keywords: *Awareness, Perception, Academicians, Turn-it-in, Plagiarism.*

Political Economy of Rural-Development in Nigeria: the Case in Dutsin-Ma Local Government Area of Katsina State (1999-2015)

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Abstract

This paper examines the role of government (politics) towards rural development (the economy) in Dutsin-Ma local government Area of Katsina State-Nigeria. The paper employs both primary and secondary sources of data to get the findings while political economy and historical materialism are used as frameworks in the analysis of the issues concerned. In this work, rural development could be seen as the integrated approach to food production as well as physical, social and institutional or infrastructural provisions with the ultimate goal of bringing about both quantitative and qualitative changes which result in improved living standard of the rural population. Embarking on rural development is very important for sustainable development in Nigeria considering the fact that more than two-third of Nigeria's population lives in rural areas where they experience a lot of misery, poverty and under-development. Reflections on the policies of Government and other related experiences in rural development in most parts of Nigeria over the years indicates that not much has been achieved even before and after independence as there exists a sharp contrast between policy formulation and its implementation. The resultant effect becomes more hardship and poor standard of living among the rural dwellers. This paper therefore x-rays the various approaches to rural development by highlighting the strengths and weaknesses of each before linking up with the specific cases in Dutsin-Ma local Government area of Katsina State. It has been found that government's failure in the various rural development strategies emanated from lack of national philosophy or ideology, lack of cohesive identity, inadequate community participation and lack of grassroots planning as well as inability of the government to optimize local resources, among other problems. Consequently, the study recommends that there should be adequate supply of infrastructural facilities, small and medium-scale industries and political empowerment of the rural people by government which would go a long way in improving the living conditions of the generality of the masses in the localities of the areas under consideration.

Keywords: *Awareness, Perception, Academicians, Turn-it-in, Plagiarism.*

Negative Effect of Poverty on Socio Economic Development in Nigeria

Mohammed Wali Mansur

Department of Public Administration

Bauchi State University Gadau, Bauchi State, Nigeria

Abstract

The paper examines the negative of poverty on socio-economic development in Nigeria. In analyzing the issues raised, the paper anchored on a approach using social exclusion theory. And using mixed paradigm (quantitative and qualitative) and specifically content analyzing the paper established among others that, poverty has negatively affect the socio-economic development, however a lot of efforts have been made in poverty reduction through poverty alleviation programs in Nigeria. However nothing much had changed in the living conditions and standards of the people that in long run will boost the development of socio-economic in Nigeria. The paper concludes that poverty alleviation in contemporary Nigeria requires policies geared toward (sustainable) socio-economic development. Thus there is a need for given priority in educational reforms, vocational training, water sanitation, health care delivery, agriculture, housing and power generation. These should be anchored on collectivism and not individualism with the political will giving to make a landmark achievement.

Keywords: *Poverty, Socio-economic and Sustainable development*



Records and Archival Legislation in Nigeria: a Review of the Provisions National Archives Act of 2004

Kabiru Ubale

University Library

Bayero University, Kano, Nigeria

Abstract

This paper attempts to provide historical survey of the development of archival legislation in Nigeria, its also provides a systematic review of the provisions of National Archives Act of 2004 as a records and archival management legislation in Nigeria. In Nigeria there exist records and archival management legislations ranging from records and archival ordinance of 1957, the National Archives Decree of 1992 up to the present democratically amended National Archives Act of 2004. Records and archival legislation exist primarily to serve as a bench mark and model of action among custodian of public and private records including archival institutions. The National Archive Act of 2004 provides details guide line for effective and efficient management of public and private records including presidential records. The paper therefore analyses and highlights the major provisions, strengths and weaknesses of the Nigerian records and archival legislation as records and archival management framework. It also makes some recommendations on how records and archives legislation can be fully implemented in managing public and private records at both federal and state owned institutions.

Keywords: *Act, Archives, Legislation, Records, Review*



Economic Diversification and Infrastructural Development as Effective Strategies for Poverty Eradication in Africa: the Nigerian Perspective

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³Oguchi Chinweuba Benjamin

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Abstract

This paper interrogates the issue of poverty eradication through economic diversification and infrastructural development. Data is obtained from secondary sources which include- books, magazines, journals, periodicals, internet etc. The theory of diversification by Jean Limbs is adopted as the theoretical framework while the mode of analysis is qualitative. It runs in parts- introduction, the problem, theoretical perspectives, stages of diversification in emergent economies, methodology and analysis, conclusion and recommendations. The major findings of the study is that as a developing economy, Nigeria and indeed other African economies should concentrate on production and industrializing of commodities in which they have natural endowment and comparative advantage over other geographical areas. It concludes that government should first conduct a survey to ascertain which region is endowed with what products and how to boost such productivity. This will boost employment opportunities thus reducing poverty.

Keywords: *Poverty, Infrastructure development, Economic diversification, Employment, Comparative advantage.*

Traditional Farm Settlements and Sustainable Development: a Case for Agro-Based Rural-Urban Policy Intervention towards Capacity Building for People and Local Communities in Nigeria

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Abstract

Nigeria is an agrarian nation with great prospect for full employment and food security. In fifties up to early seventies, through agriculture, Nigeria had solid platform for sustainable development generating somewhat full employment and food for old and young, and in addition, providing essential raw materials for industries and export market. Regrettably, at this point in the 21st century, the country, against the late 60s prediction by Stolper is one of the starving nations of the world with mass of idling manpower. Increasing impact of gentrification on those at the lower rungs of the society further reveals the stark fear that more of the Nigerian potential productive populace, against all intents of sustainable development, will become more cripplingly idle, starved and homeless. While South Korea with eight percent of her population in farming still feed her populace, service her industries and foreign markets with agro outputs, Nigeria, as things now stand, despite great potentials is unable to feed her populace. Towards rekindling the hope for sustainable mass development, this paper deploring both historical and survey methods, examines the paradoxical nexus of negative effects of generational shift in agro-allied preoccupation and the trajectories of abandoned opportunities in one of the serially located traditional farm settlements within Ijero Local Government Area of Ekiti State, Nigeria. The aim is to determine whether or not resuscitation of traditional farm settlements as a component of readily available developmental factors could count as a means by which the problems associated with unemployment and mass underdevelopment can be mitigated.

Keywords: *Unemployment, Poverty, Food security and Sustainable development*

Africa and the Global Artisanal Mining Crisis: Strengthening Solid Mineral Development as Rural Development Strategy

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Abstract

Since the first publication of *An Essay on the Principles of Population* in 1798 by Thomas Malthus, there have been attempts by researchers and policy makers towards the study of Demography and natural resources. However, recent researches and happenings indicate that natural resources and in fact Solid minerals serve as the basic needs to cater for the developments of rural areas, especially in the Developing and the underdeveloped nations. Africa is at the forefront in terms of natural resources abundance but shortage due to primitive technology involved in exploiting them, despite the antiquity in artisanal mining in the continent and its potentials in terms of land and labor. Inability to structure mineral resources development in Africa was attributed to government's negligence. The methodology adopted for the study is by primary source of data that involves field visits of some remote areas in Nigeria and survey of the affected areas, and the secondary data. This work does not accept the problems of mining and exploitation of solid mineral's as a factor in Africa's mineral resources shortages, but rather further looks at other contributing factors such as influence of foreign powers towards hindrances in the sector development in the continent and the entire globe. The work then recommends that Governments policies should be directed towards improving the mining sector in Africa. The data derived during the study were carefully interpreted.

Keywords: *Mining, Solid minerals, Exploitation, Rural development, Africa*



Application of MADM Approach to the Choice of Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) using SDG Indicators

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Abstract

The seventeen (17) SDGs aim at addressing basic needs, especially, the needs of 1bn people of the world living in abject poverty. To adequately meet these needs and meet the goals, developing countries require an upgrade in the quality of their economic statistics. However, not only adequate and quality data is needed, developing countries need to understand (local) peculiarities causing poverty and develop their PRS policies, reflecting national and communal priorities. Again, as poverty and inequality are complex, understanding of how to organise and rank PRS following contextual capabilities to derive maximum benefits are necessary. This paper, therefore, explores multi-alternative decision making (MADM) approach to the choice of PRS using SDGs as primary factors. We surveyed the literature on PRS in Nigeria for major concepts/ideas in PRS. Using these ideas, researchers and practitioners on poverty reduction strategies were contacted as subject matter experts to answer a 54-page questionnaire we develop, using Analytic Network Process (ANP). A ranking of 9 alternative strategies was made. Three top-ranked alternatives were determined. The paper discusses ways policy makers can ensure optimum benefits on the top three ranked alternatives. Our approach and arguments are consistent and conducive to meeting SDGs, mainly, as careful consideration was given to the management of social contradictions that researchers of PRS indicate restricts effective implementation of past strategies in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Poverty, Poverty reduction and Sustainable development*



Breaking the Vicious Cycle of Poverty and the Development of Virtuous Poverty Reduction Strategies in Developing Countries: the Case of Northwest Nigeria

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Abstract

Although various poverty reduction strategies have been designed and used in developing countries like Nigeria, the poor are still trapped in a vicious cycle of poverty while the rich appear to be in the virtuous cycle of affluence. The reason is inadequate understanding of causes and consequences of poverty on the one hand and the continued existence of treatable factors that keep people in poverty on the other. Factors such as violence, abuse, poor parenting, poor environment and general disorder may permanently impair cognitive ability related to impulse control, working memory and attention capacity. This in-turn affects self-control in day-to-day activities including in decision making resulting in material poverty and other deprivations. Using two poverty theories, the culture of poverty and ghetto poverty, this paper examines how the interaction of internal and external poverty conditions within individuals explains vicious poverty cycle. The article hypothesises that effective policies termed 'virtuous' poverty reduction strategies that aim at both 'cognitive' and 'material' poverty are essential for successful poverty reduction strategies in developing countries. In this respect, this paper reports on the result of a questionnaire guided survey conducted in 12 out of 19 Northern states. The survey targeted respondents who are adjudged poor (living below \$1.50/day) and with a family of at least 3 in a total of 25 cities. Latent factors were derived and SEM models with historical factors used as mediators to determine the causes of respondent's perception of poverty. The results indicate that internal conditions such as childhood abuse lead to cognitive poverty whereas external conditions such as weak government may result in material poverty. From the results, we proposed suggestions on the way(s) to virtuous PRS.

Keywords: *Poverty reduction, Strategies designed and Sustainable development*

Bolsa Familia and Socio-Economic Development in Brazil: some Political Economy Imperatives and Lessons for Poverty Reduction in Nigeria and other Third World Countries

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Abstract

This paper evaluates Bolsafamilia as a conditional cash transfer program for poverty reduction and socio-economic development in Brazil with some political economy imperatives and lessons for poverty reduction in Nigeria and other third world countries. The paper makes use of content analysis of existing literature on Bolsa Familia Program (BFP) in Brazil while Marxist' political economy approach is used as a theoretical framework in the explanation of the issues raised and lessons learnable for Nigeria and other Third World Countries. Incidentally, as one of Brazil's celebrated social policy initiatives, launched in 2003, the conditional cash transfer program called Bolsa Família Program (BFP) reaches 13.8 million families or about 48 million people and remains very inexpensive to operate. The BFP has helped to reduce poverty in Brazil and has improved social and economic outcomes for the poor. The BFP is well on its way to breaking the cycle of intergenerational poverty in Brazil. Most impressive is the fact that the BFP has successfully reached Brazil's poorest of the poor families, societies, most vulnerable and socially excluded people. It is an example of how precise targeting can have a positive impact on not only improving the living conditions of the poor, but of the generality of the people in a society as a whole. BFP is a model of "reaching the hard to reach," one that ought to be emulated and adapted in Nigeria and other third World countries of the World as recommended in this paper.

Keywords: *Bolsa Familia, Poverty, Society, Politics, Economy, Development
Brazil, Nigeria*

Women, Environment Degradation and Food Security: the Case of Oloibiri Community of Bayelsa State, Nigeria

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Abstract

Women as the center of food security in every society, particularly Oloibiri community of Bayelsa state in Nigeria depend mainly on the environment to eke out a living as they have little access to and control over land. Environmental degradation and its attendant challenges of food insecurity pose a challenge to this. As a result, food security in term of availability, accessibility, utilization and stability were jeopardized due to the degraded environment. With the use of field research, this study interrogates the consequences of environmental degradation on oloibiri women's food security; in terms of availability, accessibility and utilization. It was discovered that environment degradation impacts negatively the availability and utilization of food in Oloibiri community. The situation has been persistent for some time making it more chronic than transitory in nature. On the other hand, education of women has no relationship with food security in Oloibiri, as against income. While employment and social status of women affects food availability than its utilization. Government should therefore empower the women such that their level of income can enhanced in order to attain food security in Oloibiri community of Bayelsa state.

Keywords: *Women, environment, Degradation and Food security*

Analysis of the Impact of Parents' Socio-Economic Background on Students Academic Performance in Sokoto Metropolis of Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper analyses empirically the impacts of parent's socio-economic background on the academic performance of their children in Sokoto metropolis of Sokoto state of Nigeria. The objectives of the study were to evaluate the factors that influenced the student's academic performance and the relationship between the student's socioeconomic background and academic performance. To achieve this, the research uses primary data collected from 350 respondents out of the 4466 students of the schools in Sokoto metropolis using random sampling technique. Questionnaires were administered to the respondents and data collected was analyzed using regression analysis. The result shows that parent's socio-economic class; father's level of education and mother's level of education are the major determinants of the academic performance of students in Sokoto metropolis. The research recommends a vibrant poverty alleviation program for poor parents in Sokoto state.

Keywords: *Impact of Parents, Socio-economic, Background, Academic, Performance.*

An Appraisal of Family Planning Methods and Practice

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Abstract

Three decades ago, family planning was taboo in Nigeria and indeed in many African countries. Children were seen as gift from God and any attempt at birth control was considered sinful. Today, the climate of opinion has change so drastically in favour of family planning that community based distribution of contraceptives has a firm footing in many states. Family planning tries to find out how people can be informed and helped to have a number of children they want at the time they needs. Men and women discovered that planned families are healthier and happier than un planned ones. This paper examines the factors that lead couples to adopt family planning, history of family planning, family planning methods which include: Natural family planning, traditional family planning and modern family planning. The researchers draw a possible framework on which a population control programme could be developed and geared towards the general public.

Keywords: *Birth Control, Children, Contraceptive, Couples and Family Planning*

Import Restriction in Nigeria: how Far has it Gone in Achieving the Stated Objectives?

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Abstract

This paper examined the benefits of imports restriction for a country with the objective of analyze the extent to which Nigeria's restrictive policy has gone in realizing such benefits. The paper makes reference to the available literatures and statistical figures based on the performance of the key sectors of the economy before and after the implementation of the policy. The paper discovered that the results of the policy are mixed as per as the attainment of the above stated objectives is concern. The policy is fruitful for the development of agricultural sector as indicated by the rate of growth of the sector but retards the manufacturing sector as evidenced by a decline in its share of GDP due largely to the difficulty of sourcing foreign exchange to import the required capital and intermediate goods. The policy worsened unemployment currently but this is likely to be reversed in the medium and long runs as agricultural sector, the larger employer of labour, respond positively. But improving balance of payment has still remains a challenge because of the need to import capital and intermediate goods required by the manufacturing and construction sectors. Higher prices of locally made products make them highly uncompetitive with the result that import of finished product is still on the increase. Therefore, for the policy to yield the desired results there is need for the provision of input subsidy, effective marketing plans, guaranteed price and funding of the entire value-chain in the agricultural sector. Also, the monetary authority should make foreign exchange more available and measures should be taken further to narrow the gap between the official and the black market exchange rates. Temporary selective protection should be adopted rather than general protection approach.

Keywords: *Import Restriction, Foreign Exchange, Employment, Food Security and Local Industry*



Rebranding and Developing Nigeria: the Roles of Executives

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Abstract

The aim of this paper is to capture the role of the executives as Financiers, communicators, leaders, facilitators and so on in rebranding Nigeria for sustainable development. The paper relied on secondary source of data and content analysis was used in analyzing the data. The study discovered that there is synergy between executive roles and development. The study concluded that executives can play numerous roles such as the role of policy-makers, negotiators, facilitators in discharging their executive responsibilities. If the executives effectively played these roles, they will be able to combat the major ills to our development. These ills include corruption, nepotism, lack of patriotism and above all get rich quick syndrome. The study recommended that the orientation of our young one should be changed since individual is the foundation of all reforms, changes and development in the society. This is because there could be no hope of putting up a healthy, lofty and strong structure when its building block is weak and defective.

Keywords: *Rebranding, Chief executive, and Development*



Examining the Application of Radiocarbon Dating to the Valuation of Cultural and Historical Assets in Nigeria: a Study of South East Nigeria

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Abstract

Valuation has always been known to be an art as well as science of estimating the worth of tangible as well as intangible assets. It is the process of estimating what something is worth. In the words of Jacob (1996) “valuation is not astrology”. Lichfield (1993) noted that this art and practice of valuation is largely concerned with the investigations for, and the expression of, an informed opinion as to what price would or should be offered or paid for property rights under certain defined conditions. This study examined the application of radio carbon dating to the valuation of historic and cultural assets. It reviewed literature on archaeological interests and depended on quantitative data in assessing the impact of the application of radio carbon dating in assessing the value of assets of historic and cultural interests. Questionnaires and interview schedules were developed, administered and collated. Places of historic and cultural interests were visited and documented. Statistical tools such as the F Test and Regression techniques were adopted and relied upon in analyzing the data collected. The study brought to the fore, the underlying forces and factors that support the value inherent and intrinsic in assets of historical and cultural nature. It established the propensity of most valuation assignments resulting to over valuation or under valuation where the traditional approaches to value are employed in the valuation of these public goods; and concluded that though the traditional processes of valuation may be employed, the application of radio carbon dating in the valuation of these properties will condition the value estimates such that the underlying substance of the purposes which the property serves will be exhumed and better appreciated.

Keywords: *Valuation, Historic Cultural interest, Radiocarbon dating and Assets*



Statutory Auditor, Audit Practice and Credibility of Corporate Financial Reporting in Nigeria

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Abstract

This research was carried out to examine the impact of contemporary audit practice on statutory audit excellence and effective financial management in Nigeria publicly quoted companies. In conducting this research, primary and secondary data were used. The research captured the opinion of respondents 46 audit firms in Lagos State and analysis was based on 41 copies of questionnaire returned. Test of hypotheses was performed using t-test, correlation and regression while the secondary data were sourced from journals and other literature documentation. The study was able to find a significant and positive relationship between audit practice, statutory audit and the quality of corporate financial reporting in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Corporate Financial, External Auditors, Financial Statements, Statutory Audit*



Ending Hunger and Poverty in Africa

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Abstract

Ending Hunger & Poverty in Africa before or by the year 2030 demands corporate approach. It is a task that must be done. The first thing that must not be toiled with is “Productivity”. Everybody must be producing or in the process, that is, a training process so that he or she would produce food and other material needs beyond demand. The various governments in Africa has a responsibility to ending hunger and poverty in Africa, the Community Based Organizations (CBOs), Faith Based Organizations (FBOs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) whose back the International Donor Agencies squad to provide supports to African Nations have their responsibilities. Quoting Solomon Odike on the National Network of Radio Nigeria 4pm of 28th February, 2017. He stated that “Our Policy makers see themselves as far withdrawn from the people, exposing our people to hardship, poverty and all adverse conditions”. This statement was made by a Professor of Economics, VERITAS University, Abuja, Nigeria. This habit should be far from us. Every empowerment meant for our Youths henceforth must be on sustainable bases. Whatever is provided for our girls and our Women should be real and beams sustainability. A substantial support to liberate the person(s) concerned totally. Those taught or trained on cosmetics or soap production, jewelry and beads making, gifts materials, various artisan jobs like carpentry, battery charging, Mechanic, Auto – electrician; venturing into agriculture: Farming, fishery, poultry, live-stock raring, etc. Should team up with other to mass-produce and strategically market same, plow back the proceeds for further productions. A good and important point to note: plating perennial crops or the likes take years to produce: those involved in these areas should diversify. When they are less busy, they should take to frying akara and sell, bake chin-chin, buns, prepare dry meat for sale, etc. Team work is actually needed rather than struggling with individual strengths. The government in African nations should put modalities in place to make sure everyone produces. This paper lends credence on how the lowest income earner can produce what the masses need. Nobody, no matter the status and physical condition should be permitted to live as a street beggar. Encouraging begging in order for givers to receive rewards from God is not a religious teaching in a right direction.

Keywords: *Hunger, Poverty, Government, Agencies and sustainable income generation.*

Appraisal of Financing Strategies in Housing Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

Interest in financing strategies is of importance in dwindling and recessive economies like Nigeria. There is need to understand the degree of risk associated with different financing strategies to be able to choose one whose risks can be more easily transferred or mitigated. This study aimed at appraising existing financing strategies in housing development in Nigeria. The objectives of the study were to identify preferred financing strategies for housing development, determine the relationship of preferred strategies with degree of risk associated with them and determine effect of financing strategies on housing development. A survey research design was adopted with questionnaires administered in Abuja and Kaduna to construction professionals. Data were ranked using mean scores and analyzed using regression and ANOVA. The findings showed the most preferred financing strategy in facilitating housing development is the public private partnership. The findings also show a strong association (R value of 0.651) between the degree of preference and degree of associated risks. Furthermore the findings established that financing strategies have significant effect on housing development in Nigeria. The study concludes that some innovative forms of the public private partnership and their application in housing development are yet to be understood. The study recommends that in order to enhance sustainability in housing development, Nigerian construction professionals should promote strategies that are inclusive in terms of value addition to housing development, and those strategies that help in repositioning and re-strengthening of financial institutions as well as strategies that offer investment incentives.

Keywords: *Financing Strategies, Housing Development, Preference, Risks, Sustainability.*



The Role of African Education towards Reducing Poverty and Hunger amongst Children Aged 10-19 Years: a Case of Nigeria

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Abstract

Poverty leads to hunger and hunger brings about malnutrition and under nourishment which affects the growth and development of children with the ages of 10-19 years. Poverty and hunger remains an alarming problem in developing countries of the world. Thus the need for qualitative education geared towards the reduction of this dilemma. Therefore the paper examines the role of African Education towards reducing poverty and hunger amongst children aged 10-19 years. The study was stated as: To examine the role of African Education towards the reduction of poverty and hunger in Nigeria, assess the existence and influence of poverty and hunger on children aged 10-19 years in Nigeria and determine the measure of reducing poverty and hunger amongst children aged 10-19 years. The population of study was Eight hundred and fifty two (852) students of Jss1- sss3 students in Abia State Educational Zone. Two hundred (200) students of the same classes were randomly selected as the sample for the study. Questionnaire was the instrument used for data collection; the data was analyzed using descriptive statistics of mean and standard deviation. The findings revealed that African education should be a qualitative one that should be able to make the students self reliance and independent when graduating to enable them to generate income to fight against poverty and hungry. This is because all the items had a mean of 3.57, 3.26, and 2.2 respectively based on the findings it was therefore recommended that educationist, government and NGO's should enhance the quality of Education towards reducing poverty and hunger in Nigeria for achieving sustainable economy.

Keywords: *Children, Education, Hunger and Poverty*



