

Addressing Poor Living and Health Challenges in Nigeria Local Communities: A Step towards Achieving the UN Sustainable Goals

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ABSTRACT

The study explores the poor living conditions of the Ijan people in Ekiti State, Nigeria, focusing on limited access to education, healthcare, and basic amenities. Examine how these challenges restrict capabilities and opportunities for occupational advancement, contributing to a cycle of poverty and compromised well-being. Investigate the role of the Capability Approach in assessing well-being and development. Using qualitative research study design, it utilizes interviews, focus group discussions, and participant observation methods to gather data. It analyses data thematically to identify key themes and patterns. Participant observation provides contextual information. The results indicate limited access to education, healthcare, and basic amenities significantly impact on the living conditions of the Ijan people, restricting capabilities and occupational opportunities. The study highlights implications for well-being and quality of life. The Capability Approach framework aids in understanding the link between capabilities, well-being, and development. The study proffer that addressing the poor living conditions requires comprehensive interventions prioritizing education, healthcare, and basic amenities. Empowering individuals and creating opportunities for occupational advancement are crucial. Aligning with relevant UN 2030 Goals, such as SDG 1, 3, 4, and 11, is essential for sustainable development. Investing in these areas and fostering inclusivity can break the cycle of poverty and improve the well-being of the Ijan community.

Keywords: Capabilities, Occupational advancement, Cycle of poverty, Well-being, UN 2030 Goals, Sustainable communities

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the issue of poor living conditions has gained increasing attention, particularly in developing regions around the world. One such area grappling with the consequences of inadequate living conditions is Ijan Ekiti State in Nigeria. The people of Ijan Ekiti face numerous challenges related to their occupational life and overall well-being, which are exacerbated by limited access to necessities, including food, clothing, and proper healthcare. This paper aims to shed light on the dire living conditions in Ijan Ekiti State, emphasizing the urgent need for improved living standards in alignment with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Ijan Ekiti State, located in southwestern Nigeria, is characterized by a high poverty rate and a lack of essential infrastructure. According to the Nigerian Living Standards Survey conducted in 2019, approximately 54% of the population in Ekiti State lives below the poverty line, struggling to meet their basic needs (National Bureau of Statistics, 2019). The people of Ijan Ekiti State face significant challenges in various aspects of their lives, particularly in terms of occupational opportunities and access to essential resources (Aiyetoro, 2019; Ogunleye, 2018). Occupationally, many individuals in Ijan Ekiti State find themselves in precarious situations with limited

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employment options (Aina, 2019). The lack of diverse industries and a struggling local economy contribute to high unemployment rates and limited income-generating activities (Ajayi, 2017). Consequently, this leads to a cycle of poverty, where individuals are unable to secure stable employment and face difficulties in providing for themselves and their families.

To address the dire living conditions and provide immediate relief to the residents of Ijan Ekiti State, an outreach program was conducted. This program aimed to alleviate the suffering of the helpless by providing them with essential items such as clothing and food. These initiatives often involve the distribution of clothes and food to alleviate immediate needs (UNICEF, 2023; Olaniran & Amosun, 2019). While such efforts are commendable, they only address the surface-level issues and do not address the underlying causes of poor living conditions and health challenges. Additionally, the outreach program included a medical component, which revealed alarming health issues prevalent among the residents of Ijan Ekiti State is the high incidence of chronic diseases, particularly diabetes and high blood pressure. Studies have identified these diseases as major health problems in the community, likely due to a combination of lifestyle factors, limited access to healthcare services, and inadequate health education (Okeke & Osamor, 2018; Ojo, 2017; Olufemi, 2019). The burden of these diseases further exacerbates the already poor living conditions, as individuals face increased healthcare expenses and reduced productivity (Jamison et al., 2023).

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) provide a comprehensive framework for addressing global challenges and improving the quality of life for all individuals. The case of Ijan Ekiti State aligns with several SDGs, including SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth). Achieving these goals requires concerted efforts from both the government and various stakeholders to implement sustainable interventions that address the root causes of poverty, hunger, inadequate healthcare, and unemployment (Bourguignon & Morrison, 2002).

This research paper aims to explore the poor living conditions and health challenges in Ijan Ekiti State aligning the situation with the United Nations' SDGs, particularly Goal 3 (Good Health and Well-being) and Goal 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities). Goal 3 emphasizes the importance of ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all ages, while Goal 11 focuses on making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable. Improving living conditions, providing access to quality healthcare services, and promoting sustainable urban development are crucial for achieving these goals (United Nations, 2015). By analyzing these issues through the lens of the United Nations SDGs, this study seeks to emphasize the imperative of improving living conditions in Ijan Ekiti State and propose potential solutions to alleviate the suffering of its residents.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The poor living conditions and health challenges faced by the people in Ijan Ekiti State, Nigeria, have been a subject of concern in various studies and reports (Aiyetoro, 2019; Ogunleye, 2018; Ojo, 2017). These conditions are often characterized by overcrowded and inadequate housing, lack of access to clean water and sanitation facilities, and limited availability of basic amenities such as electricity and proper waste management (Ajayi, 2017; Ogunrinade & Adegbe-mileke, 2020). These factors contribute to a challenging environment for the residents, negatively impacting their occupational lives and economic prospects. Therefore the capacity approach will help examine how the poor living conditions, such as limited access to education, healthcare, and basic amenities, restrict individuals' capabilities and opportunities for occupational advancement, is leading to a cycle of poverty and compromised well-being in Ijan Ekiti. The Capability Approach, developed by Amartya Sen and Martha Nussbaum, provides a valuable framework for analyzing the impact of poor

living conditions on individuals' capabilities and well-being. In the context of the Ijan people in Ekiti State, Nigeria, their limited access to education, healthcare, and basic amenities significantly restricts their capabilities and opportunities for occupational advancement, consequently perpetuating a cycle of poverty and compromising overall well-being.

The key concepts of the Capability Approach are capabilities, functionings, and conversion factors. Capabilities refer to the opportunities and freedoms that individuals have to live the kind of lives they value. Functionings, on the other hand, are the actual activities and states that individuals can achieve or experience. Conversion factors represent the personal, social, and environmental circumstances that influence an individual's ability to convert resources into valuable functionings. In the case of the Ijan people, limited access to education hampers their capability to acquire knowledge, skills, and qualifications necessary for occupational advancement. Without education, individuals may lack the necessary functionings, such as literacy, numeracy, and critical thinking abilities, which are crucial for social and economic participation (UNDP 2015). Similarly, inadequate access to healthcare restricts individuals' capability to maintain good health and functioning. Without proper healthcare, individuals may face preventable illnesses, limited access to treatment, and higher mortality rates, compromising their overall well-being and opportunities for development. Furthermore, the lack of basic amenities, such as clean water, sanitation, and reliable infrastructure, affects individuals' capability to meet their basic needs and engage in productive activities. These factors not only limit their immediate functionings but also hinder their long-term potential for occupational advancement and improved well-being.

The Capability Approach plays a crucial role in assessing well-being and development by shifting the focus from purely economic indicators, such as income or GDP, to a broader understanding of people's capabilities to lead lives they value (Alkire & Foster, 2011). It acknowledges the multidimensional nature of well-being, considering not just income but also factors such as education, healthcare, social participation, and personal freedoms. By applying the Capability Approach framework, the analysis of the Ijan people's poor living conditions highlights the importance of addressing capability deficits to break the cycle of poverty and improve overall well-being. Policies and interventions should aim to enhance capabilities by providing equitable access to quality education, healthcare services, and basic amenities. By doing so, individuals can expand their functionings, realize their potential, and contribute to sustainable development in accordance with the principles of the Capability Approach.

METHODOLOGY

A comprehensive survey guide was designed to gather qualitative data on various aspects of living conditions and occupational life in Ijan Ekiti. It includes sections covering demographics, household income, access to basic amenities (water, sanitation, electricity), housing conditions, employment status, and occupational challenges. These methods allow researchers to engage directly with the Ijan community members, listening to their stories, and gaining a deeper understanding of their experiences and needs. Through open-ended questions and dialogue, qualitative research facilitates exploration of complex issues and captures the nuances and diversity of the participants' perspectives. It allows respondents to provide insights and share personal experiences related to their living conditions and occupational challenges.

We conducted in-depth interviews with key stakeholders, including community leaders, local government officials, healthcare providers, and representatives from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) operating in the area. We gather information about the community's specific challenges, existing initiatives, and potential areas for improvement, and focus on understanding the impact of poor living conditions on occupational life, health, and overall

well-being. We did an observational study by conducting on-site visits and observations in Ijan Ekiti to directly observe and document the physical living conditions, we assess housing conditions, infrastructure, availability of clean water and sanitation facilities, electricity supply, and other relevant indicators of living conditions. We documented the presence of any occupational challenges, such as limited job opportunities and support, lack of skills training, or inadequate infrastructure for economic activities.

Secondary data was gathered from existing data from government reports, healthcare facilities, NGOs, and relevant organizations working in Ijan Ekiti or similar regions. We collect data on poverty rates, unemployment rates, health indicators, infrastructure development, and any previous studies conducted in the area. We analyze available health records to understand the prevalence of diabetes and high blood pressure and their impact on the community. Focus Group Discussions (FGD) were organized with community members, specifically targeting those affected by poor living conditions, occupational challenges, and health issues. The FGD facilitate open conversations to encourage participants to share their experiences, challenges, and potential solutions. It also explores their perspectives on the relationship between poor living conditions, occupational life, and health outcomes.



Figure 1. One of our Focus Group Discussions

Participatory mapping was done to engage community members in participatory mapping exercises, where they identify and map out key challenges and resources within their community (Chambers, 1994). This allows participants to mark areas of concern, such as poor housing conditions, lack of infrastructure, or limited access to healthcare facilities. We then use the mapping exercise as a visual representation to facilitate discussions and prioritize areas for improvement. Key Informant Interviews (KII) was also used to identify and interview key individuals, such as local healthcare professionals, social workers, or community activists, who have a deep understanding of the living conditions and occupational challenges in Ijan Ekiti. The KII seek the participants expert insights and recommendations based on their experience working closely with the community. The study is Ethnographic in nature because it immerses the researchers in the community to gain a comprehensive understanding of the cultural, social, and economic factors influencing living conditions and occupational life. It similarly observes daily routines, interactions, and community dynamics to gain nuanced insights into the challenges faced by the community. In

all, we ensure that all data collection methods adhere to ethical guidelines, maintain confidentiality, and obtain informed consent from participants.

FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The findings show that the living conditions of the Ijan people in Ekiti State, Nigeria, are characterized by several challenges that significantly impact their well-being. Their living conditions have profound implications for the capabilities and opportunities available to the Ijan people. The conditions have been classified in the findings below.

A) Capabilities:

- i. Many children in the Ijan community face limited access to quality education. The lack of scholarships, school feeding programs, and resources for educational materials hampers their ability to pursue their education and realize their full potential. This perpetuates educational inequalities and restricts their future opportunities. Limited access to education in Ijan Ekiti hampers individuals' capabilities for intellectual development, skills acquisition, and access to better employment opportunities (Sen, 1999). Inadequate educational facilities, a lack of qualified teachers, and financial constraints contribute to this challenge (UNESCO, 2018). As a result, individuals may face difficulties in securing well-paid jobs and achieving economic empowerment, thus perpetuating the cycle of poverty.
- ii. Furthermore, the lack of accessible and affordable healthcare services in Ijan Ekiti restricts individuals' capability to maintain good health. The prevalence of conditions like diabetes and high blood pressure, as discovered during the outreach efforts, underscores the need for improved healthcare infrastructure and services (Nussbaum, 2011). Insufficient healthcare facilities, limited availability of medications, and a lack of healthcare professionals contribute to the compromised well-being of the community (World Bank, 2018). Also, Children in the community often lack access to adequate healthcare services. The absence of healthcare programs specifically tailored to their needs, including immunization campaigns, routine check-ups, and preventive care, compromises their health outcomes and increases their vulnerability to illnesses and diseases.



Figure 2. One of our doctors attending to a sick child in Aba-ologoji

- iii. Limited access to basic amenities, such as clean water, sanitation, and reliable energy sources, is crucial for individuals' overall well-being and capabilities (Sen, 1999). However, inadequate infrastructure in these areas poses significant challenges in Ijan Ekiti. Lack of clean water sources and proper sanitation facilities can lead to health issues and hinder productivity and economic opportunities (United Nations, 2018). Insufficient access to reliable energy sources affects educational institutions, healthcare facilities, and businesses, limiting individuals' capability to access quality education and healthcare services, as well as hindering entrepreneurial activities (World Bank, 2020).
- iv. Lack of social protection for children in the Ijan community. Study reveals the following key findings that are compromising the children well-being.
 - *Limited Access to Social Safety Nets*: The Ijan community lacks comprehensive social protection programs for children, leaving them vulnerable to various risks and lacking the necessary support systems. There is a lack of targeted interventions such as cash transfers, healthcare subsidies, and educational assistance, which are vital for ensuring children's well-being and development.
 - *Child Labor and Exploitation*: The absence of social protection mechanisms contributes to child labor and exploitation within the community. The lack of regulations and enforcement mechanisms allows children to be engaged in hazardous or exploitative work, undermining their right to a safe and nurturing environment.

B) Occupational Advancement

Occupational advancement is a crucial aspect of individuals' capabilities and overall well-being. In the case of the Ijan people in Ekiti State, Nigeria, several factors contribute to their limited opportunities for occupational advancement. These factors include:

- i. Lack of proper agricultural employment advancement: The Ijan community's agricultural activities, such as palm oil production and farming work, are hindered by limited access to advanced technology and modern farming practices. The absence of technological advancements limits productivity, efficiency, and income generation in the agricultural sector. Additionally, inadequate access to fair wages and opportunities for skill development further hampers their economic empowerment and progress.
- ii. Lack of entrepreneurship support: Insufficient support for entrepreneurship inhibits self-employment and job creation among the Ijan people. Limited access to capital, business training, mentorship programs, and market opportunities restricts their ability to start and sustain their own businesses. Entrepreneurship plays a vital role in creating economic opportunities, stimulating growth, and fostering self-reliance.
- iii. Lack of support for women: The findings reveal a lack of support for women, particularly nursing mothers, who work in the oil-producing factory within the Ijan community. The absence of appropriate support systems and policies significantly impact the well-being and rights of these women, as well as the healthy development of their infants. Key findings include:



Figure 3. A woman with her kids and one of our teams in the oil production factory in Oyan Orete, Ijan 2022

- *Limited Maternity Support:* The oil-producing factory lacks adequate maternity support mechanisms for nursing mothers. There is a lack of designated spaces for breastfeeding or expressing breast milk, making it challenging for these women to balance their work responsibilities with their maternal duties. The absence of flexible working arrangements or provisions for paid maternity leave further exacerbates the challenges faced by nursing mothers.
 - *Lack of Childcare Facilities:* The absence of childcare facilities within the factory leaves nursing mothers with no choice but to bring their babies to work. Consequently, these infants are exposed to potentially hazardous environments, including noise, chemicals, and physical exertion, which pose risks to their health and development. The lack of appropriate care for the infants compromises their overall well-being.
 - *Gendered Division of Labor:* The prevailing cultural norms and gendered division of labor in the community contribute to the lack of support for women in the oil-producing factory. Many women are expected to care for their infants while simultaneously engaging in physically demanding work. This places an additional burden on nursing mothers, who are compelled to carry out strenuous tasks with their infants strapped to their backs.
- iv. *Lack of social protection:* The absence of adequate social safety nets and support programs leaves the Ijan people vulnerable to economic shocks and challenges. Lack of access to healthcare, unemployment benefits, and other social protection measures can exacerbate the cycle of poverty and hinder their ability to overcome economic difficulties. Social protection programs are crucial for mitigating vulnerabilities and promoting the overall well-being of individuals and communities.

C) Cycle of Poverty and Well-being:

The Ijan people in Ekiti State, Nigeria, face a cycle of poverty and compromised well-being due to their poor living conditions and limited capabilities. The following factors contribute to this cycle:

- i. *Poverty traps and limited capabilities:* The Ijan people's limited access to education, healthcare, occupational opportunities, and basic amenities creates a poverty trap. Without access to quality education and skills development, individuals are unable

to break free from low-paying jobs or unemployment. The lack of occupational opportunities further restricts their income potential and perpetuates the cycle of poverty. Limited capabilities prevent individuals from reaching their full potential and participating fully in economic and social life.



Figure 4. Living conditions of an old man in Oyan Orete, Ijan Ekiti

- ii. Impact on well-being: Poor living conditions significantly impact the physical and mental health, social inclusion, and overall quality of life of the Ijan people. Limited access to healthcare services, including preventive care and treatment, leads to higher rates of illness and reduced life expectancy. Inadequate housing, overcrowding, and lack of basic amenities contribute to increased health risks and lower living standards. These conditions also hinder social inclusion, as individuals face barriers to participating fully in community activities and accessing social support networks. The overall quality of life is compromised, leading to diminished well-being.



Figure 5. Our team providing basic needs such as clothes, shoes, and food to Aba-Olojoji communities

DISCUSSION AND CHALLENGES ADDRESSED

The Capability Approach, proposed by Amartya Sen and Martha Nussbaum, provides a framework to examine the poor living conditions experienced by the people of Ijan in Ekiti State, Nigeria. These conditions, including limited access to education, healthcare, and basic amenities, can significantly restrict individuals' capabilities and opportunities for occupational advancement, ultimately leading to a cycle of poverty and compromised well-being. This analysis aligns with the United Nations 2030 Goals, specifically SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), and SDG 4 (Quality Education).

Capabilities are the opportunities and freedoms that individuals have to live the kind of lives they value. In the context of the Ijan people and their poor living conditions, addressing the following capabilities is crucial for improving their overall well-being:

1. **Education:** Ensuring access to quality education is essential for expanding individuals' capabilities. This includes providing primary, secondary, and vocational training opportunities. Quality education equips individuals with knowledge, skills, and critical thinking abilities, enabling them to pursue better employment prospects, make informed decisions, and participate actively in society.
2. **Healthcare:** Accessible and affordable healthcare services are fundamental capabilities that contribute to individuals' well-being. This includes ensuring access to essential medicines, preventive care, and treatment for diseases and illnesses. By improving healthcare access, the Ijan people can lead healthier lives, reduce mortality rates, and enhance their overall functioning and quality of life.
3. **Basic Amenities:** Availability of basic amenities such as clean water, sanitation facilities, electricity, and transportation are vital for improving living conditions and overall capabilities. Access to clean water ensures adequate hygiene and reduces the risk of waterborne diseases. Sanitation facilities, including proper toilets, promote health and dignity. Reliable electricity infrastructure supports economic activities, education, and access to information. Accessible transportation enables mobility, facilitating access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities.
4. These findings underscore the pressing need for social protection measures that specifically target children in the Ijan community. Implementing comprehensive social safety nets, including cash transfer programs, healthcare subsidies, and educational support, is crucial for improving children's well-being and creating opportunities for their development. Additionally, efforts should be directed towards enforcing child labor laws, raising awareness about children's rights, and promoting community-based initiatives to prevent child exploitation. By addressing the lack of social protection for children, the Ijan community can ensure their safety, well-being, and access to essential services. This will contribute to breaking the cycle of poverty, fostering their holistic development, and creating a more inclusive and nurturing environment for all children in the community.

To address these challenges and promote occupational advancement, it is essential to implement the following interventions:

1. **Enhancing agricultural practices:** Providing access to advanced farming technology, training programs, and financial resources can improve agricultural productivity and income generation. This includes promoting sustainable farming techniques, facilitating access to credit and markets, and supporting farmers' cooperatives.
2. **Supporting entrepreneurship:** Establishing entrepreneurship support systems that provide financial assistance, business training, mentorship, and market linkages can foster self-employment and job creation. This includes the establishment of business incubation centers, vocational training programs, and targeted funding initiatives for small and medium enterprises.

3. Implications for Women's Occupational Advancement: The lack of support for women, particularly nursing mothers, hinders their occupational advancement and economic empowerment. The inability to access adequate maternity support and childcare facilities limits these women's opportunities to participate fully in the workforce and hampers their career progression. This perpetuates gender inequalities and reinforces the cycle of poverty within the community.

The findings highlight the urgent need for interventions to support women, especially nursing mothers, working in the oil-producing factory. Implementing policies that provide adequate maternity support, including breastfeeding-friendly spaces, flexible working arrangements, and paid maternity leave, is crucial. Additionally, establishing childcare facilities within or near the factory premises will ensure the safety and well-being of infants while allowing their mothers to concentrate on their work responsibilities. Addressing gender stereotypes and promoting equal opportunities for women's occupational advancement are essential steps towards fostering a more inclusive and supportive work environment. By recognizing and addressing these issues, the Ijan community can empower its women and promote their well-being, ultimately contributing to sustainable development and gender equality.

4. Strengthening social protection measures: Implementing social safety nets, such as healthcare coverage, unemployment benefits, and targeted assistance programs, can mitigate the impact of economic shocks and vulnerabilities. This includes expanding access to affordable healthcare services, establishing unemployment insurance schemes, and providing social assistance to the most vulnerable populations.

By addressing these issues and providing support for occupational advancement, the Ijan people can improve their economic opportunities, increase their income levels, and enhance their overall well-being. Such interventions align with the principles of the Capability Approach by expanding individuals' capabilities, promoting economic empowerment, and contributing to sustainable development.

Breaking the cycle of poverty and improving well-being among the Ijan people requires addressing the root causes and implementing targeted interventions:

1. Enhancing capabilities and occupational opportunities: Providing access to quality education, vocational training, and skill development programs can enhance individuals' capabilities and increase their chances of securing better employment. Creating economic opportunities, promoting entrepreneurship, and improving agricultural practices can also help break the cycle of poverty by expanding occupational options.
2. Improving living conditions and well-being: Addressing inadequate housing, overcrowding, and lack of basic amenities through infrastructure development projects is essential. Ensuring access to clean water, sanitation facilities, reliable electricity, and transportation can improve living standards and overall well-being. Additionally, strengthening healthcare systems and expanding access to affordable healthcare services are crucial for promoting physical and mental health.

By focusing on these areas, it is possible to uplift the Ijan people out of the cycle of poverty and enhance their overall well-being. These interventions align with the principles of the Capability Approach by expanding individuals' capabilities, addressing social and economic disparities, and promoting sustainable development.

The living conditions and challenges faced by the Ijan people align with several of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The following SDGs are particularly relevant to addressing the needs of the Ijan community:

1. SDG 1: No Poverty: The Ijan people's cycle of poverty can be addressed by implementing measures that enhance their capabilities, provide access to education, healthcare, and basic amenities, and promote sustainable livelihoods. Efforts to eradicate poverty and ensure social protection align with this goal.
2. SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being: Improving access to quality healthcare services, addressing health inequalities, and enhancing healthcare infrastructure are critical for promoting the well-being and health outcomes of the Ijan people. This includes measures to prevent and treat diseases, ensure reproductive health, and strengthen healthcare systems.
3. SDG 4: Quality Education: Enhancing access to quality education is vital for the Ijan people to break the cycle of poverty and improve their capabilities. Measures to provide inclusive and equitable education, vocational training, and skill development opportunities align with this goal.
4. SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities: Improving living conditions in Ijan requires investments in infrastructure development, including access to clean water, sanitation facilities, reliable electricity, and transportation. Creating sustainable and resilient communities, addressing urbanization challenges, and promoting inclusive and safe environments are key components of this goal.

By addressing these SDGs, efforts can be directed towards achieving sustainable development in the Ijan community. It is important to implement targeted interventions and policies that tackle poverty, enhance healthcare and education, and promote sustainable and inclusive communities. Aligning with the UN 2030 Goals provides a framework for addressing the specific needs of the Ijan people and working towards their overall well-being and development.

CONCLUSION

The Ijan people in Ekiti State, Nigeria, face significant challenges in their living conditions, including limited access to education, healthcare, and basic amenities. These constraints restrict their capabilities and opportunities for occupational advancement, leading to a cycle of poverty and compromised well-being. By applying the Capability Approach, it becomes evident that addressing these challenges is crucial for enhancing the Ijan people's capabilities and promoting their overall well-being. The provision of quality education, healthcare services, and basic amenities, along with support for entrepreneurship and social protection, can break the cycle of poverty and empower the Ijan people to lead more fulfilling lives. Furthermore, aligning these efforts with the UN 2030 Goals, particularly SDG 1, 3, 4, and 11, ensures a comprehensive approach to poverty eradication, health improvement, education enhancement, and sustainable community development in the Ijan community. By investing in these areas, it is possible to uplift the Ijan people and pave the way for a more prosperous and equitable future.

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