Appraisal of the Intervention Programmes on Community Development by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Lagos State Nigeria (2019-2022)

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A b s t r a c t

From 2019 through 2022, this research looks at how community development in Lagos State, Nigeria was affected by intervention initiatives run by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Liberalism, with its emphasis on individual liberty, social justice, and teamwork, provides the theoretical framework for the study. It uses a descriptive survey approach and gathers data from 400 people across 6 LGAs in Lagos State. Examining data collected from secondary sources and structured questionnaires, the study used multiple regression analysis. Community development was shown to be significantly correlated with the independent variables (educational, healthcare, and agricultural interventions) in the regression analysis, which shows a strong model fit (R value = 0.631). By improving students' reading, writing, and arithmetic skills and by building new classrooms, the UNDP's educational initiatives contributed substantially to community development. Community development is substantially aided by healthcare activities, such as the provision of medical equipment and training for healthcare professionals. Farmer education and improved seedling availability are two examples of agricultural development initiatives that boost community food security and agricultural output. Based on the findings, community development in Lagos State can't be achieved without the intervention operations of UNDP. Based on the study's findings, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) should maintain and even increase its agricultural, hospital, and educational activities in Lagos State. The overarching goal is to promote sustainable development in Lagos State by raising the bar on community-level healthcare, agricultural output, and schooling.

Introduction

Henfrey et al. (2023) said that the global community recognises the importance of community development in achieving the SDGs worldwide. Traditionally, education was seen as an essential component of national growth, vital to modern society's self-generating process of change and socioeconomic well-being. In light of this, government policy substance allows for cooperation with groups and people on the financing of the education sector, especially when it comes to the supply of facilities for underprivileged areas (Uzor, 2023). Development partners and organisations have developed many projects and efforts to enhance the economic, social, and environmental well-being of communities worldwide, as stated by Moallemi et al. (2020). The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is a prominent agency that has spearheaded community development initiatives. Intervention programmes are essential for the development of communities worldwide. According to a World Bank survey, in 2020, 1.7 billion individuals, which accounts for 23.1% of the global population, were categorised as very impoverished. This underscores the need of discovering efficient methods to address the intricate problems that countries worldwide face. The UNDP aims to reduce poverty, empower disadvantaged populations, and enhance infrastructure, education, healthcare, and governance in many nations (Kolawole, 2021).

Enhancing communities in Africa is essential. Challenges in the region consist of political instability, inadequate infrastructure, disparities, and poverty (Dhemba & Nhapi, 2020). Sub-Saharan Africa has the lowest level of development among populations, as per the UNDP's Human Development Index (2021). Adenle (2020) asserts that community development in South Africa, Rwanda, and Ghana has been achieved via UNDP projects. Eze and Opara (2022) highlighted the significance of UNDP community development initiatives in Nigeria, the largest country in Africa. Adenike (2021) identified socioeconomic inequality, inadequate infrastructure, unemployment, and poverty as prevalent issues in Nigeria. The UNDP projects in Nigeria aim to achieve objectives such as poverty reduction, sustainable agriculture, women's empowerment, youth development, and environmental protection (Oweibia et al., 2021). Evaluate the effectiveness of these programmes, pinpoint any problems, and provide remedies to enhance community development in Nigeria. Lagos, with a population over 20 million, requires targeted interventions to enhance inclusion, sustainability, and resilience within its intricate urban community dynamics.

With more than 6,000 people living in less than one square kilometre, portions of Lagos State, Nigeria, are among the most densely inhabited cities in the world (Allen-Taylor, 2022). Dipeolu et al. (2020) reported that more than 85% of the global population resides in metropolitan regions. Raifu et al. (2023) estimated the unemployment rate in Lagos State to be 14.6% using data from the fourth-quarter 2020 Labour Force Survey. In 2019, Njoku et al. (2020) and the NBS both documented a poverty rate of 4.5%. The Lagos State Ministry of Education claimed that over 90% of school-aged children in Lagos State are now attending elementary or secondary school. School quality issues and high dropout rates continue to be a challenge, particularly in underprivileged and rural regions (Salisu

et al., 2020). Lagos State has superior healthcare accessibility compared to other states in Nigeria with its 27 general hospitals, 293 basic healthcare clinics, and 1,172 private healthcare institutions. Insufficient healthcare infrastructure and services might exacerbate health disparities as the population increases (Jiboye et al., 2020).

Assessing UNDP intervention initiatives in Lagos might help in tackling the socioeconomic issues in rural regions. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is focusing on enhancing healthcare, education, agriculture, poverty reduction, youth empowerment, environmental sustainability, and infrastructure in rural Lagos State (Kolawole, 2021).

Specifically, this study seeks to achieve the following objectives:
i. Ascertain whether UNDP's educational intervention programme has enhanced community development in the selected communities in Lagos State.
ii. Determine whether UNDP's healthcare intervention programme has improved community development in the selected communities in Lagos State.
iii. Discover whether UNDP's agricultural development programme has enhanced community development in the selected communities in Lagos State.

Literature Review
Conceptual Clarifications
United Nations Development Programme
The UNDP was founded in 1965 as a UN organisation dedicated to aiding countries in combating poverty and promoting sustainable human development. This kind of economic development focuses on enhancing the quality of life for all individuals while safeguarding the environment and its resources for the benefit of future generations (UNDP, 2020). The administrator of the United countries Development Programme (UNDP) oversees 36 members of the Executive Board, which consists of both developing and developed countries. New York City has the headquarters of the United Nations Development Programme in 2005. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is a multi-lateral organisation that provides development aid and operates as an agency of the United Nations. It has a global partnership consisting of 170 nations and 150 local offices worldwide (Sen, 2008, Europa 2005). It operates in over 150 poor nations and territories. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) carries out development programmes and offers technical support in various economic and social sectors such as agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining, public health, community development, economic planning, and public administration (UNDP, 2020). For development advice, lobbying, or grant support from the UN, contact the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Many governments and NGOs in developed and underdeveloped countries have consistently trusted it. It is often seen as an ally rather than a foe, and its commitment to a worldwide presence has been especially beneficial in post-conflict environments and with countries that were previously isolated from the global community (UNDP, 2012). Furthermore, UNDP promotes women's empowerment and South-South cooperation. During the United Nations Millennium Summit in September 2000, world leaders pledged to reduce poverty by 50% by 2015. The

UNDP was responsible for helping to make this a reality. The core objectives of the organisation are to form alliances for change at national, regional, and international levels and provide knowledge-based advisory services to underdeveloped countries (UNDP, 2017). The UNDP has aided over 120 developing countries in creating their own National Human Development Reports. These papers are essential for informed policy debates at the national level. Donor countries may use these reports to evaluate the effectiveness of their aid and to demonstrate to their citizens and the global community the impact of their financial contributions (UNDP 2012).

Community Development
The primary objective of community development is to enhance the quality of life for individuals. Community development is a deliberate instrument for bringing about change, which may be created or altered by the community members themselves. This tool enables people to initiate change within their communities, enhancing their own economic and social circumstances. Consequently, they may establish more unified organisations and engage in national development projects (Anyanwu, 2009). For society to advance, individuals must believe in the strength of unity and come together to tackle shared challenges.

Ferrinho (2000) defines community development as the collaboration of people to accomplish a shared goal (Maser, 2007). It provides poor individuals with an opportunity to participate in projects aimed at enhancing their quality of life and addressing challenges in their community. According to Uzor (2023) "community involvement fosters a sense of ownership and responsibility, creating a supportive and collaborative environment". Community development aims to enhance individuals' social, cultural, and spiritual welfare through structured activities, fostering creativity and active participation in society with minimal external support (Christenson, Fendley & Robinson, 2009). During the 1930s, both the United States and the United Kingdom embraced social welfare and community betterment ideologies. American culture focused on rural community welfare, whereas social protection policies in the United States and the United Kingdom aimed to reduce poverty, especially in metropolitan areas (Swanepoel & De Beer, 2017).

Large communal organisations, like communities, face entropy-related challenges like poverty, polarisation, or unfairness sporadically. It is challenging to maintain the necessary teamwork and societal cohesion to promote peace. If action is not routinely done, these areas might deteriorate into undesirable enclaves. Community development involves assisting society in finding ways to reduce or alleviate the entropy found in all systems. To enhance their communities, all development agents and stakeholders, including the Local Government of Gombe, Nigeria, must comprehend the need of good governance via cooperation and integration. Advancement, not just growth: "Societal progress involves more than just economic growth, regardless of how you look at it." Economic growth leads directly to increases in both employment and investment. Options, networks, and change management skills may not show improvement.

Sacrificing a manufacturing facility or a smaller population may be required for progress, but it might be justified to improve the quality of life for a highly esteemed person.

Community Participation in Community Development Programme

Effective community participation is crucial for effective community development. Barr et al. (2011) argued that participation serves as both a method and a goal in its own right. It involves residents working together with community planners and developers to achieve positive results or enhance project execution. People see involvement as an end in itself. Abukar-Ahmed (2021) states that participation is a method for advancement that enables individuals to engage in the process of enhancement themselves. Sharing significantly impacts community growth. In development literature, it is becoming evident that including and empowering community members in the planning of community development programmes is essential for their lasting sustainability and independence. For them to benefit from growth, they need to be educated. Not recognising the worth of human resources in development might lead to losing the battle before it even begins. Rural inhabitants must participate in coordinated efforts to improve living conditions and eliminate poverty (Okafor et al., 2023). Esenjor, as cited in Bappi et al. (2018), states that public participation is no longer only considered a crucial concept in voluntary development but is now at the core of contemporary development efforts. The objective of any community-based volunteer initiative in a community development strategy is empowerment. It is typical to only engage individuals at the application and maintenance stages when development efforts are intended to be carried out via it. The book "People Participation" delves with the topics of LG and rural development. Oghenekohwo (2019) defines participation as the collective acts of previously marginalised groups and movements to acquire and retain control over institutions and resources. Moreover, economic, political, and socio-cultural disparities are all influenced by this definition.

Oghenekohwo (2019) suggests that participation can aid the basic needs strategy by defining basic needs, enhancing resource availability, revealing distribution of goods and services, and satisfying the psychological need for involvement in decisions affecting individuals. Various forms of participation exist in literature, with a central point of contention being the extent to which groups claiming to be participatory really embody empowering structures. Participation, as highlighted by Oghenekohwo (2019), is a strategy for empowerment that emphasises the achievement of both people and communities.

Theoretical Framework

This research is based on the Liberal Theory, which is influenced by current liberal conceptions of international relations and may trace its origins back to Immanuel Kant's "Perpetual Peace" published in 1795. Liberals, such as John Locke and Montesquieu, support individual freedom and social equality. Adam Smith and John Stuart Mill were classical liberals advocating for unrestricted markets, individual freedoms, and little government intervention.

Liberals want to promote cooperative and peaceful relations among individuals and nations by using innovative forms of governance and analytical standards like as democracy, liberty, self-determination, and justice. They also consider that governments operate within a global society made up of several social groupings, sub-state authorities, and people with different degrees of power, resources, and worldviews. Liberal theory in sociology suggests that ties form among people without the state, but realism theory contradicts liberalism by seeing history as advancing. International groupings are often based on choice and self-interest rather than state collaboration. Liberals believe that international institutions promote collaboration among nations by minimising transaction costs and establishing processes for consolidating sovereign authority. They argue that understanding how countries behave in international organisations is mostly dependent on home institutions and interest groups. Liberal-leaning academics suggest that supranational organisations should help with the domestic enforcement of international agreements by acting as intermediaries between various government levels. The alignment between supranational policy and domestic institutions is essential for the policy's implementation, and the willingness of states to fulfil their promises relies on this compatibility.

Empirical Review

Ajor et al. (2023) studied the impact of UNDP interventions on poverty reduction in Nigeria's North Senatorial District, situated in Cross River State. The study discovered a high correlation between poverty reduction and infrastructure improvement by the UNDP. Agribusiness loans and other economic empowerment initiatives were crucial in reducing poverty. The study's results indicate that UNDP has a crucial role in reducing poverty in the area, and prioritising education for the most impoverished kids is essential.

Eze and Opara (2022) examined the impact of foreign assistance on social and communal development in select villages in Nigeria's Southeast States. The research methodology included surveying participants and evaluating their replies based on the empowerment theory of development. Researchers discovered that individuals who were provided funds for CSDP classroom infrastructure had improved literacy and numeracy skills, which subsequently benefitted their entrepreneurial endeavours. The report suggests that Nigerian school administrators should follow quality control standards and urges lawmakers and government officials to sufficiently support education to enhance human potential development.

Johnson and Brown (2019) emphasised that community engagement and ownership at the local level are crucial for the long-term success of UNDP initiatives. The study focused on four distinct case studies of community development initiatives in Kenya, Peru, India, and Nigeria, which were financially supported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Case studies indicated that projects with more local ownership and engagement were more likely to succeed. The paper suggests that UNDP should promote community involvement and local ownership more in its community development programmes.

In 2019, Adams and Lee conducted interviews and surveys with individuals who received UNDP programming to investigate the programmes' effects on their everyday life. The research saw enhancements in healthcare, education, and income generating among 150 participants. Concerns were noted about the project's sustainability over time and the availability of essential supplies. The report emphasised the need of implementing a long-term strategy and providing ongoing assistance to address the difficulties, notwithstanding the positive outcomes of UNDP initiatives.

Materials and Methods
This descriptive survey study aimed to assess the effectiveness of the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) Community Development Intervention Programmes in Lagos state. A descriptive survey design aims to collect data from several units and provide an overview of the present state, as defined by Bryman and Schindler (2020). We ran a descriptive survey to gather data on the present condition of the study's variables. The design was suitable for the study since the population had similar features and the variables were assessed in their natural condition.

The target audience consists of UNDP representatives, village chiefs, and female leaders in certain parts of Lagos, such as Ajah, Ikorodu, Kosofe, Lagos-island, Mushin, and Surulere. Total population of all villages, village chiefs, and female leaders in the six local governments of Lagos state. The populations of all six of these municipalities are in table 1.

Table 1: Adult Population Classification

S/N	NAME OF LGA	POPULATION SIZE
1	Ajah	150,000
2	Ikorodu	1,093,308
3	Lagos-Island	314,900
4	Mushin	935,400
5	Surulere	744,400
6	Kosofe	665,421
TOTAL POULATION		**3,903,429**

Source: National Population Commission (2023)

The population size, identified as N in this research, was 3,903,429, as seen in table 1. The sample size was calculated using the stratified sampling technique. The sample was considered unbiased since each member of the population had an equal probability of being selected. Stratification was used due to the heterogeneous population across different local government areas, requiring a varied sample. The study's population size was obtained using the Yamane (1973) method for sample size determination, as shown in table 3.1. To determine the ideal sample size using the Yamane formula, understanding the relationship is essential:

$$n = \frac{N}{1+Ne^2} \quad \text{-- (1)}$$

Where:

n = Sample size

N = Population Size

e = Margin of error

Substituting into the sample formular we have

$$n = \frac{3,903,429}{1 + 3,903,429(0.05)^2}$$

Where e = 0.05

$$n = \frac{3,903,429}{1 + 3,903,429\,(0.0025)}$$

$$n = \frac{3,903,429}{1 + 9,758.5725}$$

$$n = \frac{3,903,429}{9,759.5725}$$

$$n = 399.9590$$

$$n \cong 400$$

This study will use a sample size of n=400.

Samples were collected from each stratum—Ajah, Ikorodu, Lagos-island, Mushin, Surulere, and Kosofe—using Bourley's (1964) proportional allocation approach. Most of the UNDP intervention initiatives were implemented in these remote communities, which is why they were selected: The formular is given below:

$$n_h = \frac{nN_h}{N}$$

n_h = number allocated each LGA category

n = Total sample

N_h = Total population of each LGA category

N = Total population

Applying the formular, we have in table 2

Table 2: Sample size of each local government category in the selected LGA of Lagos state

S/N	Local Government Area	Population	Sample
1	Rural communities in Ajah	150,000	$n_{AJ} = \dfrac{400 \times 150,000}{3,903,429}$ $= \dfrac{60,000,000}{3,903,429} = 15\ respondents$
2	Rural communities in Ikorodu	1,093,308	$n_{IK} = \dfrac{400 \times 1,093,308}{3,903,429}$ $= \dfrac{437,323,200}{3,903,429} = 112\ respondents$
3	Rural communities in Lagos-Island	314,900	$n_{LI} = \dfrac{400 \times 314,900}{3,903,429}$ $= \dfrac{125,960,000}{3,903,429} = 32\ respondents$
4	Rural communities in Mushin	935,400	$n_{MS} = \dfrac{400 \times 935,400}{3,903,429}$ $= \dfrac{374,160,000}{3,903,429} = 97\ respondents$
5	Rural communities in Surulere	744,400	$n_{SU} = \dfrac{400 \times 744,400}{3,903,429}$ $= \dfrac{297,760,000}{3,903,429} = 76\ respondents$
6	Rural communities in Kosofe	665,421	$n_{KO} = \dfrac{400 \times 665,421}{3,903,429}$ $= \dfrac{266,168,400}{3,903,429} = 68\ respondents$
	Total	3,903,429	15 + 112+ 32+ 97+ 76+ 68 =400

Source: Author's calculation using Bourley (1964) proportional formular-2023

Based on the above 400 questionnaires were issued, including 15 for Ajah LGA, 112 for Ikorodu, 32 for Lagos Island, 97 for Mushi, 76 for Surulere, and 68 for Kosofe. Samples were collected from each stratum after the stratification process using simple random sampling methods. Therefore, each community and village head in the selected six LGAs of Lagos state, Nigeria

This article ensured information accuracy by using both primary and secondary sources for data collection. The main research technique used was a structured questionnaire. Another strategy included searching libraries and online databases for published and unpublished materials. The data was compiled using resources such as municipal and rural authorities, the United Nations Development Liaison Office in Lagos State, news stories, websites, and official government bulletins.
A self-administered questionnaire tailored to the research objectives was used for data collection.

We performed multiple regression analysis on the cleaned and organised data using an ordinary least squares (OLS) approach to evaluate the data at a significance level of 5%. The analysis was given in tabular form for clarity. The study's assumptions were assessed using a multiple regression equation model. The document outlined the main goals and areas of activity of the UN Development Programme. Below is the detailed model:

$$CDV = \beta_0 + \beta_1 EIV + \beta_2 CHI + \beta_3 ADI + \mu_t$$

Where:
CDV = Community Development- the dependent variable. The independent variables were:
EIV = Educational Intervention
CHI = Community Healthcare Intervention
ADI = Agricultural Development Intervention
μ = Error term
β_0 = intercept of the model.
β_1, β_2 and β_3 represented the coefficients the independent variables, which was estimated using the ordinary least square method of regression.

Data Analysis and Discussion

Table 3: Regression Model Summary

Model Durbin-Square	R Square	R	Adjusted R the Estimate	Std. Error of Watson
1	.631	.514	.5020.113	2.000

Source: Author's Computation- SPSS 23

Table 3 summarises a regression analysis that examines the relationship between the dependent variable "Community Development" and multiple independent variables or predictors including "Women Empowerment Programmes," "Agricultural Development Programme," "Community Health Care Intervention," "Humanitarian Measures," and "Education for All." The correlation coefficient, represented by R, indicates the strength and direction of the linear relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable. For instance, it is 0.631. R Squared quantifies the proportion of variance in the dependent variable that can be explained by the independent variables. Here, the value is 0.514, indicating that the independent variables explain about 51.4% of the variability in the dependent variable. Modified Similar to R Square but adjusted for the total number of predictors in the model. We have version 0.502.Std. The standard deviation of the residuals represents the Error of the Estimate, which are the differences between observed and predicted values. The measure of the model's fit to the data decreases as the value improves. The value in this example is 0.113. The Durbin-Watson model is used. This statistic helps identify if the residuals show autocorrelation. The importance of the facts and specific circumstances determine any further interpretations

of the rather neutral figure 2,000. The regression model demonstrates a satisfactory fit to the data with a R Squared score of 0.514. This suggests that the chosen independent variables explain a significant portion of the variability in the dependent variable, "Community Development," on their own. The Adjusted R Square is somewhat lower than the R Square after considering the number of predictors, indicating that adding additional variables would not significantly improve the model's capacity to elucidate the data. The model's accuracy in predicting actual data is shown by the standard error of the estimate, which is 0.113. Values closer to the observed values, as predicted by the model, are preferred, and a lower value indicates this. The Durbin-Watson statistic of 2.000 does not significantly indicate the presence or absence of autocorrelation in the residuals. Overall, it seems that the model fits nicely.

Table 4: Regression Coefficient

Model	Unstandardised coefficient		Standardised Coefficient		
	β	Std Error	Beta	t	Sig.
Constant	.321	.103	.5323.117		.000
Educational Intervention	.253	.243	.4321.041		.001
Community Healthcare Intervention	.312	.042	.2421.289		.000
Agricultural Development Intervention	.126	.120	.1211.050		.000

Source: Author's Computation- SPSS 23
Dependent Variable: Community Development

Table 4 presents the results of a regression analysis with the dependent variable being "Community Development" and several independent variables (predictors) included in the model. With a constant value of .321, which is the intercept of the regression equation. It simply means that when all other predictors are zero, the estimated value of the dependent variable (Community Development) is 0.321.

Educational Intervention (.253):
This coefficient indicates the impact of a one-unit change in the predictor variable "Educational Intervention for all" on the dependent variable "Community Development," while keeping all other variables constant. The standardised coefficient (Beta) of 0.532 indicates the strength and direction of the association in standard deviation units. The UNDP's educational intervention significantly impacts Community Development in Lagos state, as shown by the statistically significant t-value of 0.125 at the 0.05 level (Sig. =.001).

Community Health Care Intervention (.312):
There is a positive association of 0.312 units between community health care intervention and community growth, similar to the connection seen with educational intervention. The standardised coefficient (Beta) of 0.242 indicates the direction and strength of the connection in standard deviation units. The UNDP's community health care intervention had a significant impact on Community Development in Lagos State, with a t-value of 1.289 regarded statistically significant at the 0.05 level (Sig. =.000).

Agricultural Development Intervention (.126):
Community Development changes by 0.126 for each one-unit change in Agricultural Development Intervention. The standardised beta coefficient is 0.121. A t-value of 1.050 demonstrates a statistically significant link between UNDP's Agricultural Development Intervention and Community Development in Lagos, with a significance value of .000 at the 0.05 level of significance.

Discussion of Findings
This study based its decision on accepting the hypotheses on the summary of the multiple regression data shown in table 1.4. Furthermore, you can see the relationship between each independent variable (community development) and the dependent variable (coefficients) as well as their significance in the regression table. The coefficient for the "Educational Intervention" variable is 0.253, as seen in regression table 1.4. The coefficient has a standard error of 0.243. A t-value of 1.041 is present. The p-value (Sig.) of 0.001 is much lower than the typical significance threshold of 0.05. UNDP's educational intervention operations significantly enhanced community development in selected neighbourhoods in Lagos State, as shown by a p-value below the significance level. Our results support Eze and Opara's (2022) discovery of a positive and statistically significant relationship between educational activities and community development in selected communities in southern Nigeria.

The UNDP has sponsored teacher training, provided textbooks and educational resources to schools in the Mushin communities, and equipped laboratories in Ikorodu from 2019 to 2022, as confirmed by records from the Head of the Innovation Office in Lagos. Over 20,000 textbooks and 10 classrooms have been delivered to six distinct regions in Lagos, as per the records.

The second purpose has been modified, and the coefficient for the "healthcare intervention" is 0.312. The standard deviation for this coefficient is 0.042. The t-value shown is 1.289. The p-value (Sig.) of 0.000 is below the typical significance threshold of 0.05. UNDP's healthcare intervention initiatives significantly benefited community development in the selected communities in Lagos State throughout the specified time period, as shown by a p-value below the significance level. Adams and Lee (2019) acknowledged the significant influence of UNDP intervention programmes on community development; therefore, our findings align with theirs.

The Head Innovation Centre verified this discovery by examining information from the UNDP headquarters. Between 2019 and 2022, the UNDP allocated almost 875 million naira to provide affected villages with medical equipment, labs, and drugs, as shown by the data. The head of the UNDP innovation centre in Lagos said that the agency has made substantial investments in healthcare facility construction and repair in Mushin, Ikorodu, and other cities in Lagos state. These facilities are equipped with up-to-date medical equipment and have an enough number of staff to guarantee they operate well. Consequently, a greater number of individuals may get top-notch medical care. Capacity development has included training programmes aimed at enhancing the skills of healthcare professionals. Medical practitioners are receiving training to improve their ability to diagnose, treat, and manage a variety of ailments.

The variable "Agricultural intervention programme" has a correlation of 0.126 with the end target. The standard deviation of this coefficient is 0.120. The paper's significance threshold of 5% (0.05) is lower than the p-value (Sig.) of 0.000, given a t-value of 0.1050. UNDP's healthcare intervention initiatives significantly enhanced community development in the selected communities in Lagos State throughout the assessment period. The findings align with Aremu's (2019) evaluation of the integrated community development effort in Oyo State, Nigeria, implemented by the United Nations Development Programme. The results indicated a significant association between community development and the UNDP intervention initiative. Furthermore, data from the UNDP office in Lagos indicates that between 2018 and 2021, over 5,000 farmers were trained, provided with improved seedlings, and granted modest loans in most of Lagos's agricultural regions.

Conclusion
This research aimed to assess the effects of UNDP intervention programmes on community development in Lagos State between 2019 and 2022. Researchers used a descriptive survey method and distributed structured questionnaires to collect data for the study. The population consisted of individuals from various parts of Lagos State, including UNDP officials and community leaders. The sample size was set using the Taro Yamane technique, and 400 respondents were picked from six distinct local government regions using a stratified sampling procedure. The model demonstrated a strong fit for the data based on the study's multiple regression analysis, with an R-squared value of 0.514, an adjusted R-squared value of 0.502, and an R-value of 0.631. The UNDP's initiatives in education, healthcare, and agriculture had a substantial impact on the community's development, as stated in the report.

Recommendations
Based on the findings, the following recommendations are proposed:
(i)   Enhanced Educational Programmes
To enhance educational standards in Lagos State, the UNDP should continue and perhaps enhance its existing educational intervention projects. The main objectives of the projects should be on educational materials, classroom building, and teacher professional development.

(ii)   Improved Healthcare Services

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) should provide more cash for healthcare facilities, medical equipment, and medical practitioner training to enhance the quality of medical services in Lagos.

(iii)   Sustainable Agricultural Development

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) should continue supporting farmers in Lagos State by providing them with financial resources, improved seedlings, and training to enhance agricultural productivity and food security. The study states that UNDP initiatives have played a vital role in promoting community development in Lagos State. It emphasises the need of continuing to provide financial and human resources to key areas including as healthcare, education, and agriculture.

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