

**SUDAN UNIVERSITY OF  
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY  
COLLEGE OF GRADUATE STUDIES**



**ROLE OF UNITED NATIONS- MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT  
GOALS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF LOCAL  
GOVERNMENT IN NI NIGERIA, AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS  
ON SAGAMU LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA IN OGUN STATE.**

دور اهداف التنمية الالفية للامم المتحدة في إدارة الحكم المحلي بنيجيريا  
دراسة ميدانية تحليلية لإدارة الحكم المحلي في منطقة ساغامو ولاية  
اوغون

**Thesis submitted in fulfilment of the requirement for the award of  
Master of Science in Public Administration**

**BY**

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## DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this dissertation is a presentation of my original research work, except for cited, quotation and summaries, which have been duly acknowledged.

I hereby verify this research has not been submitted in substance for any other degree at anywhere in the world.

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## **DEDICATION**

This work is dedicated to the Almighty ALLAH, My Late Father Alhaji Abdullah Olajuwon Aina-Obe (May his soul rest in perfect peace) who taught me discipline and trustworthiness and to all the educationally deprived youths who are still struggling to get educational empowerment and liberation.

To my family and non-members of my family who have tirelessly and enormously contributed to my successes in life in all aspects to make me a successful fellow, to you all, I dedicated this painstaking work.

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In the Name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful

May the Peace and Blessing of Allah continues to descend on the Noble of all Prophets, Muhammad ibn Abdallah, His household, Companions and those who follows his righteous path till the day of reckoning.

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## **ABSTRACT**

Nigeria as a member of the United Nations is keyed into the implementation of the framework of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by formulating the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS), for eradicating poverty and bringing about sustainable development through the establishment of National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP).

However, the scourge of eradicating extreme poverty, achieving universal primary education, reduce child mortality rate and combating HIV/AIDS are still been felt by the majority of the citizens of the country most especially people at the local government because large percentage of the rural inhabitants are facing uncontrollable abject poverty, socio-economic dilemma and basic social amenities that the MDGs are supposed to have solved.

This study tries to extrapolate the factors that hinder the performance of local government in attaining MGDs at the local level of government as a cognizance to its reputations and relevance to the local government. Factors militating against MDGs performance and that of local government administration in Nigeria are articulated through descriptive and exploratory methods through the use of questionnaire for 121 respondents' rate. Its concludes with the treatments of the imperatives for optimizing the effectiveness of local governments in Nigeria and areas of contribution to development are also identified and concludes with the imperatives for optimizing the effectiveness of local governments in Nigeria and means of achievement of MDGs before the year 2015targeted year.

### مستخلص البحث

نيجيريا كأحد الدول الاعضاء بالأمم المتحدة ملتزمة بتنفيذ برنامج الأهداف الإنمائية للألفية التابع للمنظمة الدولية و ذلك بوضع إستراتيجية التمكين الاقتصادي والتنمية للقضاء على الفقر وتحقيق تنمية متوازنة من خلال البرنامج القومي للقضاء على الفقر.

فبالرغم من هذه الجهود الرامية للقضاء على الفقر وخلق تعليم ابتدائي عالمي وتقليل نسبة الوفيات بين الاطفال ومكافحة الايدز, فلا يزال غالبية المواطنون خاصة سكان المناطق التابعة للحكومة المحلية يعانون من الفقر المدقع والازمة الاجتماعية الاقتصادية وانعدام الخدمات الاساسية التي كان من المفترض أن يجد برنامج الأهداف الإنمائية حلا لها.

يهدف هذا البحث لدراسة العوامل التي تعوق أداء الحكومة المحلية لتنفيذ برنامج الأهداف الإنمائية للألفية على المستوى المحلي و معرفة مدي ملائمتها, ولقد أستخدم الباحث المنهج الوصفي والاستكشافي والإستبانة التي استهدفت 121 شخصا.

لقد أوصت الدراسة بمعالجة القضايا الملحة لتفعيل أداء الحكومة المحلية ومضاعفة المساهمات المخصصة للتنمية وإيجاد الوسائل لإكمال برنامج الالفية قبل حلول عام 2015.



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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ATR	Anti-Retroviral Drugs
CBOS	Community Based Organizations
CCT	Conditional Cash Transfer
DRG	Debt Relief Gain
DV	Dependent Variables
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
EFCC	Economic and Financial Crimes Commission
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria
GASB	Governmental Accounting Standards Board
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IGR	Internally Generated Revenue
LA	Local Authorities
LG	Local Government
LGAs	Local Government Areas
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NAPEP	National Poverty Eradication Programme
NEEDS	National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
OPEN	Oversight of Public Expenditure in Nigeria
OR	Organization Reputation
PTA	Parent-Teacher Associations
RBV	Resource Based View
SCA	Sustainable competitive Advantage
SLGA	Sagamu Local Government Area
SWOT	Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threats
UBE	Universal Basic Education
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNMDGs	United Nations Millennium Development Goals
UPE	Universal Primary Education
VAT	Value Added Tax
WFP	World Food Programme



# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **1.1. Introduction**

The primary interest of this research is to investigate the reputation of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in the administration of local government Nigeria, an empirical analysis on Sagamu Local Government Area in Ogun State. This chapter presents the introduction and it is divided as follows; research background, problem statement, research questions, research objectives, significance of the study, and purpose of the study, scope and organization of the chapters.

## **1.2. Research Background**

The United Nations is an international organization founded in 1945 after the Second World War by 51 countries committed to maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations and promoting social progress, better living standards and human rights.

Due to its unique international character, and the powers vested in its founding Charter, the Organization can take action on a wide range of issues, and provide a forum for its 193 Member States to express their views, through the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and other bodies and committees.

The work of the United Nations reaches every corner of the globe. Although best known for peacekeeping, peacebuilding, conflict prevention and humanitarian assistance, there are many other ways the United Nations and its System (specialized agencies, funds and programmes) affect our lives and make the world a better place. The Organization works on a broad range of fundamental issues, from sustainable development, environment and refugees protection, disaster relief, counter terrorism, disarmament and non-proliferation, to promoting democracy, human rights, gender equality and the advancement of women, governance, economic and social development and international health, clearing landmines, expanding food production, and more, in order to achieve its goals and coordinate efforts for a safer world for this

and future generations established in 2000 at its Millennium Summit, where all the world leaders are present thereby adopted the United Nations Millennium Declaration called **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)**.

The **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)** are eight [international development](#) goals that all 193 [United Nations member states](#) and at least 23 [international organizations](#) have agreed to achieve by the year 2015. The goals are:

- Eradicating [Extreme Poverty And Hunger](#),
- Achieving Universal Primary Education,
- Promoting Gender Equality And Empowering Women
- Reducing [Child Mortality](#) Rates,
- Improving Maternal Health,
- Combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria, And Other Diseases,
- Ensuring Environmental Sustainability, And
- Developing a Global Partnership for Development.

### 1.3. Brief History of Nigeria

**Nigeria** officially the **Federal Republic of Nigeria**, is a [federal constitutional republic](#) comprising [36 states](#) and its [Federal Capital Territory, Abuja](#). The country is located in [West Africa](#) and shares land borders with the Republic of [Benin](#) in the west, [Chad](#) and [Cameroon](#) in the east, and [Niger](#) in the north. Its coast in the south lies on the [Gulf of Guinea](#) on the [Atlantic Ocean](#). There are over 500 ethnic groups in Nigeria of which the three largest ethnic groups are the [Hausa](#), [Igbo](#) and [Yoruba](#) with a population of 170 Million and English language as official language of the country.

The name [Nigeria](#) was taken from the [Niger River](#) running through the country. This name was coined by [Flora Shaw](#), who later married [Baron Lugard](#), a [British colonial](#) administrator, in the late 19th century. The British colonized Nigeria in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, setting up administrative structures and law while recognizing traditional chiefs. Nigeria became independent in 1960. Several years later, it had civil war as [Biafra](#) tried to establish independence. Military governments in times of crisis have alternated with democratically elected governments.

Nigeria known as "the Giant of Africa", is the most populous country in Africa, the [seventh most populous country in the world](#) and the most populous [black](#) country ([Country profile: Nigeria](#). p. 9. Retrieved 28 December 2011). Nigeria is roughly divided in half between Muslims, concentrated mostly in the north, and Christians, who mostly live in the South and central parts of the country. A minority practice traditional religions, especially the Yoruba religion. Its oil reserves have brought great revenues to the country. It is listed among the "[Next Eleven](#)" economies, and is a member of the [Commonwealth of Nations](#).

The official currency is called Naira which is N160 Naira to \$1 US Dollars and a total of 774 local government areas (LGAs). Each local government area is administered by a Local Government Council consisting of a chairman who is the Chief Executive of the LGA, and other elected members who are referred to as Councilors. Nigeria is the 12th largest producer of petroleum in the world and the 8th largest exporter, and has the 10th largest proven reserves. (The country joined OPEC in 1971). Petroleum plays a large role in the Nigerian economy, accounting for 40% of GDP and 80% of Government earnings. It's also the fastest growing telecommunications markets in the world, major emerging market operators (like MTN, Etisalat, Zain and Globacom) basing their largest and most profitable centers in the country (DeRouen, Karl R. and Bellamy, Paul 2008). The government has recently begun expanding this infrastructure to space based communications. Nigeria has a space satellite which is monitored at the Nigerian National Space Research and Development Agency Headquarters in Abuja.

The country has a highly developed financial services sector, with a mix of local and international banks, asset management companies, brokerage houses, insurance companies and brokers, private equity funds and investment banks. (Lewis, Peter 2007). Nigeria also has a wide array of underexploited mineral resources which include natural gas, coal, bauxite, tantalite, gold, tin, iron ore, limestone, niobium, lead and zinc. (Safire, William, The New York Times 2007).

Despite huge deposits of these natural resources, the mining industry in Nigeria is still in its infancy. Agriculture used to be the principal foreign exchange earner of

Nigeria. (Ake, Claude 1996). At one time, Nigeria was the world's largest exporter of groundnuts, cocoa, and palm oil and a significant producer of coconuts, citrus fruits, maize, pearl millet, cassava, yams and sugar cane. About 60% of Nigerians work in the agricultural sector, and Nigeria has vast areas of underutilized arable land. (Levy, Patricia 2004).

### **1.3.1. The Local Government Administration in Nigeria.**

Local Government is simply described as government at the local level has been defined by various scholars in different ways. The United Nations Office for Public Administration defines local government as: “a political subdivision of a nation or (in a federal system) State, which is constituted by law and has substantial control of local affairs including the powers to impose taxes or to exact labor for prescribed purposes”. The governing body of such an entity is elected. (Ola, F. R. (1984).

The Federal Government of Nigeria, through the 1976 Local Government Reforms, explained Local Government as follows: “Local Government is Government at Local level exercised through representative councils established by Law to exercise specific power within defined areas” (Government print: 1976).

The United Nation’s Division of Public Administration also observes that local government is a political sub-unit of a nation (or in a federal system, a state) which is constituted by law and has substantial control of local affairs, including the powers to impose taxes or to exact labour for prescribed purposes. The governing body of such an entity is elected or otherwise locally selected (cited in Awofeso 2005). The National Guidelines for a reform of local government in Nigeria in 1976 also define local government as the government at the local level exercised through representative councils established by law to exercise specific power within a defined area.

For a United Nations Millennium Development Goals (UN-MDG's) to be reputable, it must meet several conditions that possesses a valuable goals that addresses the needs for development beyond inter-states boundaries in that it enables the cross multinational development to exploit opportunities for a global agenda.

The present research (a) covered the extent to which MDG's was valuable, reputable, rare, and inimitable, and (b) tested to be the basic assumption that possesses the basic values of the performance of the local government in provisions of the basic socio-economic developmental needs of the masses of the people inhabiting in a particular area or geographical zone.

Overall, this study has provided a basis for additional empirical studies of Resource Based Value (RBV) checking on the reputation of United Nations Millennium Development Goal's (MDG's) in the administration of local government in Nigeria; a frame work that allow the researcher to investigate the antecedence of Local Government performance and functions as an inroad to public administration and governance of the people.

#### **1.4. Statement of the problem.**

Evidences from the literature reveals that many United Nations resolutions and developmental targets had remained elusive while some important projects and programmes are either unimplemented (Onaolapo, 2011) or they could not yield the anticipated outcomes.

Most worrisome was the fact that the gap between the developed and underdeveloped countries was widening rather than closing up. This led to the year 2000 MDGs declaration by the United Nations Millennium Summit. The year 2015 was chosen as an important milestone at which point a comprehensive assessment of goal achievements would be made.

Finding out what is actually happening on the ground not only helps to establish if money and effort are reaching their intended objectives, but also helps to make critical efficiency decisions. A link between the MDGs programmes and local government administration, is worthy of assessment. A study like this is worthwhile as we move towards the year 2015 target. A review of the repute of the Nigerian Government MDG's programmes on local government especially governance at the local level or the third tiers of the government is expected to serve as pointer to the

achievement of the MDGs relating to poverty eradication and sustainable development.

This study remains relevant by examining the perceptions of the people at the local level on the benefits of the MDG's as a productive tools towards development for poverty reduction and sustainable development and then put forward the following question: The local government being the third tiers of government in Nigeria at the grass root level are charge with various multifunctional responsibilities and communal obligations, failure to meet up these tasks causes greater challenges to its effective and efficient administration leading to; why has local government not living up to its expectations in eradication of poverty, promotion of human dignity and equality and achieve peace, Democracy and environmental stability?

The local authorities (LA) compete to build a solid organizational reputation (OR) in order to gain a sustainable competitive advantage (SCA) for achieving above-normal performance in diversified fields of activity. As it is diversified organization, the issue of measuring performance arises, (Carmeli 2001). The problem of measuring performance of public organizations, including local authorities, has not been resolved, even after much debate on the issue (*Ammons, 1995, 1997; Cunnigham, 1977; Martin and Kettner, 1996*). The resource-based view (RBV) is predicated on the assumptions that gaining and preserving SCA is a function of the core resources and capabilities (e.g., know-how, culture, strategy, etc.) which each organization brings to the competition in a given environment (*Barney, 1995*), and that such resources and capabilities are the primary source of an organization's success (*Grant, 1991*). From the late 1980s, research efforts have been directed to examining the relationship between core resources and capabilities, SCA, and above-normal performance. These efforts have stemmed from the theoretical claim that heterogeneity of organizational resources leads to differences in competitive advantage and to variance invperformance (*Prahalad and Hamel, 1990; Reed and DeFillippi, 1990*).

For this investigation, the research problem is finding a link between the reputation of UN-MDGs and local government performance centered on Sagamu in Ogun State of Nigeria by testing the value, the rarity, and the difficulty of imitation of the MDGs. Second, the study verifies the direct association of MDGs to the

administrative performance of Sagamu Local Government Area. Third, the research broadens the functions of local government in Nigeria with its administrative performance. In other words, linking the United Nations goals to the local people.

Therefore, the primary purpose of this study is to test if UN-MDGs actually affects the lives of the poor people at Sagamu Local Government positively or negatively by taking cognizance look into its reputation of the administration of local government.

### **1.5. Research Question**

This research attempts to answer the following questions confronting the fundamental administration of local government performance includes;

1. Is UN-MDGs reputable to the third tiers of government at the grass root level i.e. local government?
2. How valuable is MDGs meaningfully impacting the development of SLGA?
3. How rare are the goals influencing administrative performance of the local government?
4. Are the MDGs imitable to the administrative functions of the local government?
5. What are the functions of local government to the grass root people?
6. What are the roles of Sagamu L.G in eradicating rural poverty and hunger, achieving universal primary education, and promoting gender equality and empowering women?
7. Is lack of ineffective utilization of revenue on implementing of MDG's programs hindering the administrative performance of SLGA on maternal health, combating Malaria and other diseases?
8. To what extent is SLGA ensuring environmental sustainability and global partnership for development?
9. Finally, Can the continuity of the programmes and projects of MDG's be sustainable beyond 2015 because one government by a succeeding government do engage on mental wastage as well as retrogression of development?

## **1.6. Purpose of the study**

To establish the relationship between the United Nations-Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) and their reputations at the grass root level of local government administrative performance. It will also helped to inspect the overall amount of fund from the Federal Government, State Government in Nigerian and foreign assistance provided by donors to poor countries for their sustainable development apart from the national development programs set by the government of the various countries.

Other purposes will be to investigate how MDG's galvanized attention, mobilized support for reducing poverty and put a discussion of global development needs on the agenda of the world's leaders to make clear unambiguous roles and concrete strategies for action for all stakeholders to support MDG acceleration and achieve the 2015 targets by working out mechanisms by which progress toward the goals could be monitored and attained successfully by or before the year 2015 targeted year.

### **The specific objectives are:**

1. To gain the knowledge required in the running, administration, management and formulation of policies at the Local Government level as the third tiers of governance in Nigeria
2. To extrapolate the factors that hinder the performance of local government in attaining the millennium development goals at the local level of government such as finance and autonomy of the goals
3. To identity the major revenue resources and expenditure available to local government administration and ascertain the problems that are confronting the Local Government administration in utilizing revenue for their services and implementations of such goals.

## **1.7. Significance of the Study**



One of the main assumptions of this research is to investigate and examine the crucial role of the third tiers of Government in Nigeria i.e. (Local Government) in the implementation of the UN-Millennium Development Goals. It will also look into the main problems and performance towards effective and efficient administration of these goals as the third tiers of governance in Nigeria. The result of this study and its recommendation will enable policy makers of Local Government to design appropriate developmental and sustainable goals that will address the immediate needs of the people at the rural areas for the effective and efficient uses of the United Nations – Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) and enables officials understand the impact of not adequately using the MDG's to benefits the lives of the people at the local government level and to improve services to women and children, provide health benefits which accrue to all the MDGs.

The contributions will serves to:

1. Enhances the vision for dramatically reducing poverty in all its forms as the core challenges at the local level, with tremendous benefits for articulating more sustainable goals and improved Social, Environmental, and Economic Benefits.
2. Identify to what extent has MDG's policies and programmes in achieving the basic needs of the people of Sagamu Local Government?
3. The study examines the rate of the success of Millennium Development Goal's in Sagamu Local Government policies and programmes, how has this affected the lives of the common citizens of the residential area successfully?
4. To explain the basic concepts and features of local government and appreciate the philosophy of local government administration in Nigeria
5. To know the importance of local government as unit of governance and discusses its functions, management of finance and the pattern of revenue and its expenditure
6. To explain the services provided by local government and sources of fund
7. Examine the main problems associated with local government administration, as the third tears of government

8. To investigate the types of services provided to the people of Sagamu local government in Nigeria as means for achieving the MDGs.

### **1.8. Scope of the Study**

This study limits itself to the reputation of the United Nations millennium development goals in the administration of local government in Nigeria; an empirical analysis on Sagamu local government area in Ogun State.

It focus on the relationship between the UN-MDGs and administrative performance and functions of the local government.

## 1.9. Operationalization Definition of The Key Terms

The following section provides definitions of some of the key terminology and concepts that are used by the researcher in reporting the results of the current study.

### 1.9.1. Reputation

Reputation in the context of this research work means the general estimation that the public has for the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), its particular characteristics in the administration of the lives of the common people at the grass root level. In such a competitive environment, reputation may be a valuable resource for cities (Carmeli, 2002).

### 1.9.2. Millennium Development Goals

These are the eight international development goals that all 193 United Nations member states and at least 23 international organizations have agreed to achieve by the year 2015. They include reducing extreme poverty, reducing child mortality rates, fighting disease epidemics such as AIDS, and developing a global partnership for development.

**Table 1: The breakdown of the sub-targets and their indicators are as follows:**

Goals	Indicators
<b>Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</b>	Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day 1.1 Proportion of population below \$1 per day 1.2 Poverty gap ratio 1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
<b>Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education</b>	Target 3. Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

<b>Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women</b>	Target 4. Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and to all levels of education no later than 2015
<b>Goal 4. Reduce child mortality</b>	Target 5. Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate
<b>Goal 5. Improve maternal health</b>	Target 6. Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio
<b>Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</b>	Target 7. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS. Target 8. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases..
<b>Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability</b>	Target 9. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources. Target 10. Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water. Target 11. By 2020 to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.
<b>Goal 8. Develop a global partnership for development</b>	Target 15. Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term. Target 18. In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

### **1.8.3. Local Government Administration**

#### **A. Local Government**

Agbakoba and Ogbonna (2004) define local government from legal perspective. They see it as a political administrative unit that is empowered by law to administer a specific locality.

## **B. Local Government Performance**

The key purpose of services; factors that facilitates the efficient and effective service delivery at the grassroots level which are to promote the well-being and quality of life of citizens and communities, through effective, accountable representation, and efficient performance of functions and delivery of services. (Nigeria Constitution, 1999).

## **C. Local Government Functions**

These functions are the ability to promote sense of belongingness, safety and oneness among the people. Whatever is the mode of government; local government has been essentially regarded as the path to, and guarantor of, national integration, administration and development (Arowolo, 2008).

### **1.10. Organization of the Study Chapters**

This thesis is divided into five chapters. **Chapter One** has introduced the topic of the research on which this dissertation is based. This chapter outlined the research problem, research questions, the objectives, the scope, the significance, the definition of terms and the organization of the theses. The **Chapter Two** presents related literature review, the **Chapter Three** discuss the research framework and methodology, data analysis and results are presented in **Chapter Four**. In the **fifth chapter** are discussion of the major findings, research implication, conclusions and research recommendation.

The next chapter is the literature review.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **Literature Review**

## 2.1. Introduction

In this chapter, the researcher focused on the reviews of the related literature on United Nations-Millennium Development Goals (UN-MDGs). These reviews are conducted under the objectives of the study and are mainly focusing on five sections, which are; the United Nations-Millennium Development Goals (UN-MDGs) in section one, status of the Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria in section two, section three discusses the future of MDGs in Nigeria and Post 2015 Agenda. The relationship between MDGs reputation and Local Government Performance will be in section four while resources base value of MDGs is in section five.

## 2.2. The Reputation of United Nations-Millennium Development Goals

The **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)** are eight [international development](#) goals that all 193 [United Nations member states](#) and at least 23 [international organizations](#) have agreed to achieve by the year 2015. The goals are:

- Eradicating [extreme poverty and hunger](#),
- Achieving universal primary education,
- Promoting gender equality and empowering women
- Reducing [child mortality](#) rates,
- Improving maternal health,
- Combating HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases,
- Ensuring environmental sustainability, and
- Developing a global partnership for development.

The year 2000 marked the new millennium. With this new era, the United Nations and its subsequent member nations decided to use the dawn of a new millennium to begin focusing on bringing about change and progress for the entire world. September 2000 marked the beginning of a new emphasis on the well-being of all peoples from around the globe. From September 6-8, 189 nations adopted eight goals set forth by the United Nations (UNDP 2009).

The goals encompass a variety of issues that are pertinent to the health and success of humanity, including: eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, achieving universal primary education, promoting gender equality and empowering women, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health, combating HIV/Aids, malaria, and other diseases, ensuring environmental sustainability, and developing a global partnership for development. These goals reflect the awareness of the world to its problems; problems that seem to mock the progress of the year 2000. These problems contradict the success and innovations of the millennium. The United States, Germany, China, and India are four countries that represent various parts of the globe, and an analysis of their progress involving the Millennium Development Goals can be useful in determining the progress of the MDGs worldwide.

According to the United Nations' Secretary General Ban Ki-moon, "The Millennium Development Goals set time bound targets...They also embody basic human rights...The Goals are ambitious, but feasible.. and...set the course for the world's efforts to alleviate extreme poverty by 2015. (UNDP 2009).

### **2.3. Current Status of the Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria.**

Ever since their establishment in 2000, Nigeria government has fully integrates the MDGs into each of its national development strategies. Nigeria has developed pioneering schemes to reach development targets: the tagging and tracking of funds allocated to poverty reduction from debt relief, compulsory free basic education, and conditional cash transfers to the vulnerable for social protection, and federal grants to support investment by state and local governments. More is required. More in terms of innovative governance reforms, more financing, and more coordination (UNDP report 2010).

The range and number of recent activities on the MDGs have yet to be fully captured in the data recorded in this report. Adequate, reliable and timely data is a prerequisite for accurately measuring and tracking progress on the MDGs. Historical gaps in baseline data continue to pose challenges in assessing the rate of progress on

each goal. Particularly for MDG1 and MDG7, it has not been possible to adequately evaluate progress because of large gaps in the data. Substantial improvements in data gathering in recent years, led by the National Bureau of Statistics, need to be reinforced. Sustained implementation of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics, 2010-2014 will provide the disaggregated data required to show the large local variations.

### **2.3.1. GOAL 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger**

Recent economic growth, particularly in agriculture, has markedly reduced the proportion of underweight children, from 35.7 per cent in 1990 to 23.1 per cent in 2008. However, growth has not generated enough jobs and its effect on poverty is not yet clear (the most recent data is from 2004). The available data and the current policy environment suggest that the target will be difficult to meet.

Growth needs to be more equitable and broad based. Developing agriculture and creating jobs will require the public sector to create an enabling environment for business, including building critical infrastructure, making regulatory services transparent and providing sustainable access to enterprise finance. Social protection and poverty eradication programmes need to be scaled-up better coordinated.



### **2.3.2. GOAL 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education**

In a major step forward, nearly nine out of ten children, 88.8 per cent, are now enrolled in school. Nevertheless, regional differences are stark. State primary completion rates range from 2 per cent to 99 per cent. In particular, progress needs to be accelerated in the north of the country if the target is to be met. Low completion rates reflect poor learning environments and point to the urgent need to raise teaching standards. The rapid improvement in youth literacy, from 64.1 per cent to 80 per cent between 2000 and 2008, appears to have reached a plateau. The Universal Basic Education Scheme is a promising initiative that needs to be reformed and strengthened. The Federal Teachers' Scheme and in-service training by the National Teachers' Institute have begun to address the urgent need to improve the quality of teaching. To accelerate progress and reduce regional disparities, these initiatives need to be rapidly expanded and improved (UNDP Report 2010).

### **2.3.3. GOAL 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women**

A gradual improvement in the proportion of girls enrolled in primary school, though noteworthy, is not yet enough to meet the target. There are still fewer girls than boys in school. There are signs of backsliding in the number of girls in tertiary education. Measures to encourage girls to attend school, particularly by addressing cultural barriers in the north of the country, and to provide the economic incentives for boys to attend school in the southeast, are urgently required.

Although few women currently hold political office, the new policy framework is encouraging. However, gradual gains in parliamentary representation for women need to be greatly expanded in forthcoming elections. Confronting regional variations in the determinant of gender inequality requires policies based on an understanding of the underlying socioeconomic, social and cultural factors. State and local government efforts will thus be critical to the achievement of this goal.

### **2.3.4. GOAL 4: Reduce Child Mortality**

Progress in reducing child mortality has been rapid. With sustained effort and improvement in related and lagging sectors, such as water and sanitation, there is a strong possibility of achieving Goal 4 by 2015.

Under-five mortality has fallen by over a fifth in five years, from 201 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2003, to 157 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2008. In the same period, the infant mortality rate fell even faster, from 100 to 75 deaths per 1,000 live births.(UNDP report 2010).

Recent interventions – including Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses – that reflect the underlying causes of child deaths, have contributed to these successes. However, these need to be rapidly expanded and accelerated if Nigeria is to achieve Goal 4. Access to primary health care needs to be improved by more investment in infrastructure, human resources, equipment and consumables, and better management. Implementation arrangements must target local needs, which vary hugely from community to community and state to state. Routine immunisation is unsatisfactory but can be rapidly improved by building on the successes of the near-eradication of polio.

### **2.3.5. GOAL 5: Improve Maternal Health**

Recent progress towards this Goal is promising and, if the latest improvements can be sustained at the same rate, Nigeria will reach the target by 2015. Maternal mortality fell by 32 per cent, from 800 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2003 (at the time one of the highest maternal mortality rates in the world) to 545 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2008.

However, the proportion of births attended by a skilled health worker has remained low and threatens to hold back further progress. Government commitment is not in doubt. An innovative Midwives Service Scheme is expected to contribute substantially to ongoing shortfalls but its impact has yet to be reflected in the data. If the scheme is expanded in proportion to the national gap in the number of midwives, this will further accelerate progress. In addition, more mothers will be covered by

antenatal care as access to quality primary healthcare improves and incentives attract health workers to rural areas, indicating that Nigeria will turn progress to date on this goal into a MDG success story. (UNDP Report, 2010).

### **2.3.6. GOAL 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria And Other Diseases**

Nigeria has had striking success in almost eradicating polio, reducing the number of cases by 98 per cent between 2009 and 2010. Another marked success was the fall in the prevalence of HIV among pregnant young women aged 15-24 from 5.8 per cent in 2001 to 4.2 per cent in 2008. Thus, nationally, Nigeria has already achieved this target. However, some states still have high prevalence rates that require urgent policy attention. Successes have been buoyed by better awareness and use of contraceptives. There has been a sharp decrease in malaria prevalence rates. Nationwide distribution of 72 million long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets, although only in its initial stages, protected twice as many children (10.9 per cent) in 2009, compared to 2008 (5.5 per cent). Similar progress has been made with tuberculosis. With sustained attention, tuberculosis is expected to be a limited public health burden by 2015. To consolidate and extend progress on Goal 6, challenges that need to be addressed include improving knowledge and awareness of HIV/AIDS, improving access to antiretroviral therapies, and effective implementation of the national strategic frameworks for HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis control (UNDP Report 2010).

### **2.3.7. GOAL 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability**

Nigeria's natural resources, some of its most valuable national assets, are still seriously threatened. For example, between 2000 and 2010 the area of forest shrank by a third, from 14.4 per cent to 9.9 per cent of the land area. Similarly, access to safe water and sanitation is a serious challenge for Nigeria. Little progress was made up to 2005 but improvements since then have brought the proportion of the population accessing safe water to 58.9 per cent and the proportion accessing improved sanitation to 51.6 per cent. The major challenge lies in translating substantial public investments in water into effective access. This requires more involvement by communities to identify local needs, and better planning to deliver holistic and sustainable solutions.

In sanitation, efforts are falling short of the target. Rural-urban migration will add to the pressure on sanitation infrastructure throughout the country. It is doubtful that town planning authorities have made adequate preparations for sustainable housing and sanitation. There is an urgent need for managerial, technical and financial resources to deal with these challenges to be established at state and local government levels. Given the risks of overexploitation of groundwater in the North and the influx of saline water in the South, innovative solutions are required across the country. (UNDP report, 2010).

#### **2.3.8. GOAL 8: Develop a global partnership for development**

Debt relief negotiated by Nigeria in 2005 provided new opportunities for investment in the social sector. Debt servicing fell from 15.2 per cent of exports in 2005 to 0.5 per cent in 2008. To build on these positive developments there is a need to take action to forestall a relapse into unsustainable levels of debt that could prevent the country from achieving the MDGs. The outlook for the broader partnership for development is not as bright. Trade agreements continue to be inequitable and constrain exports and economic growth. Development assistance has grown although, when debt relief is excluded, it is still very low on a per capita basis. Improving the quality of human and capital resources available is critical to attracting the foreign direct investment that is needed to contribute to development. As a result of the deregulation of the telecommunications sector in 2001, the proportion of the population with access to mobile telephones increased from 2 per cent to 42 per cent between 2000 and 2008. However, this has yet to bridge the digital divide and only 15.8 per cent of the population currently has access to the internet (UNDP Report, 2010).

### **2.4. The future of MDGs in Nigeria and Post 2015 Agenda**

As a constructive way of achieving the Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria, the administration of President Olusegun-Obasanjo (1999-2007) made

concerted effort in the socio-economic and political spheres in order to move the country to greater heights by establishing the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDs) designed to lay a foundation for sustainable poverty reduction, employment generation, wealth creation and value re-orientation. These coordinational consideration is perceived by economic analyst as the nation's blue-print for development and a framework by which government, private sector, donor agencies and NGO's hope to put Nigeria on the road to sustainable development.

Towards achieving the targets of the Millennium Development Goals, NEEDs is waging war against poverty through job creation and empowerment of people to success. As a way of bringing the reform programme closer to Nigerians, each state government is expected to develop a State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (SEEDs). The implementation, monitoring and evaluation framework will be through the National Economic Council and the National Council Development on Planning (Abubakar Magaji Buba, 2014). Furthermore, local governments are being encouraged to develop benchmarks, targets, deliverables, timeliness and implementation guides. The institutional framework of NEEDs is meant to facilitate the process of interaction between stakeholders and to ensure synergy in the implementation process. The situation of MDG in Nigeria can be seen from two main sources: the Nigeria MDG report 2004 and the Nigeria MDG report 2005. We can also assess the situation from MDG office especially the Debt Relief Gains as provided in the 2006 annual budget. The 2004 report which was Nigeria's first report on the MDGs states that "based on available information it is unlikely that the country will be able to meet most of the goals by 2015 especially the goals related to eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, reducing child and maternal mortality and combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases"<sup>i</sup> It further states that "for most of the other goals (i.e apart from goal 1) up- to- date data exists which shows that if the current trend continues, it will be difficult for the country to achieve the MDG targets by 2015" (MDGs Report, 2004).

The Nigeria Millennium Development Goals 2005 report is the second in the series of annual reports on the MDGs in Nigeria. The report which addressed the eight MDGs highlights the current status and trends of each of the MDGs, the challenges and opportunities in attaining the goal, the promising initiatives that are creating a supportive environment and priorities for development assistance. The report

concluded that: There is high potential to attain some of the Millennium Development Targets namely:

- Achieving universal primary education
- Ensuring environmental stability
- Developing a global partnership for development

Given the current policy environment and strong political will, there is also the likelihood of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger.

However, based on available information, there is the need for sustained efforts to ensure that the country meets the following goals by year 2015:

- Achieving gender equality and women empowerment
- Reducing child mortality
- Improving maternal health; and
- Combating HIV/AIDs, malaria and other diseases (MDGs Report, 2005).

The conclusion of the MDG 2005 report is very remarkable and gives hope that there is possibility for achieving all the MDGs in Nigeria with sustained effort. This conclusion is quite different from the conclusions reached by the first report in 2004. It is intriguing that without providing the basis and reason for the dramatic change, the 2005 states that there is high potential to achieve 3 of the goals (Goals 2,7 and 8) likelihood to achieve one with strong political will(Goal 1) and the need for sustained efforts to ensure that the country meets the remaining four goals(Goals 3,4,5, and 6).

The details of the situation in Nigeria as captured in the 2005 MDG report with regard to each of the goals is shown below:

**1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**

(2015 target Halve proportion of people living on less than \$1 a day, and those suffering hunger): The current rate of reduction in poverty is too slow to meet the targets set for 2015. If the current rate of poverty reduction is maintained, poverty incidence would reduce to 43 percent as opposed to 21.4 percent by 2015.

**2. Achieve Universal Basic Education**

(2015 target Achieve universal primary completion): The efficiency of primary education has improved over the years, as the primary six completion rate increased steadily from 65 percent in 1998 to 83 percent in 2001. It however declined in 2002 only to shoot up to 94 percent in 2003.

Literacy level in the country has steadily and gradually deteriorated, especially within the 15 -24 years group. By 1999, the overall literacy rate had declined to 64.1 percent from 71.9 percent in 1991. The trend was in the same direction for male and female members of the 15-24 years age bracket. Among the male, the rate declined from 81.35 percent in 1991 to 69.8 percent in 1999. The decline among the female was from 62.49 percent to 59.3 percent during the same period (MDGs Report, 2005).

**3. Promote Gender equality**

(2005/2015 target Eliminate gender disparities in primary and secondary education enrolment by 2005, and achieve equity at all levels by 2015): At the primary school level, enrolment has been consistently higher for boys (56 percent) than for girls (44 percent) (MDGs Report, 2005).

**4. Reduce Child Mortality**

*(2015 target Reduce by two thirds the child mortality rate)*: Infant mortality rate was 91 per 1000 live births in 1990 which later declined to 75 in 1999 but became worse in 2003. It rose to 100 per 1000 live births in 2003. (MDGs Report, 2005).

**5. Improve maternal health**

*(2015 target Reduce by three quarters the proportion of women dying in childbirth)*: The 1999 multiple indicator cluster survey reported a maternal mortality rate of 704 per 100,000 live births. The maternal mortality is more than twice as high in the rural areas. The report did not give comparative statistics (MDGs Report, 2005).

**6. Combat AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases**

*(2015 target Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of HIV-AIDS, malaria and other major diseases)*: Since the identification of the first HIV/AIDS case in mid 1980s, the HIV prevalence rate has continually been on the increase from 1.8 to 5.8 percent in the period between 1991 and 2001. In 2003, the rate decreased to 5.0 percent and in 2005, it decreased to 4.4 percent (MDGs Report, 2005).

**7. Ensure environmental sustainability**

*(Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources 2015 target reduce by half the proportion of people without access to clean drinking water and basic sanitation.*

*By 2020 achieve a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers)*: The country is endowed with abundant environmental resources. However, high population growth rate and increasing demand for these resources threaten environmental sustainability. The environmental situation is challenged by myriad of problems, which impact negatively on the utilization of the resources for development and poverty alleviation (MDGs Report, 2005).



## 8. Develop a Global Partnership for Development

(Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources 2015 target reduce by half the proportion of people without access to clean drinking water and basic sanitation.

*By 2020 achieve a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers*): The level of Official Development Assistance is increasing but still very low. The problem of market access for products of developing countries including Nigeria still persists (MDGs Report, 2005).

A review of the Nigeria Millennium Development Goals 2005 report will revealed a number of problems. We shall focus on only three of them. First, **there is the challenge of accurate, reliable, credible and believable statistics**. The draft of the first Nigeria MDG progress report prepared by NISER stated that at the primary school level “by 2002, the gender ratio was 1:04 in favour of girls’ii. This was seriously criticized by CSOs as not reflecting reality. When the final report came out, it stated that “at the primary school level, the gender ratio increased from 0.76 in 1990 to 0.78 in 1995 and 0.96 in 2000”iii The statistics had changed. In the past two and a half decade, statistics in Nigeria have always indicated increasing levels of poverty over the past two and a half decades from 28.1% in 1980 to 65.6% in 1996 (MDG Report ,2004). In the early 2000s, there were many estimates that poverty rate was above 70%. But President Obasanjo has always insisted without any study that the poverty level was much lower. Expectedly, when the NPC conducted a survey in 2004, the poverty level was put at 54.4%. Before this report was released the 2004 MDG report stated that “it is unlikely that the country will be able to meet most of the goals by 2015 especially the goals related to eradicating extreme poverty and hunger”. After the release of the report, the 2005 MDG report stated that “given the current policy environment and strong political will, there is also the likelihood of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger’ (Nigeria Interim PRSP November, 2001).

The second problem with **the report is that it is development assistance focused**. The 2005 MDG report highlights the status of the MDGs, the challenges,

opportunities and priorities for development assistance. This is not surprising for development strategy planning in Nigeria has been essentially external focused. According to the Nigerian draft interim poverty reduction strategy paper prepared in November, 2001 (the precursor of NEEDS),

‘Nigeria has embarked on preparing its own PRSP as a requirement for concessional assistance from its development partners abroad, including the World Bank, the IMF, the bilateral donors and other sources of such assistance. Given the importance of the subject and the tight timetable, the Nigerian authorities fully recognize the need to move forward expeditiously to the timely completion of the countries PRSP of which this interim PRSP (IPRSP) is the preliminary step.iv’

The final drawback of the report that we will like to point out is that **the report did not indicate the policies and practices that need to change to attain the goals.** Meanwhile, scholars and agencies have documented what needs to be done to tackle poverty and achieve the MDGs. In this review; the World Bank, UNDP and Action Aid International. The World Bank in its 2001 report titled Attacking poverty points out that “physical capital was not enough, and that at least as important were health and education” and proposed a strategy for attacking poverty in three ways (World Bank, 2001).

## **1. Promoting opportunity**

- Encouraging effective private investment
- Expanding into international markets
- Building the assets of poor people
- Addressing asset inequalities across gender, ethnic, racial and social divides
- Getting infrastructure and knowledge to poor area-rural and urban

## **2. Facilitating Empowerment**

- Laying the political and legal basis for inclusive development
- Creating public administration that foster growth and equity
- Promoting inclusive decentralization and community development

- Promoting gender equity
- Tracking social barriers

### **3. Enhancing Security**

- Formulating a modular approach to helping poor people manage risk
- Developing national programs to prevent, prepare for, and respond to macro shocks-financial and natural
- Designing national systems of social risk management that are also pro-growth
- Addressing civil conflict
- Tackling the HIV/AIDS Epidemic (World Bank, 2001).

The UNDP in its Human Development report of 2003 titled Millennium Development Goals: A Compact Among Nations to end Human Poverty pointed out that to achieve the MDGs require policy responses to structural constraints on several fronts along with stepped up external support (UNDP Report, 2003).

The report recommended six policy clusters to help countries break out of their poverty traps:

1. Invest early and ambitiously in basic education and health while fostering gender equity. These are preconditions to sustained economic growth. Growth in turn can generate employment and raise incomes- feeding back into further gains in education and health gains.
2. Increase the productivity of small farmers in unfavourable environments- that is, the majority of the world's hungry people. A reliable estimate is that 70 percent of the world's poorest people live in rural areas and depend on agriculture.
3. Improve basic infrastructure- such as ports, roads, power and communications- to reduce the costs of doing business and overcome geographic barriers.
4. Develop an industrial development policy that nurtures entrepreneurial activity and helps diversify the economy away from dependence on

primary commodity exports- with an active role for small scale and medium size enterprises.

5. Promote democratic governance and human rights to remove discrimination, secure social justice and promote wellbeing of all people.
6. Ensure environmental sustainability and sound urban management so that development improvements are long term (UNDP Report, 2003).

ActionAid International in its report titled *Changing Course: Alternative Approaches to Achieve Millennium Development Goals and Fight HIV/AIDs* shows that there is a yawning gap between MGD needs and spending realities in poor countries and that macroeconomic policies enforced by the IMF block poor countries from being able to spend more on education, health and economic development (ActionAid International, 2005). The report argued that for the MDGs to be achieved, the world must start to change course now and adopt at local, national and international levels alternative economic policies that allow for much higher long-term public investments in health, education and development.

## **2.5. The relationship between MDGs reputation and Local Government Performance on MDGs**

The impact of MDGs reputation is agitating the minds of politicians, government bureaucrats, civil society activists and development workers. The NEEDS document clearly states that “if present trend continues, the country is not likely to meet the Millennium Development Goals (Needs, 2004).

On the other hand, the 2005 report gives the conditions for meeting the goals: strong political will and sustained efforts. Perhaps, a better way to frame the question is what can Nigeria do to meet the MDGs in 2015?

In our view, Nigeria has sufficient resources to meet the MDGs in 2015. But for this to happen, as argued above, the country will have to change course in the conceptualization and implementation of policies and programmes to achieve the MDGs.

One good initiative in Nigeria designed to meet the MDGs is the Oversight of Public Expenditure in Nigeria (OPEN) set up to monitor the Debt Relief Gain (DRG). Two issues make this initiative unique. The first is the leadership of the process which has been participatory, open, transparent and all inclusive with participation of private sector and civil society. The second and perhaps most important is that systems have been put in place to track resources. This is perhaps the model that should become the norm in every ministry, department and agency at all levels of government (ICAN Paper, 2006).

It must be however be recognized that development is a complex issue and goes beyond allocation of Debt Relief Gains to some MDG Ministries. A scholar once argued that development requires growth and structural change, some measure of distributive equity, modernization in social and cultural attitudes, a degree of political transformation and stability, an improvement in health and education so that population growth stabilizes, and an increase in urban living and employment.v In our view, social transformation will require good change and progress in the following areas:

- **Transparency and accountability:** Several analysis of the challenges of development in Nigeria has identified lack of transparency and accountability as a major obstacle. Accountants in Nigeria have a great role to play in this regard. They must change the way auditing is done from financial auditing of certifying payments and receipts to systems auditing and examining the whole concept of value for money. Otherwise, accountants and auditors will just be certifying corruption.
- **Tackling institutional constraints:** To deliver services to the people require effective and efficient institutions that follow due process and standards.
- **Pro-Poor Growth:** It is clear that there has been economic growth in Nigeria in the last few years above 5 percent. But economic growth alone cannot lead to achievement of the MDGs unless the growth is pro-poor. As President Obasanjo said, “We must not continue to stress the pursuit of a high growth rate in statistical terms and fail to reduce the social and economic deprivation of a substantial number and group of our people. We must not absolutely pursue wealth and growth at the expense of inner well-being, joy, satisfaction, fulfillment and contentment of human beings (Olusegun Obasanjo, 2003) Quoted in NEEDS).
- **Structural Change:** To achieve the MDGs in Nigeria, there is the need to change the structure of the economy in such a way that the economy is not dependent on only one product but diversified economy and expanding the industrial sector.
- **Distributive Equity:** Deliberate efforts and policies must be put in place to redistribute income. The MDGs will be meet if the poor and excluded in society are empowered to meet their basic needs.

- **Social and cultural Re-orientation:** There is the need for social and cultural re-orientation to meet some of the goals. For instance, the goals on women and girls require a new kind of mindset to achieve them.
- **Political Transformation:** The political system and the way it engenders commitment, participation and patriotism by the people contributes immensely to national cohesion, peace and stability and development.
- **Human Development:** Development implies the fulfillment of basic human needs including those for education and health.
- **Urban Development:** The growth of urbanization is definitely increasing and there will probably be more people in urban areas than rural areas by 2015. There must be urban development process that is inclusive and not based on dislocation of slum dwellers without alternatives.
- **Employment:** Employment is the surest way of achieving the MDGs because individuals will receive income and will contribute to the economy.
- **Transformation of Power Relations:** Whenever power is concentrated in the hands of a few, they will utilize such powers to accumulate wealth. To achieve the MDGs will require transformation of power relations and challenge of patriarchy.
- **Partnership with development partners:** It has been documented that in order to make adequate progress towards achieving the MDGs, Nigeria will require additional external financing averaging about US \$6.4 billion annually between 2005 and 2008 (Country Partnership Strategy, 2005).

Even if the resources in the country are used effectively there will still be challenges in meeting the MDGs. Meanwhile, Nigeria is seriously under aided. Nigeria receives only US \$2 per capita in ODA compared to the average for Africa of US \$28 per capita. In addition, meeting the MDGs will require partnership between

government, the public sector and the private sector. In particular, it will require transformists from the public sector, civil society, media and private sector to build a critical movement of people advocating for and implementing change.

### **2.5.1. Local Government Performance on MDGs**

The key purpose of performance; to promote the well-being and quality of life of citizens and communities, through effective, accountable representation, and efficient performance of functions and delivery of services. As observed by Ijaduola (2008), the fact that Nigeria is a pluralistic society, offers the impression that implementing the MDGS as a local government administrative performance may not be an easy task. Based on this premise, some factors that can militate against the successful implementation of the goals in at the third tiers of governance in Nigeria. They are discussed hereunder:

1. **Public mobilization and enlightenment:** Public participation can only be achieved in the effective implementation of the programme through mobilization and enlightenment activities. The poor media coverage of the country coupled with the problems of misappropriation and embezzlement of funds, high incidence of corrupt practices in high and low places, and dictatorial behavior of our leaders have affected their tendencies to mobilize and enlighten the people as expected on the issue of Millennium Development Goals.
2. **Poor support:** For an appreciable progress to be recorded in the achievement of the MDGS as expected within the targeted date (i.e. 2015), the supports of international organization and advanced nations are deemed sine qua non for the developing countries like Nigeria. Since the supports are not forthcoming, it will affect the realization of the goals in Nigeria and other developing countries of the world.
3. **Cultural problem:** Nigeria is a multi-cultural society with over three hundred and fifty ethnic groups. The variation in culture also reflects in their acceptance of changes and developments. It is essential for every segment of the country



to have equal access and perception to issues. This is a big problem as far as the MGDS is concerned.

4. **Economic problem:** The proper implementation of MDGS in Nigeria, may be seriously threatened by economic problem such as high level of poverty and unemployment, shortage of social amenities, misappropriation of funds etc.
5. **Administrative bottleneck:** Bureaucratic protocols may delay the formulation and implementation of the MDGS. Protocols demand that policies and plans pass through certain stages before implementation. Processing of policies and plans often takes months, if not years.
6. **Problem of leadership:** Never has the level of leadership failure parading in our country in this contemporary period has ever been recorded in the history of the country. This is the real problem affecting most developing nations of the world. In Nigeria, the inability of our leaders to rise to the challenges of a responsible leadership is the main issue that will frustrate the project to the core. This is because the political will to mobilize the people towards effective participation in public programmes in the country has withered; hence achieving the project may be unrealistic, because it may single full participation of the people due to leadership failure (transcampus journal, 2008).
7. **Political instability:** The unsettled political climate prevailing in most part of the country constitutes a serious barrier to the effective implementation of the programme. This will divert the focus, zeal and attention of the government in the business of implementing the Millennium goals. The existing instability is caused by injustices, ethnic tension, bad governance etc in the country. It is important to state that if care is not taken, the whole plan and resources that have been invested into the project may turn out to be a wasted effort.

## **2.6. Problems and Constraint of Sagamu LGA in attainment of UN-MGDs**

Protagonist of MDGs at the grass root level like Prof. Adebayo Adedeji (2002) highlighted the following factors that hinder the performance of the local government in attaining the millennium development goals (MDGs). These problems, interalia, include:

1. Poor financial base and limited revenue
2. Limited autonomy, where, although constitutionally recognized, the federal and state governments dominate over the local government through the state government offices of local government affairs, the ministry of local government, and the local government service commission.
3. Leadership problem: this arises where the quality of leadership at both political levels is low.
4. Lack of basic social amenities such as power supply (electricity), transport and telecommunication facilities.
5. Unqualified, inexperienced and unskilled staff
6. Corruption and misappropriation of funds.
7. Lack of accountability- Accountability entails compliance –that is, being held to account, Transparency- that is, giving an account, Responsiveness- taking account and demonstrating that you have considered inputs.
8. Lack of local plans and weak programming capacity.
9. Instability arising from interferences from the higher tiers of government, who distort their (local government) powers, structure, leadership, finances and reduce their capacity to act on their own, thereby making them solely dependent.

In view of these plethora of problems, says Professor Adebayo Adedeji (2000: people centered Democracy in Nigeria), “local Governments have failed in three specific areas”:

- a) Non-delivery of needed services
- b) Lack of accountability and
- c) Inadequate models of good governance.

## **2.7. Resource-Base View of Millennium Development Goals**

The notions of the RBV notions were expressed by *Penrose (1959)* in her popular book, *The theory of the growth of the firm*. She argued that in order to evaluate

which firms will grow successfully, we need to focus on the internal factors, since they are the real source for competitive advantage.

Yet only with the appearance of the writings of *Wernerfelt (1984)* and *Barney (1986)* did the RBV become a widely researched field. The RBV is affected neither by the economy nor by science, but mostly by a strategic view of organizational research, which has begot two trends. One of these emphasizes the effects of the external environment (market) on the strategic decisions of the players (*Bourgeois, 1980a, 1980b; Porter, 1980*). This trend has little effect on the development of the RBV, compared with the other trend, which while not disregarding the external environment ascribes greater consideration to the internal side (*Andrews, 1971; Ansoff, 1965; Hitt and Ireland, 1985; Hofer and Schendel, 1978; Selznick, 1957*). The latter trend, as defined by the SWOT model, means that an organization aiming to gain competitive advantage should form a strategy based both on the state of the internal side (strengths and weaknesses) and the external side (opportunities and threats). Basically, the RBV concentrates on the internal side of the SWOT model as a platform for the formation of a competitive strategy (*Barney, 1991; Peteraf, 1993; Porter, 1991; Reed and DeFillippi, 1990*) and as a source of creation of SCA (*Barney, 1995; Conner, 1991; Grant, 1991; Peteraf, 1993*).

The theoretical aspects of the RBV have not yet been empirically examined in Local Government Area. The study reported here concerned MDGS reputation as a source of sustainable competitive advantage (SCA) and above-normal performance in Local Government. Drawing on theoretical insights from the RBV and the demographic model of the open system approach, it explored (a) the relationship between the MDGs reputation and Local government performance, as mediated by sustainable competitive advantage (SCA), and (b) the competence of explanation of the variance in performance of the local government authorities in Nigeria, by relating demographic traits and organizational environment to MDGs and SCA.

In the context of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the researcher contends that RBV of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) should be centered on the internal side (strengths and weaknesses) and the external side (opportunities and threats) as prescriptive model for relationship between the sub-dimensions of

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the administrative performance of local government areas.

However, the adoption of SWOT model for MDGs in this manner will efficiently influenced the administrative performance of local government in pursuance of the goals objectives.

This now leads us to theoretical framework and methodology which is chapter three.

# **CHAPTER 3**

## **RESEARCH FRAMEWORK AND METHODOLOGY**

### **3.1. Introduction**

This chapter presented the research framework in section one, proposed hypothesis in section two, in section three is on methodology of the research such the research design, population, sampling procedure, measurement of the variables and statistical techniques used to test the hypothesis.

### **3.2. Theoretical Framework**

This thesis is an empirical descriptive study of the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) in the administration of Local Government in Nigeria focusing on Sagamu Local Government in Ogun State. It uses both primary and secondary data to analyze to ascertain how developments are discursively constructed over the accomplishment of the global goals at the grass root area of the third tiers of the Nigerian Government. It uses a structured questionnaire with key information knowledge about Sagamu Local Government and the values of MDG's reputation at the Local Government, its rareness and imitability to the performance of United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) at the Local Government Area of Sagamu.

In qualitative research, one's sample should be representative of some larger population to which one hopes to transfer the research findings (Crabtree and Miller, 1992). Hence a sample of 20 staff of Sagamu Local Government and 10 staff of the Ogun MDG's (A government agency charged with the implementation of the MDG's in the State) were given questionnaire. Participants were chosen on the basis of being knowledgeable and acquainted about MDG's at Sagamu Local Government Area of Ogun State and included students of Olabisi Onabanjo University Teaching Hospital and the Staffs of the State Teaching hospital in Sagamu. Snowball sampling, which is (when a group of people recommends potential participants for a study, or directly recruits them for the study) were later used.

### 3.3. Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework argument of previous research converge on the idea that local government benefits from sustainable competitive advantage (SCA) for achieving above-normal performance in diversified fields of activity. As it is diversified organization, the issue of measuring performance arises. The problem of measuring performance of public organizations, including local authorities, has not been resolved, even after much debate on the issue (Ammons, 1995, 1997; Cunnigham, 1977; Martin and Kettner, 1996).

The resource-based view (RBV) is predicated on the assumptions that gaining and preserving sustainable competitive advantage (SCA) is a function of the core resources and capabilities (e.g., know-how, culture, strategy, etc.) which each organization brings to the competition in a given environment (Barney, 1995), and that such resources and capabilities are the primary source of an organization's success (Grant, 1991). From the late 1980s, research efforts have been directed to examining the relationship between core resources and capabilities, SCA, and above-normal performance. These efforts have stemmed from the theoretical claim that heterogeneity of organizational resources leads to differences in competitive advantage and to variance in performance (Prahalad and Hamel, 1990; Reed and DeFillippi, 1990).

Although each one of these approaches or models makes a significant contribution to the theme of measuring local government performance, they are still not widely used due to their lack of feasibility. Establishing reliable and valid performance measures of local authorities is a complex task. The basic theoretical rationale, which the performance measures system should reflect, consists of accountability and the need to meet the public interest of the citizens (Ammons, 1995; Wholey and Harty, 1992). Measuring performance consists of three aspects of public accountability: efficiency, quality, and effectiveness (Martin and Kettner, 1996). The need for accountability is well rooted in Western countries, such as the US, Britain, and New Zealand (Leithe, 1996).

In general, two major approaches are found for measuring local government performance. One argues that the measures should reflect the broad functions that the local authorities must fulfil, including administration, human resource management, finances, tax collection, and social services (*Downs and Larkey, 1986*). Other research suggests categorizing the measures into groups, such as culture and art programs, public safety, public utilities, and others (*Leithe, 1996*). Still others support as the performance's measure the "Three Es" model: economy, efficiency, and effectiveness. However, this model has encountered serious criticism for failing to support aspects like quality, customer satisfaction (*Carter, 1991*), availability, awareness, extensiveness, acceptability, fairness, equity, and predictability (*Pollitt, 1986*).

The other approach to measuring local government performance argues that financial measures should be adopted. Its goals are to evaluate efficiency in terms of financial measures (per-unit cost) and effectiveness in terms of accomplishing budgetary purposes.

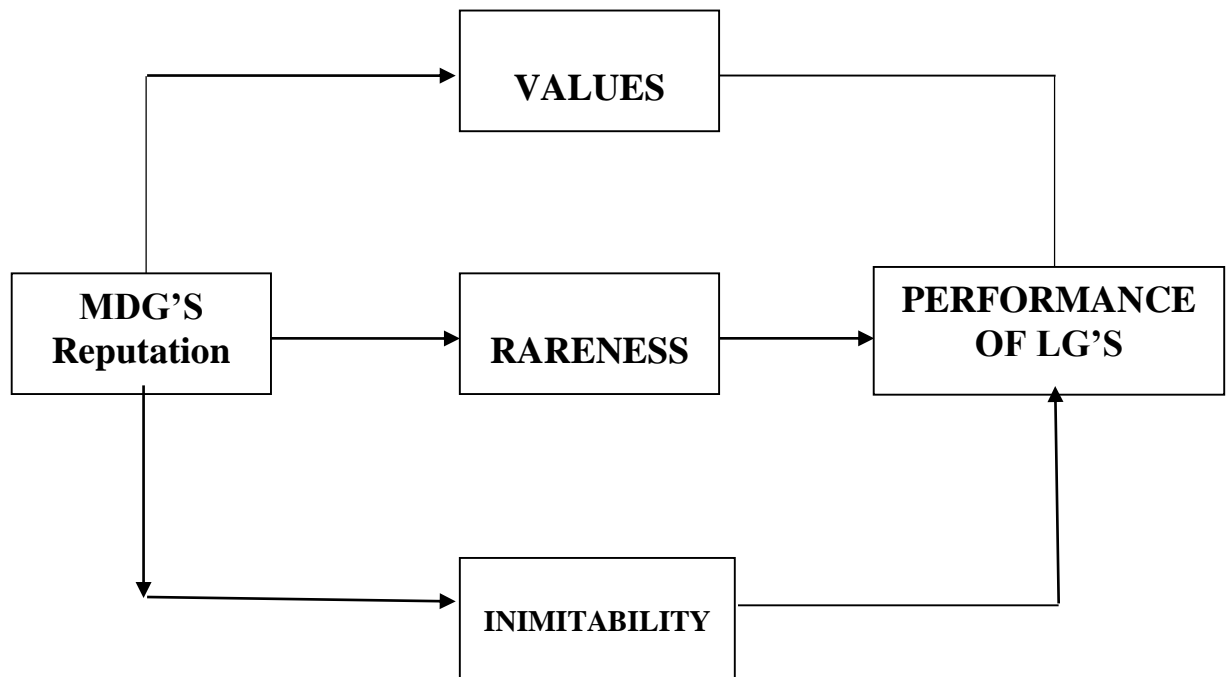
The call for using financial measures came from the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (*GASB*), given that financial criteria are an expression of such behavioural norms as straightforwardness, fairness, and observance of the law. These behavioural norms were embodied in the case of the city of Bridgeport, Connecticut, which filed for bankruptcy because of budgetary deficit (see *Lewis, 1994*). In another instance, *Brown and Pyers (1988)* used financial measures to evaluate the performance of the city of Wooster, Ohio.

For an organization to be deemed to possess SCA, its Organization Reputation must meet several successive conditions. According to Barney (1997, p. 142), if (1) the resource that an organization possesses is valuable, in that it enables the organization to exploit opportunities or neutralize threats; (2) if this resource is possessed by a small number of competing organizations; and (3) if this resource is costly to imitate, then it may be the organization's strength, hence a potential source of competitive advantage.

To the researcher knowledge, the substitutability or tradability of intangible resource, particularly United Nations-Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) reputation, has not been studied as yet. The present research (a) covered the extent to which MDGs

was valuable, rare, and inimitable, and (b) tested the basic assumption that possession of SCA would eventually lead the Local Government to superior performance.

These rationales suggested the following hypotheses, depicted in Figure 3.3.1: Conceptual framework of MDG's reputation: (values, MDG's reputation, rareness and inimitability) and performance of local government.



Sources: (Abraham Carmeli, 2010)

### 3.3.1. Description of the conceptual framework

For a United Nations Millennium Development Goals (UN-MDG's) to be reputable, it must meet several conditions that possesses a valuable goals that addresses the needs for development beyond inter-states boundaries in that it enables the cross multinational development to exploit opportunities for a global agenda.



The present research (a) covered the extent to which MDG's was valuable, reputable, rare, and inimitable, and (b) tested to be the basic assumption that possesses the basic values of the performance of the local government in provisions of the basic socio-economic developmental needs of the masses of the people inhabiting in a particular area or geographical zone.

Overall, this study has provided a basis for additional empirical studies of Resource Based Value (RBV) checking on the reputation of United Nations Millennium Development Goal's (MDG's) in the administration of local government in Nigeria; a frame work that allow the researcher to investigate the antecedence of Local Government performance and functions as an inroad to public administration and governance of the people. The integrative model presented in figure 3.3.1. Consist of the following;

### **3.3.2. Independent Variables**

The independent variable that serves in this dissertation model is MDGs Reputation which is having value, rareness and imitable are moderating factors.

### **3.3.3. Dependent Variables**

The dependent variable used in this study was Local Government performance which denotes the administrative performance and functions of this third tiers of government in Nigeria.

### **3.3.4. Moderating Variables**

The moderating variables in this study are: value, rareness and imitable. They modifies the original relationship between the MDGs reputation (IV) and Local Government performance (DV) which denotes its administrative performance and its functions. The following section discusses the hypotheses development with theoretical justification.

## **3.4. Developing Research Hypothesis**

In this study, the three main hypothesis were developed to test the relationship between MDGs reputation and Local government performance in determining the performances of the United Nations- Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and administrative performance of the local government authority leading to the projection of the efficiency and effectiveness of the goals at the grass root level. All three mediator variables reflected tests that the resource (reputation) should follow in order to create Sustainable competitive advantage (SCA), as suggested by Barney (1986, 1991).

#### **3.4.1. MDGs Reputation: VALUE**

This measure consisted of three items and were used to assess how valuable the organizational reputation (MDGs Reputation) is for the local authority's success. The item were: "MDGs are valuable programs in Sagamu Local Government, MDGs are qualitative projects for grass root development, MDGs are said to be successively implemented". This view supported the argument that "the reputation we are credited with is very valuable in the success of the local authority" (see Barney, 1986, 1991, 1997).

#### **3.4.2. MDGs Reputation: Rareness (Uniqueness):**

This measure consisted of three items and were used to assess how rare the resource (reputation) was. The item were: "The uniqueness of MDGs makes it tool for socio-economic growth goals for the people, MDGs resourceful impacted development of the inhabitants of Sagamu city, MDGs is not widely distributed in Ogun State". The view supported the argument that "the reputation of the local authority is credited with is very rare (unique)" (see Barney, 1986, 1991, 1997).

#### **3.4.3. MDGs Reputation: Inimitability:**

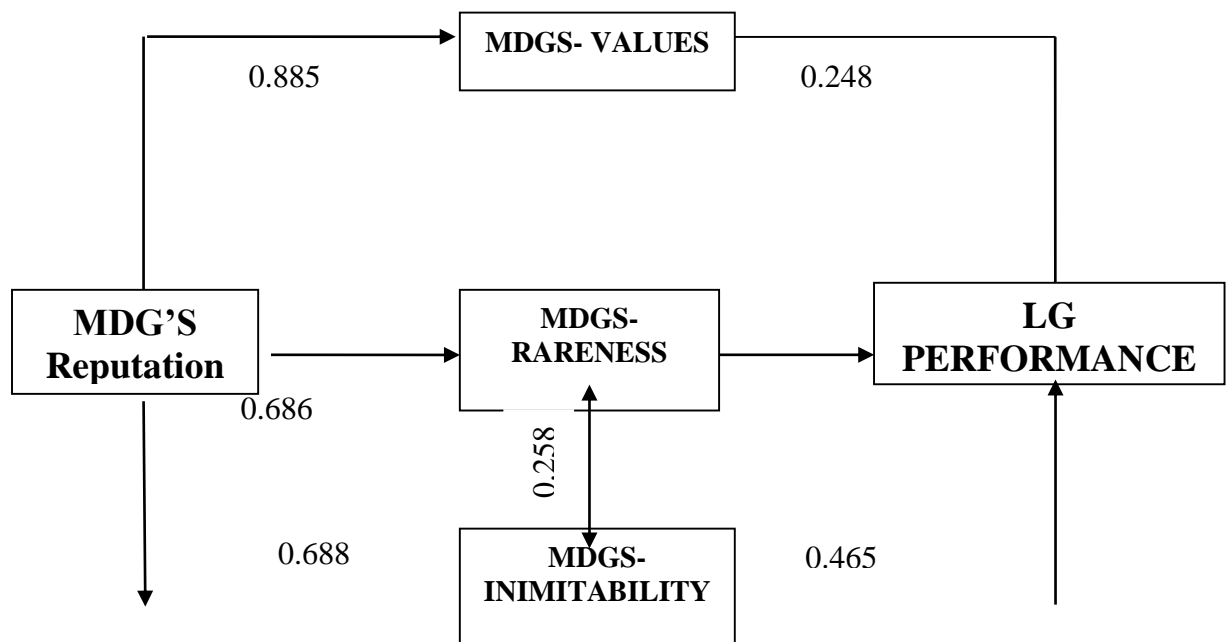
This measure consisted of three items and were used to assess how hard it was for other local government to imitate the reputation won by the local authority. The item were: "MDGs are imitable activities in Sagamu Local Government, MDGs are difficult programs to be implemented in Sagamu city, MDGs reflected in the performing activates of Sagamu Local Government Area". This view fore mostly supported the argument put forward that "It is hard for other local authorities to imitate

the reputation that my local authority has built” (see Barney, 1986, 1991, 1997; Collis and Montgomery, 1995; Dierickx Cool, 1989; Reed and DeFillippi, 1990).

This expressions reveals the correlation between MDGs reputation and the three tested sustainable competitive advantage (SCA) were highly positive, as were the correlation among them. The correlation between OR and RV was the highest ( $r=.870$ ,  $p<0.001$ ), which raises the question of collinearity. This high correlation was expected, due to the method of using an established measure of OR rather than just pointing out the value of the resource of OR. It was reasonable to expect that the greater the scale of OR, the greater its value, since when the respondents perceived their OR scale highly, they would also do so for the value of the OR. Further, since we used the path analysis procedure of the LISREL program, the research did not suffer from potentially harmful effects of collinearity, as would have been the case had we used regression equations analysis (Belsley, Kuh, and Welsch, 1980).

Other correlations that were addressed where those between MDGs reputation and Local government performance. MDGs reputation (MDGs R) positively correlated with Local government performance (LG P) ( $r=.495$ ,  $p<0.001$ ); RV positively correlated with FP ( $r=.446$ ,  $p<0.001$ ); RR positively correlated with LG P ( $r=.248$ ,  $p<0.01$ ); and RI positively correlated with LG P ( $r=.422$ ,  $p<0.001$ ).

**HYPOTHESES 1a and 1b:** The relationship of MDGs reputation, SCA (value, rarity, and inimitability), and Local Government performance.





**FIGURE 3.4.3.2:** A Model Of Organizational Reputation, SCA (Value, Rareness, And Inimitability), and Local Government Performance. This is developed from Abraham Cameli model. (Cameli, 2000).

From this model, it could be concluded that the relationship between MDGs reputation and Local Government performance are stronger and cordial with concerns to the SCA. Therefore, this research gives a clearer insight into this relations. Based on the discussion and conceptual model in figure 3.4.3.2 above, the following hypotheses were presented.

### **H1: Value**

**H1.1:** MDG's are valuable programs in Sagamu L.G.

**H1.2:** MDG's are qualitative projects for grassroots development.

**H1.3:** MDG's are said to be successively implemented.

### **H2: Rareness**

**H2.1:** The uniqueness of MDG's makes it tools for socio- economic growth goals for the people.

**H2.2:** MDG's resourceful impacted development of the inhabitants of Sagamu city.

**H2.3:** MDG's is not widely distributed in Ogun State

### **H3: Imitable**

**H3.1:** MDG's are imitable activities in Sagamu L.G.

**H3.2:** MDG's are difficult programs to be implemented in Sagamu city.

**H3.3:** MDG's reflected in the performing activities of Sagamu L.G.

## **3.5. Research Methodology**

This part of the chapter three focuses on the method that the researcher used to collect data and analyze it. It greatly concerns the research design, population,

sampling procedure, measurement of the variables and statistical techniques used to test the hypothesis.

It will be a mix up between descriptive and explanatory research design.

### **3.5.1. Research Design**

The research design constitutes a logical sequence that connects the empirical data to a study's initial research questions and ultimately to its conclusion (Yin, 1994). The study applied to descriptive and explanatory research design. This was because the variables under study were measured as they naturally occurred and were not manipulated or controlled.

According to Cooper and Schindler (2000) if the research was concerned with finding out what, when and how much phenomenon, descriptive research design was found to be appropriate. The descriptive research design was considered appropriate for this study as it allowed description of a phenomena as well as collection of a large amount of data from sizable population in a highly economical way. Similarly, it is also made it possible to collect quantitative data which was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics of SPSS.

In addition to the data collected using descriptive survey design is used to suggest possible reasons for particular relationship. Further description in management and business research has a very clear place (Robson, 2002; M.Saunders, Lewis, & Thornhill, 2007).

Descriptive studies attempt to obtain a complete and accurate description of situation person or events. For a descriptive design to be appropriate for a particular study, it requires extensive previous knowledge of the situation being researched on so that the researcher knows the appropriate aspect which together the required information.

In general, a description design is commonly used to achieve the following objectives; description of phenomena or characteristics associated with a subject population, estimates for proportion of associations among different variables,

however, descriptive data do not show direct cause and effect relationships among variables. (Robson, 2002).

Furthermore, the current study establish causal relationship between variables, so researcher attempted explanatory research design to emphasis on studying a situation or a problem in order to explain the relationship between United Nations-Millennium Development Goals and Local Government Performance.

The researcher purpose is to describe and explains events as they are, as they were or as they will be. According to Saunders et al. (2007), “using a survey strategy should give you more control over the research process.

### **3.5.2. Research Population**

The study conducted United Nations-Millennium Development Goals in the administration of Local Government in Nigeria at the local level of the third tiers of the government. The primary focus is Sagamu LGA in Ogun State. The research were conducted at Abeokuta, the capital of Ogun State and in Sagamu city which is the center of the state and where the focus local government area is situated.

The estimated population were 121 across various working sectors of life professions. The researcher used the number obtained to formulate sample size and use purposive rather than systematic or simple random sampling procedure.

### **3.5.3. Sample Size**

According to Israel (1992), there are several techniques for determining the actual sample size. However, this study follows the formula technique, which calculates the desired sample size. Yamani (1967, cited in Israel, 1992) provided a useful formula to calculate the sample size, considering the level of error tolerated.

$$(1) \quad n = \frac{N}{(e)^2} =$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{121}{1+121(.5)^2}$$

$$\frac{121}{1.3025} = 93$$

The n is sample size, N is the population size, and E is the level of precision. Based on the above formula, the sample size for the current study was supposed to be 93 but due to the expected significant result, the researcher concluded to 121. After determining the actual sample size, the result were used in the distribution of the questionnaire which were made up to the total number of the expected 121 respondents.

**TABLE 3-1: Sample size calculations**

The following table (3-1) provides the calculation of sub sample for the 5 groups.

No	Groups	Number of Questionnaire
1	Staff of Ogun State MDG's Agency	15
2	Sagamu Local Government	45
3	UNDP Staff in Ogun State	10
4	Civil Servants, Health Workers	30
5	Universities students in Sagamu LGA	21
	<b>Total</b>	<b>121</b>

The questionnaire consisted of 3-sections numbering 34 altogether which took approximately 20minutes to complete answering. The questionnaire 1st section is about respondent profile, 2<sup>nd</sup> section is on local government generally and the last 3<sup>rd</sup> section is on the MDGs' goals. Respondents were requested to provide open-ended comment on some of the questions.

#### **3.5.4 Sampling procedure**

Sampling techniques provides a range of methods that enable the researcher to reduce the amount of data he needs to collect by considering only data from a sub-group rather than all possible cases or elements. The full set of cases from which a sample is taken is called the population. In sampling, the term 'population' is not used in its normal sense, as the full set of cases need not necessarily be people. Collecting data from a sample, which represent the entire population, would provide result that are more useful (Mark Saunders, Lewis, & Thornhill, 2009).

The study were used both probability and non-probability sampling techniques to create a sampling frame. In probability sampling use stratified sampling to ensure that different regions of country would be included in the survey. Once strata are identified then use non probability sampling to carry out the real study.

Non-probability sampling (or non-random sampling) provides a range of alternative techniques to select samples based on your subjective judgment (mark Saunders et al., 2009). The researcher used judgmental sampling techniques of non-



probability sampling because the researcher cannot obtain the list of addresses of women entrepreneurs from Somali women entrepreneur association, the only place where we found registered member in whole country. Therefore, data was collected from those people who were conveniently available and willing to co-operate. Purposive sampling was also convenient because the sampling selected was small and the ideas of the population was needed in a shorter period.

### **3.5.5. Development of questionnaire**

In this study, questionnaires function as a preliminary data collection technique providing empirical analysis in this study. The researcher collected primary data using questionnaires. A questionnaire is a pre-formulated written set of questions to which respondents' records their answers, usually within rather closely defined alternatives. Questionnaires are efficient data collection mechanism when the researcher knows exactly what is required and how to ensure the variable of interest (Sekeran, 2003) Saunders et al. (2007) affirmed using questionnaire is popular when collecting primary data. The selection of this instrument is guided by the time available to conduct the research, research question and objectives of this study.

A self-report type questionnaire (appendix 1) was designed and organized into 3-sections numbering 34 altogether which took approximately 20minutes to complete answering. The questionnaire 1st section is about respondent profile, 2<sup>nd</sup> section is on local government generally and the last 3<sup>rd</sup> section is on the MDGs' goals. Respondents were requested to provide open-ended comment on some of the questions.

All questions were easy to answer, requiring a simple circling of a number, either on a scale or among few categories. The questionnaires was printed on both sides like a pamphlet or book form in English language as official language of the people.

### **3.5.6. Measurement of Variables**

#### **3.5.6.1. Reputation of UN-Millennium Development Goals (IV)**

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is to measure the dimensions of the performing activities of Local Government administrative functions. The researcher

employed the nine-item three point's interval scale type scale ranging from strong agreement with the question to strong disagreement.

#### **3.5.6.2. Local Government Performance (DV)**

Local Government performance is the dependent variable of this study and it is best described as the key purpose of performance; to promote the well-being and quality of life of citizens and communities, through effective, accountable representation, and efficient performance of functions and delivery of services. Many public services can be delivered best through locally-based bodies that are responsive to local needs and circumstances result of business process, practice and activities, this construct is developed by researcher based on two main factors of measurement; provision of the best possible quality of services and responsiveness to citizens and taxpayers by focusing on increasing benefits and decreasing negative consequences.

Obasanjo (2005, June) president of Nigeria described the performance of Local Governments as follows: What we gave witnessed is the abysmal failure of the Local Government system. It is on record that at no time in the history of the country has there been the current level of funding accruing to local governments from the federation account, yet the hope for rapid and sustained development has been a mirage as successive councils have grossly under performed in almost all areas of their mandate. (The guardian newspapers, 2005, June 19).

This construct was validate using correlation analysis, the correlations near 1.0 (or approaching 0.8 or 0.9) were detected, which indicate that multi-collinearity is not a significant problem in this particular data set for local government performance.

### 3.5.6.3 Performing Activities (MV)

1. **Value:** This measure consisted of three items and were used to assess how valuable the organizational reputation (MDGs Reputation) is for the local authority's success. The item were: "MDGs are valuable programs in Sagamu Local Government, MDGs are qualitative projects for grass root development, MDGs are said to be successively implemented". This view supported the argument that "the reputation we are credited with is very valuable in the success of the local authority" (see Barney, 1986, 1991, 1997).
2. **Rareness (Uniqueness):** This measure consisted of three items and were used to assess how rare the resource (reputation) was. The item were: "The uniqueness of MDGs makes it tool for socio-economic growth goals for the people, MDGs resourceful impacted development of the inhabitants of Sagamu city, MDGs is not widely distributed in Ogun State". The view supported the argument that "the reputation of the local authority is credited with is very rare (unique)" (see Barney, 1986, 1991, 1997).
3. **Inimitability:** This measure consisted of three items and were used to assess how hard it was for other local government to imitate the reputation won by the local authority. The item were: "MDGs are imitable activities in Sagamu Local Government, MDGs are difficult programs to be implemented in Sagamu city, MDGs reflected in the performing activates of Sagamu Local Government Area". This view fore mostly supported the argument put forward that "It is hard for other local authorities to imitate the reputation that my local authority has built" (see Barney, 1986, 1991, 1997; Collis and Montgomery, 1995; Dierickx Cool, 1989; Reed and DeFillippi, 1990).

### 3.5.7. Data Analysis Techniques

This survey strategy allows collecting quantitative data; therefore, the researcher exercised quantitative techniques to analyses and interpret the data. Quantitative is as a synonym for any data collection technique (such as a questionnaire) or data analyses procedure (such as graphs or statistics) that generates or uses numerical data (Saunders et al., 2009). The researcher used a single data

collection technique (questionnaire) and corresponding analysis procedures to answer the research questions.

After the field exercise of collecting data, the process of analyzing was started. The data analysis was done by first cross-examining if the responses are rightly filled in and then coding was done according to the objectives of the study. To analyse the data and test the hypotheses, several statistical tools were employed. Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) Version 21 was used with the following techniques:

1. Factor analysis (Principal component) used to validate and ensure the goodness of measures using the following criteria:
  - a) Factor loading should be greater than 0.40.
  - b) Any item cross loaded with two factor should be dropped
  - c) If the percentage of variance explained is more than 50%, it is very good and acceptable. Although some scholars say more than 40%.
  - d) Eigen values for each factor should be greater than 1
2. Correlations reliability to measure the internal consistency of the main variables of the study, the criteria of the correlations near 1.0 (or approaching 0.8 or 0.9) were detected, which indicate that multi-collinearity is not a significant problem in this particular data set for local government performance.
3. Descriptive statistics was used to describe the respondent's characteristics and to investigate the central tendency of population surveyed.
4. Pearson correlation was used to see the degree of correlation between the main variables.
5. Hierarchical Regression was used to test the research hypothesis and to test the moderating effect.

### **3.5.8. Validity and Reliability of Instrument**

Validity in relation to questionnaires refers to the ability of a questionnaire to measure what a researcher intends it to measure (Saunders et al., 2009).

Validity means the ability to produce finding that are in agreement with conceptual or theoretical values. Validity is the success of the scale in measuring what is meant to be measured (Ram, 2009). The researcher made content validity index to assure the valid of the questionnaire and also was consulted with Ogun State MDGs

Office at the Government of Ogun State in Nigeria and experts MDGs to check and review the questionnaire, therefore no bias will make the result valid. A great effort and skills was exercised by the researcher in the collection and analysis in order to reduce mistakes so this will increase the reliability of the results. Reliability refers to ability of an instrument to produce consistent or same results. Reliability is a degree to which measures are free from error so that they give same results when repeat measurements are made under constant conditions (Ram, 2009). To insure reliability of the instrument the researcher made pre-test to checkup that the research instrument will give the same result.

### **3.5.9. Ethical consideration**

The researcher considered the ethical issues throughout research project, and also maintains the privacy and confidentiality of the respondents from the public. The secret information was kept on confidential, and used for academic purpose. Secrecy and confidentiality of the secret information have main concern; in addition to that the researcher admires to keep individual self-respect.

### **3.5.10. Chapter Summery**

This study investigates the reputation of UN-Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Local Government performance or administrative performance as moderating effect of administrative and functional determinants. The current chapters addressed the methodology of the study and conceptual framework of the study, the study was conducted through survey research design which was carried out by taking a sample of 121 respondents, and quantitative data was collected through questionnaire and was analyzed using SPSS version 21.

This is now an entrance into chapter 4.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **DATA ANALYSIS & FINDINGS**

#### **4.1. Introduction**

The previous chapter detailed the research methodology adopted to test the proposed theoretical model and to answer the research questions of the study. The purpose of this chapter is to present the findings of data and analysis and it is presented in sections. It's also contains the result of the models utilized in the study.

It is to identify, in line with the study's objective, the reputation of United Nations-Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) in the administration of local government in Nigeria focusing on Sagamu Local Government in Ogun State. The questions designed to elicit responses from management of Ogun State MDG's Agency and Health Ministry, Members of staff at Sagamu Local Government (MDG's Unit), UN Staffs (personnel from the United Nations Development Program-UNDP residing in Ogun State), Civil Servants, Medical practitioners and students of Olabisi Onabanjo University Teaching Hospital (OSUTH), Sagamu on the administrative performance of Sagamu Local Government by taking cognizance look into the reputation of MDG's to the local government, its **value, rareness and imitable** of the goals in the administration of the third tiers of government for the grass root people, these context were analyzed and discussed.

Therefore, the data on which the studies are based is mainly explanatory analysis and descriptive responses on the empirical reputation of local government administrative performance and the MDGs. Data presentation starts with descriptive statistics of the reputation of MDGs and local government performance which are the models of the study.

## **4.2. Questionnaires Rate of Return**

Table 4.1 presents a summary of the response rate. A total of 121 questionnaires were distributed to the respondents. Therefore, the sample size population were adopted to distribute and fill the questionnaires and fortunately all the questionnaires were return to researcher. The overall response rate was 100%, and this high response rate was due to the fact that the researcher personally administered the questionnaires one to one, face to face and collection was instantly.

**Table 4.1**

6	<b>Level of Position</b>	Senior	61	50.4
		Middle	13	10.7
		Junior	31	25.6
		Unanswered	16	13.2
	<b>TOTAL</b>		121	100.0
<b>Total Questionnaires Administered</b>			<b>121</b>	
<b>Returned questionnaires</b>			<b>121</b>	
<b>Completed questionnaire received from respondents</b>			<b>121</b>	
<b>Returned questionnaires (answered)</b>			<b>121</b>	
<b>Questionnaires not returned</b>			<b>0</b>	
<b>Overall response Rate</b>			<b>100%</b>	
<b>Usable response Rate</b>			<b>100%</b>	

*Source:* (Researcher,2014).

### 4.3. Respondent characteristics

Table 4.2

	<b>Items</b>		<b>Frequencies</b>	<b>Percent</b>
1	<b>GENDER</b>	Male	47	38.8
		Female	70	57.9
		Unanswered	4	3.3
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>121</b>	<b>100.0</b>
2	<b>AGE</b>	20-29	36	29.8
		30-39	36	29.8
		40-49	27	22.3
		50-59	15	12.4

		60 Above	1	.8
		Unanswered	6	5.0
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>121</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Items</b>		<b>Frequencies</b>	<b>Percent</b>
3	<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>	Single	39	32.2
		Married	77	63.6
		Unanswered	5	3.3
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>121</b>	<b>100.0</b>
4	<b>EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION</b>	ND/NCE	23	19.0
		HND/B.Sc/ MA	44	36.4
		M.Sc/MBA	20	16.5
		Professional Certificate	20	22.3
		Unanswered	27	5.8
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>121</b>	<b>100.0</b>
5	<b>LENGTH OF SERVICES</b>	1-5	41	33.9
		6-10	20	16.5
		11-15	13	10.7
		16-20	10	8.3
		21 Above	21	17.4
		Unanswered	16	13.2
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>121</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 4.2 presents respondent characteristics rate of 121 questionnaires that were distributed to the respondents. Therefore, the gender size population, age, marital status, educational qualification, length of services and level of position of the respondents that were adopted to fill the questionnaires are expressed in the below table.

The table (4.2) shows the frequency of the **Gender** of the respondent as thus; male **47** at **(38.8%)** while the majority of the gender was Female **70** at **(57.9%)** while **4** gender indications were missing. The **Age** of the respondents reveals that **20-29** years were at **(29.8%)**, **30-39** years were at **(29.8%)**, **40-49** years were at **(22.3%)**, **50-59** years were at **(12.4)**, above **60** year is **1** at **(.8%)** and finally unanswered were at **(5.0%)**. The **Marital status** of the respondents reveals that Single are **39** at **(32.2%)** while the married are **77** at **(63.6%)** and **5** were unanswered. The **Educational Qualification**



of the respondents reveals that those with National Diploma (ND)/ National Certificate of Education (NCE) were **23** at **(19.0%)**, **Higher National Diploma (HND) / Bachelors** were **44** at **(36.4%)**, Masters and MBA were **20** at **(16.5%)**, **Professional Certificates** were **27** at **(22.3%)** and finally **7** were unanswered. The **Length of Services** of the respondents reveals **1-5** years are **41** at **(33.9%)**, **6-10** were **20** at **(16.5%)**, **11-15** were **13** at **(10.7%)**, **16-20** were **10** at **(8.3%)**, above **21** were at **(17.4%)** and finally the unanswered are **16** at **(13.2%)**. **Level of Position** of the respondents shows that those at the Senior Management level were **61** at **(50.4%)**, Middle were **13** at **(10.7%)**, Junior were **31** at **(25.6%)** while the unanswered were **16** at **(13.2%)**.

## 4.4. FINDINGS FOR REPUTATION OF UNITED NATIONS MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT (MDGs).

### 4.4.1. Correlation Analysis

This presents the results of the inter-correlation among the variables. The correlation analysis was conducted to see the initial picture of the interrelationships among the variables of the study. Therefore, the importance of conducting correlation analysis is to identify any potential problems associated with multi-collinearity (Sekaran, 2000).

Table 4.4.3. represents the correlation matrix for the constructs operationalized in this study. These bivariate correlations allow for preliminary inspection and information regarding hypothesized relationships. In addition to that, correlation matrix gives information regarding test for the presence of multicollinearity. The table shows that no correlations near 1.0 (or approaching 0.8 or 0.9) were detected, which indicate that multi-collinearity is not a significant problem in this particular data set.

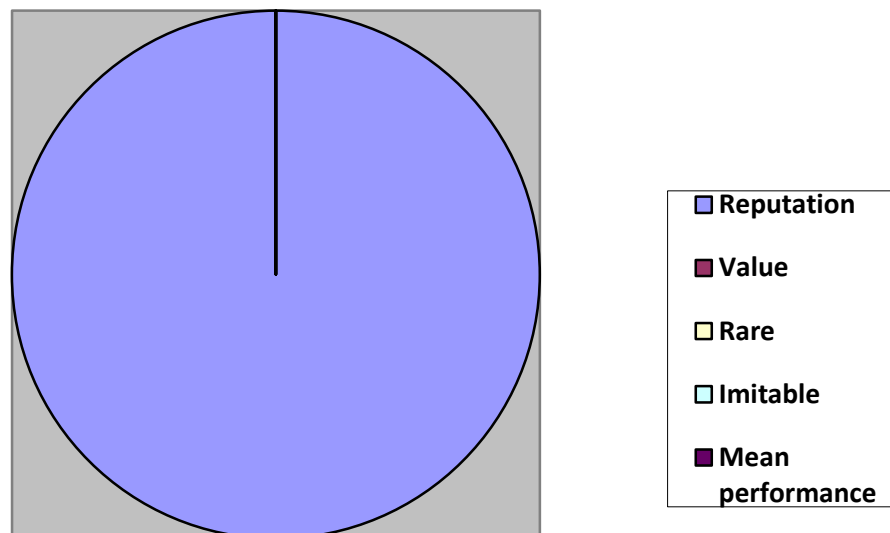
This shows that reputation is positively and significantly correlated with **performance of MDG's at Local Government** ( $r = .259^{**}$ ,  $p\text{-value} < 0.01$ ), and also reputation is significantly correlated with **Value** ( $r = .504^{**}$ ,  $p\text{-value} < .000$ ), and significantly correlated with **Rare** ( $r = .344^{**}$ ,  $p\text{-value} < .000$ ), also **reputation** with is significantly correlated with imitable ( $r = .472^{**}$ ,  $p\text{-value} < .000$ ), and there is no significantly correlated with values and performance of MDG's at local government ( $r = .123^{**}$ ,  $p\text{-value} < .195$ ), and also there is no significantly correlation between **Rare** and performance of MDG's at Local Government ( $r = .017^{**}$ ,  $p\text{-value} < .862$ ), and finally there is no significantly correlation between **Imitable** and performance of MDG's at Local Government ( $r = .139^{**}$ ,  $p\text{-value} < .151$ ).

The SPSS Output is attached in Appendix.

**Table 4.4.3. Correlation**

	<i>Reputation</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Rare</i>	<i>Imitable</i>	<i>Mean performance</i>
Reputation	1				
Value	.504**	1			
Rare	.344*	.547*	1		
Imitable	.472*	.526*	.520	1	
Mean performance	.259	.123	.017	.139	1

**Note:** level of significant number star



\*\*correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2 –tailed)

#### 4.4.2. The Relationship between Reputation and Performance

Table 4.4. Shows the results of the hierarchical regression equation testing the influence of the **Reputation on Performance**. However, the result shows that the model is significant. In addition the results show that all the **Reputation** is a positive significantly influenced performance. The results showed that the hypothesis was supported, i.e. there is a positive relationship between **Reputation and performance**.

The results also showed that **Reputation** have the most significant effect on performance ( $\beta=0.259$ ,  $p<0.004$ ). The full SPSS output is displayed in Appendix

Table 4.4. **Reputation and Performance** (*Beta coefficient*)

Variables	Performance	Sig
Reputation	.259***	.004
R <sup>2</sup>	.067	
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.059***	
Δ R <sup>2</sup>	.067	
F change	8.400	

Note: Level of significant: \*p<0.10, \*\*p<0.05, \*\*\*p<

#### 4.4.3. The Relationship between Reputation and value

Table 4.5. Shows the results of the hierarchical regression equation testing the influence of the **Reputation on value**. However, the result shows that the model is significant. In addition the results show that all the **Reputation** is a positive significantly influenced **value**. The results showed that the hypothesis was supported, i.e. there is a positive relationship between **Reputation and value**.

The results also showed that **Reputation** have the significant effect on **value** ( $\beta=0.504$ ,  $p<0.000$ ). The full SPSS output is displayed in Appendix

Table 4.5. **Reputation and value** (*Beta coefficient*)

Variables	Value	Sig
Reputation	.504***	.000

R <sup>2</sup>	.254	
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.247***	
Δ R <sup>2</sup>	.254	
F change	37.72	

Note: Level of significant: \*p<0.10, \*\*p<0.05,\*\*\*p<

#### 4.4.4. The Relationship between Reputation and Rare

Table 4.6. Shows the results of the hierarchical regression equation testing the influence of the **Reputation on Rare**. However, the result shows that the model is significant. In addition the results show that all the **Reputation** is a positive significantly influenced **Rare**. The results showed that the hypothesis was supported, i.e. there is a positive relationship between **Reputation and Rare**. The results also showed that **Reputation** have the significant effect on **Rare** ( $\beta=0.344$ ,  $p<0.000$ ). The full SPSS output is displayed in Appendix.

Table 4.6. **Reputation and Rare** (*Beta coefficient*)

Variables	Rare	Sig
Reputation	.344***	.000
R <sup>2</sup>	.118	
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.110***	
Δ R <sup>2</sup>	.118	
F change	14.63	

Note: Level of significant: \*p<0.10, \*\*p<0.05,\*\*\*p<

#### 4.4.5. The Relationship between Reputation and Imitable

Table 4.7. Shows the results of the hierarchical regression equation testing the influence of the **Reputation on Imitable**. However, the result shows that the model is significant. In addition the results show that all the **Reputation** is a positive significantly influenced **Imitable**. The results showed that the hypothesis was supported, i.e. there is a positive relationship between **Reputation and Imitable**.

The results also showed that **Reputation** have the significant effect on **Imitable** ( $\beta=0.472$ ,  $p<0.000$ ). The full SPSS output is displayed in Appendix

Table 4.7. **Reputation and Imitable** (*Beta coefficient*)

Variables	Imitable	Sig
Reputation	.472***	.000
R <sup>2</sup>	.222	
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.215***	
$\Delta R^2$	.222	
F change	30.588	

Note: Level of significant: \* $p<0.10$ , \*\* $p<0.05$ , \*\*\* $p<0.001$

#### 4.6. The Relationship between components of mediator variable (Value, Rare, Imitable) and Performance

Table 4.8. Shows the results of the hierarchical regression equation testing the influence of the **components of mediator variable (Value, Rare, and Imitable) on Performance**. However, the result shows that the model is not significant. In addition the results show that all the **components of mediator variable (Value, Rare, and Imitable)** is not a positive significantly influenced performance. The results showed that the hypothesis was not supported, i.e. there is a positive relationship between **components of mediator variable (Value, Rare, Imitable) and performance**. The results also showed that **components of mediator variable (Value, Rare, Imitable)** have no significant effect on performance ( $\beta=0.044$ ,  $p<0.744$ ), ( $\beta=-0.122$ ,  $p<0.373$ ), ( $\beta=0.207$ ,  $p<0.118$ ),. The full SPSS output is displayed in Appendix

Table 4.8. **Components of mediator variable (Value, Rare, Imitable) and Performance** (*Beta coefficient*)

Variables	Performance	Sig
<b>Value</b>	.044***	.744
<b>Rare</b>	=-0.122	0.373
<b>Imitable</b>	0.207	0.118
R <sup>2</sup>	.035	
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.003***	
Δ R <sup>2</sup>	.035	
F change	1.10	

Note: Level of significant: \*p<0.10, \*\*p<0.05,\*\*\*p<

#### 4.7. Mediation of value on the relationship between Reputation and Performance

As regard the mediation effect of **value** on the relationship between **Reputation and Performance**, the results of regression analysis given in Table 4.4.1 showed. Table 4.9. Showed the results of the hierarchical regression testing the mediation effect of **value** on the relationship between **Reputation and Performance**. In model 1, the results showed that **Reputation** significantly not influence **Performance** with beta coefficient for **Reputation** ( $\beta = .259$ ). In model 2, the extent, as the beta value coefficient **Reputation** were increased. ( $\beta = -.264$ ). However **Reputation** were increased and that is mean **value** it's not mediate the relationship between **Reputation and Performance**.

The SPSS output is reflected in Appendix.

Table 4.9. Hierarchical Regression: Mediation of variable and Performance

Variables	Performance	
	Model 1	Model 2

Reputation	0.259	0.264
Value		-0.009
R <sup>2</sup>	0.067	0.067
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	.115	.148
$\Delta R^2$	.059	.050
F change	7.89	0.008***

#### 4.8. Mediation of Rare on the relationship between Reputation and Performance

As regard the mediation effect of **Rare** on the relationship between **Reputation and performance**, the results of regression analysis given in Table 4.8. Showed the results of the hierarchical regression testing the mediation effect of **Rare** on the relationship between **Reputation and Performance**. In model 1, the results showed that **Reputation** significantly not influence **Performance** with beta coefficient for **Reputation** ( $\beta = .259$ ). In model 2, the extent, as the beta value coefficient **Reputation** were increased. ( $\beta = -.287$ ). However, **Reputation** were increased and that is mean **Rare** it's not mediate the relationship between **Reputation and Performance**. The SPSS output is reflected in Appendix.



Table 4.10. **Hierarchical Regression: Mediation of Rare on the relationship between Reputation and Performance**

Variables	Performance	
	Model 1	Model 2
Reputation	0.259	0.287
<b>Rare</b>		-.082
R <sup>2</sup>	.067	.073
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	.058	.056
$\Delta R^2$	.067	.006
F change	7.826	.690

#### 4.9. Mediation of Imitable on the relationship between Reputation and Performance.

As regard the mediation effect of **Imitable** on the relationship between **Reputation and Performance**, the results of regression analysis given in Table 4.11 showed the results of the hierarchical regression testing the mediation effect of **Imitable** on the relationship between **Reputation and Performance**. In model 1, the results showed that **Reputation** significantly influence **Performance** with beta coefficient for Reputation ( $\beta = .259$ ), in model 2, the extent, as the beta value coefficient **Reputation** were decreased. ( $\beta = .249$ ), however, Reputation were increased and that is mean **Imitable** it's mediate the relationship between **Reputation and Performance**.

The SPSS output is reflected in Appendix.

Table 4.11. **Hierarchical Regression: Mediation of Imitable on the relationship between Reputation and Performance**

<i>Variables</i>	<i>performance</i>	
	<b>Model 1</b>	<b>Model 2</b>
Reputation	0.259	0.249
<b>Imitable</b>		.02
R <sup>2</sup>	.067	.067
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	.058	.050
Δ R <sup>2</sup>	.067	.000
F change	7.68	.040

#### **4.10 Findings For Reputation Of United Nations Millennium Development Goal's At Sagamu Local Government In Ogun State.**

##### **4.10.1. MDG1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER**

There is general reduction in extreme poverty and hunger in Sagamu L.G.

Table 4.12. (MGD's 1): **There is general reduction in extreme poverty and hunger in Sagamu L.G.**

	<i>Strongly Disagree</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Natural</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Strongly Agreed</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Frequency</b>	11	19	53	27	11	121
<b>Percentage</b>	9.1	15.7	43.8	22.3	9.1	100.0
<b>Valid Percentage</b>	9.4	16.2	41.9	23.1	9.4	100.0
<b>Cumulative Percentage</b>	9.4	25.6	67.5	90.6	100.0	

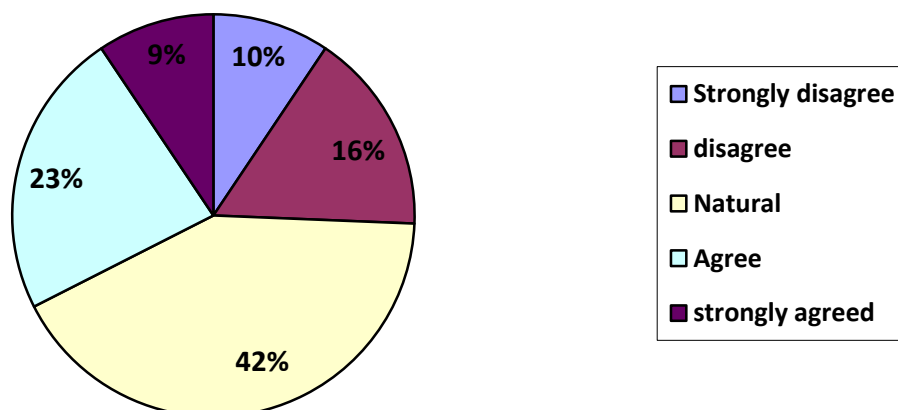


Figure 4.1 shows the responses from the respondent in regards to general reduction in extreme poverty and hunger in Sagamu Local Government by 9.1% as **Strongly Disagreed**, 15.7% **Disagreed**, 40.5% are **Neutral**, 22.3% **Agreed**, 9.1% **Strongly Agreed** while 3.3% did not respond.

#### 4.10.2. MDG2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

MDG's campaign increases enrollment of pupils in primary schools in Sagamu

Table 13. (MGD's 2): MDG's campaign increases enrolment of pupils in primary schools in Sagamu L.G.

	<i>Strongly Disagree</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Natural</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Strongly Agreed</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Frequency</b>	8	19	45	40	9	121
<b>Percentage</b>	6.6	15.7	37.2	33.1	7.4	100.0
<b>Valid Percentage</b>	6.8	16.2	35.0	34.2	7.7	100.0
<b>Cumulative Percentage</b>	6.8	23.1	58.1	92.3	100.0	

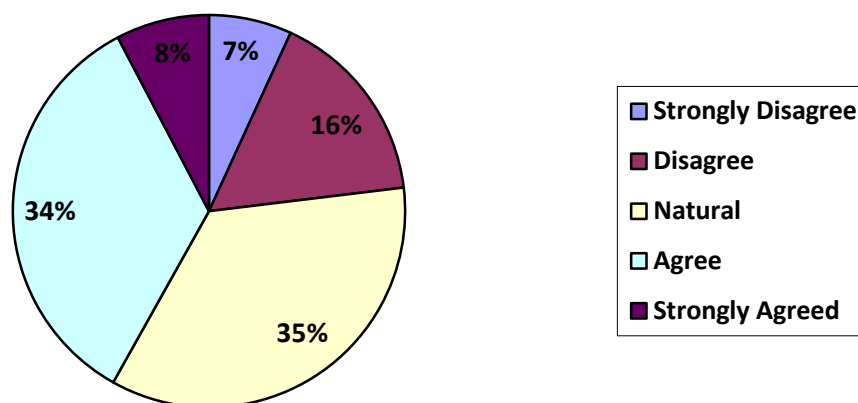


Figure 4.2 shows the above responses from the respondent about incensement in enrollment of pupils in primary schools at Sagamu L.G by 6.6% as **Strongly Disagreed**, 15.7% **Disagreed**, 33.9% are **Neutral**, 33.1% **Agreed**, 7.4% **Strongly Agreed** while 3.3% did not respond.

#### 4.10.3. MDG3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN

Sagamu L.G is promoting gender equality and empowerment of women

Table 14. (MGD's 3): Sagamu L.G is promoting gender equality and empowerment of women.

	<i>Strongly Disagree</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Natural</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Strongly Agreed</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Frequency</b>	4	21	27	49	20.0	121
<b>Percentage</b>	3.3	17.4	22.3	40.5	16.5	100.0
<b>Valid Percentage</b>	3.4	18.1	19.0	42.2	17.3	100.0
<b>Cumulative Percentage</b>	3.4	21.5	40.5	82.7	100.0	

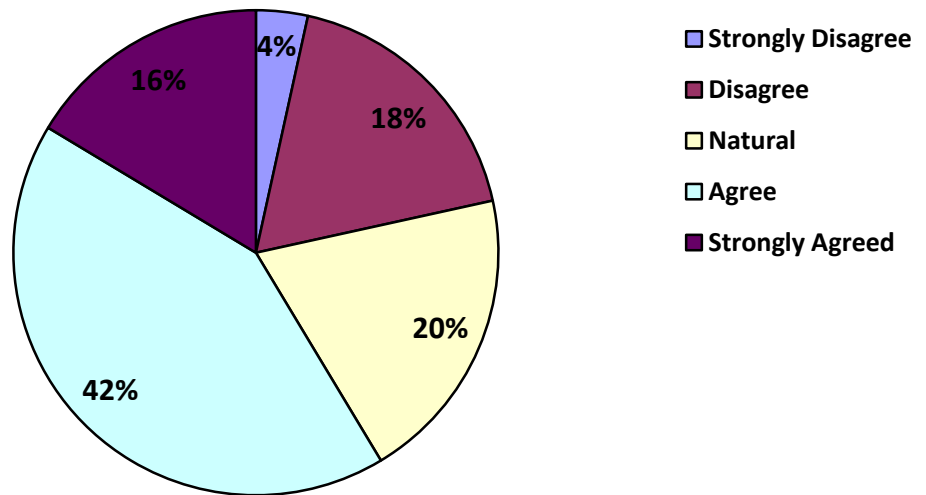


Figure 4.3. This shows the respondents response about Sagamu Local Government in promoting gender equality and empowerment of women, 3.3% as **Strongly Disagreed**, 17.4% **Disagreed**, 18.2% are **Neutral**, 40.5% **Agreed**, 15.7% **Strongly Agreed** while 4.1% % did not respond.

#### 4.10.4. MDG4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY

There is general reduction in child mortality rate at Sagamu Local Government.

Table 15. (MGD's 4): **There is general reduction in child mortality rate at Sagamu L.G.**

	<i>Strongly Disagree</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Natural</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Strongly Agreed</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Frequency</b>	8	22	24	50	17	121
<b>Percentage</b>	6.6	18.2	19.9	41.3	14.0	100.0
<b>Valid Percentage</b>	7.0	19.1	15.7	43.5	14.8	100.0
<b>Cumulative Percentage</b>	7.0	26.1	41.7	85.2	100.0	

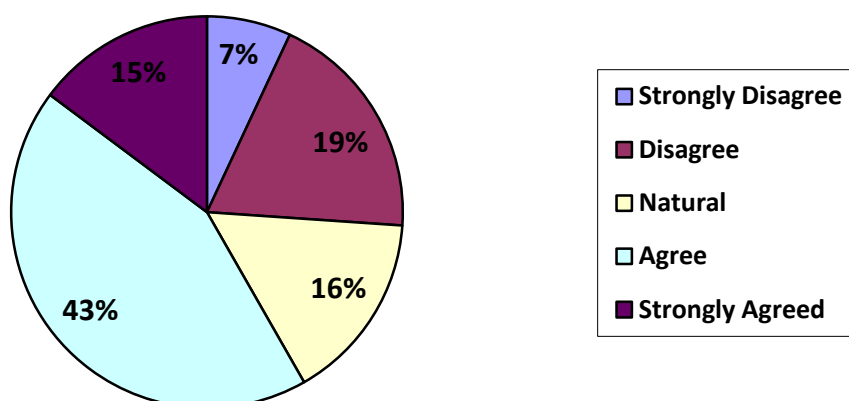


Figure 4.4 shows the responses from the respondent in regards to general reduction in child mortality rate at Sagamu Local Government by 6.6% as **Strongly Disagreed**, 18.2% **Disagreed**, 14.9% are **Neutral**, 41.3% **Agreed**, 14.0% **Strongly Agreed** while 5.0% did not respond.

#### 4.10.5. MDG5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH

Sagamu Local Government is at its best in improving maternal health.

Table 16. (MGD's 5): Sagamu L.G is at its best in improving maternal health.

	<i>Strongly Disagree</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Natural</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Strongly Agreed</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Frequency</b>	5	28	24	36	28	121
<b>Percentage</b>	4.1	23.1	19.9	29.8	23.1	100.0
<b>Valid Percentage</b>	4.2	23.7	17.8	30.5	23.7	100.0
<b>Cumulative Percentage</b>	4.2	28.0	45.8	76.3	100.0	

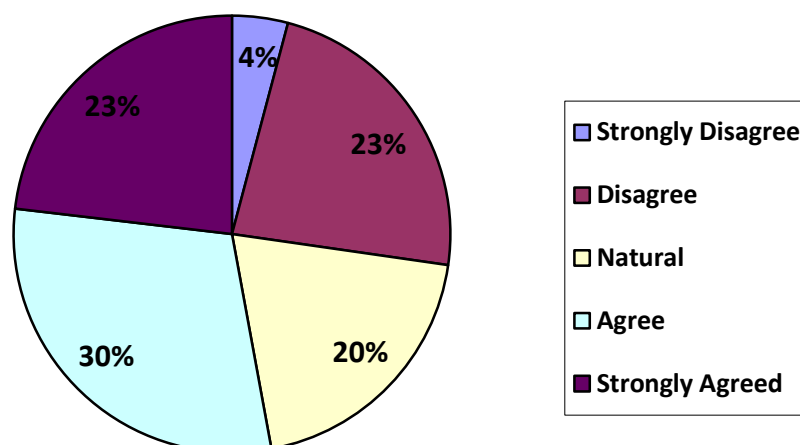


Figure 4.5. shows Sagamu Local Government at its best in improving maternal health by 4.1% as **Strongly Disagreed**, 23.1% **Disagreed**, 17.4% are **Neutral**, 29.8% **Agreed**, 23.1% **Strongly Agreed** while 2.5% did not respond.

#### 4.10.6. MDG6: COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES

Sagamu local Government is seriously combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases.

Table 17. (MGD's 6): Sagamu local Government is seriously combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases.

	<i>Strongly Disagree</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Natural</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Strongly Agreed</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Frequency</b>	11	21	26	37	26	121
<b>Percentage</b>	9.1	17.4	21.5	30.6	21.5	100.0
<b>Valid Percentage</b>	9.2	17.5	20.8	30.8	21.7	100.0
<b>Cumulative Percentage</b>	9.2	26.7	47.5	78.3	100.0	

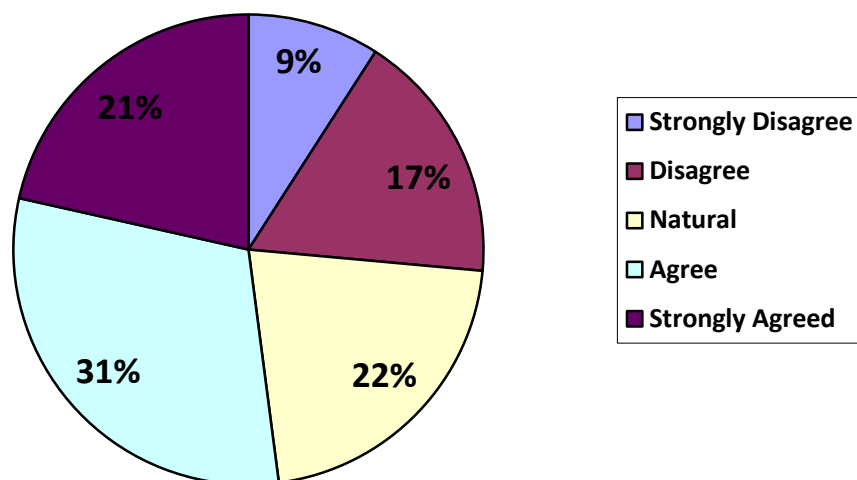


Figure 4.6 shows the responses from the respondent in regards to Sagamu local Government seriously combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases by 9.1% as **Strongly Disagreed**, 17.4% **Disagreed**, 14.9% are **Neutral**, 20.7%, **Agreed** 30.60%, 21.5% **Strongly Agreed** while 0.8% did not respond.

#### 4.10.7. MDG7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Sagamu Local Government is ensuring the protection of its natural environment

Table 18. (MGD's 7): Sagamu L.G is ensuring the protection of its natural environment

	<i>Strongly Disagree</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Natural</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Strongly Agreed</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Frequency</b>	6	21	36	38	20	121
<b>Percentage</b>	5.0	17.4	29.7	31.4	16.5	100.0
<b>Valid Percentage</b>	5.1	17.9	27.4	32.5	17.1	100.0
<b>Cumulative Percentage</b>	5.1	23.1	50.4	82.9	100.0	



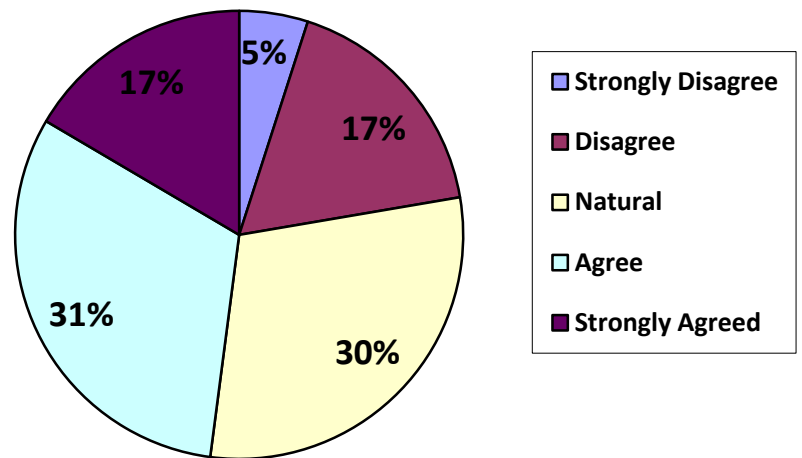


Figure 4.7. shows the above responses from the respondent about Sagamu Local Government in ensuring the protection of its natural environment by 5.0% as **Strongly Disagreed**, 17.4% **Disagreed**, 26.4% are **Neutral**, 31.4% **Agreed**, 16.5% **Strongly Agreed** while 3.3% did not respond.

#### 4.10.8. MDG8: DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

Sagamu L.G is in track with global partnership for development.

Table 19. (MGD's 8): Sagamu L.G is in track with global partnership for development.

	<i>Strongly Disagree</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Natural</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Strongly Agreed</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Frequency</b>	8	25	39	33	16	121
<b>Percentage</b>	6.6	20.7	32.3	27.3	13.2	100.0
<b>Valid Percentage</b>	7.0	21.7	28.7	28.7	13.9	100.0
<b>Cumulative Percentage</b>	7.0	28.7	57.4	86.1	100.0	

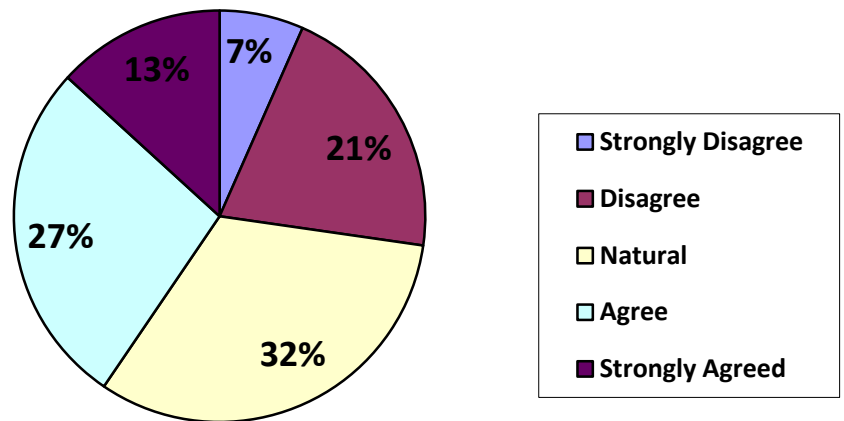


Figure 4.8 shows the responses from the respondent in regards to Sagamu Local Government in track with global partnership for development by 6.6% as **Strongly Disagreed**, 20.7% **Disagreed**, 27.3% are **Neutral**, 27.3% **Agreed**, 13.2% **Strongly Agreed** while 5.0 % did not respond.

#### 4.10.9. Millennium Development Goals' as activities in Sagamu L.G meets the standard measurable performance of social values.

Table 20. MDGs' activities in Sagamu L.G meets the standard measurable performance of social values

	<i>Strongly Disagree</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Natural</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Strongly Agreed</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Frequency</b>	6	33	45	28	8	121
<b>Percentage</b>	5.0	27.3	37.2	23.1	6.6	100.0
<b>Valid Percentage</b>	5.2	28.7	33.9	24.3	7.8	100.0
<b>Cumulative Percentage</b>	5.2	33.9	67.8	92.2	100.0	

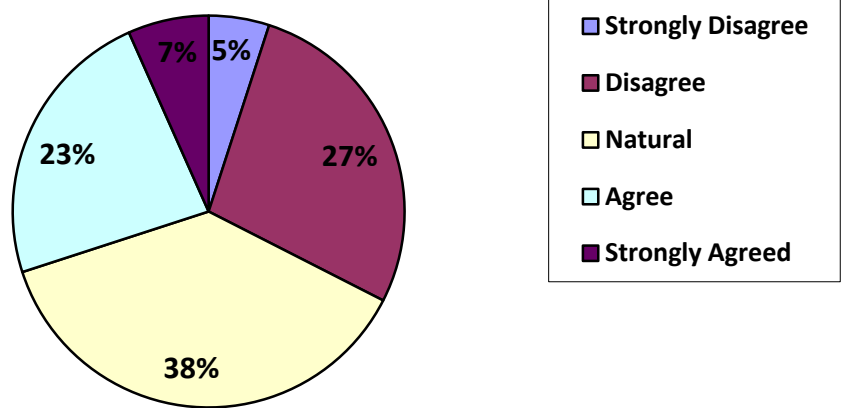


Figure 4. 9 shows the responses from the respondent in regards to Millennium Development Goals' as activities in Sagamu L.G meeting the standard measurable performance of social values by 5.0% as **Strongly Disagreed**, 27.3% **Disagreed**, 32.2% are **Neutral**, 23.1% **Agreed**, 6.6% **Strongly Agreed** while 5.0 % did not respond.

**4.10.10. MDGs' programs have strong powerful financial implication on S.L.G administrative activities, so, its budget needs to be increase.**

Table 21. MDGs' programs have strong powerful financial implication on S.L.G administrative activities, so, its budget needs to be increase

	<i>Strongly Disagree</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Natural</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Strongly Agreed</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Frequency</b>	10	22	30	30	26	118
<b>Percentage</b>	8.3	18.2	24.8	24.8	21.5	100.0
<b>Valid Percentage</b>	8.5	18.6	22.9	25.4	22.6	100.0
<b>Cumulative Percentage</b>	8.5	27.1	50.0	75.4	100.0	

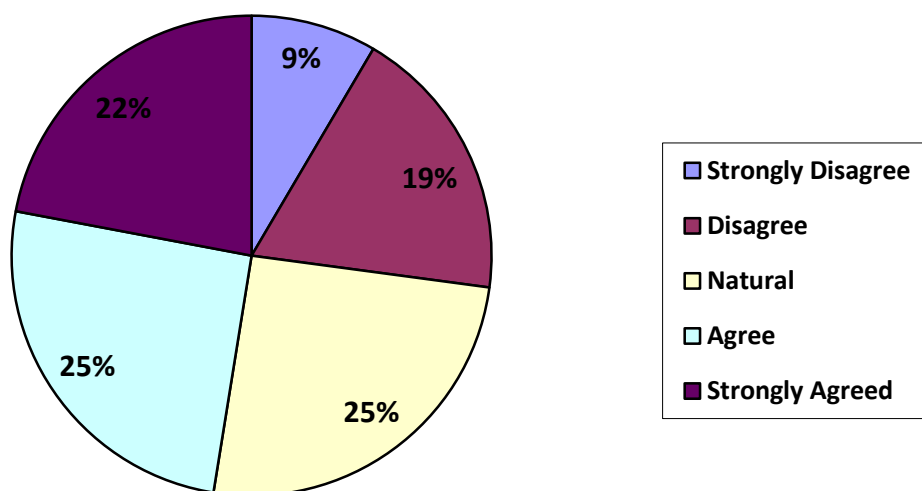


Figure 4.10. shows the responses from the respondent in regards to general reduction in extreme poverty and hunger in Sagamu Local Government by 9% as **Strongly Disagreed**, 19% **Disagreed**, 25% are **Natural**, 25% **Agreed**, 22% **Strongly Agreed**.

**4.10.11.** Which of the MDG's goal does Sagamu Local Government needs to spent much attention and fund on?

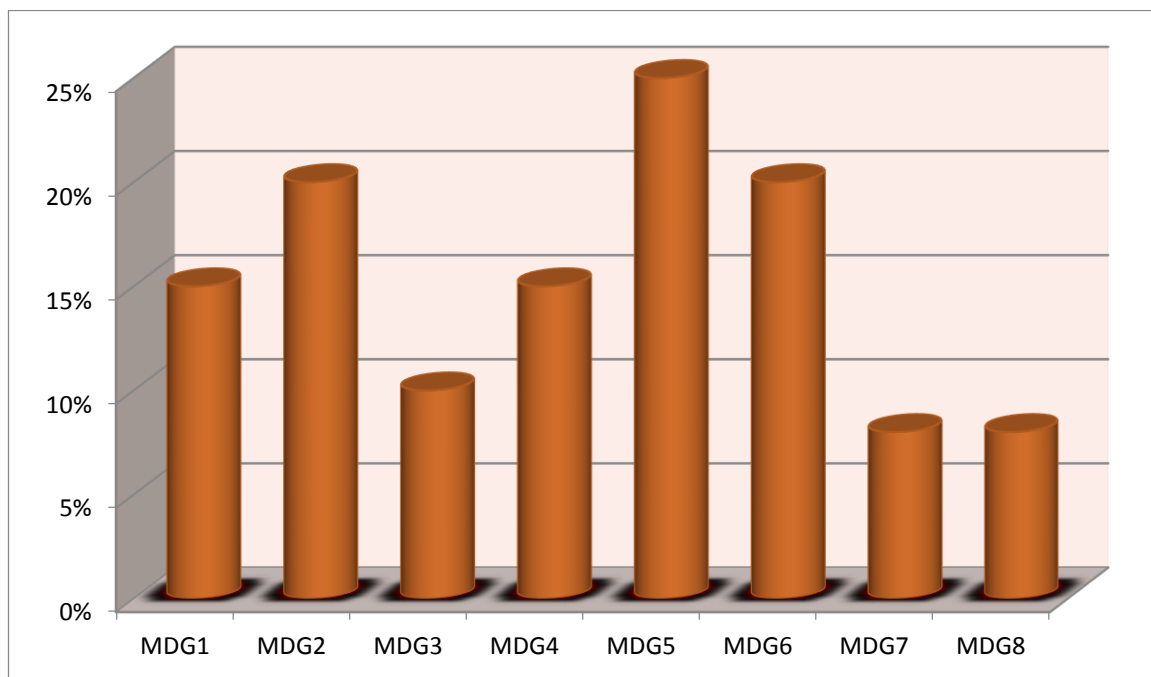


Figure 11. Responses from the respondents shows that **Improve maternal health, Promote gender equality and empower women, Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases** should be the top most goals that Sagamu Local Government should requires much attention and fund.

**4.10.12. Specify which of the MDG's had been properly completed or implemented in Sagamu Local Government?**

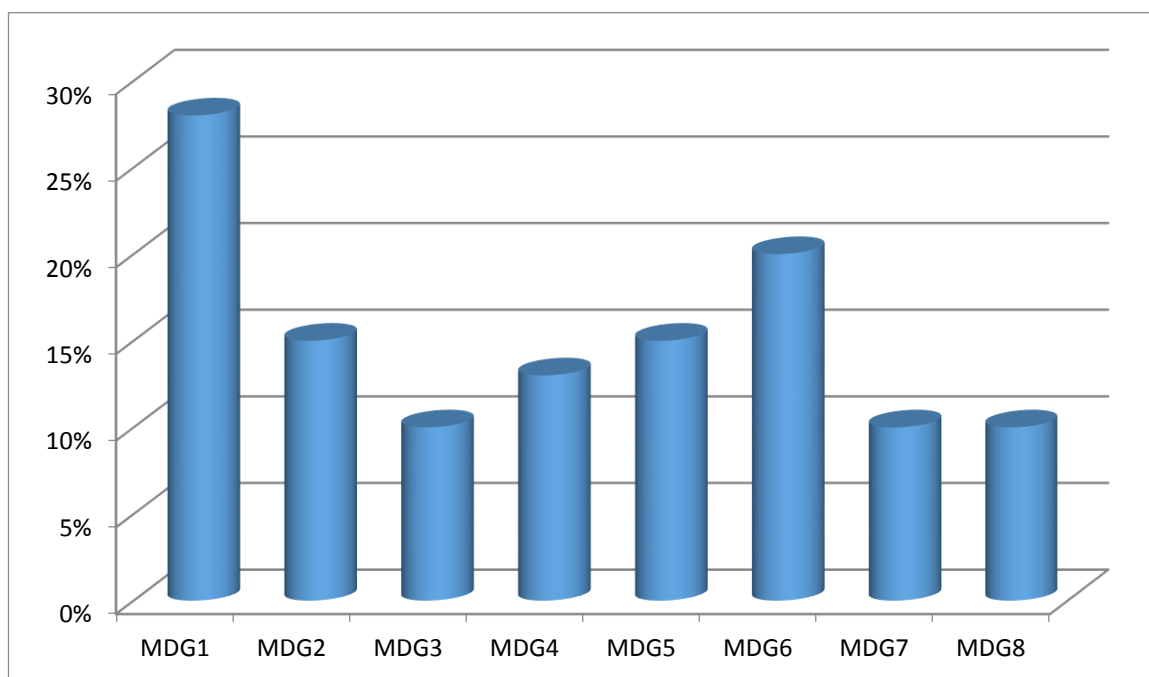


Figure 12. Analysis from the respondents shows that **Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger** had been major successively implemented goal in Sagamu Local Government. This is because the Local Government introduces series of programs that helps fight against extreme and hunger through National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) was established in 2001, with the goal of eliminating “core” poverty over the next ten years.

**4.10.13. Which program can be adopted by the Sagamu L.G as post 2015 developmental agenda?**

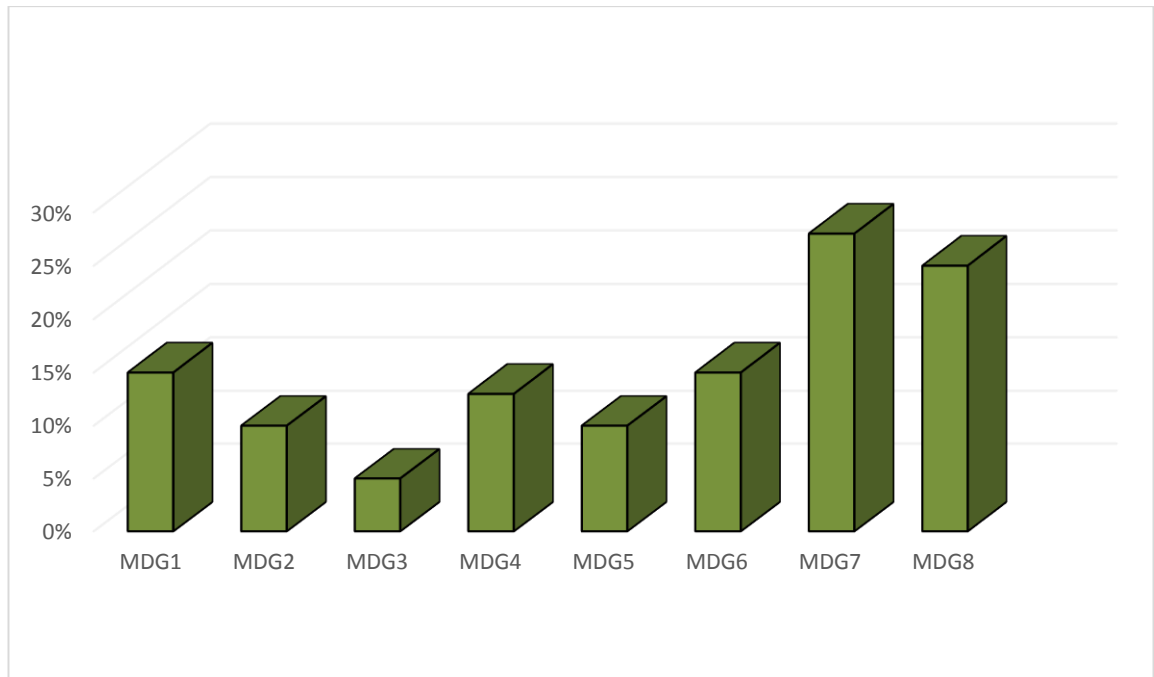


Figure 13. Analysis of the respondents shows that post 2015 development agenda should include **environmental sustainability, global partnership for development and eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.**

#### 4.11. Chapter Summary

The Data of this thesis collected from Ogun State MDGs office and respondents at Sagamu city, the data was generated from 121 respondents, the respondent rate was 98%. First, the researcher tested the normal distribution of data using different measurements such as Skewness and Kurtosis and result did not shows any serious of normality distribution of data. Different Data analysis techniques were used, the first was correlations analysis which showed that the data was appropriate for data analysis and suggested some items to remove and risk taking dimension was also removed.

Further analyses were taken place, to test the relationship between the variable, researcher utilized Bivariate correlations to determine the interrelationships of the variables. The researcher developed hypotheses were all tested. Hierarchical regression was done to test the remaining research hypotheses. The results of the tested hypotheses illustrated were fully supported.

Furthermore, the results of the hierarchical regression analysis confirmed positive moderating effect of local government performance.

This now lead to the concluding of the research work in Chapter 5.



# **CHAPTER 5**

## **DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **5.1. Introduction**

The final chapter covers the discussion, summary, recommendation and conclusion. It will be in 13 sections. Section 1 will discuss the historical creation of local government in Nigeria while section 2 will be the structure and responsibilities of LG in Nigeria, section 3 is creations of Sagamu local government, 4 goes for recapitulation of the major findings, reputation of the MDGs will be in section 6 while major findings of MGDs in Sagamu local government is 7, hindrances to attainment of MDGs is for section 8 while theoretical implications of MDGs will be in section 9 and section 10 will be limitations of the study.

Finally, Recommendation and Summary will be in section 11 and 12 respectively and conclusion of the thesis is stated for section 13.

### **5.2. The Structure, Roles and Responsibilities of Local Governments in Nigeria Constitution**

The local government is the third tier of the administrative structure in Nigeria. There are 774 local government areas (LGAs) in the country. Basically, the structure of the presidential system of Local Government at the grass root level consists of the legislature and the executive, the judiciary being absent.

#### **A. THE EXECUTIVE ARM**

This consists of the chairman, vice chairman, supervisors and secretary of council. The chairman of the Local Government council is the chief executive and accounting officer of the council. The secretary of council, and the supervisory councilors are appointed by the chairman of council.

#### **B. THE LEGISLATIVE ARM**

The Legislative arm of the Local Government council is composed of the leader of the council and other councilors. The functions performed by the legislative arm are defined by law but essentially include:

- a. Debating approving and amending the annual budget of the Local Government;
- b. Vetting and monitoring the implementation of projects and programmes in the annual budget of the Local Government;
- c. Examining and debating the monthly statement of income and expenditure rendered to it by the Chairman of the Local Government;
- d. Advising, consulting and liaising with the Chairman of council;
- e. And performing such other functions that may be assigned to it from time to time by an edict or law of the state in which it is situated.

There may be other theoretical Structuration of the Local Government. These can be categorized into; (NIDEREF, 2010).

1. The Administrative Structure where the Chairman, Secretary, Supervisory councilors and Heads of Department are involved;
2. The Financial Structure where the treasurer and Auditor General of the Local Government are involved;
3. The Committee Structure where there are several committees such as:
  - i. The Financial and general purpose Committee
  - ii. Police and Community relations Committee
  - iii. Education Committee
  - iv. Works and Housing Committee
  - v. Health and Environmental services Committee
  - vi. Agriculture, Rural and Social Services Committee
  - vii. Financial and Economic planning Committee;
4. The Personnel Structure, headed by the head of Personnel. The Personnel Department is responsible for the Personnel of all Local Government which acts in liaison with the Local Government Services Commission, which is charged with responsibilities of staff discipline, welfare and training in the Local Government. Due to the concomitant democratic resonance of modern Local Government system,

the political structure of the local government tends to overshadow other structures and thus remains pivotally significant.

The 1999 constitution outlines the main functions of the local government in Nigeria as;

1. The consideration and the making of recommendations to a State commission on economic planning or any similar body on;
2. The economic development of the State, particularly in so far as the areas of authority of the council and of the State are affected, and
3. Proposals made by the said commission or body;
4. Collection of rates, radio and television licenses;
5. Establishment and maintenance of cemeteries, burial grounds and homes for the destitute or infirm;
6. Licensing of bicycles, trucks (other than mechanically propelled trucks), canoes, wheel barrows and carts;
7. Establishment, maintenance and regulation of slaughter houses, slaughter slabs, markets, motor parks and public conveniences;
8. Construction and maintenance of roads, streets, street lightings, drains and other public highways, parks, gardens, open spaces, or such public facilities as may be prescribed from time to time by the House of Assembly of a State;
9. Naming of roads and streets and numbering of houses;
10. Provision and maintenance of public conveniences, sewage and refuse disposal;
11. Registration of all births, deaths and marriages;
12. Assessment of privately owned houses or tenements for the purpose of levying such rates as may be prescribed by the House of Assembly of a State; and
13. Control and regulation of:
  - a. Out-door advertising and hoarding
  - b. Movement and keeping of pets of all description,
  - c. Shops and kiosks,
  - d. Restaurants, bakeries and other places for sale of food to the public,

- e. Laundries, and
- f. Licensing, regulation and control of the sale of liquor.

With regard to function, a local government council shall include participation of such council in the Government of a State as respects the following matters:

1. The provision and maintenance of primary, adult and vocational education;
2. The development of agriculture and natural resources, other than the exploitation of materials
3. The provision and maintenance of health services; and
4. Such other functions as may be conferred on a local government council by the House of Assembly of the State.

### **5.3. Sagamu Local Government in Ogun State**

Sagamu Local Government of Ogun State in Nigeria is in South-western Nigeria. It borders Lagos State to the south, Oyo and Osun states to the North, Ondo State to the east and the republic of Benin to the west. Abeokuta is the capital and largest city in the state. Ogun has one federal university; the Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta and two state government universities; the Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago Iwoye (formerly known as Ogun State University) and the Tai Solarin University of Education (TASUED) Ijebu Ode.

Ogun State thus has the highest number of registered universities in Nigeria (nine in all). Five of the nine universities are private, which include Babcock University,( Ilisan Remo), the first private university in the country. Ogun state has two major government hospitals, the Federal Medical Center, Abeokuta and the Olabisi Onabanjo University Teaching Hospital, Sagamu. Other cities and towns in the Ogun State are Ijebu-Ode, Sagamu, Ijebu Igbo, Ayetoro and the most populous and industrious, Ota.

Sagamu Local Government was established on 23rd September, 1991. It was carved out from Ijebu Remo Local Government ([ogunstatebiz.tripod.com](http://ogunstatebiz.tripod.com)). It is bounded by Odogbolu Local Government to the East, Ikenne Local Government to the North, and Obafemi-Owode Local Government to the West, and Lagos State to the South respectively. The Local Government Area is named after its Headquarters of Sagamu. The Local Government Area is approximately 47 kilometres from the state

capital of Abeokuta. As at the 2006 Population Census, Sagamu Local Government Area had a total population figure of 253,421 people of Yoruba, Hausa and Ibo backgrounds.

#### **5.4. Recapitulation of the Major Findings**

This section is summary of the major findings of the study and relates to the findings of previous studies when it possible, and will discuss more each findings on the next section. This study was basically proposed to identify the relationship between the reputation of MDGs and Local government performance. Further, the study was also tested the moderating influence of value, rareness and imitable and LG performance. The objectives of this study are;

1. To find out the factors motivating UN-MDGs into the performing activities of SLGA.
2. To explore the various functions of local government in Nigeria
3. To investigate the relationship between UN global programs and its effectiveness at the grass root
4. To investigate factors hindering local government administrative performance
5. What do the grass root people preferred as post 2015 agenda and moderating role of MDGs in the global community of Nations?

These findings are in line with most previous studies in motivational factor on Millennium Development goals in underdeveloped countries such as the studies of Boniface Nyangau (2006) in Kenya and Harriet A. (2010) in Ghana which revealed Millennium Development Goals as global development goals (UNDP, 2010).

#### **5.5. The Reputation of the MGDS in Ogun State.**

This research has sought to review the reputation of United Nations Millennium Developments Goals (MDGs) in the administration of local government in Nigeria focusing strictly on Sagamu local government in Ogun State in improving the quality of life at the grass root level as part of the global framework for collective action to reduce poverty and improve the lives of poor people. Across eight clear goals, the MDGs include time bound targets to measure progress in poverty reduction and

hunger as well as improvements in health, education, living conditions, environmental sustainability and gender equality in Ogun State out of which Sagamu Local Government is an administrative unit.

Significant progress has been made towards their achievements and three goals have been achieved already –reducing extreme poverty by half; improving the lives of 500,000 residences or dwellers in the local government under close examination (but still lacking access to improved water sources and sanitation facilities); and reaching parity in primary education between girls and boys. But progress has been uneven and several targets are currently out of reach. Stronger efforts to use the remaining One year for further acceleration of achievement are urgently needed.

The research shows that significant progress has been made across all goals and millions of lives have been saved in Ogun State. Yet, much more effort is needed in many areas. Continued progress towards the MDGs in the remaining year is essential in order to provide a solid foundation for the post-2015 development agenda.

There is no gainsaying that Nigeria needs the MDGs more than any other country. As at 2000 when the world leaders adopted the UN millennium declaration, about 70 per cent of Nigerians lived below the poverty line – lived on less than a dollar per day. Literacy hovered around 45 per cent while women still took the back seat in the political and socio-economic affairs of the country. Child mortality and maternal mortality rates were very high with HIV/AIDS, malaria and other preventable diseases taking their toll on the citizens. Deforestation and carbon emission continued insidiously. What is more, the debt burden threatened the nation like a sword of Damocles. As a responsible member of the United Nations and one in dire need of development, Nigeria signed on to the millennium declaration in 2000.

However, she was hampered by insufficient funds until 2005 when she allocated funds saved through the debt relief granted it by the Paris Club. As could be gleaned from Goal 8, the template for the MDGs encourages the rich nations to assist the poor nations through debt relief, debt cancellation, among others. The pilot project took off in 2007 through the office of the MDGs in the presidency. Funds were released to the states with the latter contributing their counterpart funds, all to be utilized under

stringent conditions in order to ensure accountability. One regrets to note that despite the efforts of the federal government, Ogun State has not been able to get its due because of the culture of impunity of the previous government.

In 2008, for example, the state government paid its counterpart funds of N820 million while the federal government released N820 million to the state for the implementation of the MDGs. Inexplicably, the state government threw caution to the wind and unilaterally withdrew N610 million from the funds. The central government was left with no option than to apply the penalty.

And so, Ogun State, despite the decayed public infrastructures and poor performance in human development index, was denied the MDGs funds for the years 2009 and 2010. However, the coming on board of the Senator Ibikunle Amosun-led government in May 2011 has opened a new chapter for the collaboration between the central government and Ogun State towards the attainment of the MDGs. Interestingly too, the scope of the MDGs has now been scaled up to include the local governments areas (LGA).

One hundred and seventeen local councils have been chosen for pilot study out of which three are from Ogun State: Odeda Local Government Area, Yewa North Local Government Area and Ikenne LGA without Sagamu LG which is the focus of this research. According to the LG template, the federal government is to contribute N100 million to each of the 117 LGAs, the state will contribute N60 million while the LGA is to pay N40 million. Of course, it goes without saying that this is a tall dream for the local councils involved. In order to recover the lost ground, especially as 2015 is around the corner, Governor Amosun, in his characteristic belief in the rule of law, and working in concert with his special adviser on MDGs, Mrs Hafsat Abiola-Costello, sent 'The Joint State/Local Government Development Bill' to the House of Assembly, which would allow the state government to assist the LGAs in meeting the counterpart funds for the MDGs.

The bill has since been passed into law by the forward-looking Ogun State House of Assembly. What is more, the Senator Amosun-led government has paid its counterpart funds for the state MDGs, in fact, the first to do so in Nigeria. It is also the

first to pay its counterpart funds of N60 million to each of the three LGAs chosen for the pilot project in the state. This, it is widely believed, is a demonstration of the passionate commitment of the governor to the welfare of his people. It is interesting to note that other states are now taking their cue from Ogun State in the implementation of the new/ scale-up MDGs (youtube, 2013).

The office of the special adviser to the governor on MDGs has also initiated the process of getting the central department for statistics upgraded into a bureau that will be under the governor. A bureau will have more capacity to gather data, which is key to enabling the government to track progress towards achieving the MDGs. It is the hope of Mrs. Abiola (2014) that the draft bill towards this will end up becoming an act of the National Assembly as well as a law of Ogun State before the year ends. Among others, the office of the special adviser on Ogun State MDGs has received the zonal technical officer and three technical assistants (TAs) who had been sent by the federal office of the MDGs and facilitated enabling working conditions for the latter in the respective LGAs; inaugurated the state implementation committee of the MDGs; and provided support to the state emergency management agency (SEMA) to strengthen its ability to respond to flood and other disasters, as part of the effort to achieve Goal 7 (ensuring environmental sustainability).

With the MDGs office acting as a catalyst, SEMA is coordinating the state disaster management process, which involves raising public awareness through radio jingles in English, Yoruba and Egun, and, very soon, will launch Ogun Youth Brigade with the training of the first 500 youths in disaster management and risk assessment. Recognizing that there is still unfinished business left by the previous administration, Ogun State has initiated the process for the resolution of 2008 MDGs projects.

The non-completion of 2008 projects by the preceding administration cost the state the opportunity to secure the much-needed MDGs funds in 2009/2010. It is unfortunate that it is the poor people in Ogun State who paid the price for the mismanagement of the MDGs funds. So far, the office of the senior special assistant to the president, which co-ordinates the MDGs-federal programme, has been keen to support the new administration of Governor Amosun of Ogun State, and recently



agreed to give the state a little under N382 million for various MDGs programmes in 2011(Thisday newspaper, 2014).

It is hoped that the federal government will continue to extend such requisite co-operation to Ogun, especially now that the new administration has demonstrated commitment to adhering to the guidelines of the federal MDGs office. I believe the goal of the MDGs is to transform the society. The governor of Ogun State is committed to the ideals of a society with equal opportunities for all, and will continue to give the essential support to ensure that the state, nay Nigeria, achieves the MDGs. By 2015, let Nigeria be counted among the nations that strove strenuously and with single-minded commitment to achieve the millennium development goals.

## **5.6. Discussion of the Findings**

The discussions of the findings begins by addressing the MDGs in Sagamu Local Government by tackling the performance of the MDGs as its repute among the grass root population of this area under coverage discussions.

### **5.6.1. Evaluation of MDGs**

#### **Major Findings of MGDs in Sagamu Local Government**

Most of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are compatible with poverty reduction, because they demand better performance in outcomes that are important to poor groups.

They have also set specific time-bound goals and targets. These include:

- Achieving universal primary education by 2015;
- Reducing infant and child mortality by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015;
- Reducing maternal mortality by three-quarters between 1990 and 2015;
- Halving the number of people without safe drinking water, adequate incomes and food intakes by 2015, as compared to 1990;
- Significantly, improving the lives of at least 100 million “slum” dwellers by 2020 (this includes increasing the proportion of people with “improved” sanitation and access to secure tenure); and

- Halting and beginning to reverse the spread of aids, malaria and other major diseases. The MDGs also include other goals that have particular importance for poverty reduction, including:
- Promoting gender equality and empowering women; and
- Ensuring more work opportunities for youth.
- The MDGs also have goals and targets related to stronger and more prosperous economies among low- and middle-income nations, including more international support for addressing the special needs of the least developed countries, landlocked countries and small island states, and more attention to addressing debt problems and removing trade barriers.

## **1. MDGs1 in Sagamu Local Government- Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger**

Although data on income poverty are not readily available but Sagamu Local Government is considering two contrasting ways of addressing poverty. The first is through “poverty reduction” programmes, directed by the Federal Government called ‘NAPEP’, State Governments initiative and international agencies, designed by “experts”, which draw on official data (usually woefully inadequate and often inaccurate) and official definitions of poverty (usually narrow and often inaccurate) to identify “target groups” and design policies to meet “basic” needs as defined by experts. There is a search for interventions that are considered to be most effective at delivering improved performance in some of the targets and indicators that the MDGs have chosen. Needs are conceived of in physical terms, especially in terms of food intake and access to (a few) basic services. The standards set for what constitutes “basic services” are generally very low, and are often unlikely to produce the desired outcomes for falls in mortality – as seen at Sagamu Local Government.

Progress towards full employment in the local government has been slow, despite positive economic growth over recent years in many local governments in Ogun State. Labour productivity growth was positive across all regions during 2006 but it was not strong enough to accelerate progress toward full and decent employment for all. Labour productivity growth remains vulnerable to exogenous shocks and cyclicity.

Despite less attention paid to the inequalities in power, incomes and asset bases that generally underpin malnutrition and the lack of basic services (MDGs, 2010 report). “The MDGs are very clear in what they want to achieve, but not clear about the means through which they will be achieved; they give little idea of how National Government and International development assistance should change, except that more international aid needs to be spent on interventions to support these goals” (MDGs, 2010 report).

It is stating the obvious that the deprivations faced by “the poor” are experienced locally: inadequate food intakes; inadequate asset bases; daily challenges to health in poor quality homes in the villages around SLGA; the inadequacies in provision for water, sanitation and drainage; the difficulties in getting proper health care; including emergency treatment for acute injuries or illnesses; the difficulties in getting children into schools or of affording to keep them there; and many of the poorest rural and urban households live with the constant threat of violence and of eviction from the land they farm or occupy for housing.

This crisis is likely to erode some of the progress already made in SLGA in reducing the poverty headcount, the crisis could also undermine actions already taken by the Ogun State Government to reduce poverty. The rate of respondent reveal that 22.3% agreed and 9.1% strongly agreed to that question that ‘there is general reduction in extreme poverty and hunger in SLG.

## **2. MDGs2 in Sagamu Local Government- Achieve Universal Primary Education**

The local government is on track to meet the primary education enrolment target. However, progress towards the target for primary completion, although improving is unlikely to be achieved if current trend continues as the campaigns and its impacts of the various policies and interventions are not too impressive. This revelation was seen at the very low respondents to the questionnaire at 3.3% strongly agreed while 33.9% disagreed. The literacy rate though high but the completion of primary education is very low between 2009 to 2013 as a result of migration outside the local government despite possessing about 5 LG primary schools apart from both private and government owned primary schools. This is because local government next to Sagamu

Area have very standard and highly impressive primary school performance at the National Examination results.

The urban and income gradient in SLGA enrolment underscores the need to focus more attention on rural areas and poor households in order to meet the target. For this goal to be achieved especially as it affects the enrolment of children in formal schooling, parents and/or guardians of these children must be sufficiently conscientised and mobilized to financially and materially support these programmes since parental participation is a critical factor for the achievement of the goals of any education programme (Akpama, 2000 & Biao, 2008). As observed by Jayne (1999) educated parents are more likely to send their children and wards to school and produce educated children; there is therefore the need to ensure that the adult population come out of the problem of illiteracy by providing them literacy education which is an aspect of non-formal education (Akpama, 2002).

### **3. MDGs3 in Sagamu Local Government- Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women**

The target is to eradicate gender discrimination across the world by 2015. This includes eliminating disparity in the field of education, women empowerment and wage equality, and participation of women in national parliaments (UN Millennium project, 2008). Interventions on economic and political opportunities include provision of budgetary and human resources across all sections, financial support to women's organizations and ensuring access to independent sources of income for women, ensuring that social protection schemes reach women on an equitable basis, ensuring the right to own and inherit property, promotion of access to credit and work (equal access to work and pay, recognition of women's responsibility to care for dependents, grievance redress mechanisms), providing access to infrastructure to reduce women's work burden (access to clean cooking fuel and access to safe drinking water), improving political representation, and increasing access to vocational training for women (UNDP, 2012).

This trend toward gender parity remains very strong being the ONLY LG in Ogun State out of 20 LGs having female as chairperson. One encouraging sign is the growing number of women interests in State and National parliaments, as evidenced

in recent elections in a number of political parties. The adult population especially women, are the main target of this goal. Since according to Biao (2008) adult, unlike children can draw a functional distinction between the sexes, through the medium of non-formal education programmes, such as education for living, political empowerment, economic empowerment, women education etc., adults would be helped to provide resources and opportunities to ensure gender equality and empowerment of women. Religious Institutions in the LGA like Federation of Muslims Women Association of Nigeria (FOMWAN) Remo Branch and Churches are also carrying out campaigns for women equality and empowerment. They do not only provides spiritual support for women but also caters to their physical, emotional, health, social needs, equipping them with the resources they need to function in the society.

Several of such women organizations cut across the different cities of Ogun States are providing resources for the empowerment of women, and encouraging gender equity in the society, through support for women in different aspects of socio-economic life, seminars/workshops and retreats are held annually to provide instruction on acquisition of resources that will facilitate the effective functioning of women in both private and public life. The 40.5% agreed and 17.5% strongly agreed are impressive indication that this goal is impacting passively among the women sectors.

#### **4. MDGs4 in Sagamu Local Government- Reduce Child Mortality Rates**

The parameters to measure improvement in maternal health and reduction in child mortality are as follows:

- Maternal mortality ratio
- Births attended by skilled health providers
- Contraceptive prevalence rate
- Adolescent birth rate
- Antenatal care coverage
- Unmet need for family planning.

According to the Sagamu Health Care Survey (SHCS) 2008-2009 report, 44% of births in Sagamu are delivered by a health professional and 43% of deliveries take place in

health facilities far from the benchmark of 90% set for 2015.

There was an increase in contraceptive use, from 39% of married women in 2010 using any method to 46% in 2012 -13. Ogun State Government is been fair by making treatment of women and old age people in the state owned hospital free of charges (free health services) but developing a critical mass of trained health care workers with the skills needed to manage childhood illness remains a challenge to the local government.

Adults who are adequately equipped with relevant information and skills can help reduce child mortality. Non-formal education programmes such as childcare education, reproductive health education and family life education which equip the adult population with knowledge of child spacing, immunization programmes etc. are relevant non-formal education programmes useful to men and women for the actualization of this goal. The rate of respondents reveal that 41.3% agreed while 14.0% strongly agreed to the question that “Sagamu Local Government is working at reducing child mortality rates”.

## **5. MDGs5 in Sagamu Local Government- Improve Maternal Health**

A total of 1200 pregnant women have benefited from the Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) scheme under the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) project in Ogun state. The scheme is meant to provide incentives for the women to promote healthy living and reduce poverty (dailytrust.com.ng, 2014).

The state governor, Senator Ibikunle Amosun, while flagging-off the scheme in Abeokuta South Local Government Area of the state, urged the about 400 beneficiaries in the council area to make judicious use of the package. Represented by the Commissioner for Health, Dr. Olaokun Soyinka, the governor said the scheme is meant to address Goal 4 and 5 of the MDGs, which is aimed at taking care of the mother and child to prevent maternal mortality as well as child morbidity.

Adult Education of both men and women at SLG is relevant non-formal health education programmes such as family planning and reproductive health education which helps adults play requisite roles in the improvement of maternal health. This

Progress toward the health goals continues to make the SLG one of the best LG in Ogun State as its health care program for pregnant women, children and birth mothers are not comparable to other local government areas due to high skilled health personnel. This present SLG as seriously free of challenges, particularly for child and maternal mortality rates. However, immunization coverage is extensively adequate and active and is thus reducing infant mortality rates significantly.

The rates of despondence reveals that 29.8% agreed while 23.1% strongly agreed buttressing the fact that SLG is seriously combating infant mortality rate and immunizing children against measles and polio.

## **6. MDGs 6 in Sagamu Local Government- Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and other Diseases**

The parameters to measure the progress in the fight against HIV/AIDS are

- HIV prevalence in the age group of 15-49 years
- HIV prevalence in the age group of 15-49 years
- Usage of condoms
- Sex education amongst the population aged between 15 years and 24 years
- Percentage of orphans in the age group of 10-14 years attending school related to the non-orphan population

Another target of MDG6 is to provide access to treatment for the HIV/AIDS infected population. The indicator to measure progress is based on the proportion of the population that has access to antiretroviral drugs (ATR) (UN Millennium Project, 2008).

The estimated number of people living with HIV is unknown as there is no cases reported in the city. This may be positive due to sensitization programs, religious believes, social stigma and protected sex though the use of condom. The importance of condom use as a tool for protection against HIV/AIDS might also be a factor. Acquisition and distribution of condoms has been more successful in throughout Ogun State and the rural areas. This is proven by the rate of respondents that Sagamu local Government is seriously combating HIV/AIDS and other Diseases with 30.6% agreed while 21.5% strongly agreed.

Awareness creation, through non-formal education on the causes of diseases, prevention and curative methods of existing diseases have been found to be efficacious by most development agents. One of the most fundamental causes of HIV/AIDs, malaria and other diseases has been traced to lack of information by parents (United Nations, 2001, & Nwabuko, 2006) Educating parents (adults) on issues which bother on diseases through non-formal education programmes such as education for living, community health education, HIV/AIDS education and enlightenment campaign can help expedite the process of combating deadly diseases like HIV/AIDS and Malaria (Nwabuko, 2006)

In its determination to eradicate malaria from the state, the Ogun State government has distributed long lasting insecticide-treated nets (LLINs) and other malaria prevention materials to select boarding secondary schools in the state ([prnigeria.com](http://prnigeria.com), 2013). There has also been impressive progress in prevention and control of Malaria. According Ogun State MDGs office and Ministry of Health and Social Services 54% of households own at least one Insecticide Treated mosquito Net. Over half (51%) of the children under five and 53% of pregnant women use a mosquito net at night.

## **7. MDGs7 in Sagamu Local Government- Ensure Environmental Sustainability**

The target of MDG 7 is to bring about significant reduction in biodiversity loss and halve the proportion of the population that does not have access to safe drinking water, hygiene, and sanitation. To achieve these targets, is to ensure environmental sustainability; integrate the principles of sustainable development into the local government areas in Ogun State by formulating policies and programs aims to reverse the loss of environmental resources. To ensure this, Ogun State government introduced the monthly environmental sanitation exercise to preserve and enhance the environment cleanliness. This program is widely supported and practiced by the majority population which troop out for the conduct of this exercise. The respondent's rate shows that 31.4% agreed while 16.5% strongly agreed.

The proportion of the population with access to improved water supply and sanitation is growing but is mostly concentrated in the Government Reserved Area (GRA). Most efforts need to be directed. The target of this goal been to integrate the



principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.

Deforestation, primarily the conversion of forest to agricultural land continue at an alarming rate in about 13 million hectares per years. Energy use has become more efficient in must region, though C02 emissions continue to rise globally. This is associated with global climatic change. Further, in many local government areas in Ogun State, fuel wood derived from biomass continues to account for over 65% of energy use. A major problem resulting from over dependence on fuel wood is deforestation.

In addition, high consumption of fuel wood leads to environmental pollution. Ogun States is still far from achieving the goal of environmental sustainability, given the high levels of biomass-derived sources of energy for cooking. There is therefore the need to sensitize the adults to the imperatives of sustainable utilization of the over degraded environment. Education programmes such as environmental adult education and education for sustainable development could be relied on to educate adults on how their day-to-day socio-economic activities impact on the environment and how they can conduct such activities in such a way that it does little or no damages to the environment.

## **8. MDGs8 in Sagamu Local Government- Develop a Global Partnership for Development**

The MDG 8 is based on fostering a global partnership for development by providing access in developed markets and raising the export-levels of developing economies. The share of trade of Sagamites in the production of Kola-nuts to the international market is significant lower to other productive local governments in Ogun States like *Ewekoro* LG in the area of limestone, Ogun water side local government is internationally known for its palm-oil production and *Gari* (cassava flakes). The contribution of *Ofada* local government in the production local rice called *ofada* cannot be ignored. The rice is globally acclaimed for his sweet taste and household name in Nigeria and West Africa as a whole. The rate of respondent further buttress this statement that Sagamu LG is in track with global partnership for

development shows that 27.3% agreed while 13.2% strongly agreed.

This goal could be actualized by equipping adults with relevant information and tools. A nice choice of development partners and tools for such development is the responsibility of adults. Significant gaps in fulfilling the global partnership for development remain a big challenge at Sagamu local government (SLG). This is because the SLG is not a partner to the Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) which is an inter-government organization which continues to pose a risk to the African trade development limited to country economic development. Such, if allowed to the grass root will reinforce and secure progress already made toward achieving the MDGs.

#### **9. Millennium Development Goals' as activities in Sagamu L.G meets the standard measurable performance of social values.**

As to meet the standard measurable performance of social values, Sagamu local Government is not doing enough to make MDGs a social value for the inhabitants of the area. The explanation been tendered be based on the facts that the targets were set too high for LG to meet up with considering the low level of LGA as the third tiers of government. The task has been made more difficult by the lack financial budget by the State Government and Federal Government. Even without these financial setbacks, however, the MDGs cannot be a measurement of social value performance because the Nigeria constitution regulates the functions and activities of LGs and MDGs are too ambitious goals for the LG to unilaterally achieve without the support of the Federal and State government.

The respondents rate confirmed this statement as 27.3% disagreed while 32.2% are neutral in regards to Millennium Development Goals' as activities in Sagamu L.G meeting the standard measurable performance of social values.

#### **10. MDGs programs have strong powerful financial implications on SGL administrative activities, so, its budget needs to be increased.**

Going by the domestic resources needed to be mobilized to step up investment in infrastructure and in agricultural development that need to enhance production capacities. The SLGA approach to MDGs call for increment financial spending is poor. The LG depends on the State Government and Federal Government for MDGs revenue which were not considered as the MDGs are State programs channeling to the grassroots through the local government authorities. Poor accountability in some LGs in Ogun State can be said to be some of the reasons why Ogun State Government is handling the funding of MDGs activities directly from the government insights. All too often, even when resources are allocated, they do not reach the actual beneficiaries because of a lack of accountability in the distribution or use of funds. Responsive and accountable governments can surely benefit the poor. Ensuring that society's resources are equitably distributed requires, however, additional efforts such as making sure that corruption is rooted out and that accountability is embodied in structures that are transparent to all people at the third tiers of government.

In the context of MDG achievements, all the Ogun State assessments emphasized the need for promoting transparency and accountability of national and local institutions, especially those responsible for implementing service delivery programmes for health, education, nutrition and the public sector management strategy, with its focus on transparency, accountability, and results-based management, should include processes that allow stakeholders committed to gender equality to participate in meaningful ways. Organizations and other civil society groups that promote gender equality must be given full information and be able to participate in formal feedback mechanisms through which accountability can be exercised.

The respondents' rate shows that 25% of the people of SLGA agreed while 22% equally strongly agreed. So therefore, increasing the revenue for MDGs implementation is a vital needs for the MGDs to fully impact positively the lives of inhabitants at the grassroots level.

### **5.7. Hindrances in attaining the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) at Shagamu Local Government.**

Ojong (2002:112) highlights some factors that inhibit the performance of local government generally. This paper extrapolate these factors they are similar to the factors that hinder the performance of local government in attaining the millennium development goals (MDGs). These problems, interalia, include:

1. Poor financial base and limited revenue.
2. Limited autonomy, where, although constitutionally recognized, the federal and state governments dominate over the local government through the state government offices of local government affairs, the ministry of local government, and the local government service commission.
3. Leadership problem: this arises where the quality of leadership at both political levels is low.
4. Lack of basic social amenities such as power supply (electricity), transport and telecommunication facilities.
5. Unqualified, inexperienced and unskilled staff
6. Corruption and misappropriation of funds.
7. Lack of accountability:- Accountability entails compliance: that is, being held to account, Transparency-that is, giving an account, Responsiveness- taking account and demonstrating that you have considered inputs.
8. Lack of local plans and weak programming capacity.
9. Instability arising from interferences from the higher tiers of government, who distort their (local government) powers, structure, leadership, finances and reduce their capacity to act on their own, thereby making them solely dependent.

In view of these plethora of problems, says Professor Adebayo Adedeji (2000: people centered Democracy in Nigeria), “local Governments have failed in three specific areas”:

- a. Non-delivery of needed services
- b. Lack of accountability ;and
- c. Inadequate models of good governance.

These blames on the higher tiers of government by no means at all exonerate local governments from utilizing the means at their disposal to attain the goals set out before them.

## **5.8. Theoretical implications of MDGs**

The findings generated from this research were married with the ones taken from the documents. Besides, some empirical analyses were made between the findings and the arguments imbedded in the framework of the literature review chapter of this thesis. Eight important strategies have been unraveled in this thesis as the measures being taken by Federal Republic of Nigeria and Ogun State Government in partnership with Ogun MGDs Agency to improve the quality of the mass people of the local government. These strategies are the goals set by the United Nations which are MGDs. The aim of the MDGs is to encourage development by improving social and economic conditions in the world's poorest countries within a timeline of 15 years.

The goals are as follows: (1) Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; (2) Achieve universal primary education; (3) Promote gender equality and empower women; (4) Reduce child mortality rates; (5) Improve maternal health; (6) Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases; (7) Ensure environmental sustainability; and (8) Develop a global partnership for development.

## **5.9. Limitations of the study and suggestions for future Research**

This study attempted to conduct an empirical analysis of the reputation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in the administration of local government in Nigeria by focusing on Sagamu Local Government in Ogun State to determine whether there had been significant changes in the administrative performance at the third tiers of government in Nigeria through the frameworks that underpin the Millennium Declaration.

The major limitations of this study are limited to the 121 elicited responses from management of Ogun State MDG's Agency and Health Ministry, Members of staff at Sagamu Local Government (MDG's Unit), UN Staffs (personnel from the United

Nations Development Program-UNDP residing in the Ogun State and Sagamu Local Government), Civil Servants, Medical practitioners and students of Olabisi Onabanjo University Teaching Hospital (OSUTH), Sagamu on the administrative operations of Sagamu Local Government by taking cognizance look into the Reputation of MDG's to the local government.

The second limitation is that since same study was not conducted in Sagamu local government before nor in Ogun State on the reputation of MDGs at the local government level, it was not straight easy to obtain contextual secondary data of MDGs at the local government. The researcher was able to tackle this problem by searching on secondary data that are mostly relevance to the study.

The third limitation is that it relied on the frame work design by Abraham Cameli (Carmeli, 2010) Conceptual Model of Organizational Reputation which will lead to superior performance. The empirical analysis of "Millennium Development Goals" performance at the grass root level was sufficient for this task, an in-depth analysis of functioning of Local Government authorities were further enriched in these findings.

Fourth limitation is that statistical reports date would allow the researcher to the trends and answer the questions set forth. This study also did not address many of the Sagamu local government authority position on their activities of the MDGs issues that are intrinsic to this research thesis.

Fifth limitation is there were only a few MDGs characteristic variables and even those used in the model had significant amount of missing data. Variables of interest that were not available were aid given specifically to each target of MDGs, e.g. the amount spent on renovation of schools built by MDGs fund, text books and educational materials, hospitals and drugs, and yearly budget on maternal health programs and birth rates.

Finally, the dataset was created specifically for this study, and therefore restricted to only Sagamu local government area and Ogun State MDGs Agency performance for the period of 2011 to 2014. There are minor but major data were not

recorded by the SLGA especially for the conducts of the 8 goals at the grass root level or either have no statistics reporting system.

By looking at the future, this research topic need to take a more comprehensive approach to incorporate in detail all MDGs reputation at the third tiers of the government and to study the link with the performance of Local Government Authority as it have positive impacts on the lives of the hundreds of thousands residing at this level.

### **5.10. Recommendation**

Resulting from the findings of this study and in an attempt to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015 in Nigeria, the researcher puts forward the following recommendations that will ensure the attainment of MDGs goals, and lead to achievement of good administrative performance in Sagamu local government area:

1. To increased funding of Local Government to ensure the performance of MDGs acquisition programs utilizing qualified and trained facilitators, for masses of the people in the local government, so as to achieve greater level of attainment by 2015.
2. Local government is facing some financial challenges but the current poor performance can be improved upon if the new leadership are ready to initiate developmental programmes ([www.vanguardngr.com](http://www.vanguardngr.com), 2012).
3. Promote more awareness, utilizing the avenue of the various organizations and programmes to encourage local government workers to participate directly in the policy formulation and implementation of the goals.
4. The Nigerian government should make deliberate and conscious efforts in addressing poverty issue in the country. This can only be achieved through workable policies and proper implementation.
5. Since no nation will ever develop more than its education, policies that will increase educational opportunity for all citizens as well as policies to reduce inter geopolitical zone access to opportunities should be ensured by the government.

6. People's lifespan and health should be prolonged by creating an enabling environment through redistribution of wealth and inequality reduction. Also, income redistribution has potentials for reducing poverty in Nigeria.
7. To provide strict implementation in the local government of the recommendation of the United Nations that 35% of public offices be reserved for women.
8. Make local government with proven misappropriations to refund the funds and redirect to Nigeria to use MDG funds appropriately. Government should overcome the problem through the institution of self-regulatory measures such as establishing a Due Process Committee to serve as a 'tender board' just for MDG funds to see to the fraud free award of contracts, procurement and other processes.
9. The responsibility on the part of the State to work towards the attainment of the MDGs can certainly be highly achievable if due recourse and reliance is placed on adequate use of legal language by the government and their legal draftsmen in pursuit of these laudable goals by 2015 (Language of Socio-Economic Development, 2011).

Even, the entire Chapter 2 of the Constitution has made recondite provisions in its language or wording that will contribute to the push for the attainment of MDGs. For instance, Section 16 provides for the eradication of poverty, Section 17 provides for social objectives like eradication of discriminatory treatments on the grounds of place of origin, sex, religion, status, ethnic or linguistic association or ties. Section 18 has been carefully drafted by the legal draftsmen for directing the government to turn its educational policy towards ensuring that there are equal and adequate educational opportunities at all levels.... For example, it provides, "The government shall strive to eradicate illiteracy and to this end, the government shall... a. provide free compulsory and universal primary education b. free secondary education c. free university education and d. free adult literacy programme."

## **5.11. Conclusion**

This work has attempted to delve into the wide implementation and execution of MGDS at the grass root level (LGs) by focusing on Sagamu LG in Ogun State.



Looking into the fact that extreme poverty remains a daily reality for more than one billion people who subsist on less than \$1 a day not just in SLG but among the world vast population which Nigeria is unit. Hunger and malnutrition are almost equally pervasive with more than 800 million people in the world having too little to eat to meet the daily energy needs out of which over 300 million are Africans. This first cardinal goal of the MDG has two targets which are to halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger. Education gives people choices regarding the kind of lives they wish to live: it enables them to express themselves with confidence in their personal relationships, in the community and at work places.

The second MDG has only one target in SLG, which is to ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike are able to complete a full course of primary schooling. This goal is closely achieved in Sagamu LG of Ogun States because of the free education policy of the State Government. One other area that MDGs have set target for attainment is gender balance and equality. The fight against corruption in the public and private domains of the economy has also attracted the attention of the conveners of the MDGs' Conferences. The provision of adequate shelter is also expected to improve and be available for all within the 15 year period.

In a nutshell, the attempt has been made to advance the frontiers of socio-economic development. The ultimate goal is the improvement and advancement in the quality of human existence. In this respect, there are several channels that can be explored that can aid the easy realization of these MDGs. In this light, this paper examines the reputation of the MGDs in the administration of Local Government with a view to relying on its ideals as reinforcements of the ideals of MDGs.

The year 2015 was therefore set as the target date for the attainment of the expected development and advancements in the quality of life, in respect of all the aforementioned MGDs. The celebrated document, **Shaping the 21st Century**, made this millennium declaration **"Spare no effort to free our fellow men, women and children from the object and dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty; we are committed to make the right to development a reality for everyone and to freeing the entire human race from want."** This declaration became the rallying

point for the integration of MDGs into the consensus statements of two later United Nations' conferences in 2002, that is "Financing for Development" held in Monterrey, Mexico, and the "World Summit on Sustainable Development" held in Johannesburg. Through series of conferences and negotiations, MDGs have now been integrated into a part of the Washington Consensus, the IMF and the World Bank, and the United Nations. According to Ekpo (2011):

*The MDGs are so basic that they ought to be the responsibility of any credible government. While the whole idea of the MDGs was generated externally –and there is nothing really wrong with that – do we, however, need the Washington Consensus to tell us to achieve universal primary education, eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, etc? There was a time the nation [Nigeria] was treated, among others, to programmes like "Housing for all by the year 2000", "Health for all by the year 2000." The year 2000 came and went and today, most Nigerians remain poorer, houseless and unhealthy. The MDGs may present a different (perhaps, better) picture by the year 2015.*

In conclusion, MDGs represent the standards or benchmarks set for the governments of the nations of the world to attain in the economic, educational, social, health, infrastructure, environmental advancements and gender equity with a view to making the right to development a reality for the entire human race by year 2015. The focus of this work is how local government authorities may be used as a tool for social engineering for the attainment of these MDGs. It is therefore appropriate to delve into the subject matter of performance of MDGS at the third tiers of the government as a tool for social engineering for the attainment of the MDGs.

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## Appendix A1-Questionnaire Cover Letter



Faculty of Commerce,  
Dept of Public Administration,  
Sudan University of Science and  
Technology.

8<sup>th</sup> Jan, 2014

Dear Respondent,

My Master thesis research focuses on ‘Explanatory and Descriptive analysis’ of THE REPUTATION OF UN-MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGS) IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN NIGERIA; AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS ON SAGAMU LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN OGUN STATE which aimed at evaluating the performance and functioning of the MDG's and its relevance to the local government administration. It will also be analyzing the factors affecting the efficiency of public services in Sagamu. We solicit your participation in this study because of your recognized knowledge of this Local Government Area (Sagamu).

Therefore, we deeply value and seek your opinion on the issues raised; however, there will be no details included in the project or presentation which you could be identify. We will appreciate if you could answer these questions the way things are and not the way it ought to be.

Thanks for your anticipated cooperation and response.

**Aina-Obe Shamsuddin Bolatito.**

*(Master Student)*



## Appendix A2-Questionnaire

### QUESTIONNAIRE

#### SECTION A

#### PERSONAL DATA

Please tick  $\sqrt$  where appropriate.

1. Title:

Mr ☐ Mrs ☐ Miss ☐

2. Sex:

Male ☐ Female ☐

3. Marital Status:

Single ☐ Married ☐

4. Age:

20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 above
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. Educational Qualification:

ND/NCE	HND/B.Sc/BA	M.Sc/MBA	Professional Certificate
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

6. Length of Service:

1-5yrs	6-10yrs	11-15yrs	16-20yrs	21yrs above
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7. Level or Position (Management):

Senior	Middle	Junior
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**SECTION B: Please tick ✓ where appropriate**

1. Are you aware of the constitutional provision of revenue sources to the Local Government in Nigeria?

YES	NO	Not Sure

2. What sources of fund are available for the Local Government in Nigeria?

Federal Fund	State Fund	NGO and L.G	Other source

Mention them if any.....

3. What are the ways Sagamu Local Government is generating its internal revenue fund?

Investment and Taxes	Foreign Donors	Levies and bills	Other sources

Mention them.....

4. Is the available fund for Sagamu Local Government adequate for the its revenue expenditure?

Yes	No	Not Sure

5. Are you satisfied with the internal financial control measures used by the Sagamu L.G administrators?

Very satisfied	Satisfied	Neither	Unsatisfied	Very unsatisfied

6. To what extent are you satisfied with these financial control measures of Sagamu local government?

Very satisfied	Satisfied	Neither	Unsatisfied	Very unsatisfied

7. Are you satisfied with the prevention of Sagamu L.G fund from misappropriation on irrelevant projects and programs?

Very satisfied	Satisfied	Neither	Unsatisfied	Very unsatisfied

8. To what extent has the utilization of the revenue available to Sagamu Local Government produced positive or negative impact on socio-economic and infrastructural development of the city?

Positive	Negative	Not sure

9. What are the most problems that hinder the effective utilization and implementation of developmental projects and programs in Sagamu Local Government?

Corruption	General laxity by the Chairman	Nepotism	Party Programs	Lack of financial resources

10. Which of the following can be adopted by the Sagamu Local Government for effective utilization of its revenue for socio-economic and community development programs?

Investment in Real Estate Project	Agriculture	Increase Taxation	Increase Motor parks levies	Not sure

11. How satisfied are you with the current socio-economic and community development programs in Sagamu Local Government?

Very satisfied	Satisfied	Neither	Unsatisfied	Very unsatisfied

### SECTION C1- Sagamu Local Government Reputation

Answer by selecting one of the option 5,4,3,2,1.

Strongly Agreed		Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
5		4	3	2	1	
S/N	ITEMS	RESPONDENT'S CHOICE				
	Reputation	5	4	3	2	1
1.	MDG's are functional reputable programs in Nigeria.					
2.	Ogun State MDG's are attainable objectives in Sagamu L. G.					
3.	MDG's are specific for Sagamu L.G only.					
	Value					
1.	MDG's are valuable programs in Sagamu L.G.					
2.	MDG's are qualitative projects for grassroots development.					
3.	MDG's are said to be successively implemented.					
	Rareness					
1.	The uniqueness of MDG's makes it tools for socio-economic growth goals for the people.					
2.	MDG's resourceful impacted development of the inhabitants of Sagamu city.					
3.	MDG's is not widely distributed in Ogun State.					
	Imitable					
1.	MDG's are imitable activities in Sagamu L.G.					
2.	MDG's are difficult programs to be implemented in Sagamu city.					
3.	MDG's reflected in the performing activities of Sagamu L.G.					

### SECTION D- Millennium Development Goals (MDG'S) Performance in Sagamu Local Government.

MGD1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

MGD2: Achieve universal primary education

MGD3: Promote gender equality and empower women

MGD4: Reduce child mortality

MGD5: Improve maternal health

MGD6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

MGD7: Ensure environmental sustainability

MGD8: Develop a global partnership for development

**Answer by selecting one of the option 5,4,3,2,1.**

<b>Strongly Agreed</b>		<b>Agree</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Not Applicable</b>			
5		4	3	2	1			
1	There is general reduction in extreme poverty and hunger in Sagamu L.G.							
2	MDG's campaign increases enrollment of pupils in primary schools in Sagamu L.G.							
3	Sagamu L.G is promoting gender equality and empowerment of women.							
4	There is general reduction in child mortality rate at Sagamu L.G.							
5	Sagamu L.G is at its best in improving maternal health.							
6	Sagamu local Government is seriously combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases.							
7	Sagamu L.G is ensuring the protection of its natural environment.							
8	Sagamu L.G is in track with global partnership for development.							
9	MDGs' activities in Sagamu L.G meets the standard measurable performance of social values.							

10	MDGs' programs have strong powerful financial implication on S.L.G administrative activities, so, its budget needs to be increase.					
----	--	--	--	--	--	--

### Appendix A3- MDGs Field Research Pictures

#### Pictorial view of the Millennium Development Goals

A.



B



C.



D.





E.



F.





G.



H.





I.



J.

Ogun State Christian Pilgrim Welfare Board medical team during a screening exercise for an intending pilgrim to the year 2013 holy Pilgrimage.

# Ogun MDGs Office Delivers More Projects

By Sakirudeen Bashiru

Residents of Oja Odan and Refurefu Communities in Yewa North Local Government Area of Ogun State now benefit from two projects handled by the Millennium Development Goals office in the State had been completed and delivered to them.

The projects are the renovated Maternity Health Centre and Staff Quarters, Oja-Odan and a block of 3-classrooms with staff room at Yewa North Local Government School, Refurefu.

It will be recalled that the MDGs office had earlier delivered a storey building block of eight classrooms with ancillary at the Odeda Local Government Public Nursery and Primary School II, Obantoko, and a block of 3-classrooms as well as modern toilet facilities in Ansar-Ul-Deen Primary School, Ikenna.

Handing over the projects, the Special Adviser on Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Mrs.

Hafsat Abiola-Costello affirmed that the Senator Ibikunle Amosun led-administration would continue to deliver on its electioneering campaign promises as enshrined in its five cardinal programmes on "mission to rebuild" to better the lot of the citizenry.

She disclosed that the renovated maternity health centre and the staff quarters in Oja Odan were equipped with modern facilities such as beddings and relevant furniture, while the block of three classrooms in Refurefu were provided with 20 three-seater benches attached with tables in each of the classrooms.

Speaking on the parameter used for selecting benefiting local government councils, Abiola-Costello said it was based on the findings of a need-assessment survey earlier conducted by the MDGs office in Abuja while appealing to residents to make judicious use of the facilities to justify the huge amount of money spent to put them in place.

She stated that apart from health and educational facilities, her office had also been involved in sinking of solar powered boreholes saying that the State government would continue to pay its counterpart funds to ensure smooth execution of the MDGs projects in the different parts of the State.

Abiola-Costello explained further that healthcare delivery had been found crucial to the well-being of communities, asserting that healthy living would pave way for better and sound education of the children that would culminate in a stable economic growth and development of the areas.

In his remarks, Chairman, Yewa North Local Government, Hon. Tajudeen Amoo expressed appreciation for the gesture, noting that the dilapidated school building had been there since the 1970s with optimism that the new development would enhance health status of residents generally as well as learning and teaching of future leaders in the community.

Oyedok three appoint Bureau service appoin Ibikunle saying th dream th be achiev Eng Permanen working o the G magnanin exempla retired 7 Sunday. Acco almost o because al letter and only to fin appointed Secretary "I see





**Appendix A4- Conference Certificate**

UNIVERSITY OF THE  
FREE STATE  
UNIVERSITEIT VAN DIE  
VRYSTAAT  
YUNIVESITHI YA  
FREISTATA



*Certificate*

This is to certify that

BOLATITO SHAMSUDDIN.....

has presented a paper at the Fourth  
International Toyin Falola Conference  
held in Durban, South Africa  
on July 3 – 5, 2014.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Alexis Amtaika', written over a faint world map background.

Alexis Amtaika  
Host and Organizer



29<sup>th</sup> May, 2014

**AINA-OBE SHAMSUDDIN BOLATITO,**  
Sudan University of Science and Technology, Khartoum,  
Sudan

Dear Mr Balatito,

On behalf of the organizing committee, I would like to invite you to the **4th International Toyin Falola Annual Conference (TOFAC)** to be held in Durban, South Africa on 3<sup>rd</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> July, 2014, to present your paper titled **“Challenges of Local Government Administration in Nigeria; An appraisal of Nigerian experience”** as a delegate.

As you know, the conference forms part of the celebrations of 20 years of democracy in South Africa. As such, it will provide ample time for professionals from various disciplines and geographical locations globally, to interact, exchange ideas, and receive feedbacks.

The conference will be opened by his **Worship, Mayor of eThekweni Municipality, Councilor James Nxumalo**, followed by a plenary session where guest-speakers; both local and international will attend and present their key-note speeches. On the second and third day, oral presentations will be given in separate rooms with wrap-up plenary session at the end of the third day of the conference.

We believe that your contribution will be unparalleled and the presentation of your topic will be of great benefit to the participants.

We look forward to welcoming you to Durban. Thank you.

With warmest regards

*Alexius Amtaika*

**Alexius Amtaika (PhD)**

**Host: TOFAC 2014**

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# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SCIENCE & RESEARCH



Online ISSN: 2319-7064  
Impact Factor: 3.358

## Certificate of Publication

[www.ijsr.net](http://www.ijsr.net)

This is to certify that the paper ID: 02014311, entitled

*Challenges of Local Government Administration in Nigeria: An Appraisal of Nigerian Experience*

Authored

by

*Shamsuddin Bolatito*

has been published in Volume 3 Issue 7, July 2014

in

*International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR)*

The mentioned paper is measured upto the required standard.

*R. M. Deyhanwale*

Editor in Chief, International Journal of Science and Research, India





# Challenges of Local Government Administration in Nigeria; An Appraisal of Nigerian Experience

Shamsuddin Bolatito<sup>1</sup>, Dr. SiddigBalal Ibrahim<sup>2</sup>

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Sudan University of Science and Technology, Khartoum-Sudan

<sup>2</sup>Faculty of Business Studies, Sudan University of Science and Technology, Khartoum-Sudan

**Abstract:** *Local Government in Nigeria faces series of critical challenges like creating critical social services and how to sustain them. No Nation can boast of excellent performance within the public sector at the grass root if a large percentage of her rural inhabitants are facing uncontrollable abject poverty, needs/wants, socio-economic dilemma and basic social amenities. However in Nigeria, a series of social amenities at the grass root reveals that the third tiers of government are lacking performance in the area of service delivery, and over the years has caused the citizens to lose both faith and trust in local government, the closet tier of government to them. The failure of local government administration as an institution in Nigeria to solve ongoing problems of the people at the grass root further indicates a lack of contentment in the governance and consequently retards the closeness of the people to this grass root government. This paper looks at the reasons for the establishment of local government, functions and problems of good governance and accountability. Factors militating against performance of local government administration in Nigeria are articulated, areas of contribution to development are also identified and concludes that the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria should be amended to empower Local Government authorities to provide the much needed goods and services for the people.*

**Keywords:** Local Government, Administration, poverty, socioeconomic, grassroots, social amenities

## 1. Introduction

Local government administration in Nigeria has been in existence since 1972 but its inefficiency and ineffectiveness in addressing the primary needs and wants of the people at the grass root has made the thirds tiers of government irrelevance in the administration of the country lowest tiers of government to the people.

However, the efficient and effective provision of basic amenities and social infrastructures for the people at the grass root are key factors to the existence of any government. The local government councils are required to serve the public interest in areas of constructing roads, public markets, healthcare centres, drainages, transportation, motor parks, building primary schools, among others. This is because, local Administration is the concern of the grass root people in the provision of social and economic amenities to the rural area where they come from, making it government at the door step of rural inhabitants.

These functions of local government are well known and popularized by the constitution of the country. What seems to matter most to the people of the grassroots is to see tangible results of their taxes, contributions, labor expended and the judicious use of monthly allocation from the federation account to their local governments.

These local government councils are however faced with series of problems and difficulties, which in the long run constitutes their challenges. Identification of challenges which attend these processes will lead us to proffering or suggesting how they can be properly managed in the benefit of the people in particular and society in general. So therefore, this paper focuses on these challenges and suggests possible solutions to these challenges in a country of seven hundred and seventy-four (774) local government councils across the six geopolitical areas in Nigeria, in order

to ensure development at the grass root level. This paper adopts a descriptive approach in its presentation.

## 2. Definition of Local Government

As an element of decentralization, local government is a result of devolution. Olowu (1988; 12) states: in the context of literature, there are two advances to define the local government. In aspect of comparative studies, under the central government, all those national structures are regarded as central government. In the second approach, the specifics and particular characteristics determine local government in more circumspect manner. These distinguished features mainly focus on five following aspects: (1) legal personality, (2) localness, (3) effective participation by citizens, (4) extensive budgetary and employing self-sufficiency in regard to bounded control from central authority, and (5) particular powers to execute a variety of functions. These attributes are significant in separating the government from the different forms of institutions at local level and furthermore. This approach makes certain that organizational effectiveness is maintained at an acceptable rate.

According to Kyenge (2013:70), the concept local government has been given various definitions by various scholars. No matter how differently the concept is defined, it focuses on the transfer of political powers to local areas by involving the inhabitants in the provision of basic needs in their respective communities.

Appadorai (1975:287) local government 'is government by the popularly elected bodies charged with administrative and executive duties in matters concerning the inhabitants of a particular place or district.

Volume 3 Issue 7, July 2014

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**The 2013 NY Global Young Leaders Summit Int'l Model United Nations – New York**

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NYGYLS INT'L MUN SECRETARY GENERAL  
Gregory James Jennings

## Appendix A5-Seminar Notice

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم  
جامعة السودان للعلوم والتكنولوجيا  
كلية الدراسات التجارية  
قسم إدارة الأعمال

# إعلان سمنار

سوف يعقد بإذن الله تعالى سمنار لنيل درجة الماجستير في  
الإدارة العامة بعنوان :

The reputation of UN-Millennium Development  
Goals (MDG's) in the administration of local  
government in Nigeria; An empirical analysis on  
Sagamu Local Government in Ogun State,  
Nigeria.

يقدمه الدارس : اعيना أوبي شمس الدين بولاتيتو  
المشرف : د. صديق بلل  
المكان : قاعة السمنارات بكلية الدراسات  
التجارية  
الزمان : الخميس الموافق : 2013/5/23م  
الساعة الحادية عشر ظهراً

الدعوة عامة لكل الطلاب والمهتمين

## Appendix A5-Final Seminar Notice

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم  
جامعة السودان للعلوم والتكنولوجيا  
كلية الدراسات التجارية  
قسم إدارة الأعمال

# إعلان سمنار

سوف يعقد بإذن الله تعالى سمنار لنيل درجة الماجستير في  
الإدارة العامة بعنوان :

**The Reputation of United Nations-  
Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in the  
Administration of Local Government in Nigeria;  
An Ampirical Analysis on Sagamu Local  
Government in Ogun State.**

تقديم الباحث : Aina-Obe Shamsuddin Bolatito

المشرف : د. صديق بئل ابراهيم

المكان : إدارة القبول الموازي

الزمان : السبت الموافق: ١٨/١٠/٢٠١٤م الساعة الحادية عشر ظهراً

الدعوة عامة لكل الطلاب والمهتمين

## Appendix B1- SPSS ANALYSIS

### Reliability

Scale: reputation

**Case Processing Summary**

		N	%
Cases	Valid	120	99.2
	Excluded <sup>a</sup>	1	.8
	Total	121	100.0

a. List wise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

**Reliability Statistics**

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.424	3

**Reliability for Reputation****Case Processing Summary**

		N	%
Cases	Valid	120	99.2
	Excluded <sup>a</sup>	1	.8
	Total	121	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

### Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.424	3

### Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation
MDG's are functional reputable programs in Nigeria.	5.40	2.461	.339
Ogun State MDG's are attainable objectives in Sagamu L. G.	5.70	2.632	.344
MDG's are specific for Sagamu L.G only	7.43	3.559	.101

### Item-Total Statistics

	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
MDG's are functional reputable programs in Nigeria.	.155
Ogun State MDG's are attainable objectives in Sagamu L. G.	.157
MDG's are specific for Sagamu L.G only	.577

### Scale: value

### Case Processing Summary

	N	%
Valid	113	93.4
Cases Excluded <sup>a</sup>	8	6.6
Total	121	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

### Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.456	3

#### Case Processing Summary

	N	%
Valid Cases	113	93.4
Excluded <sup>a</sup>	8	6.6
Total	121	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

#### Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.456	3

#### Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation
MDG's are valuable programs in Sagamu L.G.	6.89	2.721	.419
MDG's are qualitative projects for grassroots development.	6.66	3.439	.258
MDG's are said to be successively implemented.	7.38	3.381	.183

#### Item-Total Statistics

	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
MDG's are valuable programs in Sagamu L.G.	.091
MDG's are qualitative projects for grassroots development.	.397

MDG's are said to be successively implemented.	.535
--	------

#### Scale: Rareness

##### Case Processing Summary

	N	%
Valid	112	92.6
Cases Excluded <sup>a</sup>	9	7.4
Total	121	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

##### Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.367	3

#### Scale: rareness

##### Case Processing Summary

	N	%
Valid	112	92.6
Cases Excluded <sup>a</sup>	9	7.4
Total	121	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

##### Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.367	3

**Item-Total Statistics**

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation
The uniqueness of MDG's makes it tools for socio- economic growth goals for the people.	6.41	2.659	.459
MDG's resourceful impacted development of the inhabitants of Sagamu city.	6.96	3.368	.159
MDG's is not widely distributed in Ogun State.	6.93	3.310	.081

**Item-Total Statistics**

	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
The uniqueness of MDG's makes it tools for socio- economic growth goals for the people.	-.199
MDG's resourceful impacted development of the inhabitants of Sagamu city.	.380
MDG's is not widely distributed in Ogun State.	.560

a. The value is negative due to a negative average covariance among items. This violates reliability model assumptions. You may want to check item codings.

**Scale: imitable****Case Processing Summary**

	N	%
Valid	110	90.9
Cases Excluded <sup>a</sup>	11	9.1
Total	121	100.0



a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

#### Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.305	3

Scale: imitable

#### Case Processing Summary

	N	%
Valid	110	90.9
Cases Excluded <sup>a</sup>	11	9.1
Total	121	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

#### Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.305	3

#### Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation
MDG's are imitable activities in Sagamu L.G.	5.85	2.547	.301
MDG's are difficult programs to be implemented in Sagamu city.	6.54	3.113	.048

MDG's reflected in the performing activities of Sagamu L.G.	5.85	2.737	.187
---	------	-------	------

#### Item-Total Statistics

	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
MDG's are imitable activities in Sagamu L.G.	-.050
MDG's are difficult programs to be implemented in Sagamu city.	.484
MDG's reflected in the performing activities of Sagamu L.G.	.189

a. The value is negative due to a negative average covariance among items. This violates reliability model assumptions. You may want to check item codings.

#### Scale: MDGs activities

##### Case Processing Summary

	N	%
Valid	105	86.8
Cases Excluded <sup>a</sup>	16	13.2
Total	121	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

#### Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.696	8

#### Scale: MDGs activities

### Case Processing Summary

	N	%
Valid	105	86.8
Cases Excluded <sup>a</sup>	16	13.2
Total	121	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

### Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.696	8

### Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation
There is general reduction in extreme poverty and hunger in Sagamu L.G.	23.63	44.890	.321
MDG's campaign increases enrollment of pupils in primary schools in Sagamu L.G.	23.55	44.365	.369
Sagamu L.G is promoting gender equality and empowerment of women.	22.95	31.334	.237
There is general reduction in child mortality rate at Sagamu L.G.	23.35	41.903	.489
Sagamu L.G is at its best in improving maternal health.	23.24	38.683	.673
Sagamu local Government is seriously combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases.	23.36	39.310	.618

Sagamu L.G is ensuring the protection of its natural environment.	23.42	41.592	.545
Sagamu L.G is in track with global partnership for development.	23.50	41.368	.561

### Item-Total Statistics

	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
There is general reduction in extreme poverty and hunger in Sagamu L.G.	.682
MDG's campaign increases enrollment of pupils in primary schools in Sagamu L.G.	.675
Sagamu L.G is promoting gender equality and empowerment of women.	.826
There is general reduction in child mortality rate at Sagamu L.G.	.653
Sagamu L.G is at its best in improving maternal health.	.616
Sagamu local Government is seriously combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases.	.626
Sagamu L.G is ensuring the protection of its natural environment.	.646
Sagamu L.G is in track with global partnership for development.	.643

## Appendix B2: Frequencies for Mean and Standard Deviation of the MDGS

### Frequencies for Mean and Standard Deviation of the MDGS

#### Statistics

	There is general reduction in extreme poverty and hunger in Sagamu L.G.	MDG's campaign increases enrollment of pupils in primary schools in Sagamu L.G.	Sagamu L.G is promoting gender equality and empowerment of women.	There is general reduction in child mortality rate at Sagamu L.G.	Sagamu L.G is at its best in improving maternal health.
Respondents	117	117	116	115	118
Unanswered	4	4	5	6	3
Median	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Std. Deviation	1.073	1.028	3.115	1.161	1.210

#### Statistics

	Sagamu local Government is seriously combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases.	Sagamu L.G is ensuring the protection of its natural environment.	Sagamu L.G is in track with global partnership for development.
Respondents	120	117	115
Unanswered	1	4	6
Median	4.00	3.00	3.00
Std. Deviation	1.258	1.121	1.143

### MDGs 1

**There is general reduction in extreme poverty and hunger in Sagamu L.G.**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Disagree	11	9.1	9.4	9.4
Disagree	19	15.7	16.2	25.6
Natural	49	40.5	41.9	67.5
Agree	27	22.3	23.1	90.6
Strongly Agreed	11	9.1	9.4	100.0
Total	117	96.7	100.0	
Unanswered	4	3.3		
Total	121	100.0		

## MDGs2

**MDG's campaign increases enrollment of pupils in primary schools in Sagamu L.G.**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Disagree	8	6.6	6.8	6.8
Disagree	19	15.7	16.2	23.1
Natural	41	33.9	35.0	58.1
Agree	40	33.1	34.2	92.3
strongly agreed	9	7.4	7.7	100.0
Total	117	96.7	100.0	
Unanswered	4	3.3		
Total	121	100.0		

## MDGs 3

**Sagamu L.G is promoting gender equality and empowerment of women.**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Disagree	4	3.3	3.4	3.4
Disagree	21	17.4	18.1	21.6
Natural	22	18.2	19.0	40.5
Agree	49	40.5	42.2	82.8
strongly agreed	19	15.7	16.4	99.1
Total	116	95.9	100.0	
Unanswered	5	4.1		
Total	121	100.0		

#### MDGs4

**There is general reduction in child mortality rate at Sagamu L.G.**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Disagree	8	6.6	7.0	7.0
Disagree	22	18.2	19.1	26.1
Natural	18	14.9	15.7	41.7
Agree	50	41.3	43.5	85.2
strongly agreed	17	14.0	14.8	100.0
Total	115	95.0	100.0	
Unanswered	6	5.0		
Total	121	100.0		

#### MDGs 5

**Sagamu L.G is at its best in improving maternal health.**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
--	-----------	---------	------------------	-----------------------



Strongly Disagree	5	4.1	4.2	4.2
Disagree	28	23.1	23.7	28.0
Natural	21	17.4	17.8	45.8
Agree	36	29.8	30.5	76.3
strongly agreed	28	23.1	23.7	100.0
Total	118	97.5	100.0	
Unanswered	3	2.5		
Total	121	100.0		

#### MDGs6

**Sagamu local Government is seriously combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases.**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Disagree	11	9.1	9.2	9.2
Disagree	21	17.4	17.5	26.7
Natural	25	20.7	20.8	47.5
Agree	37	30.6	30.8	78.3
strongly agreed	26	21.5	21.7	100.0
Total	120	99.2	100.0	
Unanswered	1	.8		
Total	121	100.0		

#### MDGs 7

**Sagamu L.G is ensuring the protection of its natural environment.**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent

Strongly Disagree	6	5.0	5.1	5.1
Disagree	21	17.4	17.9	23.1
Natural	32	26.4	27.4	50.4
Agree	38	31.4	32.5	82.9
strongly agreed	20	16.5	17.1	100.0
Total	117	96.7	100.0	
Unanswered	4	3.3		
Total	121	100.0		

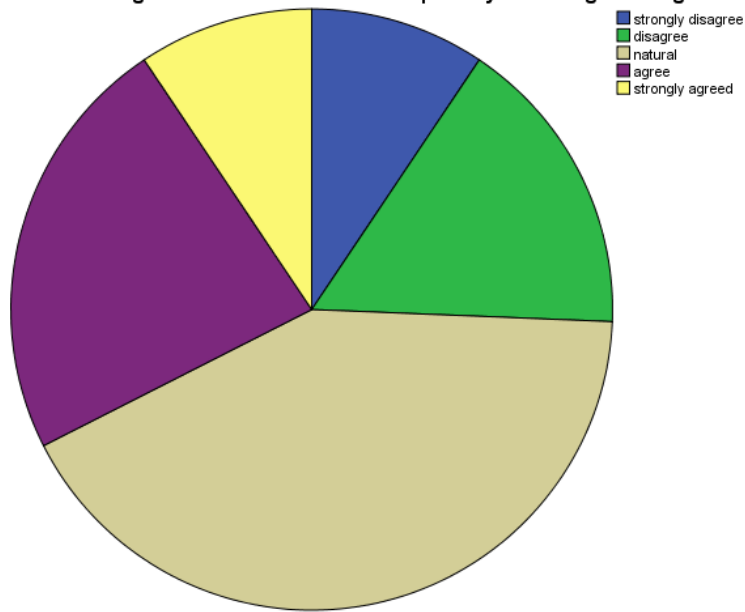
## MDGs 8

**Sagamu L.G is in track with global partnership for development.**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly disagree	8	6.6	7.0	7.0
disagree	25	20.7	21.7	28.7
natural	33	27.3	28.7	57.4
agree	33	27.3	28.7	86.1
strongly agreed	16	13.2	13.9	100.0
Total	115	95.0	100.0	
Unanswered	6	5.0		
Total	121	100.0		

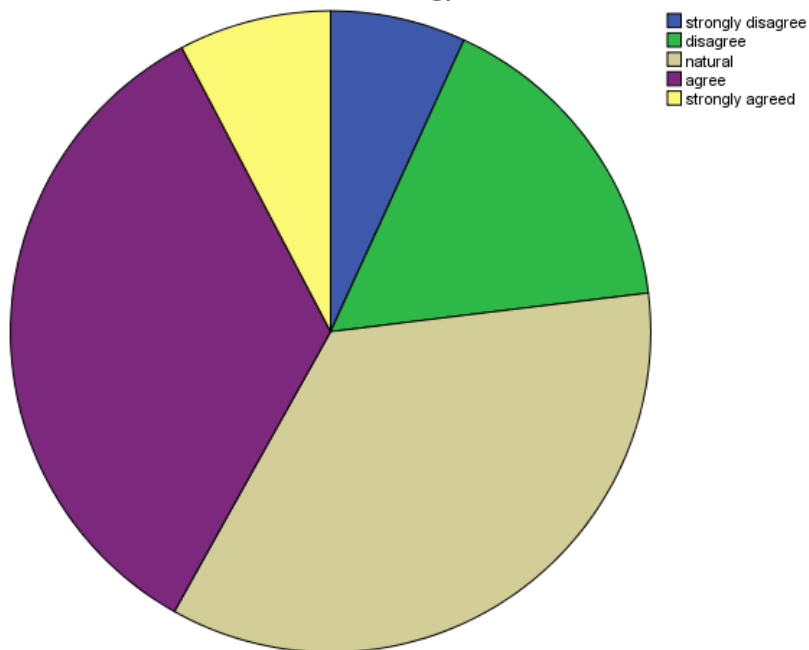
## Chart for MDGs1

There is general reduction in extreme poverty and hunger in Sagamu L.G.



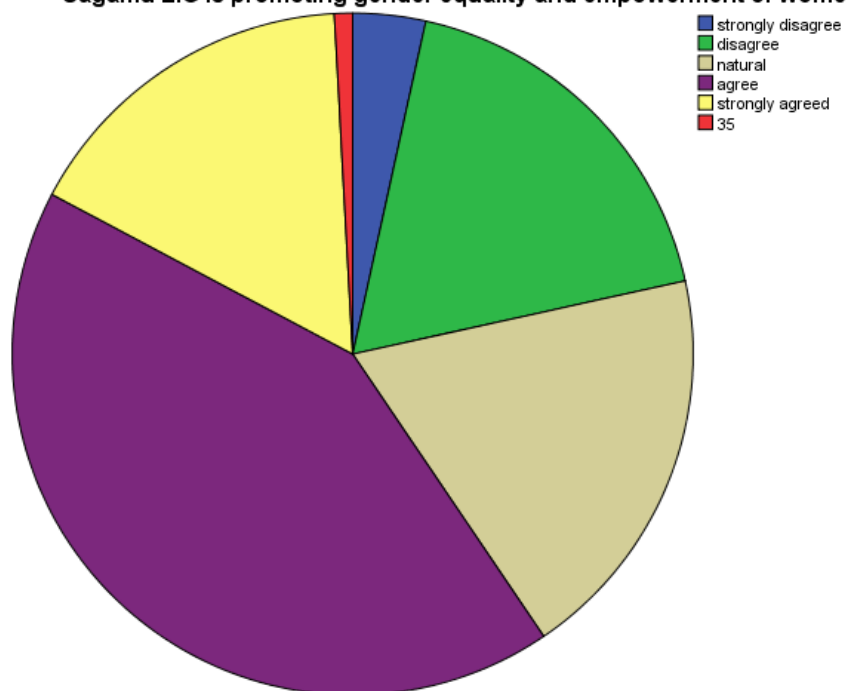
## Chart for MDGs 2

MDG's campaign increases enrollment of pupils in primary schools in Sagamu L.G.



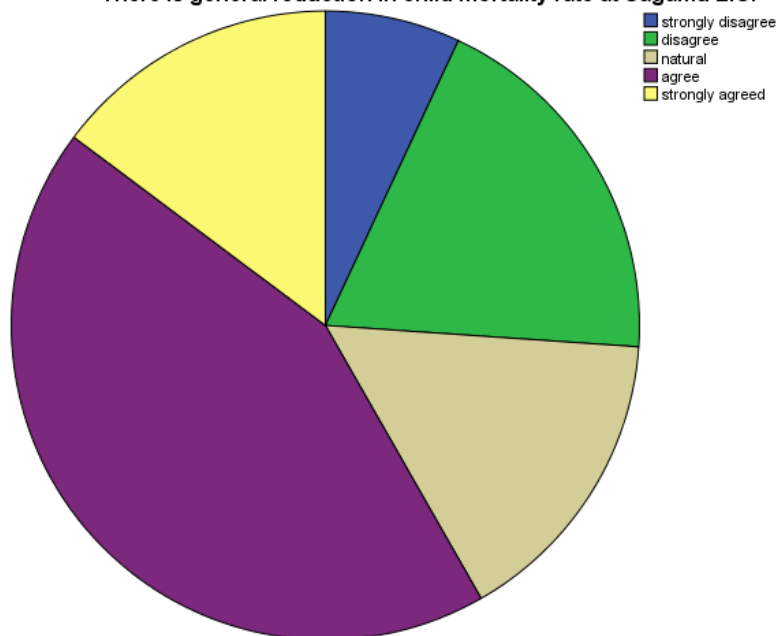
## Chart for MDGs 3

**Sagamu L.G is promoting gender equality and empowerment of women.**

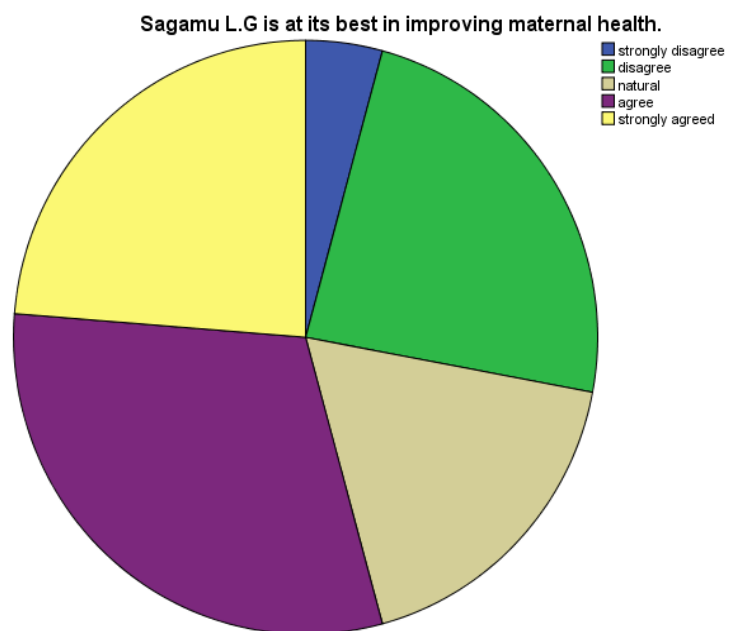


**Chart for MDGs 4**

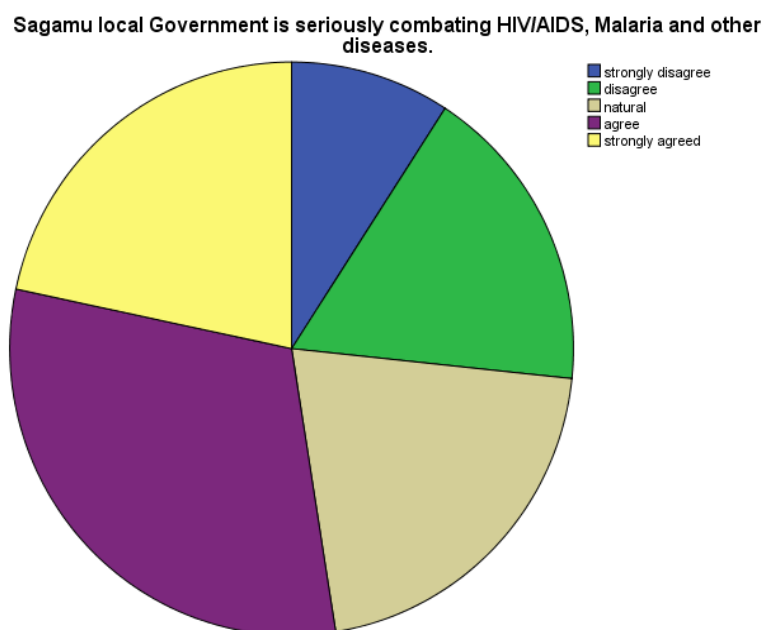
**There is general reduction in child mortality rate at Sagamu L.G.**



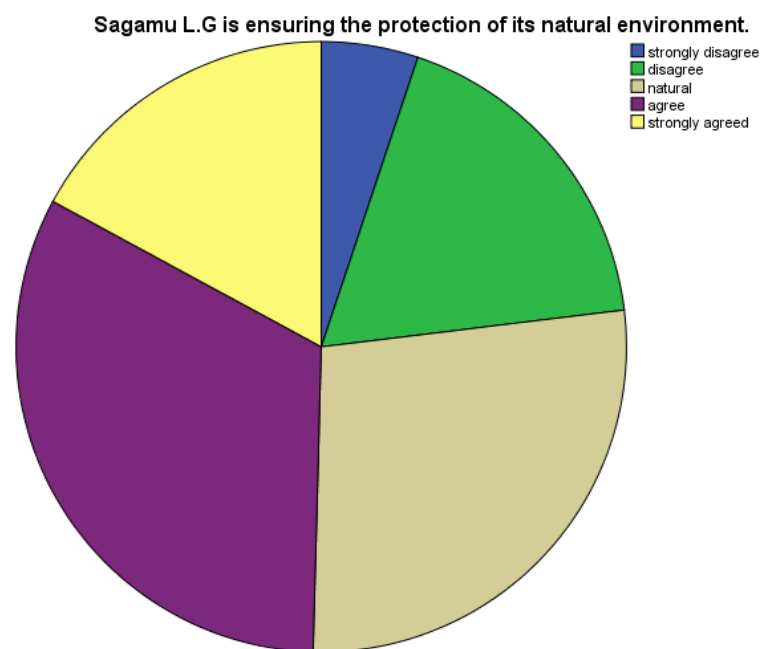
**Chart for MDGs 5**



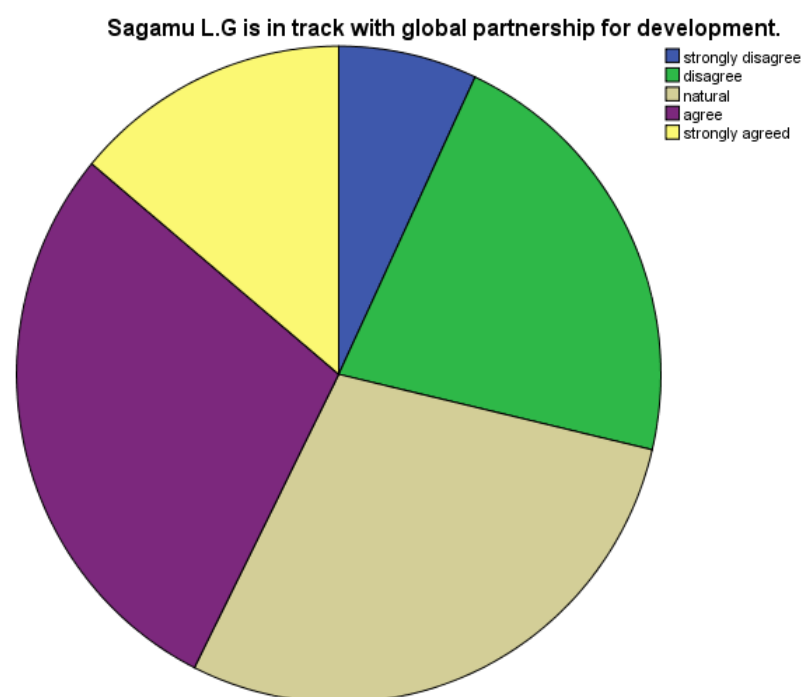
**Chart for MDGs 6**



**Chart for MDGs 7**



**Chart for MDGs 8**



## Regression

### Model Summary<sup>c</sup>

Model	R	R Square			Change Statistics
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			Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	R Square Change	F Change
1	.259 <sup>a</sup>	.067	.059	.84004	.067	7.898
2	.259 <sup>b</sup>	.067	.050	.84385	.000	.008

### Model Summary<sup>c</sup>

Model	Change Statistics			Durbin-Watson
	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	
1	1 <sup>a</sup>	110	.006	1.968
2	1 <sup>b</sup>	109	.931	

### ANOVA<sup>a</sup>

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	5.573	1	5.573	7.898	.006 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	77.623	110	.706		
	Total	83.196	111			
2	Regression	5.579	2	2.789	3.917	.023 <sup>c</sup>
	Residual	77.618	109	.712		
	Total	83.196	111			

**Coefficients<sup>a</sup>**

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.421	.339		7.149	.000
	Reputation	.299	.107	.259	2.810	.006
2	(Constant)	2.439	.403		6.051	.000
	Reputation	.305	.124	.264	2.461	.015
	Value	-.010	.117	-.009	-.087	.931

**Coefficients<sup>a</sup>**

Model		Correlations			Collinearity Statistics	
		Zero-order	Partial	Part	Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)					
	Reputation	.259	.259	.259	1.000	1.000
2	(Constant)					
	Reputation	.259	.229	.228	.746	1.340
	Value	.123	-.008	-.008	.746	1.340

**a. Dependent Variable: Mean performance****Excluded Variables<sup>a</sup>**

Model		Beta In	t	Sig.	Partial Correlation	Collinearity Statistics	
						Tolerance	VIF
1	Value	-.009 <sup>b</sup>	-.087	.931	-.008	.746	1.340



### Excluded Variables<sup>a</sup>

Model	Collinearity Statistics	
	Minimum Tolerance	
1	Value	.746 <sup>b</sup>

### Coefficient Correlations<sup>a</sup>

Model			Reputation	Value
1	Correlations	Reputation	1.000	
	Covariance	Reputation	.011	
2		Reputation	1.000	-.504
	Correlations	Value	-.504	1.000
		Reputation	.015	-.007
	Covariance	Value	-.007	.014

### a. Dependent Variable: Mean performance

### Model Summary<sup>c</sup>

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics	
					R Square Change	F Change
1	.259 <sup>a</sup>	.067	.058	.84007	.067	7.826
2	.270 <sup>b</sup>	.073	.056	.84127	.006	.690

### Model Summary<sup>c</sup>

Model	Change Statistics			Durbin-Watson
	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	
1	1 <sup>a</sup>	109	.006	1.965
2	1 <sup>b</sup>	108	.408	

a. Predictors: (Constant), Reputation

b. Predictors: (Constant), Reputation, Rare

c. Dependent Variable: Mean performance

#### ANOVA<sup>a</sup>

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	5.523	1	5.523	7.826	.006 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	76.924	109	.706		
	Total	82.447	110			
2	Regression	6.012	2	3.006	4.247	.017 <sup>c</sup>
	Residual	76.435	108	.708		
	Total	82.447	110			

a. Dependent Variable: Mean performance

b. Predictors: (Constant), Reputation

c. Predictors: (Constant), Reputation, Rare

#### Coefficients<sup>a</sup>

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.421	.340		7.116	.000
	Reputation	.299	.107	.259	2.798	.006
2	(Constant)	2.632	.425		6.189	.000
	Reputation	.332	.114	.287	2.909	.004
	Rare	-.092	.111	-.082	-.831	.408

#### Coefficients<sup>a</sup>

Model		Correlations			Collinearity Statistics	
		Zero-order	Partial	Part	Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)					

	Reputation	.259	.259	.259	1.000	1.000
	(Constant)					
2	Reputation	.259	.270	.270	.882	1.134
	Rare	.017	-.080	-.077	.882	1.134

**a. Dependent Variable: Mean performance**

**Excluded Variables<sup>a</sup>**

Model	Beta In	t	Sig.	Partial Correlation	Collinearity Statistics	
					Tolerance	VIF
1 Rare	-.082 <sup>b</sup>	-.831	.408	-.080	.882	1.134

**Excluded Variables<sup>a</sup>**

Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Minimum Tolerance	
1	Rare	.882 <sup>b</sup>	

a. Dependent Variable: Mean performance

b. Predictors in the Model: (Constant), Reputation

**Coefficient Correlations<sup>a</sup>**

Model			Reputation	Rare
1	Correlations	Reputation	1.000	
	Covariances	Reputation	.011	
2		Reputation	1.000	-.344
		Rare	-.344	1.000
	Covariances	Reputation	.013	-.004
		Rare	-.004	.012

**a. Dependent Variable: Mean performance****Collinearity Diagnostics<sup>a</sup>**

Model	Dimension	Eigenvalue	Condition Index	Variance Proportions		
				(Constant)	Reputation	Rare
1	1	1.972	1.000	.01	.01	
	2	.028	8.413	.99	.99	
2	1	2.942	1.000	.00	.01	.00
	2	.034	9.256	.02	.83	.49
	3	.023	11.231	.98	.16	.51

**a. Dependent Variable: Mean performance****Residuals Statistics<sup>a</sup>**

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Predicted Value	2.7981	3.9176	3.3546	.23092	111
Residual	-2.21014	4.22421	-.03205	.81165	110
Std. Predicted Value	-2.342	2.446	.038	.988	111
Std. Residual	-2.627	5.021	-.038	.965	110

**a. Dependent Variable: Mean performance****Regression****Variables Entered/Removed<sup>a</sup>**

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	Reputation <sup>b</sup>	.	Enter
2	Imitable <sup>b</sup>	.	Enter

a. Dependent Variable: Mean performance

b. All requested variables entered.

#### Model Summary<sup>c</sup>

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted Square	R Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics	
					R Square Change	F Change
1	.259 <sup>a</sup>	.067	.058	.84014	.067	7.682
2	.260 <sup>b</sup>	.067	.050	.84394	.000	.040

#### Model Summary<sup>c</sup>

Model	Change Statistics			Durbin-Watson
	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	
1	1 <sup>a</sup>	107	.007	1.883
2	1 <sup>b</sup>	106	.842	

a. Predictors: (Constant), Reputation

b. Predictors: (Constant), Reputation, Imitable

c. Dependent Variable: Mean performance

### ANOVA<sup>a</sup>

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	5.423	1	5.423	7.682	.007 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	75.525	107	.706		
	Total	80.948	108			
2	Regression	5.451	2	2.726	3.827	.025 <sup>c</sup>
	Residual	75.497	106	.712		
	Total	80.948	108			

a. Dependent Variable: Mean performance

b. Predictors: (Constant), Reputation

c. Predictors: (Constant), Reputation, Imitable

### Coefficients<sup>a</sup>

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.421	.343		7.050	.000
	Reputation	.299	.108	.259	2.772	.007
2	(Constant)	2.379	.403		5.898	.000
	Reputation	.288	.123	.249	2.339	.021
	Imitable	.026	.128	.021	.200	.842

**Coefficients<sup>a</sup>**

Model		Correlations			Collinearity Statistics	
		Zero-order	Partial	Part	Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)					
	Reputation	.259	.259	.259	1.000	1.000
2	(Constant)					
	Reputation	.259	.222	.219	.778	1.286
	Imitable	.139	.019	.019	.778	1.286

a. Dependent Variable: Mean performance

**Excluded Variables<sup>a</sup>**

Model		Beta In	t	Sig.	Partial Correlation	Collinearity Statistics	
						Tolerance	VIF
1	Imitable	.021 <sup>b</sup>	.200	.842	.019	.778	1.286

**Excluded Variables<sup>a</sup>**

Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Minimum Tolerance	
1	Imitable	.778 <sup>b</sup>	

a. Dependent Variable: Mean performance

b. Predictors in the Model: (Constant), Reputation

**Coefficient Correlations<sup>a</sup>**

Model			Reputation	Imitable
1	Correlations	Reputation	1.000	
	Covariance	Reputation	.012	
2		Reputation	1.000	-.472
		Imitable	-.472	1.000
		Reputation	.015	-.007
		Imitable	-.007	.016

**a. Dependent Variable: Mean performance****Collinearity Diagnostics<sup>a</sup>**

Model	Dimension	Eigenvalue	Condition Index	Variance Proportions		
				(Constant)	Reputation	Imitable
1	1	1.972	1.000	.01	.01	
	2	.028	8.414	.99	.99	
2	1	2.945	1.000	.00	.00	.00
	2	.029	10.130	.11	.96	.40
	3	.027	10.506	.89	.03	.60

**a. Dependent Variable: Mean performance****Residuals Statistics<sup>a</sup>**

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Predicted Value	2.6922	3.8245	3.3421	.22885	109
Residual	-2.22314	4.20141	-.02388	.85872	108
Std. Predicted Value	-2.909	2.131	-.016	1.019	109
Std. Residual	-2.634	4.978	-.028	1.018	108

**a. Dependent Variable: Mean performance****Regression**



**Variables Entered/Removed<sup>a</sup>**

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	Reputation <sup>b</sup>	.	Enter

a. Dependent Variable: Mean performance

b. All requested variables entered.

**Model Summary<sup>b</sup>**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted Square	R	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics	
						R Square Change	F Change
1	.259 <sup>a</sup>	.067	.059		.83946	.067	8.400

**Model Summary<sup>b</sup>**

Model	Change Statistics			Durbin-Watson
	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	
1	1 <sup>a</sup>	117	.004	1.926

a. Predictors: (Constant), Reputation

b. Dependent Variable: Mean performance

**ANOVA<sup>a</sup>**

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	5.920	1	5.920	8.400	.004 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	82.448	117	.705		
	Total	88.368	118			

a. Dependent Variable: Mean performance

b. Predictors: (Constant), Reputation

**Coefficients<sup>a</sup>**

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.417	.327		7.392	.000
	Reputation	.298	.103	.259	2.898	.004

#### Coefficients<sup>a</sup>

Model		Correlations			Collinearity Statistics	
		Zero-order	Partial	Part	Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)					
	Reputation	.259	.259	.259	1.000	1.000

**a. Dependent Variable: Mean performance**

#### Collinearity Diagnostics<sup>a</sup>

Model	Dimension	Eigenvalue	Condition Index	Variance Proportions	
				(Constant)	Reputation
1	1	1.972	1.000	.01	.01
	2	.028	8.379	.99	.99

**a. Dependent Variable: Mean performance**

**Residuals Statistics<sup>a</sup>**

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Predicted Value	2.7151	3.8083	3.3381	.22398	119
Residual	-2.21200	4.21425	.00000	.83589	119
Std. Predicted Value	-2.781	2.099	.000	1.000	119
Std. Residual	-2.635	5.020	.000	.996	119

**a. Dependent Variable: Mean performance**

**Regression****Variables Entered/Removed<sup>a</sup>**

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	Imitable, Value, Rare <sup>b</sup>	.	Enter

**a. Dependent Variable: Mean performance**

**b. All requested variables entered.**

**Model Summary<sup>b</sup>**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics	
					R Square Change	F Change
1	.187 <sup>a</sup>	.035	.003	.87501	.035	1.109

**Model Summary<sup>b</sup>**

Model	Change Statistics			Durbin-Watson
	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	
1	3 <sup>a</sup>	92	.350	2.004

a. Predictors: (Constant), Imitable, Value, Rare

b. Dependent Variable: Mean performance

**ANOVA<sup>a</sup>**

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	2.547	3	.849	1.109	.350 <sup>b</sup>
Residual	70.439	92	.766		
Total	72.985	95			

a. Dependent Variable: Mean performance

b. Predictors: (Constant), Imitable, Value, Rare

#### Coefficients<sup>a</sup>

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.816	.461		6.109	.000
	Value	.047	.143	.044	.328	.744
	Rare	-.137	.153	-.122	-.895	.373
	Imitable	.255	.161	.207	1.579	.118

#### Coefficients<sup>a</sup>

Model		Correlations			Collinearity Statistics	
		Zero-order	Partial	Part	Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)					
	Value	.086	.034	.034	.582	1.719
	Rare	.021	-.093	-.092	.569	1.756
	Imitable	.163	.162	.162	.611	1.636

a. Dependent Variable: Mean performance

#### Collinearity Diagnostics<sup>a</sup>

Model	Dimension	Eigenvalue	Condition Index	Variance Proportions			
				(Constant)	Value	Rare	Imitable

1	1	3.927	1.000	.00	.00	.00	.00
	2	.028	11.768	.98	.15	.05	.08
	3	.024	12.763	.00	.40	.05	.87
	4	.021	13.741	.01	.44	.90	.05

**a. Dependent Variable: Mean performance**

**Residuals Statistics<sup>a</sup>**

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Predicted Value	2.6621	3.7203	3.2790	.16374	96
Residual	-2.31113	4.33702	.00000	.86108	96
Std. Predicted Value	-3.768	2.695	.000	1.000	96
Std. Residual	-2.641	4.957	.000	.984	96

**a. Dependent Variable: Mean performance**

**Variables Entered/Removed<sup>a</sup>**

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	Reputation <sup>b</sup>	.	Enter

**a. Dependent Variable: Value**

**b. All requested variables entered.**

**Model Summary<sup>b</sup>**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics	
					R Square Change	F Change
1	.504 <sup>a</sup>	.254	.247	.68614	.254	37.721

**Model Summary<sup>b</sup>**

Model	Change Statistics			Durbin-Watson
	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	
1	1 <sup>a</sup>	111	.000	1.692

**a. Predictors: (Constant), Reputation****b. Dependent Variable: Value****ANOVA<sup>a</sup>**

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	17.759	1	17.759	37.721	.000 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	52.257	111	.471		
	Total	70.016	112			

**a. Dependent Variable: Value****b. Predictors: (Constant), Reputation****Coefficients<sup>a</sup>**

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.867	.272		6.861	.000
	Reputation	.523	.085	.504	6.142	.000

**Coefficients<sup>a</sup>**

Model		Correlations			Collinearity Statistics	
		Zero-order	Partial	Part	Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)					
	Reputation	.504	.504	.504	1.000	1.000

**a. Dependent Variable: Value**

**Collinearity Diagnostics<sup>a</sup>**

Model	Dimension	Eigenvalue	Condition Index	Variance Proportions	
				(Constant)	Reputation
1	1	1.971	1.000	.01	.01
	2	.029	8.309	.99	.99

**a. Dependent Variable: Value****Residuals Statistics<sup>a</sup>**

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Predicted Value	2.3896	4.3074	3.4897	.39820	113
Residual	-1.76902	1.23098	.00000	.68307	113
Std. Predicted Value	-2.763	2.054	.000	1.000	113
Std. Residual	-2.578	1.794	.000	.996	113

**a. Dependent Variable: Value****Regression****Variables Entered/Removed<sup>a</sup>**

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	Reputation <sup>b</sup>	.	Enter

**a. Dependent Variable: Rare****b. All requested variables entered.****Model Summary<sup>b</sup>**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics	
					R Square Change	F Change
1	.344 <sup>a</sup>	.118	.110	.72632	.118	14.630

**Model Summary<sup>b</sup>**

Model	Change Statistics			Durbin-Watson
	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	
1	1 <sup>a</sup>	109	.000	2.128

**a. Predictors: (Constant), Reputation**

**b. Dependent Variable: Rare**

**ANOVA<sup>a</sup>**

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	7.718	1	7.718	14.630	.000 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	57.501	109	.528		
	Total	65.219	110			

**a. Dependent Variable: Rare**

**b. Predictors: (Constant), Reputation**



**Coefficients<sup>a</sup>**

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	2.263	.300		7.548	.000
Reputation	.358	.094	.344	3.825	.000

**Coefficients<sup>a</sup>**

Model	Correlations			Collinearity Statistics	
	Zero-order	Partial	Part	Tolerance	VIF
1 (Constant)					
Reputation	.344	.344	.344	1.000	1.000

**a. Dependent Variable: Rare****Collinearity Diagnostics<sup>a</sup>**

Model	Dimension	Eigenvalue	Condition Index	Variance Proportions	
				(Constant)	Reputation
1	1	1.973	1.000	.01	.01
	2	.027	8.580	.99	.99

**a. Dependent Variable: Rare****Residuals Statistics<sup>a</sup>**

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Predicted Value	2.6208	3.9347	3.3784	.26488	111
Residual	-2.33750	1.44861	.00000	.72301	111
Std. Predicted Value	-2.860	2.100	.000	1.000	111
Std. Residual	-3.218	1.994	.000	.995	111

**a. Dependent Variable: Rare****Regression**

**Variables Entered/Removed<sup>a</sup>**

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	Reputation <sup>b</sup>	.	Enter

**a. Dependent Variable: Imitable****b. All requested variables entered.****Model Summary<sup>b</sup>**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics	
					R Square Change	F Change
1	.472 <sup>a</sup>	.222	.215	.64142	.222	30.588

**Model Summary<sup>b</sup>**

Model	Change Statistics			Durbin-Watson
	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	
1	1 <sup>a</sup>	107	.000	1.716

**a. Predictors: (Constant), Reputation****b. Dependent Variable: Imitable****ANOVA<sup>a</sup>**

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	12.584	1	12.584	30.588	.000 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	44.021	107	.411		
	Total	56.606	108			

**a. Dependent Variable: Imitable****b. Predictors: (Constant), Reputation****Coefficients<sup>a</sup>**

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.663	.256		6.483	.000
	Reputation	.448	.081	.472	5.531	.000

**a. Dependent Variable: Imitable**

#### Collinearity Diagnostics<sup>a</sup>

Model	Dimension	Eigenvalue	Condition Index	Variance Proportions	
				(Constant)	Reputation
1	1	1.971	1.000	.01	.01
	2	.029	8.227	.99	.99

**a. Dependent Variable: Imitable**

#### Residuals Statistics<sup>a</sup>

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Predicted Value	2.1103	3.7516	3.0398	.34135	109
Residual	-1.55792	1.66112	.00000	.63844	109
Std. Predicted Value	-2.723	2.085	.000	1.000	109
Std. Residual	-2.429	2.590	.000	.995	109