THE CONTRIBUTION OF SOKOTO AGRICULTURAL AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN SOKOTO STATE

(1995 -1998)

B Y

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BEING

A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL, AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA. IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE OF MASTER OF PUBLIC ADMPNISTRATION,

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DEDICATION

This Thesis is dedicated to all those involved in raising the living standard of our rural populace.

DECLARATION

I, Muhammadu Umaru Yabo, hereby declare that this thesis has not been submitted in substance of any kind for any other degree anywhere.

I certify that the thesis is entirely the result of my own individual research effort. The various sources to which the author is indebted are clearly acknowledged in the references. All errors are entirely mine.

Signature

23 - 7 - 2001

Date

The above declaration is confirmed

Supervisor

Date

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this thesis entitled "The contributions of Sokoto Agricultural and Rural Development Project to Rural Development in Sokoto State 1995 – 1998" meets the regulations governing the award of the degree of master of Public Administration of Department of Public Administration Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria and is therefore approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

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MUHAMMADU UMARU YABO

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ABSTRACT

It was estimated that about 70% of Nigeria's population live in rural areas, therefore no government can afford to leave these areas undeveloped. As a result of this, various programmes were introduced to develop agriculture which is the mainstay of rural economy as well as to raise the living standard of our rural population. However, most of these programmes were reported to have recorded limited successes in their implementations. This has been attributed to their poor planning, formulation and execution.

This thesis is *on* the contributions of Sokoto Agricultural and Community Development Project to rural development in Sokoto State. The result of the research reveals that SACDP had succeeded in providing infrastructural facilities, agricultural inputs, credit and investment financing and skills development in its areas of operation. However, it is discovered that untimely funding and failure of funding partners to adequately fund the project are some of the constraints faced by the project. This is compounded by low infrastructural development, illiteracy and poverty in the project areas.

Finally, the study proffers recommendations that could enhance the implementation of SACDP and other rural development outfits in Nigeria.

The recommendations include depoliticization and continuity of rural development programmes, timely and adequate funding of rural development programmes, collaborative and comprehensive approach to rural development by all tiers of government, rapid enhancement of the socio-economic status of rural dwellers and continous involvement of rural populace in the development of their areas.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Title Page	**I**
Dedication	II
Declaration	III
Certification	IV
Acknowledgement	V
Abstract	VI
Table of Contents	VIII
CHAPTER ONE	
i) Background of the study	1
ii) Statement of the problem	3
iii) Objectives of the study	4
iv) Statement of the hypothesis	4
v) Significance	5
vi) Methodology	5
vii) Scope and Limitations	6
CHAPTER TWO	
Review of the related literature and theoretical framework	9-27
CHAPTER THREE	
Historical background and structural organisation of Sokoto Agricultural and Community development project	28-41
CHAPTER FOUR	
Data presentation and analysis	42-66
CHAPTER FIVE	
Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations	67-77
Bibliography	78-79
Questionnaires I - II	80-84

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CHAPTER ONE

1.1 INTRODUCTION:

Although Nigeria is composed of a predominantly rural population, concerted efforts to develop rural areas have been very slow in the country. For a long time, resources from rural areas were used to develop urban areas. The planning and execution of rural development programmes has been done more with emphasis on agricultural outputs in order to meet national aggregate demand of food supply rather than to improve living condition and well being of the rural peasantry.

The first bold attempt at rural development came in 1975 when the 3rd national development plan (1975-80) recognises the uneven development between the rural and urban areas in Nigeria. The plan recognises that "About 70% of the Nigeria's population are living in the rural areas but have benefited relatively little from the rapid economic growth of the past few years" . Subsequently, various programmes were introduced from 1975 to date to develop agriculture, which is the mainstay of rural economy and to uplift standard of living of rural dwellers. Among the programmes are: -

The Operation to Feed the Nation (OFN – 1975), River Basins Development Authorities (1975), Green Revolution (1982), Agricultural Development Projects (1982), Directorate for Rural Development (DFRRI – 1987) and a host of other states and local governments programmes to complement Federal Government initiatives on rural transformation.

According to Abbas (1993), "Since the rural population constitute larger proportion of our population and produce larger percentage of essential food items they should enjoy end result of their labour"-.

Robert Chambers3 based on his studies of African Societies argued that it is imperative to develop rural areas because of the following reasons:

i. Overwhelming majority of Nigerians lives and find their livelihood in the rural areas.

ii. It is in the rural areas that most of the poorer and most disadvantaged people are to be found.

iii. Drift to towns from rural areas is a matter of concern because of the increasing rate of urban unemployment, housing problems, increasing crime rate and other attendant social evils.

However, in Nigeria and in many developing countries there has been utter neglect of rural areas in favour of urban areas and most of the development indices in the countries are to be found in the urban areas. The end result of this dichotomy in Nigeria is that a large Chunk of Nigerians is living in abject poverty and hunger. And in all the programmes so far launched to develop agriculture and rural areas. The programmes have only served to widen the gap between the implementers and intended beneficiaries i.e. rural populace, (as found out from the various researches conducted on Agricultural and Rural Development Projects in the past in literature review in chapter Two). This scenario is obtainable particularly due to entrenched levels of corruption and non-performance of the public sector in Nigeria, large portion of earmarked funds for the development of rural areas are lost through over-invoicing of contracts, non-performances of contractors, stealing and other corrupt practices.

Most of the programmes are also not adequately planned and lack the necessary information and data about the rural areas to succeed. According to Usman (1976), "public policies fail in Nigeria

as a result of the short comings in the policy makers grasp of the basic concepts and data in the major areas of policy"

According to molem (2000), "Inadequate participation of communities in the design and management of projects is evidently a major set back in socio-economic development. A new vision of the development process therefore should have double focus, one the community the other the programme. Community participation, which is focussed on the community involvement in the planning implementation and evaluation stages of projects, is an appropriate approach to sustainable development. Here emphasis should be less on managers and experts and more on the people, less on financial returns and more on goods and services to the community, less on projects and more on programmes, in a nutshell emphasis should be on participatory community programmes

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

It is estimated that about 70 percent[6] of Nigeria's population live in rural areas. Given this reservoir of human resources and the relevance of the rural sector to the Nigerian economy, any meaningful national development effort must seek to establish a linkage between the urban and rural sectors. The process of integrating rural areas into national development has however been very slow resulting into wider gap in the standard of living between the rural and urban areas.

In the area of infrastructural facilities dilapidated schools Low literacy level, unclean water, lack of electricity and inadequate medical and sanitary care characterize rural areas in Nigeria. According to the findings of a research carried out by GarbaDeen Muhammed on quality of life in rural Ghana and Nigeria, he found

out that "About 70 percents of rural Ghana has Electricity, Pipe-borne water and Telephone facilities. But in Nigeria only about 20 percents of rural areas enjoy Electricity and Clean pipe-borne water, as for telephone it simply doesn't exist"

The absence of infrastructural facilities was compounded by low income, low literacy and poverty in rural areas. According to Mabogunje (2000) "About 80 percents of Nigerians are poor out of which 66.8 percents are core-poor in terms of income and low life expectancy ratio and mostly lives in rural areas

In the Agricultural sector, after years of international and federal aid to agriculture, mechanized farming and modern agricultural techniques are still to take root. As a result the hoe cutlass, local plough are still the dominant implements in the rural areas. The end result is poor harvest and discouraging return from investments. Added to this is the persistence of traditional farming techniques like bush burning, unscientific application of fertilizer etc. which destroy the soil and reduces its fertility. The consequences, as might be expected, is low yield.

Theith (1984) maintain that "The agricultural development projects have undoubtedly aided in the introduction of modern agricultural technology and inputs which have made some impact in the promotion of agricultural development in Nigeria, but the limited impact has not altered the distribution of income and the class structure in the rural areas. In fact the aggregate agricultural production have not increase spectacularly and with almost no exception the relative position of the peasantry seem to have deteriorated'

According to a recent statistics released by all farmers association of Nigeria "About 2billion dollars was expended annually to import

food materials into Nigeria, out of this amount, 1billion dollars worth of rice was imported annually, 400million dollars worth of suger, 300million dollars worth of milk, 70million dollars worth of vegetable oil and 200million dollars worth of fruit juice were imported annually"10. The association maintained that given encouragement Nigerian farmers can produce these food items at much more cheaper price and conserve the foreign exchange for the nation, most of these farmers live in the rural areas.

The fact that bulk of Nigerians live in the rural areas and over 70% of the country's resources are located there made it imperative that development efforts should start from there.

Sokoto Agricultural and community development project was established to use broad based rural development strategy whereby rural dwellers will be actively involved in the development efforts in rural areas and revitalization of rural trades and crafts as well as enhancement of the socio-economic status of the rural peasantry.

This study seeks to examine and asses the contribution of the Sokoto Agricultural and community development project in rural transformation in Sokoto State and those factors that foster or hinder the implementation of its programmes.

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY.

This study is concerned with the activities of Sokoto Agricultural and community development project with particular reference to how the project has been able to bring about better quality of life to rural dwellers in Sokoto State. Specific objectives include:-

1. How have Physical infrastructural development such as Roads and Water supply helped in transforming rural areas.

2. The contribution of Increased Agricultural production and extension services to rural transformation.
3. Whether Skills development has been promoted by SACDP.

1.4 HYPOTHESES

The following hypotheses are tested for the purpose of this study.

1. Community involvement in the planning, formulation and execution of SACDP programme is responsible for the successes attained by the project
2. The credit and investment financing policy of SACDP have raised the income and productivity of the rural people in the SACDP areas.

1.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The significance of this study can be seen from examining the contributions or otherwise of SACDP in the development of rural areas in Sokoto State in particular and Nigeria in general with a view to find out those factors that facilitated or hindered the implementation of the project. The study is therefore of direct relevance to the planning, plan implementation and appraisals of rural development projects in Nigeria. Based on the findings of the study measures will be suggested which will be of value to the federal, states and local governments to adopt in their rural transformation drive. It will also assist experts and public administrators in designing rural development policies and programmes

1.6 METHODOLOGY

1.6.1 Sources of Data

The data collected for this work was derived from two sources- primary and secondary sources of data. The primary source was mainly from interview conducted with officials of Sokoto Agricultural and community Development project and community development associations. This will enable us draw meaningful inferences that the questionnaire method did not make possible. To balance responses, the questionnaire method was used for the purpose of collection of data.

Secondary materials were derived from various publications of SACDP, state and federal agencies responsible for rural development. Findings from researches and academic materials were also utilized.

1.6.2 Tools of Data Analysis

The analytical frame work used is simple percentages technique, using tables and the assessments were based on percentages method.

1.6.3 Sampling technique

The sampling technique used is random sampling technique in all the 5 villages chosen for data collection about SADCP project.

1.7 SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE WORK

Any realistic academic research must have a scope. This must necessarily be so because in a research of this nature a researcher must be selective in his work and be guided by time frame-work.

In this light, this work will focus on the contribution of Sokoto Agricultural and Community Development project to rural transformation in Sokoto State from 1995 to 1998.

Some of the limitations associated with this research include

1. Limited time to collect data from the rural areas.
2. Problems of filling and returning questionnaire by the rural dwellers due to low literacy level in the areas.

Accordingly 5 villages were chosen for data collection from Yabo and Shagari Local Government Areas namely Gangam, Horo, Bingaje, Birnin Ruwa and Binjin Muza. These villages have an estimated population of 15,000 inhabitants of roughly 3,000 people each of which 50 questionnaires are allocated to each of the villages (ie 1.6 percents of the total population) on random sampling basis.

1.8 ORGANISATION OF CHAPTERS

Chapter one which is the introductory chapter, contains the background to the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the research, significance of the study, hypothesis, scope and limitation, and methodology.

Chapter two contains the literature review and the theoretical frame work.

Chapter three is the background to Sokoto Agricultural and community development project.

Chapter four is data presentation and analysis.

Chapter five is summary, conclusion and recommendations, as well as appendices.

END NOTES

1 **Third national development plan:-** Federal Ministry of Economic Development. Lagos Nigeria 1975.

2 **Abbas I.M:-** "Challengers of Rural development in a deregulated economy". New Nigeria Newspaper. March 9, 1989

3 **Chambers R.:-** Quoted from Rural Development and Bureaucracy in Nigeria by Idode John. Longman Nigeria Books (1989)

4 **Usman B.Y.:-** Basic Concepts and Data in Public Policy, Abucons Publication (1976)

5 **Molem C.S.:-** New approach to Project Development, implementation and Evaluation in Aspects of Local Government Administration under 1999 Constitution by Department of Public Administration A.B.U Zaria (2000)

6 **Third National Development Plan:-** Ibid

7 **GarbaDeen M.:-** "Rural Areas in Ghana and Nigeria compared". Weekly Trust Newspaper of 29 Sep., 2000 pg. 17.

8. **Mabogunje A.:-** "Banking for the Poor" Weekly Trust Newspaper of 29 Sept., 2000 pg.3.

9 **Theith M.:-** quoted in An assessment of Agricultural Development Project in Kaduna State by Shehu Abba Kasim, MPA Thesis A.B.U Zaria 1991

10 **All Farmers Association of Nigeria:-** Press Release in This Day Newspaper Of October 6 2000. Pg. 6.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAME WORK

A. DEFINATION OF CONCEPTS

Rural development which has been one area of governmental concern and activity in most African and third world countries has been defined differently depending on the context from which one looks at it. However the following definations of the terms rural, development and Rural development are found relevent and worthy of mention in the context of this study viz.

(i) **"Rural"** According to Williams (1982) rural refers to an "area in which people depend mostly on primary industries for their living and in which most of the modern aminities are lacking"

(ii) **"Development"** development according to Todaro (1968)" "denotes a multi dimensional process involving the re-organisation and reorientation of the entire economic and social systems. Improvements in income and output, radical changes in institutional, social and administrative structures, popular attitudes and beliefs for social ends"

Idode (1989) sees development as "A change process characterized by increased production, equlisation in the distribution of the social product and the emergence of indigenous institutions whose relations with outside economic institutions are characterized by equality rather than dependance and subordination"( )

(iii) "**Rural development**" According to mabogunje (1968) rural development "implies a broad based re-organisation and

mobilization of rural masses so as to enhance their capacity to cope effectively with the daily task of their lives and with the changes consequent upon this"

To Uma-lele (1975) Rural development is the " improvement of the living standards of the mass of the low income population residing in rural areas and making the process of their development self sustaining"( ).

Rural Development to United Nations Agency for Social and Economic Development" is the quantitative change or upliftment in the standard of people in rural areas brought about through institutional approach by the government agencies and the people themselves"( ).

From these definitions it can be deduced that for any result oriented rural development programme the following are important viz:

(1) Upliftment in the living standard of rural dwellers.

(2) Involvement of rural communities in their developmental efforts.

(3) Making the process of rural development self sustaining for rural areas.

474519

In the course of this researches will examine weather SACDP conform with this attributes of a rural development outfit or not.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In theory the concept of development is a normative concept which implies growth and change for the better; applicable to both rural and urban sectors of Nigeria. In practice however most of the physical and socio-economic development which has so for occurred in this country are discernable in the urban sector while only a few significant indices of such development are evident in the rural areas inspite of the successive rural development programmes of past regimes and governments in Nigeria.

In view of the ever widening gap between these two sectors many researches were conducted and many literatures published on the problems and recommendations towards enhanced rural development initiatives in Nigeria.

According to Chukwu I. Chukwu (1988) rural development had three dimensions in Nigeria which fundamentally affect and determine the final outcome of projects;-

i. Institutional– these include who decides, who act and who is affected by the rural development programmes.

ii. Spatial dimension – where does action takes place and who does it affect.

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iii. Sectoral dimension – is rural development efforts sectoral or multi-sectoral covering all aspect of human life.

To Chukwu, these three dimensions of institutional spatial and sectoral aspect form the basis of success or otherwise of rural development initiative as it will determine whether rural development is a responsibility

of which tier of government, with which policy, resources, participation and (hcompassing all aspect of life such as education, health, housing and employment or restricted to agricultural development and food production.

Chukwu further analysed past rural development efforts in Nigeria under four categories:-

a. General Support Programmes: This programmes promoted agricultural research and extension services,infrastructural support, inputs supply and agricultural finance and marketing. Research institutes, and farm services centres were established. People and community banks were also introduces so also were commodity and marketing boards, but their impact had been inadequate and fragmented as research findings were not disseminated and practicalised, and a feasible farming system also prove difficult to the Nigerian farmers.

b. Direct production:

Plantations, Ranches, Diaries and food processing companies were stablished by Federal and state governments to complement private enterprises and utilise abundant resources in the rural areas. However, most of these enterprises got killed by problems plagguen the entire public sector from the problems of inadequate funding from the government, undue interferrence, bad management, fraud, faulty goal specification and ever changing priorities of successive regimes.

c. **Area Development Programmes:**

In 1975, River basins development authorities were etablished by the Federal government with heavy investment of capital and technology. Dams, drainage channels, feeder roads, irrigation farms and even large scale evacuation and resettlement of farmers were undertaken by these authorities in addition to various Agricultural support services such as seed multiplication, crop improvement and consultancy services, provided to the farmers. The results however, did not justify the huge investments made on the projects which culminated to the establishment of Agricultural Development Projects in 1982 with the assistance of the world Bank to concentrate resources in a few key activities in direct farm production services of inputs delivery services and rural water and roads. The success and limitation of the Agricultural Development Projects had been a matter of debate among academics and media alike.

d. **Mobilisation programmes:**

These are programmes introduced in addition to specific sectoral programmes designed to mobilise people for enhanced Agricultural development. The mobilisation programmes include – National Accelerated Food production programme, (1972) operation to feed the nation (1975) green revolution (1982) and go back to the land (1985). Further to it mass mobilization for social and economic recovery (MAMSER) and National Directorate of Employment (NDE) was also created for both rural and urban sectors. To chukwun, these mobilisation programmes lacks any substantive operational goal and target and remain largely urban based.

In Nigeria and indeed in many developing countries, the neglect in the area of provision of social and physical infrastructure to rural areas to many scholars can be traced to colonial policies which created dichotomy between rural and Urban areas. Most of the Physical infrastructures put in place were in the colonial Headquarters and raw-material centres for the smooth exploitation and export of the colonies vast resources to the metropolitan colonial towns.

As a result of this deliberate British Colonial Policy many railway centre towns and colonial headquarters such as Kaduna Gusau, Lokoja, Enugu and Calabar sprang up witnessing rapid expansion and modernisation.

The attainment of independence in 1960 did not change the situation, the emergent political leaders embarked on gigantic Urban Projects in their regions and far less attention was given to the development of rural areas, It was only in 1972 that an attempt was first made toward enhanced rural development with the Introduction of National Accelerated Food Production Programme (NAFPP) by the Gowon regime, to boost the cultivation of food products in our rural areas as a way of employing rural Youth to check upsurge of migration to Urban centres.

Subsequently in 1975 Obasanjo regime embarked on operation to feed the Nation (OFN) Shagari regime came with Green Revolution in 1982. River Basins and Rural Development Authorities were established in 1975, Agricultural Development Projects (1982) Directorate for Food, Road and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI) 1987, National Agricultural Land

Development Authority (NALDA) 1991, National Better Life Programme (BLP) for rural women 1987 and Most recently Family Support and Family Economic Advancement Programmes 1997.

All these Programmes were directed towards rural and Agricultural Development.

Rural development should however not be misconstrued as Agricutlrural Development, for although National Development requires heavy agricultural expansion nonetheless rural development is much broader and encompasses changes in Social and Economic structures, Institutions, relationship and Processes. It also include generation of new employment, more suitable access to arable Land, suitable equitable distribution of income, wide spread improvements in Health, Nutrition, Housing, Maintenance of law and order, creation of incentives and opportunities for individuals to realize their potentialities through education and sharing in the decisions and actions which affect their lives. It is therefore not sectoral but comprehensive.

Rural Development is very important for the growth and Development of any nation because national Economic growth requires that Both rural and Urban Sectors of the economy most form an integrated whole. They are essentially complimentary.

No growth of towns and cities can be satisfactory while the rest of the Country is poverty Stricken and the Majority of the people living in an unfavourable rural atmosphere lacking in infrastructural basis without good roads, hospitals, portable drinking water, employment and sound and qualitative education.

The absence of these social and infrastructural facilities help in boosting th spate of rural to Urban Migration in a very large scale in Nigeria with it's concomitant effects of overcrowding in our towns and cities and upsurge in social vices and criminal activities. Above all it makes planning virtually difficult as more and more people moved into Urban areas making housing, telecommunications and other social amenities inadequate to go round.

Other literatures on Rural Development Projects and programmes includes; —

According to Lawal (1986) there are two models of rural development in use in Nigeria Viz:-

1. **Management Model:-** This is the model in which the dominant role of rural development is vested in the few bureaucrats, Who formulate and implement rural development programmes with the assistance of few handful of experts both of whom are socially remote from the people.

2. **Mobilization Model:-** This model insist on the popular participation of rural people in there development efforts. It tends to restrict the role of public officers to the policy making process.

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To Najim, Nigeria operated management model which explain why most of the past rural development programmes encountered problems

Olatunbosun (1975) in his book 'Nigeria's neglected rural majority' Traces rural backwardness to coloial policies saying there is little difference between rural oriented economic policies before and after Independence in Nigeria. Their gap is ever widening. He maintained that "Despite the potential strength achieved through political Independence, the strategy of development policies pursued by Nigerians who took control of the government from the colonial administrators continue to resemble in many ways those of the colonialist, consequently the living condition of the rural people have remained virtually unaffected by the development efforts."

Mohammed and Shehu (1986) year in their article "Rural Development a fact or a dream deferred" praises the various rural development programmes introduced in Nigeria but faulted the process adapted in the planning and execution of the projects. Saying that most of these projects are political exercise meant to reward government proteges as a result of which they are poorly planned and executed.

Sule (1982) reviewing the impact of Ayangba Agricultural development project on rural transformation of Igaland in 1982, felt impresses with the government awareness of the rural problems but said that projects introduced to check it had done just too little to radically transform the socio-economic development of rural areas. Maintaining that there has been a disproportionate investment of projects funds on buildings, vehicles and plants to the determent of services which are beneficial to the farmers where services are provided they are either not completed or not maintained.

Kwangwai (1986)( ) sees Agricultural Development Projects as nothing but an expression of the imperialist ploys to perpetuate the exploitation of the country for providing markets for their excess goods and staff. Sadiq and Tony( ) in their book Nigeria – A Republic in ruins corroborate with Kwangwai explaining how World Bank Siphon out millions of naira from our economy from their expatriate staff and services. Longman Wapnuk Sambo (1990)( ) and Umaru Usman Bunza (1986)( ) in their separate researches were not satisfied with the performance of the Agricultural and rural development projects. To Wapnuk Sambo most of the projects "do not take the interest and opinion of farmers into consideration's". Farmers are not consulted on matters that concerns their productive capacities", in his research on the impact of Sokoto Agricultural Development Project on Western Zone in 1986 Bunza discovered that 64.8% farmers who received extension services are of high income class while 35.2% are peasantry. Abba (1985)( ) is also of the same view saying that Agricultural Development Projects benefits only large scale progressive farmers rather than majority of the peasants because they are the only category with financial and political connections to patronize the services and facilities offered by the agencies."

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Usman (1985)( ) summed up the above observations he posited "The main philosophy of Agricultural Development Project strategy is supposed to be based on the needs of small scale farmers but actual experience and the research work that has been done on the areas covered by ADP's has confirmed beyond reasonable doubt that the projects have benefited large scale "progressive

farmers" rather than the majority of the peasantry – this is largely because it is this category of farmers who have the political contacts, financial and other sources to take advantage of the services and facilities offered by the projects".

From the following researches it can be deduced that:-

i. Most of the Past rural development projects and programmes are poorly planned and executed.

ii. Rural communities are not adequately involved in their development effor's.
and

iii. Very little was achieve by the Projects in transforming rural areas.

In this wise therefore SACDP was established taking cognisance of all the past hindrances to the success of similar rural developments outfits. Attempt is made therefore to asses how the project attempted correcting the above mentioned mistakes and its results on rural transformation in the project areas.

The SACDP project sought to:-

(1) involve rural communities in the planning , execution and maintance of its rural development initiatives.

(2) The socio-economic and cultural values of the rural populace are fully appreciated by the project and encouraged.

The extend to which the project succeeds or otherwise in that direction will be determine in the data collected and analysis in chapter four.

Theoretical frame work

Every research has to be guided by a relevant theory or model. The main theory guiding this research is the theory of intermediate technology profounded by schumacher (1968). Schumacher drew his inspiration from the theory of economic development of schumpeter (1911) to guide African and third world countries in their development.

Schumpeter defined real development as" only such changes in economic life as are not forced upon it from without but arise by its own initiatives from within .

He saw development as a process generated within a society by forces propagated and invigorated by the actual membes of that society saying that "true development cannot be started nor sustained by outsiders

Building on this theory of economic development by Schumpeter, Schumacher advocated the evolution of simple technology to develop third world countries.

Simple Technology " appropriate to the actual conditions in which people all over the world subsist and simple enough to be mastered by the people lacking higher training or education

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The intention according to schumacher is "to assemble information on low cost technology requiring modest capital outlay, employing tools and equipments which are cheap but at the same time efficient and troublefree being adaptable to local conditions of raw material supply and small scale marketing" [31].

To him the competitive pool of capital intensive industry in the towns kills off handcrafts and small scale industries in the country side, the impoverished country side then takes its revenge on towns through urban immigration and the result is congestion, under employment and breakdown of urban services.

Schumacher maintained that the primary constituent of social wellbeing is not the growth of aggregate output but the geographical distribution of earning opportunities and of resulting income flows. He advises development planners to think primarily of people rather than in terms of things saying". If they learn to think primarily about people – that is mobilising the labour power of the ordinary people all over the country, all their thinking about project would become fundamentally different"( ) because he argues that the main asset of developing country is its people and Labour.

Suhumacher listed areas he had in mind which can be used in the application of intermediate technology to include agricultural production, crop storage, fishing, Food and beverages preparation and wide range of ordinary consumer goods.

In nutshell the main assumptions of Dr Schumacher theory of intermediate development are as follows:-

(1) That no meaningful development can take place if the development process depends entirely on outside factors. Development must be propagated and invigorated by a sprontaneous catalytic action with energy which is essentially indigenous.

(2) A development strategy must be intimately inter-woven with the fabric of society i.e it most be concerned with the social consequencies of development.

(3) Unemployment and underemployment must be addresses, if true development is to take place.

(4) Development must aim at balanced growth of all sectors and all parts of a country.

474519

These theory was accepted and synthesized by many third world scholars in an attempt to press for rural development as a result of lopsided development which occurred, between urban and rural areas in the colonial and post independence era. As a result of many outcries regimes and governments in Nigeria introduced various agricultural and rural development programmes. However the mode of operation and strategy employed by most of the programme fell short in meeting their targets. It is in this wise that new strategies were advocated that are truly rural based.

Sokoto Agricultural and community development was established to consolidate and improve on achievements recorded by past rural development outfits in Sokoto State such as Sokoto Rima River Basin and Rural development

Authority, Sokoto Agricultural and Rural development Authority and Sokoto State Directorate for Rural development.

The SACDP, Modus operandi sought to conform with the mobilization model of rural development and intermediate technology approach as profounded by Schumacher because simple technology on agricultural productions and processing are being introduced and imparted by the project to improve crop yields and reduces post harvest losses. Similarly rural trades and crafts were revived to compliment rural life.

All this initiatives by SACDP are being done in collaboration and partnership with the beneficiary rural populace . The intermediate technology theory of Schumacher is therefore found relevant to guide this research.

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CHAPTER THREE

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND STRUCTURAL ORGANISATION OF SOKOTO AGRICULTURAL AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (SACDP)

3.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF SACDP

Sokoto Agricultural and Community Development Project is a joint venture Project financed by Federal Government, Sokoto State Government and International Fund for Agricultural development (IFAD) an arm of food and Agricultural organisation (FAO) of the United Nations Organisation. International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) was established in 1976 with the primary mandate of mobilising funds from member governments and multi-lateral agencies to finance food production programmes which have the potentials to rapidly improve the food supply situation in food deficit countries and regions.

In response to the request made to IFAD by the Federal Government of Nigeria, the fund embarked on 3 development programmes in Nigeria from 1987 – 94 as follows:-

3.1.(1) COMMODITY ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT:

This covers cassava multiplication programme (CMP 1987) covering 21 states with headquarters at Ijebu-Ife.

3.1.(2). SECTOR ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT:

This resulted into the Artisinal Fisheries Development Project (AFDP 1991) covering 4 South Eastern States with

headquarters at Abuja.

3.1 (3) **AREA DEVELOPMENT**

This development strategy aims at closing gaps in development by rendering assistance to resource poor people in ecologically disadvantaged areas to improve their production environment and their productivity. This resulted to the establishment of Agricultural and Community Development Projects in Katsina State (1993) and Sokoto State (SACDP 1994).

3.2 THE OBJECTIVES OF SACDP

The S.A.C.D.P. has the main objective of alleviating rural poverty and food insecurity among the 27 specifically targeted village areas in 9 Local Government Areas of Sokoto State that is Tangaza, Gudu, Binji, Silame, Yabo, Shagari, Bodinga, Tureta and Dangeshuni. The main objective of the project is to be attained through the programmes to:-

3.2(1). Halt land resources degradation in critical areas of the state and repair as far as possible damaged done to land in order to issue out loan for productive Agriculture.

3.2 (2) Increase production, income, and food security of small holder farming families through resource conservation, crop yield improvement, credit provision, assured input supply and easy access to Fadama land and.

3.2 (3) To generate greater participation by beneficiaries in the long term development of their home areas by supporting the established local public sector and traditional social structures in providing more responsive and effective services.

3.2(4) To encourage and develop the capacities of the local village communities to plan, finance and manage their own programme of development in the future.

The selection of the 27 most deprived village areas for IFAD project was based on their relative isolation and lack of social and economic infrastructural facilities. The benefiting communities have or indicate significant interest and firm commitment to actively participate in project activities.

3.3 **SACDP FINANCING ARRANGEMENT**

The project is to be totally financed by the IFAD, the Federal Government, the Sokoto State Government and the benefiting Local Government Areas and communities. The project is to last for 7 years (1994 - 2001) and it's implementation is closely and regularly appraised, monitored and evaluated by the funding partners through an in-built mechanism and periodic supervision so as to allow for adjustments and fine tuning of the project strategies in order to ensure that it achieve its objectives and targets.

3.4 SACDP BENEFITTING COMMUNITIES

Nine North most Local Government Areas of the State that are largely exposed to periodic droughts and sever soil resource degradation and have high human and livestock population covering about 10,100km. With over 655,000 people. The villages were:-

1.	Tangaza Local Government Area	=	Gidan Madi Magonho
2.	Gudu Local Government Area	=	Bale Karfen Sarki Kurdulla Backaka
3.	Binji Local Government Area	=	Jamali Soro
4.	Silame Local Government Area	=	Silame Labani
5.	Bodinga Local Government Area	=	Mazangari Kwaciyar Lalle
6.	Dange-Shuni Local Government Area	=	Rudu Geire Jurga Wababe Fajaldu Salau
7.	Tureta Local Government Area	=	Tsamiya

8.	Yabo Local Government Area	=	Ruggar Iya Bingaje Binjin Muza Birnin Ruwa Bakale
9.	Shagari Local Government Area	=	Horo Gangam Sanyinnawal

3.5 SACDPTARGETTING APPROACH AND PROGRAMME OF ACTION

The S.A.C.D.P targets, focusses and channels it's interventions to specific deprived environments (drought, desertification, land fertility, depleted grazing areas and others. Specific deprived village areas that are isolated and lack essential social and economic rural infrastructure, specific social and activity groups (Farmers, rearers, artisans, traders, women etc) The SACDP also targets and sharply focuses on the poorest individuals including the landless or near landless, unskilled labour the capital short entrepreneurs, artisans and traders, the women/widowed household head and many others.

On the basis of the identified needs and constraints facing these communities and individuals, the project works in collaboration with them to provide with:

Broad based adult non-formal education;

Portable drinking water for human and livestock consumption through boreholes, wells and dams;

Construction and upgrading of rural feeder roads to markets, urban centres, other villages, farmland and fadama.

Recovering, rehabilitation and reallocation of degraded and eroded communal land for agriculture and grazing;

Credit and small enterprises financing;

Fertilizers and essential farm inputs on credit terms;

Pest-control services with credit to provide off farm services;

Promotion of rural transportation by harnessing animal power through animal and carts loans and training;

Mechanisation of Agricultural production and processing using animal power and simple manually and mötorised tools, implements and machines;

Fadama small scale irrigation;

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- Credit and training to women in off-farm income generating activities and enterprises;

- Trading food processing and hand craft"

- Regeneration of livestock feed resources breed improvement health care and husbandry practices;

- Supporting community self-help efforts with training, Working tools and materials;

- Improvement of marketing and storage infrastructures and facilities.

To ensure that the objectives of the project was realised all the staff and the departments were fully mobilised and trained to carry out their functions. Community development agents and village development workers were recruited and sent to the rural areas. Farmers and artisan co-operatives unions were formed and assisted by the project. Rural Women Emancipation Programme was also introduced with multi-Purpose skill development centres opened up in rural areas to train them in various household trades and handcraft activities. Agricultural mechanisation and improved seeds services is provided to the farmers in addition to network of roads to open up agricultural areas.

3.6 STRUCTURAL ORGANISATION AND FUCNTIONS OF SACDP

Sokoto Agricultural and community Development Project is composed of 6 Departments viz Administration, Finance,

Agricultural Services, Rural Institution Department, Engineering Services and Planning monitoring and evaluation department.

In addition to the departments are 4 project committees such as:-

I. JOINT SADP/SACDP Executive committee chaired by the Executive Governor.

II. General purpose Committee – Chaired by Honourable Commissioner of Agricultural

I. Project technical sub-committee – chaired by the Programme Manager Sokoto Agricultural Development Project.

I. Project co-ordinating Committee chaired by the Project co-ordinator.

The project co-ordinator is the chief executive and accounting officer of the project responsible for the day to day running and execution of the project programmes and activities.

FUCNTIONS OF SACDP

3.7 AGRICULTURAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT:

3.7(1) Land Conservation and Rehabilitation

A rehabilitation project would be developed for each of the participating villages for the development of nurseries for the propagation and production of protective grasses against soil erosion and decay such as vetiber and gamba grass (andropogon).

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3.7.(2) **Extension and Input Supplies**

Farmers would be provided with Extension assistance through the off –farm technical training organised by the projects for the transfer of new technologies in Agriculture. Farmers would also be assisted to obtain operating credit with which to buy the desired fertilisers and insecticides for enhanced and improved productions.

3.7.(3) **Livestock Improvements**

This component would include initiative aimed at improving the level of livestock husbandry within the villages and to assist the villages to gain the best advantage from their livestock in terms of their use for draft purposes and for the production of essential manure for maintaining the productive capacity of the land.

Credit assistance would be provided to farmers for the purchase of traction animal such as bulls, camels and donkeys and for the training of farmers in the use and maintenance of the animals for draft work.

3.7(4) **Tree Planting**

The project aims to intensify publicity on planting of trees through its regular extension services, and plan to produce a total of 697,000 shade and browse tree seedling and approximately 13,000 fruit trees. A Fodder Bank programme is to be pursued whereby 3 blocks of hectares each of tree nurseries will be established in each participating village.

3.7(5) **Fadama Development**

The Project would encourage and assist the development of irrigation service in it's target areas. These would consist of the development or rehabilitation of hand dug wells on minor and major riverine Fadamas and equipping them with treadle pumps.

3.8 **RURAL INFRASTRUCTURAL DEPARTMENT**

The rural infrastructural department aimed at making the selected SACDP area accessible to the urban centres as well as improving their domestic water supply and sanitation facilities. The major sub-programmes of the department are as follows.

3.8 (1) **Village and Livestock Water Supply**

Village water supplies would be improved through the rehabilitation of existing boreholes, pumps, hand-dug wells and small earth dams for human and animal consumptions.

3.8(2) **Rural Road Construction**

This would include the construction of rural roads for access to the villages. The roads will be constructed by SACDP while the benefiting villages will ensure their maintenance.

3.8(3) **Village Sanitation**

ventilated improved pit latrines for individual compounds and group of houses within villages will be constructed on credit for the villagers to ensure a greater measure of health

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protection. Sanitary rules and cleanliness will also be propagated by the village development workers of the project.

3.8 (4) **Village and Community Development**

The project is to direct attention at strengthening the capacity of men and women to play a larger role in raising living standards of the family and sustaining the physical environment to ensure that the natural resources and the productive base are not depleted irreversibly. Community self-help efforts will be highly encouraged in SACDP participating villages.

3.8.(5) **Credit and Investment Financing**

This component would focus on the provision of short and medium term credit to households in the target areas for increased business and commercial activities. Saving and credit activities would be provided for:-

I. Seasonal inputs
II. Traction animals
III. Fadama development and
IV. Women and artisinal activities.

Additionally, a village development fund would be established to provide support to community development projects and local trades and crafts.

3.9 ENGINEERING SERVICES DEPARTMENT

This department is primarily concerned with the construction and rehabilitation of rural water supply and roads, and agricultural mechanisation programmes.

3.10 PLANNING DEPARTMENT

The functions of planning department are:-

I. Planning

II. Monitoring and

III. Evaluation of all programmes embarked by the project.

3.11 ADIMISTRATION AND FINANCE DEPARTMENTS

The Finance and administrative departments are concerned with:-

I. Finance and Expenditure Control.

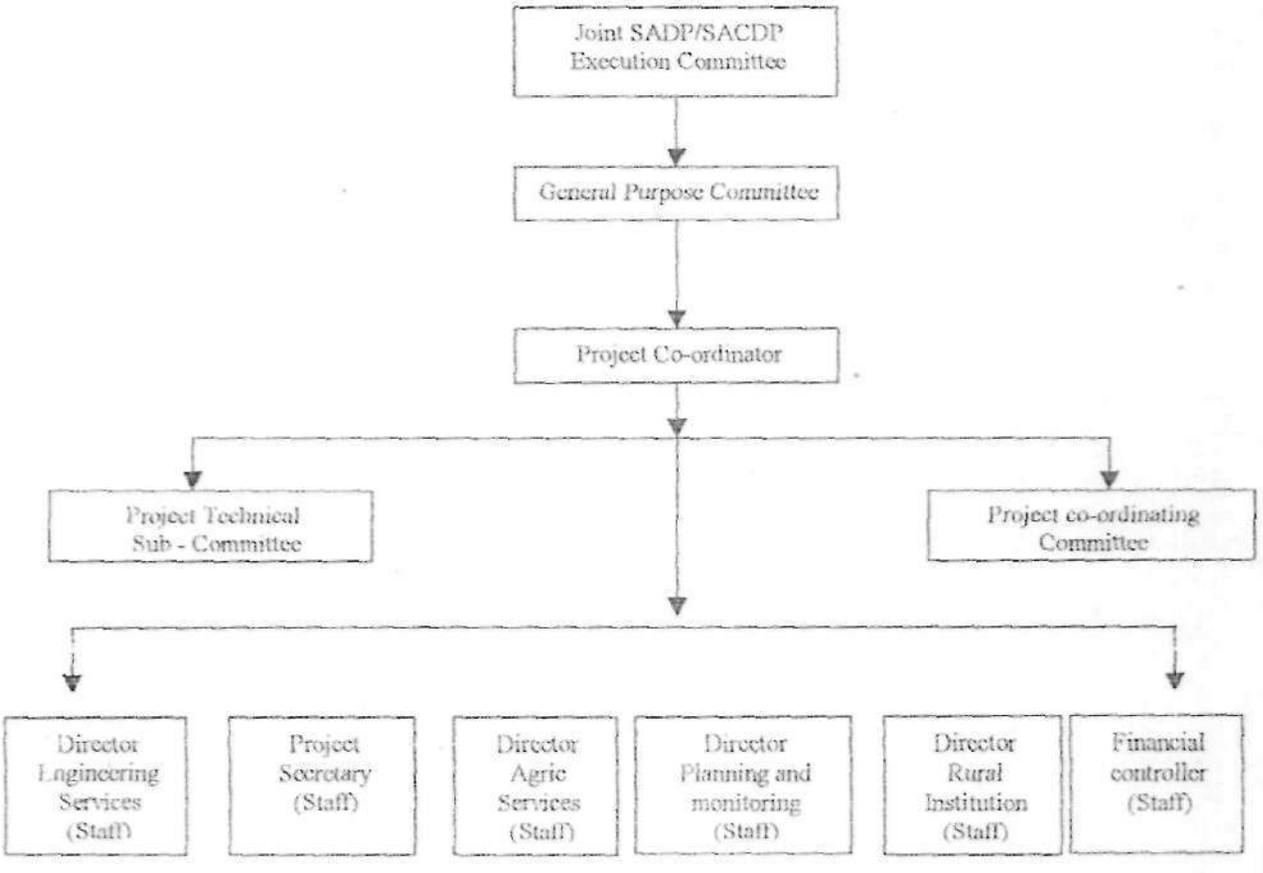
II. Human Resources Development.

III. Administration and Management.

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Figure 3.12

The Graphical representation of SACDP is as follows:



(**SOURCE:-** planning and monitoring department SACDP Sokoto)

ENDNOTES

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CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

In the last chapter we have discussed objectives, targets and functions of Sokoto Agricultural and Community Development Project. In this chapter we will analyse the data collected in the course of this research in selected villages in Yabo and Shagari Local Government Areas who are beneficiaries of the SACDP Programme.

Accordingly 250 questionnaires were prepared and distributed to respondents i.e benefiting individuals and groups in five villages of an estimated population of 15,000 people 50 questionnaires were distributed to each of the following villages viz- Gangam, Bingaje, Horo, Bakale and Binjin Muza. Interviews were also conducted to complement the questionnaire technique. Those interviewed include some village heads, community development officials and SACDP officials.

The questionnaire touched on the fundamental questions that will help us to analyse the acceptance or rejection of the Hypothesis accepted by this study. In that direction, therefore, respondents were required to respond to various issues concerning SACDP services and operations in their areas. The questionnaire was translated into Hausa for those who could not understand English and administered on Random-sampling basis. The analysis is done using simple percentage technique. 250 questionnaires were distributed to 5villages, i.e 50 questionnaires per village. However 193

questionnaire were returned. 57 questionnaires were not returned the breakdown of questionnaires returned as per 5 villages are as follows.

Table 4.1 Showing Distribution and return of questionnaires

S.N	Village	**No. of questionnaires Distributed**	**No. of questionnaires Returned**	%
1	Gangam	50	36	72
2	Bingaje	50	42	84
2	Horo	50	38	76
4	Bakale	50	40	80
5	Binjin Muza	50	37	74
	TOTAL	**259**	**193**	**77**

Source: Questionnaires on SACDP 1999

From the table 4.1 it can be seen that 36 or 72% respondents from Gamgan returned the questionnaires out of 50 issued in the village. 42 or 84% returned from Bingaje, 36 or 76% returned from Horo, 40 or 80% returned from Bakale and 37 or 74% returned the questionnaire from Binjin muza. Therefore 193 or 77% of the 250 questionnaires were returned and it is this 193 that will form the basis for our conclusions on SACDP and its achievements in rural transformation in Sokoto State.

4.2 DATA ANALYSIS

The analysis of the data collected on SACDP from the five villages chosen is as follows:

4.2(1)AWARENESS OF A RURAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY-SACDP

To establish whether the rural dwellers are aware of the existence of the SACDP project, responses were sought about the existence of the project. The responses are as follows:

Table 4.2 (1a) Responses on awareness of the existence of SACDP

S.N	View	**No. of Respondents**	**% of Respondents**
1	Yes	185	96
2	No	8	4
	TOTAL	**193**	**100%**

Source: Questionnaires on SACDP 1999

QUESTION:- Through which medium did you know the existence of SACDP?

Table 4.2 (1b) Responses on medium of awareness of the existence of SACDP

S.N	View	**No. of Respondents**	**% of Respondents**
1	Through media	13	7
2	Through their staff	35	18
2	Through their services	41	21
4	All the above	104	54
	TOTAL	**193**	**100%**

Source: Questionnaires on SACDP 1999

From the above responses it can be deduced that the rural dwellers in SACDP areas are fully aware of the existence of the project through the various means, which include the project extension staff, the services provided by the project and through the media.

4.2 (2) BENEFITS FROM THE SACDP PROJECT

Respondents were asked in the questionnaire to state if they benefitted from any service or infrastructure put in place by the SACDP. The responses are as follows:

Table 4.2(2a) Responses on benefits from the SACDP project

S.N	View	**No. of Respondents**	**% of Respondents**
1	Benefitted	162	84
2	Didn't benefitted	31	16
	TOTAL	**193**	**100%**

Source: Questionnaires on SACDP 1999

From the responses above 162 or 84% of the respondents claimed to have benefitted from the services of the SACDP intervention programme. The services they benefitted from are as follows:

Table 4.2 (1b) Responses on various services and infrastructure enjoyed from SACDP

S.N	View	**No. of Respondents**	**% of Respondents**
1	Water Supply	108	56
2	Agricultural Services	169	88
3	Construction and Rehabilitation of Rural Roads	104	54
4	Skill Acquisition and Development	73	38
5	Credit and Investment Financing	81	42
	TOTAL	**193**	**100%**

Source: Questionnaires on SACDP 1999

The services provided by SACDP in the above areas are presented in chart as follows:

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The Graphical representation of SACDP achievements from 1995 to 1998 is as follows:

	1996		1997		1998		CUMULATIVE		
A. **WATER SUPPLY**	**Trg.**	**Achiv.**	**Trg.**	**Achiv.**	**Trg.**	**Achiv.**	**Trg.**	**Achiv.**	**%**
i. No. of Bore-hole drilled and rehabilitated	5	3	5	5	15	4	25	20	48
ii. No. of hand dug wells rehabilitated	27	27	100	6	100	26	227	59	14
iii. No. of Livestock watering dams construction	2	**	6	**	7	5	15	5	34
iv. No. of Hand pumps provided	25	21	*	*	70	11	95	32	33
v. No. of Hand pumps rehabilitated	20	20	17	10	100	2	137	32	23

	1996		1997		1998		CUMULATIVE		
B. **ROADS**	**Trg.**	**Achiv.**	**Trg.**	**Achiv.**	**Trg.**	**Achiv.**	**Trg.**	**Achiv.**	**%**
i. Km. Of Upland Roads Rehabilitation	*	*	50	35	84	38	134	73	54
ii. Km. Of New Upland Roads Constrd.	142	**	10	17***	107	19	259	36	13
iii. Km. Of Fadama Roads Rehabilitation	*	*	*	*	15	15	15	15	100
iv. Culvert Construction	*	*	*	*	44	21	44	21	47

N.B.

1. Low counterpart funding from Federal Government and Ifad accounted for the problems faced in executing some of the road programme. i.e. E.E.C. which undertook to contribute funds towards rural roads rehabilitation withdraw their support in 1996.

2. Key

* No provision for the year

** No Achievement in the year

*** Exceeds target for the year

**** No target but provided / recovered

	Unit	1996		1997		1998		CUMULATIVE		
C. **WATER SUPPLY**		**Trg.**	**Achiv.**	**Trg.**	**Achiv.**	**Trg.**	**Achiv.**	**Trg.**	**Achiv.**	**%**
i. Animal for traction	Pairs	27	27	27	8	*	*	54	35	64
ii. Breed Improvement	Nos.									
a. Sheep		4	4	27	8	*	*	31	12	38
b. Goats		4	4	27	8	*	*	31	12	38
c. Cockerels		20	20	17	10	20	10	67	40	59

	1996		1997		1998		CUMULATIVE		
D. **LAND CONSERVATION**	**Trg.**	**Achiv.**	**Trg.**	**Achiv.**	**Trg.**	**Achiv.**	**Trg.**	**Achiv.**	**%**
i. No. of tree seedlings Nurseries established	3	3	28	18	2	1	33	22	69
ii. No. of Forest Tree Seedlings produced	94000	42500	105000	88800	**	63000	199000*	194300	97
iii. No. of Fruit Tree Seedlings produced	6000	3500	*	*	*	7000****	6000	10500	75
iv. Area of marginal degraded grazing Land rehabilitation	*	*	180 (HA)	177 (HA)	1	**	180 (HA)	177 (HA)	98
v. Area of marginal land Rehabilitated.	60 (HA)	30 (HA)	*	*	339 (HA)	100 (HA)	399 (HA)	130 (HA)	32
vi. No. of gullies eroded land sites intervened									

Key

* No provision for the year

** No Achievement in the year

*** Exceeds target for the year

**** No target but provided / recovered

	1995		1996		1997		1998		CUMULATIVE		
E. **CREDIT AND INVESTMENT FINANCING**	**Trg.**	**Achiv.**	**Trg.**	**Achiv.**	**Trg.**	**Achiv.**	**Trg.**	**Achiv.**	**Trg.**	**Achiv.**	**%**
i. Group loan Recipients	73	73	283	283	*	*	182	**	538	35	6.5
ii. Total Cash Disbursed	*	1.39m****	*	4.44m	*	*	15m	23.750m	15m	39.35m	
iii. Repayments	Not matured	Not matured	4.44m	1.030m Recovered from '95 loans.	No recoverv	2.4 Recovered from '96 loans. 34m		8.240m Recovered from '96 & '97 loans.			11.7

	1995		1996		1997		1998		CUMULATIVE		
F. **AGRIC MECHANIZATION**	**Trg.**	**Achiv.**	**Trg.**	**Achiv.**	**Trg.**	**Achiv.**	**Trg.**	**Achiv.**	**Trg.**	**Achiv.**	**%**
i. No. of Treadle Pump fabricated	*	*	10	10	10	10	20	10	40	30	75
ii. No. of Ox-cart bodies fabricated	11	11	27	27	*	*	*	*	38	38	100
iii. No. of Adaptable new Tech. Sources	*	*	11	7	*	6****	*	*	11	13	118
iv. No. of village cottage Industries identified	*	*	17	17	*	*	*	6	17	23	135

Key

* No provision for the year

** No Achievement in the year

*** Exceeds target for the year

**** No target but provided / recovered

G. FARMERS TRAINING	1996		1997		1998		CUMULATIVE		
	Trg.	Achiv.	Trg.	Achiv.	Trg.	Achiv.	Trg.	Achiv.	%
i. In House Training (Short Term)	10	6	10	10	5	5	25	21	84
ii. Off Project (Oversees)	1	1	1	3***	2	1	4	5***	125
iii. Off Project (Long Term)	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	100
iv. Off Project (Short Term)	6	6	*	*	2	1	8	7	87

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Key

* No provision for the year
** No Achievement in the year
*** Exceeds target for the year
**** No target but provided / recovered

4.3 INVOLVEMENT OF RURAL COMMUNITIES IN SACDP PROGRAMME

Because past rural development programmes were indicted for not involving rural populace in their programmes, attempt is hereby made to asses SACDP involvement of rural dwellers in the development of their areas.

Therefore, in the Questionnaire responses were implored on SACDP involvement of rural masses in the formulation and execution of the project activities as it affects the development of their areas and how often they are involved. The responses are as follows:

Table 4.3 Responses on SACDP involvement of rural communities in their development

S.N	View	**No. of Respondents**	**% of Respondents**
1	Fully involved	143	74
2	Partial involvement	25	13
3	Occasional involvement	3	7
4	Not involved at all	12	6
	TOTAL	**193**	**100%**

Source: Questionnaires on SACDP 1999

From the responses it can be concluded that based on the number of the respondents who are satisfied with SACDP involvement of communities in their development, the project had departed from the management and technocratic model of rural development whereby rural communities are not involved in the planning,

formulation and implementation of development programmes in their areas. The desire to involve rural communities in the development of their areas informed the SACDP drive to mobilise rural populace to join hand with it to provide them with basic infrastrucural facilities that will enhance their living.

4.4 LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION INSACDP PROGRAMME

Attempt was made in the questionnaire to establish rural communities participation in SACDP programmes, the responses are as follows:

Table 4.4 Level of participation in SACDP programmes

S.N	View	No. of Respondents	% of Respondents
1	Full participation	133	69
2	Partial participation	52	27
3	Non participation	8	4
	TOTAL	**193**	**100**

Source: questionnaire on SACDP 1999

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From the responses above it can be seen that there is wider participation of rural communities in the SACDP programmes available data shows that about 545 groups were formed in SACDP areas to partake in SACDP intervention in community development activities, agricultural expansion, skill development, rural trade and craft e.t.c.

Further to the participation in SACDP programme, we also implore responses as to whether community participation in any way contributed to the success of SACDP. The responses are as follows:

Table 4.5 opinion of respondents to question on whether involvement of rural communitites in SACDP programme yielded any result

S.N	View	No. of Respondents	% of Respondents
1	The involvement of rural communitities in SACDP programmes contributed to the success of the project	151	78
2	The involvement of rural communities in SACDP programme have not in any way contributed to the success of the project.	42	22
	TOTAL	**193**	**100**

Source: questionnaire on SACDP 1999

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4.3 From the table 4.5, 78% of the respondents are of the view that the involvement of rural communities in SACDP programme have contributed to the success of the project, whereas 22% of the respondents are of the view that the involvement of rural communities in SACDP programme have not in any way contributed to the success of the project. This research discovered that the involvement of rural communities in SACDP essentially have contributed to the success of SACDP because rural communities were mobilized to participate in the development of their areas in partnership with the SACDP project.

SACDP mobilized people from these areas to initiate and engage in self-help projects to provide some of the facilities and infrastructures which prior to the SACDP intervention are lacking in the areas. Most of the project areas are characterized by poor social amenities such as dilapidated dispensaries and schools, poor road network, scarce water supply and low level of literacy, which has limited the transfer of innovations on agricultural techniques to rural areas. The project provided assistance in the form of working tools and materials, which include diggers, barrows, axes, shovels, rakes, hoes etc. and building materials in the form of cement roofing zinc, ceilings wooden doors, and public address systems. As a result of these assistance 14 para-veterinary clinics were constructed through community efforts at Sanyinnawal, Magonho, Ruggar Iya, Birnin Ruwa, fajaldu, Bingaje, Balle, Tsamiya Bakale, Gangam and Gidan Madi. SACDP provided trained mobile local veterinary assistant to provide services to farmers on cost recovery basis with a back up

support from a consulting veterinary doctor. The project also supplied items such as procaine penicillin, streptomycin, iodine, Gentian violet, salt lick, cotton seed cake etc. the village development workers and veterinary assistants were adequately trained on diagnosing common livestock diseases and their treatments

Similarly, the communities in Horo, Fajaldu and satire were mobilized and assisted to undertake the rehabilitation of dams in the villages.

Also in an effort to improve the adequacy, quality and easy reach of water supply among benefiting communities, the project with community participation was able to construct 79 hand-dug wells, rehabilitate 59 and installed 32 hand pumps.

In the area of rural road construction and rehabilitation the SACDP mobilized communities in 9 villages to rehabilitate their road network. The communities provided labour while SACDP provided trucks and graders. The roads are: -

1.	Horo-fakon gwafeto	-	10km
2.	Gidan Madi- kwanar Bawa	-	3km
3.	Kwaciyar lalle-Bagarawa	-	10km
4.	Wababe-fajaldu	-	4km
5.	Bodinga- Birnin Ruwa- Bakale	-	24km

6. Yabo-Gangam - 4km

7. Jamali-Gawazai-Birni - 4km

8. Spot checking of roads at Bachaka and Labani

9. Kurdulla to Niger Republic Boarder - 10km

Source:- (planning and monitoring department SACDP Sokoto)

Furthermore, 10 mosques and 3 Islamic schools were constructed through community efforts, while people of Gidan Madi built Houses for the village headmaster and three Community Development Workers.

As a result of the high premium that SACDP had placed on Community participation and mobilization, 545 occupational and multipurpose groups were registered for various project intervention initiatives in their areas.

They were provided with financial and material assistance by the project and consulted in the execution, financing and sustenance of Development Projects based on their needs, aspirations and capabilities. The initiatives includes:- Community Development, Fadama development, young farmers and women groups.

4.4 CLOSENESS OF SACDP OFFICIALS TO RURAL AREAS

Because in the past, officials of agricultural development projects were indicted for being socially remote from the rural populace, attempt was made to discover how close were SACDP official's to rural areas. The responses gathered are as follows:

Table 4.4 Opinions of respondents on closeness of SACDP officials to rural areas.

S/N	VIEW	No. of Respondents	% of Respondents
1	Domiciled in rural areas	124	64
2	Regular visits to rural areas	44	23
3	Occasional visits to rural areas	15	8
4	Insignificant visits to rural areas	10	5
	TOTAL	**193**	**100%**

Source: questionnaire on SACDP 1999

From the above table it can be seen that 124 or 64% of the respondents are satisfied with the closeness of the project officials to rural dwellers most especially the policy of residing community development workers and village extension workers in rural areas. 23% or 44 of the respondents however saw the closeness in terms of the regular visits of the Project Officials to rural areas, 15 or 8% of the respondents saw the closeness as below average and was only through the project officers occasional visits to rural areas. And 10 or 5% saw the visits as minimal and insignificant. In view of the fact that past rural development projects and programmes were indicted for being socially remote to rural areas, an attempt by SACDP to assimilate and reside its officials in rural areas is a step in the right direction as it will bring rural people closer to the project.

RATE OF UTILIZATION OF SACDP SERVICES

Because of the way and manner some of the past rural development projects were implemented, rural dwellers seldom take part in the planning, formation and execution of the projects. As a result of this, services provided by the projects are not fully utilized whereas infrastructure put in place are not maintained. With SACDP resolve to involve rural dwellers in their development, it is Important to assess how the various services provided by the project are being utilized. We have mentioned in chapter 3 SACDP interventions in the areas of agricultural production and storage, rural water supply, rural roads construction and rehabilitation, establishment of skills acquisition centres, small and medium term investments financing and assistance to community development associations.

Are rural dwellers utilizing the services provided by the project?

The responses are as follows:-

Table 4.5 Opinion of respondents on rate of utilization of SACDP services by rural populace

S/N	View	No. of Respondents	% of Respondents
1	Often utilized	125	65
2	Not often utilized	31	16
3	Insignificant utilization	23	12
4	Not utilized	14	7
	TOTAL	193	100%

Source: questionnaire on SACDP 1999

From the table above, 125 or 65% of the respondents indicated that they often utilize the various multifarious services provided by the project. 31 or 16% of respondents indicated that they occasionally utilize the services provided by project while 23 or 12% of respondents rarely utilize the services and infrastructure provided by the project, 14 or 7% of respondents did not enjoy or utilize the services provided by the SACDP project. From this analysis, therefore, it is clear that the rate of utilization of the services and infrastructure provided by SACDP to rural areas is high and has in no small measure contributed to the development of rural areas in Sokoto State. This no doubt is a lasting legacy of the SACDP projects in rural transformation in Sokoto State.

4.6 RISE IN PRODUCTIVITY.

It is the assumption of this research that SACDP interventions have increased the productivity of the rural dwellers in its areas of operation. Accordingly, respondents were asked to accept or reject this assumption. Their responses are as follows:

Table 4.6 opinion of respondents on the trend of productivity with SACDP INTERVENTIONS

S/N	View	No. of Respondents	% of Respondents
1	Productivity has remarkably increased with SACDP intervention.	158	82
2	Productivity has not remarkably increased with SACDP intervention.	35	18
	TOTAL	193	100%

Source: questionnaire on SACDP 1999

From the table 4.6 above, 82% of the respondents agreed with the assumption that SACDP intervention has remarkably increase the productivity of the-rural populace in its areas of operation while 18% are of the view that there is no remarkable increase of productivity in SACDP areas because of the project interventions. Based on the percentage of the respondents who agreed with this assumption, we sought to identify what are the factors that gave birth to the rise in productivity. The responses are as follows:-

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TABLE 4.6\B Opinion of respondents on the factors responsible for the rise of productivity in rural areas with the SACDP intervention.

S/N	View	No. of Respondents	% of Respondents
1	Provision of loans	52	27
2	Introduction of modern technology	63	33
3	Provision of necessary infrastructure	78	40
	TOTAL	193	100%

Source: questionnaire on SACDP 1999

From the table 4.6\B, 27% of the respondents indicated that the provision of loans to finance local crafts and trades helped in boosting the productive capacity of many rural dwellers. There was also increase in Agricultural production due to increased cultivation because of the application of fertilizer, oxen and other farm inputs given to farmers on loan by the SACDP. 33% of the respondents reported that the introduction of Modern Agricultural technology by the SACDP have enhanced their productive capacities. 40% of the respondents responded that the provision of motorable roads, water supply, and other facilities have enhanced their productive capacity. The provision of these loans and the introduction of time and labour saving implements by SACDP, have essentially contributed to an increase in agricultural production and small scale crafts

outputs in the rural areas. This by extension broughts about an increase in income to many farmers, artisans and craftmen in SACDP areas.

4.7 Rise in income

Further to the assumption of this research that SACDP intervention have increased productivity in rural areas, it is also assumed by this study that SACDP intervention have led to the increase of income of rural populace in its areas of operation. The opinion of respondents about this assumption is as follows:

Table 4.7 opinion of respondents on the trend of increase in income of rural dwellers with SACDP interventions

S/N	View	No. of Respondents	% of Respondents
1	There is remarkable increase of income with SACDP intervention	160	83
2	There is no remarkable increase of income with SACDP intervention	33	17
	TOTAL	193	100%

Source: questionnaire on SACDP 1999

From the responses above, 83% of the respondents agreed that there was an increase in income of rural dwellers in SACDP areas because of the project activities. Thus SACDP through its various intervention mechanisms have led

to an increase in the income of small farmers and rural tradesmen in its intervention areas and from the interview conducted most of the beneficiaries of the SACDP interventions maintained that with SACDP loans facilities of money and implements they were able to raise their production which in turns resulted to an increased income.

Those who acquired new skill also reported to have applied the skills, which resulted to new income for them to complement their living.

Further outline on SACDP intervention in the area of skill development and small and medium scale investments financing in the rural areas is as follows.

4.7(1) CREDIT AND INVESTMENT FINANCING

Lack of capital for both short term and medium term agricultural investments adversely affected attempts to intensify agricultural and economic development in rural areas. This had continued to poise serious constraint towards providing artisinal services in the villages.

In this wise credit facilities were provided by the project in the areas of seasonal inputs, establishment of spraying teams, animal traction, Fadama development as well women and artisinal small scale enterprises. Funds were provided to support groups and individuals engaged in testing and adapting new technologies to widen their income generating capabilities. A total of ₦39.355m in 865 sub-loans were disbursed by the project from 1995-1998; comprising ₦1.39m in 1995, ₦4.44m in 1996, ₦9.77m in 1997 and ₦23.75m in 1998. Loan repayment period ranges from between one year and three years. Credit represent one of the most important activities of the project so far and have a positive impact on the socio-economic life of the rural people.

Under the project animal traction loan package, 14 association in 10 villages were assisted to purchase traction animals to improve the quality of land preparation for planting.

Even though the use of animal power for tillage purposes is not new in most villages, its introduction by SACDP in the form of loan package is a new innovation entirely. Individual farmers who earlier could not afford to purchase oxen or camel and ridge were now assisted to obtain them by the project. Members of the beneficiary groups at Bachaka, Gidan madi, Gangam, Horo, Labani, Ge'e're, Fajaldu, Wababe, Bingaje and Jamali when interviewed mentioned that they were able to double the hectares brought under cultivation as a result of the use of animal traction. Increase in yield as a result of increased hectares brought under cultivation was also reported.

4.7(2) MULTI PURPOSE SKILLS DEVELOPMENT CENTRES

In order to check seasonal rural to urban migration and improve the income generating capacity power and standard of living of rural dwellers in the projects areas, multi purpose development centres were established in five (5) villages i.e Karfen Sarki, Gidan madi, Ge'e're, Birnin Ruwa and Bingaje. The establishments of these centres have brought immense benefits to the village communities. Off farm activities were taught to associations in villages with the aim of increasing their income and improving their standard of living. Women were taught pomade making, soap making, weaving, sewing, knitting, food preparation, baby porridge, groundnut oil processing, home hygiene, gardening. Adult education and literacy classes were also opened. Men were taught artisinal occupations like Blacksmithing, carpentry, leather works, tailoring, weaving and adult literacy classes. Communities in these villages were encouraged to take up off farm activities by providing them with credit both in cash and in kind. Similarly, because Agriculture is the dominant occupation in the

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project area, SACDP established 2 blacksmith-training centres at Biisalan/Fajaldu and Labani for training local artisans on the fabrications of modern farms implements like ridges and carts.

4.7(3) INPUTS SUPPLY

SACDP facilitated supply of inputs to targeted groups through granting seasonal inputs, spraying equipment and agro chemicals on loan to farmers. An improved seed of millet, maize, sorghum, cow-pea and groundnuts certified by national seed service was also procured, packaged and sold to farmers together with animal feed, supplements, drugs and vaccines at cost recovery in all the 27 targeted villages.

Other areas where SACDP made its impact are on livestock development and agricultural mechanisation as follows:

4.7(4) LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

In the area of livestock development to enhance productivity, health care and feeding of common animals among rural people, 27 para-veterinary clinics were established with veterinary assistants and a consulting doctor in the villages of Sanyinnawal, Magonho, Ruggar iya, Birnin Ruwa, Fajaldu, Binngaje, Balle, Gidan Madi, Tsamiya, Bakale and Gangam. Further more, poultry and livestock services and technologies such as simple brooding techniques, crup process, improved hay storage technique, cheap livestock housing technique and large scale services such as drinking water points for livestock were made available to farmers. 2 pilot community fish demonstration ponds were established in Gangam in Shagari Local Government area to encourage fisheries development.

47(5) AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION

The projects main focus here is to provide labour saving devices and techniques, tools and implements that will assist rural people in farming,

transportation and products processing and packing. Various tools, implements and machines were therefore acquired tested and adapted for mass local fabrication through trained artisans, which includes animal drawn ridges, welders and carts for camels, donkeys and oxen. Similarly, threshers, grinders, sealing machines, oil extractors and water pumps were introduced in all the project areas.

4.8 ASSESMENT OF THE PERFORMANCES OF SACDP BY RURAL DWELLERS

In view of the services and infrastructure provided by SACDP to it's targeted population, beneficiaries of its programmes were implored to assess the performances of the project. Their assessment is as follows:

Table 4.8 Opinion of Respondents on the Performances of SACDP Programme by the Rural Dwellers

S.N	View	**No. of Respondents**	**% of Respondents**
1	Good	141	73
2	Average	40	21
3	Below average	12	6
4	Poor	0	0
	TOTAL	**193**	**100%**

Source: Questionnaires on SACDP 1999

From the above table, 141 or 73% of the respondents assessed the performances of the various SACDP programmes as good. 40 or 21% assessed the performances of the project as average while 12 or 6% score the performances of the project as below average. Based on the 73% assessment of SACDP performances as good, it can be concluded that the project is a success in it's drive to develop rural areas in Sokoto State.

Finally, from the overall analysis of responses about SACDP project activities above, it is evident that the hypotheses hold by this research i.e

1. Community involvement in the planning, formulation and execution of SACDP programme is responsible for the successes attained by the project and
2. The credit and investment financing policies of SACDP have raised the income and productivity of the rural people in the SACDP areas.

Is hereby accepted and verified from the responses and analysis of data above

However, in the interview conducted with some SACDP officials it is discovered that some problems were encountered in the implementation of the project. These are: -

1. Low literacy and high poverty level in SACDP areas
2. Absence of or deteriorating basic infrastructural facilities in SACDP areas such as pipe-borne water, electricity and motor-able roads
3. Low counterpart funding- it is discovered that out of the budgeted $6.981M IFAD contribution only $5.04M was made available to SACDP from 1995-1998. The federal government contributed only ₦61.8M out of the budgeted ₦164.8M from 1995-1998 to SACDP where as Sokoto State Government contributed ₦107M. The failure to honour full financial obligations had forced SACDP to suspend some of its programmes such as rural road construction.

Without these problems SACDP performances could have been more than this, but nonetheless given the resources at the disposal of SACDP and what the project is able to achieve is commendable and should be copied by other rural development outfits in Sokoto State and in Nigeria.

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CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Efforts through out this research focussed on achievements, problems and remedies towards enhanced rural development programmes in Nigeria in general and in Sokoto Agricultural and community development project areas in particular. We have discussed why it is imperative to develop rural areas forwarding the arguments of Isa Mohammed Abbas that since rural population constitute the larger proportion of our population and produce larger percentage of essential food items they should enjoy end result of their labour.

Robert chambers drawing from his study of East African societies maintained that because majority of African people live and find their means of livelyhood in the rural areas it is imperative to develop rural areas to check rural to urban migrations. We also examine the issues of rural development and past attempts to develop rural areas. We mentioned national Accelerated food production programme (1972) operation to feed the Nation (1975) Green Revolution (1982) Directorate for food, Road, and Rural infrastructure DFRRI (1987) and National Agricultural land Development Authority (Nalda 1991).

In chapter two we identified the theory of intermediate development propounded by Dr. E. P Schumacher as the theory guiding this research. We listed some of the features of the theory which include the following:-

(1) That real development should be indegenized i.e propagated and invigorated by indigenous forces.

(2) Unemployment and under employment most be addressed.

(3) Development must aim at balanced growth of all sectors and parts of a country and

(4) Development most be interwoven with the fabric of the society. We stated N. A. Lawal analysis of rural development models in use in Nigeria i.e Management Model of rural development in which dominant role of rural development is in the hands of few individuals who formulate and implement rural transformation programmes but who are socially remote from people and mobilization model of rural development which on the other hand insist on popular participation of rural people in their development efforts and restrict the role of public officials to the policy making process.

In the literature review researches and publications on past and present rural development projects and programmes were examined. From the conclusion of most of these writers, the projects are not efficient because the output had not match the huge financial investment made on them. These had been blamed on poor conceptualization and totally inadequate knowledge of such fundamental facts such as population, land, income distribution and output targets.

According to Yusuf Bala Usman (1) "Public Policies fail in Nigeria as a result of the short comings in the policy makers grasp of the basic concepts and data in major areas of policy"; corroborating Further Idode John (2) maintained that for any viable project the following are important:

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i. Clarify objectives

ii. Define Output targets

iii. Ensure efficient implementation

iv. Anticipate outcomes

v. Check and rectify hindrances.

To Idode, Nigerian leaders had not learn from our past mistakes, too many programmes that had been tried in the past and failed are dusted up, given new names and launched afresh with fanfare.

To Longman wapnuk Sambo (3) most of the projects do not take the interest and opinion of farmers and rural populace into consideration in implementing their programmes and farmers are not consulted on matters that concern their productive capacities.

As a result of these wrong analysis, faulty planning and ineffective implementation, the projects had not fared better.

Sokoto Agricultural and Community Development Project was established with these problems noted and concerted plans to check them.

In chapter three we examine the objective and functions of Sokoto Agricultural and Community Development Project, in the various facets of rural life such as in land conservation, Irrigation and Fadama Development, Animal traction technology, Improved seed service, veterinary clinics, Livestock improvements, Earth dam construction and Water points, Rural roads construction and

rehabilitation, Establishment of industrial and skill development centres, women multipurpose centres, Blacksmith skills acquisition centres, Health and Sanitation Improvements, Village development Fund, Community Development Projects assistance, Agro processing and Mechanization technology and Credit and Investment financing.

Chapter Four is the analysis of data collected to verify the hypotheses of this research i.e

(1) "Non involvement of Benefiting communities in rural development programmes has been responsible for the failure of past rural development programmes".

(2) Lack of knowledge of the socio-economic and cultural environment of rural areas have led to low level participation in rural transformation programmes".

from the analysis it can be seen that SACDP was able to contribute positively to the rural development in Sokoto State. Various initiatives embarked upon by the Project in the area of agricultural production, food storage, crop improvement, agro mechanisation and processing, livestocks services land conservation, rural water and roads programmes and village health and sanitation, rural commerce and crafts, and credit and investments financing had contributed immensely to the transformation of the project areas.

We also examine such problems encountered in the implementation of the project. viz.

1. **Funding:-** The counterpart partners i.e. Ifad, Federal and Sookoto State Governments should honour all their financial obligations as agreed in the funding agreement. To date Ifad contributed US $5.04 million out of the budgeted US $6.981 million for 1995 – 1998. Federal Government contributed N61.8 million out of the budgeted N164.8million, while Sokoto State Government contributed N107 million. The failure to honour full financial obligations had forced the project to suspend some of it's activities and functions such as the planned rural roads development programme.

2. **Attitude to Government programmes.** There had been persistent luke-warm attitude towards government programmes in most of the rural areas in Sokoto State. This in effect created non-maintenance of infrastructure put on by government and pessimism in participation in Government programmes. It takes the project long time before the confidence of people in its activities was secured and participation in the various socio-economic development initiatives attained. The creation of maintenance culture will take time among the villagers and the formation of water users association and involvement of the villagers in the provision of their own services and infrastructure will help in rising the maintenance culture in the project areas.

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3. **Low infrastructural development and income level**.

In chapter four, we discussed problems of low level of physical infrastructures in the village areas and low income earning of the most of the villagers. This in effect affects the rate of development of the project. The project was prompted to introduce credit facilities and investment financing to boost agricultural production and rural commercial and hand crafts development.

The issue of high illiteracy was also discussed. The village development workers were involved in adult literacy classes for the mass of the villagers as acquisition of new farming technologies and crafts development requires some level of literacy.

In view of these limitation identified the following was recommended

(1) There should be adequate and timely funding for the project, for it to realize its set objectives.

(2) The lukewarm attitude of people towards government programmes and facilities should be discouraged and enlightenment campaigns be organised to educate rural dwellers to imbibe the culture of public utilities maintenance.

(3) There should be a co-ordinated approach between the rural development agencies, Local Government education authorities and State Ministry of Education towards mass

literacy programme in line with campaign of education for all by the year 2000 to raise the literacy level in the rural areas.

(4) There should be a co-ordinated approach to rural development in the State. The activities of Sokoto Agricultural and Community Development Project and that of Sokoto Agricultural Development Authority, Sokoto Pilot Livestock development Project, National Agricultural Land Development Authority and Ministry of water Resources and Rural Development should be co-ordinated towards evolving integrated rural development approach and eliminating duplications and wastes.

(5) Continuation – The politicisation of rural development should be discouraged. Situations whereby every regime and government come with its own rural development programme is militating against smooth implementation of rural development initiatives. Obsanajo regime in 1976 come up with operation to Feed the Nation, Shagari – Green Revolution, Buhari – Go back to the land, Babangida in 1987 established – Directorate for Food, Roads and Rural infrastructure, National Agricultural Land Development Authority (NALDA-1991) and National Directorate of Employment. This programmes exit with their initiators.

At State level, various rural development initiatives such as water rehabilitation schemes and Hospital rehabilitation Projects were allowed to be grounded with change of State leadership.

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For a healthy growth and development of rural areas, policies and progeammes designed towards emancipation of the areas should be continuos with corrections and amendments only where necessary.

(6) As Sokoto State is such a State with vast size of land transversed by rivers, streams, gullies and patches, Rocks and Marshy Landscape, proper study of the topographical condition of the site of the Project need to be thoroughly undertaken to avoid projects being executed only for buildings to be collapsing upon completion and electrical poles falling at first rain in the season and bridges and culverts being wash away by rain and primary schools and dispensaries blown up by windstorm.

(7) The involvement of communities in their development efforts by SACDP is commendable and should be intensified. The credit and investment financing and women in development programmes are all necessary to raise the economic lots of the rural dwellers and develop rural trades and crafts and should be continued.

(8) Planning-Any rural development programme without facts on rural basic needs, land, population, income distribution and inputs and outputs analysis need not be executed as it has limited chances for success.

There is therefore a need to plan adequately on how to provide and manage rural infrastructure and raise the literacy, income, productivity and living standard of rural dwellers.

(9) There is also a need for multi-sectoral and multi-dimensional approach to rural development encompassing all aspects of rural life, i.e.

i. employment opportunities
ii. development of viable agriculture
iii. raising educational and literacy standard
iv. boosting local industries and commerce
v. water, roads, health and sanitation and other physical infrastructure.

(10) The dichotomy between rural and urban infrastructure need to be reduced. More budgetary provisions should be made by all tiers of governments towards developing rural infrastructures.

Also 'ong range rural development goals which are synonymous with socio-economic and political institutions, relations and processes of production in the rural areas need to be evolved.

(11) Land Issue – Land should be made easily assessable to intending small and big farmers to enhance Agricultural productivity.

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12. The poverty alleviation programme embarked up on should be expanded to cover rural areas and should be continued over time.

Finally, the sum of these recommendations if considered will go a long way in ensuring the smooth operation of Sokoto agricultural and community development project in particular and other rural development projects and programmes in general.

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QUESTIONNAIRE ON CONTRIBUTION OF SOKOTO AGRICULTURAL AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN SOKOTO STATE 1995 - 1998.

I am conducting a research on contribution of Sokoto agricultural and community development project (IFAD) to rural development in Sokoto state from 1995 – 1998. As part of my thesis for the award of master of public administration degree of Ahmadu Bello University Zaria.

Information provided will be treated most confidentially.

A. i. Name of Town / Village
ii. District
iii. Local Government Area
iv. Occupation
v. Age
vi. Qualification

B. TICK THE RELEVANT ANSWERS PLEASE

1.a. Are you aware of a Rural Development Agency – SACDP?
a. Yes [ ] b. No [ ]
b. If yes through which medium ?

2. Are you aware of the services and programmes of the SACDP project?
a. Yes [ ] b. No [ ]

3.a. Did you benefit from any of the services or infrastructure provided by SACDP ?

b. Which service ?

i. Water supply
ii. Construction / Rehabilitation of Rural Roads
iii. Credit and Investment financing
iv. Provision of fertilizer and farm inputs

4. What do you think the SACDP project is trying to do?
a. Improved Agriculture
b. Provide jobs
c. Revitalize rural commerce and crafts

d. Raise the living standard of rural people

5.a. Were you involved in the planning and execution of SACDP programme?
a. Yes [ ] b. No [ ]
b. At what stage?
a. At planning and formulation stage
b. At execution stage
c. At maintenance of rural projects stage
d. All the above

6.a. In your opinion is there any relationship between community involvement in SACDP programme and performance of SACDP?
a. Yes [ ] b. No. [ ]
b. Why?

7.a. Are the SACDP officials very close to the Rural populace?
a. Yes[ ] b. No[ ]
b. If Yes did they provide you with extra service

8.a. What is the rate of utilization of SACDP services by rural populace?
a. Often utilized
b. Not often utilized
c. Insignificant utilization
d. Not utilized

9. What is your view about rural populace acceptance of SACDP project?
a. Fully accepted
b. Partial acceptance
c. Shunned
d. No idea

10.a. Have SACDP in any way enhances your Productive capacity
a. Yes b. No
b. Through what means
i. Through the introduction of modern technology
ii. Through the provision of loans
iii. Through the provision of necessary infrastructure for production.

11.a. Have SACDP programme in any way lead to the increase in your income?
a. Yes[ ] b. No[ ]

b. Through what means?
   a. Through loans
   b. Through provision of implements
   c. Through skills development

12. How would you asses the achievements of SACDP in rural transformation in Sokoto state?
   a. Very good b. Good c. Fair d. Bad

13.a. In your opinion, should SACDP project continue or be scraped ?
   a. Yes b. No
   b. Why ?
   a. Because of the services it provides
   b. Because it enhanced our living standard.
   c. Because it is a failure

14. Have you any comment observation or remarks to make about SACDP programme?

HAUSA QUESTIONNAIRE

TAKARDAR NEMAN BAYANI KAN GUDUNMUWAR HUKUMAR BUNKASA AYYUKAN GONA DA CI GABAN AL'UMMA TA JIHAR SOKOTO (SACDP/IFAD) KAN RAYA KARKARA DAGA 1995 - 1998

Wannan Takardar an shirya ta ne domin neman ra'ayinka kan ayyukan hukumar SACDP wajen raya karkara a Jihar Sokoto daga 1995 – 98 kuma mai rubutu zai tabbata duk ra'ayinka za a dauke shi a cikin asiri – Na gode.

1. **Sashe na Daya**:- Bayani kan mai amsa Tambaya:
   a) Sunan Gari ko Kauye
   b) Karamar Hukuma
   c) Shekaru
   d) Jinsi (Namiji / Mace)

2. **Sashe na Biyu**:- Ra'ayi kan Hukumar SACDP

   Kula:- Ja Layi akan ra'ayinka cikin Tambayoyin

3.a Ko ka san wata ma'aikata SACDP?

   a. e[ ] b. a'a[ ]

   b. Ta wace hanya ka san wannan ma'aikata?

4. Ko kana da labari a kan ayyukan wannan hukuma SACDP?

   a. e[ ] b. a'a [ ]

5.a Ko ka amfana daga ayyukan hukumar SACDP?

   a. e[ ] b. a'a [ ]

   b. Wane amfani ?

   i. Ruwa ii. Hanya iii. Bashi iv. Kayan gona

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6.a. A ra'ayinka me wannan hukumar SACDP take so tayi ?

i. Fadada aikin gona

ii. Samar da aiki

iii. Raya sana'o'in karkara

7.a. Ko SACDP na shawartar mutanen karkara wajen ayyukanta?

a. e b. a'a

b. Ta wace hanya?

8. A ra'ayinka ko akwai wata dangantaka tsakanin shawartar mutanen karkara da nasarorin da Hukumar SACDP ke samu?

9.a. Ko ma'aikatan SACDP suna hulda da mutanen karkara?

a. e [ ] b. a'a [ ]

b. Ta wace hanya?

10. Yaya jama ke amfani da abubuwan da SACDP ta samar?

a. Ko da yaushe b. Lokaci-lokaci c. Basu amfani da su

11. Ko mutanen karkara sun karbi hukumar SACDP ?

a. e [ ] b. a'a [ ]

12.a. Ko SACDP ta taimaka wajen kara kwazon ka?

a. e [ ] b. a'a [ ]

b. Ta wace hanya ?

13.a. A ra'ayinka ko SACDP ta taimaka wajen karuwar tattalin arzikinka?

a. e [ ] b. a'a [ ]

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b. Ta wace hanya ?

14. Minene ra'ayinka game da nasarar hukumar SACDP wajen raya karkara a Jahar Sokoto?

a. da kyau b. da dama c. ba kyau

15.a. A ra'ayinka hukumar SACDP ta ci gaba ko a rushe ta ?

b. Saboda me?

16. Ko kana da wata shawara ko bayani a kan hukumar SACDP?