IMPACT OF DFRRI PROGRAMME IN ASKIRA -UBA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF BORNO STATE

BY

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CERTIFICATION

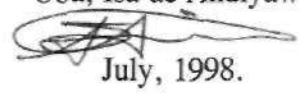
This thesis is on Performance Assessment of the Directorate of Food, Roads and rural Infrastructure (DFRRI), As a strategy for Rural Development in Askira - Uba Local Government Area of Borno State, by Uba Isa'ac Andiyaws. It has met the requirement governing the award of the Degree of Master of Science in Geography Department with specialization in rural Development by the Postgraduate School, Ahmadu Bello University, and is approval for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

Chairman Supervisory Committee	05/08/99 Date
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Dean Postgraduate School	12/08/02 Date

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis has been composed by myself, and that it is a record of my own research work. It has not been accepted in any previous application for a higher degree. All quotations are distinguished by quotation marks and the source of informations are specifically acknowledged by means of references.

Uba, Isa'ac Andiyawa



July, 1998.

DEDICATION

To The Glory of The LORD GOD:

In memory of my late parents

my father (late) Andiyawa

my Mother (late) Tsunaya

And to my beloved:-

Wife - Roya

and

Son Hyalngtil.

ABSTRACT

The unbalanced development policies of the previous administrations in this country, with urban biased development at the detriment of the rural areas, have led to the worsening conditions of living of the people in rural areas of the country. This problem has completed the need to shift the development policy to favour the rural areas as to improve their quality of life and making their development self-sustaining. To this effects the Nigerian Government had tried many agricultural and other rural development programmes. But the results of these efforts have been unimpressive in improving the standard of living of the rural people. Consequently, the Nigerian rural areas remained neglected and their living standard got worsen off. It was this very problem that prompted the Babangida's Administration to establish the DFRRI in 1986. It is a programme of Integrated Rural Development approach designed for the nation and applied nation wide with huge financial backing. Thus as at by 1997, the Directorate has been in operation for a period of about ten years with its target of meeting the over all aim of rural development policy of the nation.

The research problems stems from the fact that DFRRI Officials are making wide publicity that the Directorate has made some considerable achievement in the country. But yet contrary to these claim, the general public still complaining that DFRRI has not performed satisfactorily to justify the huge financial backing exhausted by the Directorate. Thus there is a need to assess the impact of DFRRI projects taking Askira-Uba Local Government Area as the study area.

Specific objectives of their research is to assess the impact of DFRRI roads, infrastructures, agriculture and other none physical programmes as mass mobilization for public participation in rural development programmes.

Methodology employed for the research are as follows: sources of informations are both primary and secondary. Methods of data collection involves interviewing and questionnaire surveys. Sampling techniques are combination of griding system and random sampling of households within each grid. Sample size considered all the village units in the local government area. And method of data analysis is the application of spear mans correlation coefficient (rs) to test if there is correlation between DFRRI projects and changes which occurred in people living conditions.

The results of the research have made it clear that the Directorate had embarked on and excuted some physical projects as feeder roads construction and reconstructions, rural water sources provision and rehabilitations, rural electrification and agricultural project. But relative to the targeted population size, the rural physical project developed are few, hence the positive impacts are felt by a relatively very few rural populace of the area. The living conditions of the greater rural mass still low, without desirable positive changes. Worst still, some undesirable changes have been identified to have occured and increased during the DFRRI operation period. Such undesirable occurances are the increasing rates of armed robbery, drug abuse, corruption, divorce and the likes which emerged among the rural communities. Unlike the planned programme, during the Directorate's operation in the area, the community leaders, community based organisations and individuals were less involved in the programmes.

The research has proven that DFRRI programmes in Askira-Uba local government area have established some inadequate physical projects relative to the largeted population, and thus made very unempressive impacts on the living conditions of the rural mass.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I sincerely express my profound gratitude to my supervisor Professor V.A. Kolawole and Head of Geography Department, Professor D.O. Ogbonna, for their patience, devotion, advices and friendly guidance throughout the course of this research. I also wish to thank the entire staff of Geography Department for their tremendous contribution in the research. My appreciation's goes to the Head of Works Department Askira-Uba Local Government Area and to the Director of Personnel and General Services in the Office or Secretary to the State Government (SSG) Borno State for providing me with official DFRRI information required.

My special thanks to Director Charles Uba of the Military Administrators Office Borno State, Mr. Bitrus Saldzau, Uba and Mr. Joseph Saldzau, David Udzai and Yunana D. for their supports. Infact the success of this research was an impossibility without the efforts of all the above mentioned.

The patience and moral support of my wife Roya and son Hyalngtil are worth blessing. May the LORD GOD bless you all. Amen.

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CHAPTER ONE

1:0 INDTRODUCTION

For many years rural development has been a prevelent global development problem, particularly in the developing countries of Asia, Latin America and Africa. Countries such as China, Taiwan, Indonesia, Bangladash, India, Cuba, Tarzania and Nigeria to mention just few, have tried different rural development policies and strategic with varying degree of successes and failures. All the way, the problem has been how to achieve the rural development goals, that is improving the living standard of the rural mass.

Based on Nigeria experiences rural development is understood as planned changes by public agencies based outside the rural areas. These agencies include national government and international agencies actions generally represent development as an impossibility without their internation. In respect to these, several rural development policies and strategies have been adopted and implemented in the country, yet the rural conditions did not show any sign of development. Prominent among these previous programmes tried in the country are-National Accelerated Food Production Programme (NAFPP), Agricultural credit Guarantee Scheme, land use Decree, the Green Revolution Programme, Agricultural Development Project (ADP) and River Basisn

Development Authority (RBDA). Each of these programmes, has received

sufficient fund for its operation and promised a complete transformation of living conditions of the rural people. But after all these operations, rural life in the country did not show any sign of improvement as expected but impoverishment. None of the programmes has efficiently achieved the aims of rural development in the country. Nonetherless, some recent integrated rural development (IRD) approach strategies are designed and adopted in the country. These integrated programmes applied strongly emphasised grass-roof approach strategies. A specific instance of these is the directorate of Food Roads and Rural infrastructure (DFRRI) which this research is set to assess its performance.

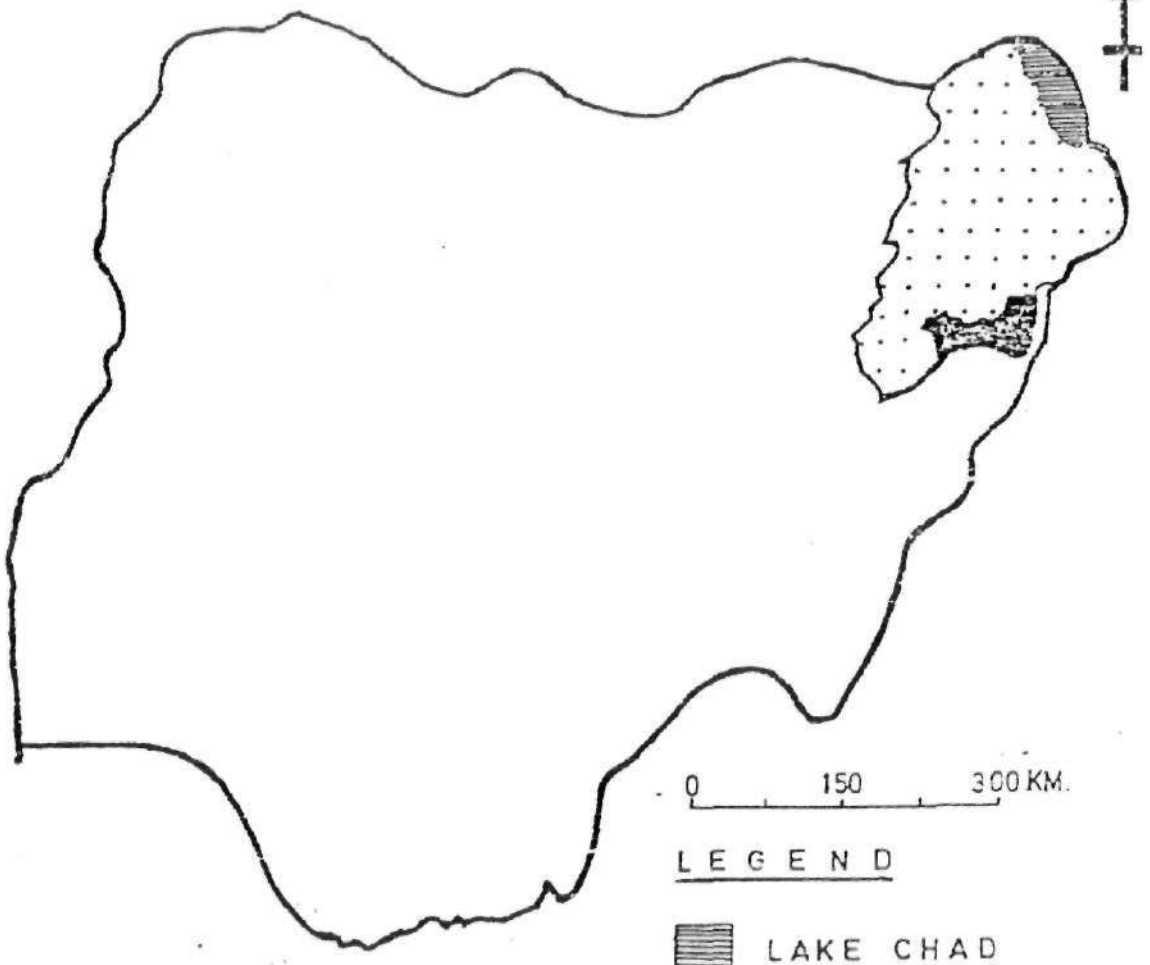
The previous failures in agricultural and rural development programme in this country can be agreed to be the motive for the establishment of DFRRI in 1986. DFRRI represents a bold attempt to confront the presistent problems of rural development in the country. To demonstrate this committment to the programme, on the part of government, President Babangida emphasised in 1986 budget address to the nation, that:

> Rural development will move away from the past narrow sctoral pre-occupation with the generation of food and fibres surplus to over all formulation of a national rural development strategy with emphasis on the alleviation of poverty and enhancement of the quality of life.

In another instance, the chairman of the Directorate of Food Roads and rural infrastructure, Air Marshall (Rtd) Koinyan in 1988 maintained that:

> The challenge facing us today and as a nation is to make sure that the idea of rural development does not end up in the bin as other great ideas of the country have gone in the past. Government and the people most act in together to make the idea work.

FIGURE. 1:1 LOCATION OF ~~THE~~ ASKIRA UBA LOCAL GOVT. AREA IN NIGERIA



Thus the establishment of DFRRI seem to be the last hope for our rural mass. Having understood all these, it is very important to embark on a research to investigate the extent to which the directorate has gone in the implementation of the set programme and asses its impact on the living conditions of the rural populace. Thus, Askvia-Uba Local Government Area in Borno State is sampled as the study area. Figure 1:1 shows the location of the study area.

Desipte the fact that DFRRI has ceased operation as an institution of its own, and at state levels the organization is disolved and merged to the office of the secretary to the state government (SSG.) yet it is still very necessary to investigate and asses the impact of the directorate. The outcome of the research could also shaed light on the factors responsible for the failure of the previous rural development programme lunched in this country.

1:1 The Research Problems:

It is a fact that several rural development programmes have been tried in this country, and that all the programmes have failed to achieve the rural development goals of the country. In response to this fact, Single and Kaltho (1986) identified some attributes which were put forward as responsible for the failure of the previous programmes.

They are:

(a) lack of inter-sectoral conditions in the sectoral approach.

(b) the plans were not detailed out to reach the grass-root levels meaningfully.

(c) the efforts and plans were not conceived within the frame work of wider perspective and long range spatial planning.

(d) the programmes were mere establishment than goal oriented, hence laden with some lofty and complex alien ideas.

(e) the community participation in the programme planning formulation as well as implementation were either absent or very little.

It was of course with effort to rectify all these ills and draw back attributes in the previous programmes that the DFRRI was established in 1986.

Now, DFRRI has been in operation for a period over ten years, but despite all the corrective measures taken against the previous ills and drawbacks, despite many published claims made by the DFRRI officials that the directorate has done good jobs in opening locked up rural areas by feeder roads, provided water for rural communities, electrified many villages, improved food and effectively mobilized the rural mass that enables them to participate reasonably in the process of their sustainable development, yet on the other side scholars, researchers and common men would still safely declare that DFRRI has not performed satisfactorily. Their argument is that DFRRI can not justify the financial and human resources voted and exhausted by it. As Ariyo (1991) tried to shaed light on this issue when he put:

"where as most DFRRI official gave themselves a pat on the back for a job well done, local beneficiaries complained of poor quality DFRRI project,

or the non- existence of some project which the institution claimed to have completed". This fact has been conformed in some case by the national monitoring team from Abuja, particularly on phase one of Borno State DFRRI action, where most of the project competed and presented to the team were rejected.

These observations and utterances have made all Nigerians to be skeptical about DFRRI capability to achieve its objectives. It is in compliance to this view that motived the need to undertake this research on DFRRI performance, in order to assert the true achievement of the directorate in meeting the aims of the nation's rural development policy.

1.2 Aim And Objectives of the Research

The aim of the research is to assess the impact of DFRRI performance on the targeted population in relation to the improvement in their living standard in Askira-Uba local government area.

The specific research objectives are:-

a) to examine the DFRRI feeder roads, water provision, rural electrification and any other infrastructural project and assess the impact in the local government area;

b) to examine DFRRI food and agricultural programme in terms of inputs provision, productivity and impacts in terms of per-capita income;

c) to ascertain whether the directorate has involved the grass-rrot participation in its programmes for a sustainable rural development in the area;

d) to identify if there are other unintended effect of DFRRI activities and assess the impacts on the development of the targeted populations.

1.3 The Research Hypotheses

Based on the research problems and objectives, one hypothetical statement is made about the outcome of the research.

Ho. that there is no correlation between DFRRI projects and changes which occured in the peoples living condition during DFRRI activities period in the area.

1.4 Research Questions

a) has DFRRI established some projects that functions effectively and efficiently for the greater rural mass?

b) has DFRRI programme actually involved the grass-root people to participate fully in their own development activities?

c) has DFRRI made significant desirable changes in the standard of living of the rural poor?

1.5 Justification of the Research

1.5.1 Significance

There is need for a scholarly attempts to examine and assess the DFRRI performance particularily in Askira-Uba local government area of Borno State, especially at the level of higher degree research. Since the Directorate went into

action, in the area in 1987 up to this time that the Directorate has been officially dissolved by the present regime, the general public continued to discredit DFRRI performance and labelled it as unimpresive. Thus it is worth at this time to assess its impact on the living standard of the targeted population.

1.5.2 Scope of the Research

Based on the DFRRI programmes and objectives, this research is to examine all DFRRI activities in Askira-Uba local government area and assess its impact towards meeting the objectives of the directorate and the overall aims of rural development of this nation. The study covers all the twenty-seven village areas of the local government. Sampling technique is employed on each village area for the administration of questionnaire survey.

1.6 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1.6.1 Sources of Informations

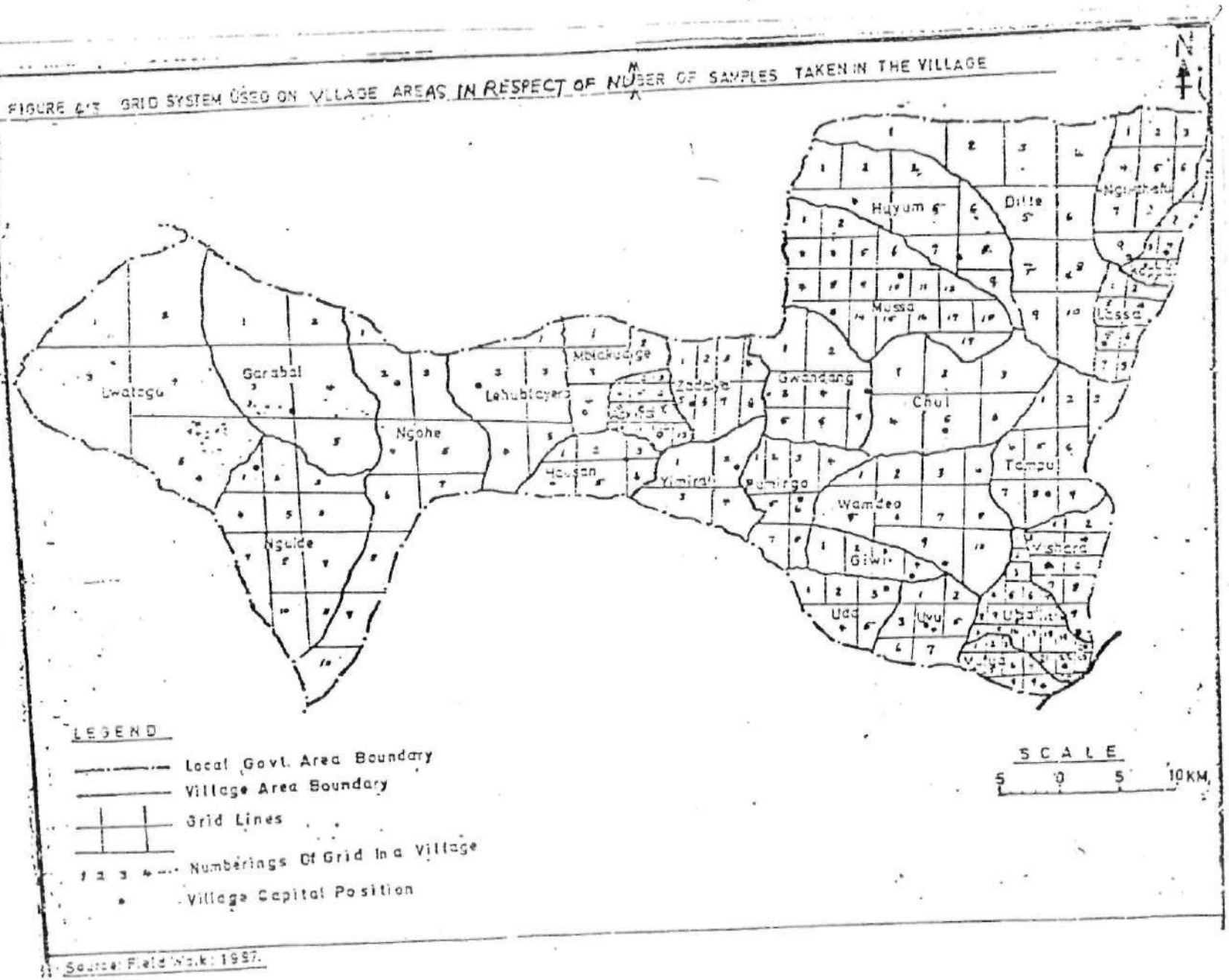
Secondary information from DFRRI official documents, Newspapers, Journals, Maps and Textbooks from inside and outside the libraries.

Primary informations include oral enquiries from local government and state DFRRI officials. Also questionnaire administration on the sample of households to obtain the basic research information.

1.6.2 Methods of Data Collection

This involves interviewing both the local government and the state DFRRI officials and the sets of questionnaire administration on the households, covering

FIGURE 4:3 GRID SYSTEM USED ON VILLAGE AREAS IN RESPECT OF NUMBER OF SAMPLES TAKEN IN THE VILLAGE



Source: Field Work: 1997.

all the sampled locations of the twenty-seven village units of the local government.

1.6.3 Sampling techniques

Combination of grid lines drown on the study area and random selection of household taken within each grid is employed for the whole village units.

1.6.4 Sampling Size

All the twenty-seven village units in the local government area are considered. Number of household samples taken in each area is determined by ration of approximately one to one-thousand (1:1,000) persons of the total population of that village.

1.6.5 Methods of Data Analysis

Tables, figures and statistical analysis are employed. One hypotheses test is made.

Spear man's rank correlation coefficient (rs) to test of no correlation between DFRRI activities and the changes which accured in the peoples living condition in the local government area.

TABLE 4.1 THE VILLAGES POPULATION AND NUMBER OF SAMPLES TAKEN.

S/No	Village Areas	Total Population	Approximated to (ooo)	Samples Taken
1	Uba	23551	24,000	24
2	Mishara	12013	12,000	12
3	Mufua	8529	9,000	9
4	Lassa	7640	8,000	8
5	Dille	9507	10,000	10
6	Ngurthafu	9161	9,000	9
7	Tampul	8624	9,000	9
8	Koppa	6010	6,000	6
9	Mussa	18511	19,000	19
10	Huyum	8622	9,000	9
11	Chul	5635	6,000	6
12	Gwandang	6577	7,000	7
13	Wamdeo	9732	10,000	10
14	Rumuigo	7501	8,000	8
15	Uvu	6632	7,000	7
16	Uda	5118	5,000	5
17	Giwi	3803	4,000	4
18	Askira	12,535	13,000	13
19	Hausari	5,726	6,000	6
20	Zadawa	7,703	8,000	8
21	Yimirali	3612	4,000	4
22	Ngohe	9519	10,000	10
23	Mblakudige	3606	4,000	4
24	Lehublayero	5018	5,000	5
25	Ngulde	10567	11,000	11
26	Garambal	4706	5,000	5
27	Uwatagu	5123	5,000	5
	TOTAL	225,281	233,000	233

Source: The Population figures for Tax Assessement (1997)

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This review is a critical survey of the state of art of the research problem. It aims at up-dating the knowledge of the development process of the rural areas, especially in Nigeria. The review covers the conceptual framework of rural development, its various policy approaches and strategies through the recent integrated grass-roots approach. Some prominent rural development policies and programme tried in other parts of the world as well those tried in Nigeria including the DFRRI are reviewed.

2.2 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

In order to have a clear conception of rural development, the following terms - `Development' `Rural' `Integrated' and `Grass-root' hanve to be clarified in view of rural development approaches.

The word `Development' refers to the over all improvement of the human life and of the society at large. Development means a desirable change or progress in human existence. The development process included the manner of exploitation, utilization, distribution and consumption of both the material and human resources. It also include desirable freedom and security to all the members. Seers (1969) and Lewis (1963) both conceived development within these context. Todaro (1979) further explained, that development is not purely

economic phenomena, hence economic definition of development is inadequate. To him, developmental phenomena encompasis more than the material and financial sides of the peoples lives. And that development is a multi-dimentional process involving the re-organization and re-orientation of the entire economy and social systems. Thus in addition to improvement of income and output it also involves radical changes in institutional, social and administrative structure as well as people's attitudes and sometimes even customs and beliefs. Goulet (1971) identified three core values of development namely `Life-sustainance' `Self-esteem' and `Freedom of choice'. Now it has been made clear that `development' means the desirable changes required where and human beings live whether rural or urban, national and international.

In terms of rural areas, the Shorter Oxford English Dictionary defines `rural' as `suggesting country side pastoral or agricultural settlements. In developing countries, rural areas are characterised by severe under-development and low productivity in relation to their potential capacity, all of which bring low income. In terms of infractructural provision, such as water supply, transportation network, health service, educational facilities, rural electrification, housing conditions and others are in most cases quantitatively inadequate and qualitatively substandard. In the developing countries, the larger populations dwell in the rural areas as well the larger potential land resources are in the rural space. "The rural setting is observed as scarttered, isolated and disparsed homestead which are not spatially and economically integrated" Bayero (1988).

To Lele (1975 p.20) rural people are the mass of low income population residing in rural areas; and so to Mobogunje (1980). Gana (1990) observed that "Rural people are often losers in many ways, whether in terms of deprivation, domination, neglect, exploitation, oppression, impovershment, marginalization or subordination." Thus it can be safely said that in terms of development, rural areas are at the disadvantaged.

Coming to concept of `rural development; the World Bank (1975a) define it as a "process through which rural poverty is alleviated by sustained increase in productivity and income of the low-income rural workers and household." "The emphasis is on raising output and income, rather than simple redistributing current income and existing assets" Von de Laar (1980). Other Aid Agencies use different view, as Rondinelli and Ruddle (1976) contrasted as follows:

i) Functional coordination strategy adopted by World Bank seek to increase the quality and number of facilities, services, technical imputs, and institutions essential to expand agricultural production and raise rural income levels.

ii) The rural mobilization strategy, pursued by United Nations Development Project (UNDP) seek to transform rural areas from traditional to more modern communities, increased food production, change human attitudes and create diversified economic base capable of promoting higher standard of living.

In its broadest term, rural development can be considered as phenomena of

rural transformation which involves changes not only in the method of production, but of social, political, infrastructural as well as the transformation of human relationship and opportunities. "The transformation of human relationship include the metamorphosis of attitudes of most of the rural people towards life, work and growth, with dependance and opportunism giving way to self-reliance, initiatives, resourcesefulness and a sense of community" Voh (1986). It also involves the total transformation of the rural components of a nation's mode of production, which entails a fundamental transformation not only of production technology, but the social organisation of production forces. All these explain the tradtional rural development concepts, which based agricultural development as the core factor of rural development around which other rural development factors revolve.

On the concept of Integrated Rural Development (IRD), `Integration' in the context of rural development means a highly structural and systematic exercise in which all components in the system of rural development can be considered important and play a vital role individually and.

> In other words, integration here implies not merely a matter of synchronizing various sector programmes in time and over space, but rather systematic design of a `mix' of programmes that complement and reinforces each other. The concept of integrated rural development implies that it is a composite or comprehensive programme for rural development in which all relevant sectors such as agriculture, education, housing, health and employment are conceived as interlinking elements in a system having horizontal as well as vertical linkages in operational and spatial terms. United Nations (1976).
> And integrated approach to rural development should be capable of diagnosing in each particular area the set of factors which should be acted upon simultaneously.

Integrated rural development is therefore braod in terms of social,

economic, political and cultural views of the human and material resource potentials. The making of integrated rural development is summed up by Rafigue and Famoriyo (1980) as:

> Comprehensive, dynamic, structural and systematic strategy aimed at achieving quantitative and qualitative improvement in the standard of living and ways of live of the rural poor.
> (Lakshmgnan (1972) also put it this way, that) human development in rural areas can not be achieved by set of ad-hoc strategies but by a whole sets of coherent pattern of assets distribution, organization and institutional set of incentives that are matched by appropriate set of linkages to non rural realm.

The concept of integrated rural development also has been brought into international consideration, as Refugion and Diego (1976) puts:

> The phrase Integrated rural Development has come into international usage to connote the process by which the efforts of various multi-sectoral government agencies are integrated with those of rural people themselves so as to realize both agricultural development and improvement in such other areas as health, education and social justice. Where as the primary objective of agricultural development per-see is increased output, the primary objective of integrated rural development is improvement of the material and social welfare of the entire rural population, including the landuse

On the grass-root approach to rural development, the term `grass-root' refers to mass residing in the rural areas. Grass root approach to rural development therefore means rural development approach from below. It starts with individuals through family units to community based organisations which covers age grades, women and youth organization, cooperative, community development associations, religious base organisation, arts and craft unions, cottage and small scale producer unions and all other trade unions of rural base.

> True development mean development of man, the unfolding and realization of his creative and living through the use of resources available to him. It is a process by which man's personality is enhanced and it is that enhanced personality, organised and disciplined which is the moving force behind the socio-economic transformation of society. Ministry of National Planning (1980 P.20) in Koinyan (1989).

(This means development start with the people).

> It is a statement of fact that human factors are most important in rural development. By the same token, progressive management of our resources base (individuals, institutions and physical structures) requires effective participation policies for development. By all these we mean the active evolvement of the local people in the identification of their wishes making use of local knowledge and securing local contribution in order to develop the necessary self-reliance and self-confidence among the rural population for accelerated development. Awogbode and Kolawole (1980) Experience has shown however that integrated rural development will not materialised unless provisions are made for greater participation of the less privileged rural people at village level and through appropriate local organisations so that their views will be heard, Lewpolt (1977).

With reference to Nigerian rural development efforts, Faniran (1980) observed that the problem of policy with Nigerian experience is that no real grass-root approaches ever tried in the country. Thus he said to have accounted for the failure of the previous programmes.

2.3 Rural Development Policies And Strategies

The term `Policy' refers to the broad explicite objectives or goals which are set out by either government, organization or individuals to direct the course of action towards a desirable result.

> Policy is a pattern of purposive or goal oriented choice and action. Thus rural development policies means the broad objectives and goals which the government may set itself to achieve among the rural population, and the means of achieving those goals by development strategy, is meant a

> complement or subset of policy which involves a careful selection of steps or course of action which serves as instrument for achieving the broad objectives stated in the policy. Thus, while policy spells out the ideas of what is to be achieved, strategy spells out the actions of how to translate the ideas into concrate realities Mitchell (1979 P. 129) in Baba (1988).

The formulation of rural development policy, and identification of strategies will be controled by the availability of materials and human resources which are themselves not static but dynamic. They change from time to time and from one area to another. Thus policy formation and strategy action should be flexible over time and space.

2.4 MODELS OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The most prominent models of rural development include the Growth Foci Model; The Laisser-faire Approach, The Project model and the Socialist ideological model.

The Growth Foci Model is an integrated rural development model. It has been discribed as one way that modernization could be transmitted to all other corners of the nation. However, Misra and Sundaram (1978) observed that contrary to this assumption, the centres have failed to transmit the development impulses satisfactorily into the rural areas in the instance of real application. That is when investment are made in the development of urban centres from where the development will be expected to favourably diffuses into the rural areas and effectively reach all the corners concern, the real application experiences, have failed to conform to the assumption.

The Laisser-fair approach emphasises that institutional intervention in the process of rural development should be minimum although great emphasis is placed on planning through large or sizable fiscal allocation to the rural areas. Capacity and interests of the rural communities should determine the development process. Nigeria is said to have partially tried this approach, but aimed at increasing output per-hectre. Nigeria (1975) Third National Plan, in Baba (1975).

In the case of project model, it involves the utilization of specified project as an experimental strategy for achieving rural transformation. It involves some form of intervention by the governing of foreign agencies. The management are hardly national, but some times bilateral or multi-lateral, usually from the developed worlds.

The socialist ideological models involves some committement to the socialist ideology as a mechanism for bringing about rapid rural transformation and societal development. This assumes equality of all human being, regardless of sex, race or opportunity. The core emphasis is on self-help ideaology.

It is a fact that almost all rural development programmes tried in all parts of the world have adopted the element of one or combination of these models.

2.5 RURAL DEVELOPMENT EXPERIENCES IN OTHER NATIONS

Rural development experiences of other nations considered here include the Chines experience, Taiwan experiences, Indonesian Green Revolution, Bangladash (Comilla approach), Punjab experience and Tanzania (Ujamma village) experience. These are just few among many rural development

programmes tried in various nations of the world. And for the purpose of the research, only the key element of the programmes are highlightened.

The Chines experience of rural development was during and after the 1920 revolution when development of the peasant farmers were made to be priority of the government. Socialist ideology was adopted for the whole country to give rural development the necessary attention. This policy aimed at organising the use of available land, water and manpower in a way to benefit the entire populace. The success of the Chines programme was due to method of approach which consisted of

a) a comprehensive programme of rural development which combined social and economic policies and strategies.

b) formulating the phasings of the rural development programmes into a careful and realistic manner;

c) the successful incorporation of the modern programme into existing social, cultural and economic organization.

The action phasis of the Chines programmes consisted of - phase one- Land reform that transformed land holdings into small holders of landless together with changes in social status.

Phase two involves the organization of rural people into cooperatives and later into communist government. The aid the cooperative based on labour

intensive.

Phase three- modernization phase, where modern inputs were introduced into the communers. Such input include chemical fertilizer, irrigation tools application of manure, provision of infrastructure as electricity, water, roads, tractors, animal power, efficient marketing system, were handled by the state.

Advantages of the Chines model were the food production which rated among the highest in Asia, both in terms of per-capita production and yield. The economic growth in compatible with that of other Asian countries at about 2.4 percent. The greatest success was recorded in food and income distribution which achieved the less gap. Famiran (1980) p.113).

The Taiwan experience - this has been considered as successful model because of the recorded sustained growth in agricultural production and in dustrial development. Evidence of these were economic growth, general rise in standard of living in rural areas and the bindging of rural-urban gap. The strategices taken were land reform called land-to-Tillers programme, where tenants farmers become land owners. The organization of farmers association and cooperatives to put them under more direct control of farmers is another strategy. And finally the agricultural development planning far effective use of the scarse land, water, fertilizer and other imputs. However, the success was not unconnected to the government power reform between China mainland and Taiwan Island.

Cuban- rural development experience. It was based on the 1959 revolution which brought about total transformation of the peasant rural life in the country.

Since then the government had made a policy of providing basis amenities in the countryside. The areas of priority were roads construction and rural electrification for about 85 per-cent of the rural areas. Other infrastructural facilities include poly clinics, poets and schools, Time International (1988). According to the World Health Organization (WHO) in the Time International, Cuba has the highest health indicies in the World. It also has the best health care delivery system in Latin America. Other areas of concern was graduate employment scheme. That every graduate must serve for two year, in rural areas for the purpose of educating the rural populace for self-reliance. There was also the establishment of family doctors scheme in 1984 as a policy, where a doctor is assigned to take care of 600 citizens, particularily in the rural areas. The Cuba rural development approach was rural centred packages, where all necessary facilities for rural productiveties were provided together with other infrastructure that makes rural areas look like their Urban counterpart and general enhancement of quality of life in rural area.

Indonesion green revolution - This is a kind of rural development policy undertaken in the 1980s. It aimed at production of more food for the entire population. The central focus of the government was to attain food sufficiency in rice production and was to be achieved through agricultural intensification. The world Bank and International Agencies took up the financial responsibility of the programme. Large scale irrigation project and infrastructural facilities were provided. It was later found that majority of the peasant were not benefitting from

it as desired, due to tertiary smaller water chennels used to their plots and some villagers complained about pattern of land distribution as not fair. While other farmers disallowed canals, to pass through their farms without compensiation. Thus the government later reversed its efforts as the benefits do not reach the targeted population. Alternatively, the government started giving money directly to the communities for local purposes in their villages. The money was then used for roads and other infrastructural provision. Some money given directly to district central government in respect of their population size for building school, health centres, market, electricity etc, Ayeni (1980). Thus general rural development effort, in indonesia was not a total failure despite the many drawbacks.

Bangladash non-revolutionary (Commulla Approach) experience. The idea started in Pakistan Academy of Rural Development at Comilla. The Comilla project emphasised four areas. One -organization of farmer into village cooperative societies for easy communication. Two mobilization of rural savings and provision of credits. Three, inputs provision for farmers to enables them implement new technologies for the required seeds, fertilizer, insecticides, irrigation etc. and four, training, which is necessary for adoption of the know - how and modern physical input. Comilla programme was not just agricultural cooperative project but holistic endeavour aimed at transforming rural life generally. In addition to the agricultural cooperative were federation credit and extension undertakings. The participants were made to perform experiment in

mechanization with tractors and smaller implements like rotary -tillers. Other groups within the system sponsored women's education and family planning programme for youth. Small scale industries such as ceremics, rice mills, machine shops and marketing were established, Ayemi (1980). The success of Comilla project were noticed in increasing yield of dry season crops and double. Cooperative members performed better than non members, with Improvement in living standard. Members established confidence in overcoming obstacles than non-members. And among the greater factors of success was the emphasis on thoroughness and rectitudes, particularly at lower levels. Problems of the programme were the inability of the regime to obtain compliance from the citizens, inability of the bureaucracy to carry out policies and programmes at the centres. Almost completerelience on foreign aids in form of personnel, finance and facilities. Unfortunatly, Comilla experience was only temporary due to political disturbances. Also, unlike the Chinese and Taiwanese model which covers nation wide, the Comilla covers only a very small part of Bangladash.

The Punjab experience of rural development:- As Randhawa (1978) reported that after the partition of India on 15th August 1947, refugees massively came from Pakistan into Punjab. In order to handle such large infugees problem, a rehabilitation department was establish at Jullundur. A scheme for temporary allotment of land was evolved and refugee were given land to settle in villages left by evacues. The houses in the village were burnt, thus roofless. The Punjab's left their farmland in Pakistan well irrigated. They were faced with land shortage,

but a scheme was introduced in which every land owner was subject to certain percentage to fill the gap. By 1950 land was properly alloted to them according to the new scheme and were given loans to develop wells and purchase tractors and other machinaries. Consolidation of land was also lunched which was evolutionary land reform. But only Punjab and Uttar-Pradesh benefited from it in India.

"As one flies from Calcutta to Amritsar, one sees rectangular straight roads linking the villages with market towns, farmstead on farm and tube-well on field. All these have resulted from the scheme of consolidation of holdings. It provided the base for future development of Punjabs" Randhawa (1978).

Rural electricication was lunched making power supply for the tube-wells. The tube-wells was the most revolutionary development in agriculture as irrigation was done at owner command. "The main impetus to agricultural change was provided by the coming of high yielding varieties of wheat from the international wheat research station Mexico and high yielding rice varieties from the international Rice Research Institute Los Banas in Philippine " Randhawa. (op-cit). Punjab Agricultural University was established at Ludhiana 1967, which made improved variety plants for the Green Revolution. It was a real technological break through. Threshers, harvestors, tractors and planters were introduced. Agro-alied industries and business have provided ample jobs and generated high living standard. Another remarkable development of rural Punjab was construction of rural link-roads which eases mobility all over and increase

interactions. Rural infrastructure was promoted to encourage people to stay in their villages. Vegetable and fruit consumption were encouraged for balanced diet.

Tanzania rural development experience: The 1967 political independence in Tanzania under president Julius Nyerere brought about the villagezation policy, which aimed at organizing the country's population into a planned villages where infrastructure and amenities could be jointly provided for the communities. That minimised the scarttered nature of settlement which normally created problems for the provision of industrial inputs, infrastructural facilities, distribution of farm input and improved technology. It was aimed at improving the agricultural production for export. The programme was based on Nyeneres `Ujamma' (family - hood - philosophy) .

The policy objective include traditional African extended family representing indegenous form of socialism. The concept of Ujamma was based on communal farm unit of equity, cooperative and not exploitative. To support this policy, Nyerere declare these in 1967 that:

"A group of families will live together in a village and work together for a common benefit. House would be built by themselves out of their own local resources. Their farms to be owned jointly and their produce will be their joint property. The activities of the village and the type of production they undertake as well as the distribution of crop and other goods they produce will be determined by the village members".

Despite the fact that the policy programmes was imposed on them from the above, the Ujamma rural development experience can be regarded as development from below strategy. This is because the mass are their own masters. Despite problems of mismanagement, inadequate personnel, bureaucracy and high level of corruption, a lot have been achieved under the programme in Tanzania. Instance of success recorded were founded in the entire country. 600 (72%) have village cooperative shops. 2,900 (35) have dispensaries, 7600 (91%) provided with primary schools and 3,100 (37%) benefited from potable water supply programme. It has also been that the country's rural health care system is one of the best in Africa, Time International (1988).

Ayeni (1980) reviewed many other rural development experience in Africa, which include the Gezira scheme in Sudan, Mwea in Kenya, Nyakashoka and Mubuku in Uganda, Upper - valley project in Mali, Bandama valley Authority in Ivory coast, Kaukaya Plateau in Zarie, Mossa - Cankuza in Burundi among many others. With reference to Chamber 1974, Ayemi (op-cit) pointed out that there are three common characteristics of the above projects: That the managements is centralised and technocratic, And that administratively independent of local level administration and that involvement of expatiates in management and capital with exteral inotives were absent.

2:6 Rural Develoment Programme Experienced in Nigeria.

As spelt out by the Federal Republic of Nigeria, National Development

Plan as from 1962, the main objectives of rural development can be summerised as follows: to enhance rural productivity and income, to diversity rural economy, to enhance the quality of life in rural areas, to reduce rural-urban inequality and to stem rural-urban migration. In order to meet these broad objectives, Nigeria tried several rural development strategies, which include Agricultural growth, strategy, Community development strategy, Integrated rural development strategy, River basin development strategy and the grass- root mobilization strategy which involves the Green Revolution, Operation Feed the Nation, MAMSER and the DFRRI.

The agricultural growth strategy - the underlying principle has been that agriculture constituted dominant activities of the rural people, hence increasing the agricultural production would lead to increase in rural income, hence high living standard of the rural mass. Strategies taken under this agricultural growth include Agricultural extension services, Farm settlement scheme, Agricultural pricing and marketing boards and input subsidzations strategies.

The agricultural extension service aimed at helping the farmers to increase production through adopting improved technical practice and to develop skills, knowledge and attitudes farvourable to change the farmers and their families.

Farm settlement scheme as a strategy came up as an alternative to the extension service. The farm settlement scheme was designed and excuted in the late 80s and was aimed at attracting young educated persons to take up farming as a satisfying and lucrative means of obtaining their linelihood; and to enable young

educated persons engage in farming and earn living standard equals to their counterpart engaged in other urban employment and to favourably utilises government assistance for agriculturalists.

Agricultural pricing and marketing strategy - This involves the regulation of the prices of agricultural commodity based on the principles that the traditional farmer as a rational man and would respond to favourable prices by increasing output just as he would decrease output underpoor prices. Until 1986, the government agencies charged with the responsibility of regulating the prices of agricultural commodities were the marketing boards. The boards were formed since 1946 and scrapped 1986. The pro0blem identified were the operation of the middle men which was exploitative to the farmers and some forms of corruption. To curb this problem Grains board was established, but yet the strategies failed, Baba (1988).

The input subsidization strategy- Here the government pays parts or all the costs of some agricultural inputs, in order to encourage and enable farmers to use such inputs as chemical fertilizer, improved seeds, irrigation tools, tractors and veterinary services. It aimed at achieving higher production and prosperity at the cost which are not beyond the traditional producers. The problems identified were the middle men and the general national economic recession. Baba (op-cit).

Institutional provision and legistative control strategy, with objective to bring some institutional and legal control that would remove some battle necks in agricultural production process. Thus involves the organization of farmers into

cooperatives to offset the limitations which the individuals may not over come in areas of production or marketing. The problems encountered being ignorance among the members of their responsibilities, non-existence of cooperative education and training, lack of necessary supporting staff to manage the business of cooperatives and generally small sizes of the cooperative societies. It was in line with this strategy that Federal Government established the Nigerian Agricultural and Cooperative Bank (NACB), Agricultural Credit Guarantee scheme (ACGS). The Directorate of Social mobilization (MAMSER) and Directorate a Food, Roads and Rural infrastructure (DFRRI). However the legislative control was inform of land reform which aimed at creating conducive atmosphere for the promotion of agricultural investment, basic on the principles of land tenure security. Thus involves the expropriation and redistribution of land particularly where Landless are common and root of rural proverty. It enables free movement of farmers and maximises tenure security for more efficient land use. The Nigerian land-use decree (Now Act) promulgated 1978, aimed at harmonising the different conditions of tenure and to minimise the problem of access to land in the process of agricultural and rural transformation, through breaking the prevailing traditional tenure system which inhibites the mobility of enterprising farmers. The criticism against this act was that it gave the rich and retried Army Generals to misappropriate large areas from the peasants. Another legistative control was in form of ban on importation of some food such as rice, wheat and maize which aimed at developing the countries agricultural production

potentials to meet the internal demands.

The community development strategy. The main objective being to raise the quality of life of the rural communities by harnessing volunterys private efforts to supplement government effort. It emphasis self-help projects undertaking by communities mainly in areas of social development. These includes construction of schools, road, dispensaries and other social amenities. Community development strategy provides a practical means of grass-roots participation in development process. Grants and technical assistance were provided to aid community development. Pilot project at Ife, Otta and Ilaro, where vocational training were provided. Kano state also during 1970 -74 plan established a community development training school to train community development organicizers together with model villages set up. The basic principle of this was like the MAMSER and DERRI, that "the government should not be seen as the sole agent of change in the rural sector, but that communities, if properly educated and organised can be partners in progress, with the government to cheaply speed- up the process of change and development. Baba (1988).

Integrated Rural Development Strategy- the adoption of this in Nigeria with World Bank assistance dated back to 1974. It was a multi-sectoral approach in which changes are planned and excuted simultaneously in all or many sectors of rural economy, as opposed to the sectoral approach under the agricultural development strategy. The underlying principles being agricultural production, marketing facilities, rural transportation, health care services, rural energy, water

supply and others are coordinated simultaneously in the process of rural development. According to Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) in united Nations (1978 pp 29 -32), there are fours objective of integrated rural development, and these are:- to raise productivity in the rural sector with agriculture being main. To ensure equitable income distribution and sufficient employment opportunity, to establish better social economic and physical infrastructure and ensure the majority benefited from it, and lastly to institutionalise political and administrative capabilities including decisive participation of the rural people in decision making and in community activities.

The programme of Agricultural Development Project (ADP) is within this integrated approach. The first three project initiated 1974 were at Funtua, Gusau and Gombe. Later by 1980 ten out of the farmer nineteen states of the federation were provided with the project. The ADP is not with out criticism, yet it has not been folded up as other project. ADP is still actively operating all over the federation.

River Basin Development Authority. this is a recent strategy in Nigerian rural development efforts. It empehasis development of resource within well defined areas of river basins. It was adopted in Nigeria by Decree No 25 of 1976. The whole country was divided into eleven river basin, each area charged under a river basin development authority (RBDA). And each RBDA is charged "with initiating and managing development project based on resources potentials of the respective basin " Baba (1988). This ushered large scale irrigation development in

Nigeria. With its attendant physical, social, cultural and economic alteration of the country's rural environment, some of this alteration become beneficial, while others injureous to the affected rural communities Baba (1988) and this conflicting effects made RBDA controversial strategy and of keen interest to both government officials and the rural communities.

Mobilization strategies include the Green revolution and Operation Feed the Nation tried earlier, But the most recent two strategies MAMSER and DFRRI are considered for purpose of this research. Both the DFRRI and MAMSER have been brought into being primarily as a result of a new awareness that mobilization constitutes a vital strategy in rural and notional development.

The differentiating factor of the two directorates is that while DFRRI handles food, roads, water, electricity housing and other field project, MAMSER concerns with a nation wide task to raise awareness of all communities as well as sensitising them into participation in development process through self-help project, all as a means of creating a new order particularly among the rural masses.

2:7 SUMMARY

From this review it has appeared that rural development has bee placed to the top of the agenda in almost all the nations of the world in the recent time. There are various approaches tried by different nations being directly or indirectly. The general primary aims of rural development has been to bridge the

gap between the rural and urban areas, and to provide remedy for the domestic food problems of the entire populace. Review of the different rural development experience have proven that no true rural development can take place without the involvement of the people at the grass roof levels. The mass have to be involved in the process of decision making, planning, excusion and evaluation of the programme of development activities which affect their lives. It has also been understood that the mult-sectoral approach to rural development proved most effective. This integrated rural development from the grass-root become the most favourable approach, For instance, the successful Chinese experience tackled its rural development problem through programme of multi-sectoral approach. Nigerian effort tried so many policies and programmes with different strategies each over very short period of time. Many of the Nigerian programmes were not even properly implemented. However, the scope of the recent DFRRI programme as an institution of rural development, seems to be relevant in being integrated in approach with provision made for the grass - root participation, but operated for some period and dissolved without evidence of achieving its aim.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 THE STUDY AREA

A detailed examination of the location, size, climate, relief, vegetation, soil and ecological changes in the recent time of the study areas is done and presented in this chapter. It also describes the political settings, economic activities and infrastructural development including government functionaries on the field in the area.

3.1 Physical Setting

Askira-Uba Local Government area is located at the South-West extreme of Borno State. It lies between latitude 10o5 to 10o25 N of equator, and between Longitude 12o25' to 13o26 E of the Great Meridian. The area of Askira-Uba Local Government is about 3,786 sq.km. It is within the height of 1400 to 2400 meters above sea level. Figure 1:1 in chapter one shows the location of the study area.

Climatic wise, the local government area lies within the tropics north of Equator. It experiences two major seasons in a year that is, rainy season from about April to September. The dry reason begin from October to April. Mean annual rainfall at Uba station as for the year of 1977, 1978,1979 and 1980 were 67.13mm, 82.30mm, 56.30mm and 53.80mm respectively (Ministry of Agriculture Agro-service Centre ,Uba .While the moisture balance is 500mm. Climate of the area is said to have a mild weather. Mean annual temperature is 27oC. The annual mean maximum temperature is 34oC, while annual mean minimum temperature is 19oC. The annual mean range is 15oC.

In terms of geology and relief, the geology is crystalline basement rock, Udo (1970). The area is composed of some scattered stony-hills. It is part of some isolated hills of the Mandara mountain systems. Prominent among the hills are the Uba-Mufua, Mishara-Mubula, Wamdeo, Uru, Uda, Ngurthafu, and Huyum hills . Some few isolated hills around Askira area. The pattern of drainage is generally determined by the Lake Chad basin drainage system. The largest river in the area is the Yadzaram rivers which boarders the local government area to the east with Adamawa State. There are several other river and streams which are tributaries to the river Yadzaram. Another larger river in the area is river Hawul west of Askira Chiefdom area, which also has several tributring rivers and streams. However apart from river Yadzaram, all the rest are more of seasonal streams than to be referred to as rivers.

Vegetation wise, because the area lies within the Sudan Savanna of West Africa, it has a favourable grazing Land. Along the valley and hill sides where human destructions are lesser, some wood land vegetation still manifest. Vegetation of the area is within the zone referred to as "The Big Game country" where countless varieties of plants consisting of trees, shrubs, herbs and grasses, which hold countless varieties of animals. Prominent among the beasts are the elephants, buffalos, giraffes, lions, leopards, zebras, wild pigs, wolf, baboons, monkeys, gazelles, antelopes and rabbits. Among the reptiles are crocodiles, newts, pythons, alligators, tortoise and varied others. Birds consists of vulture, ostrich, guinea fowls, doves, ravens, eagles, ospreys, parrot and many others also. Hundreds thousands of different species of ugly and beautifully coloured insects are identifiable. But the most unfortunate incidence is that the impact of man's activities has

jeopardized the habitat, causing rapid extinction of some plants and animal species. The use of modern harmful chemicals together with careless bush burning have rendered large parts of the area insectless. Even the economically very important honey-bee has been drastically reduced.

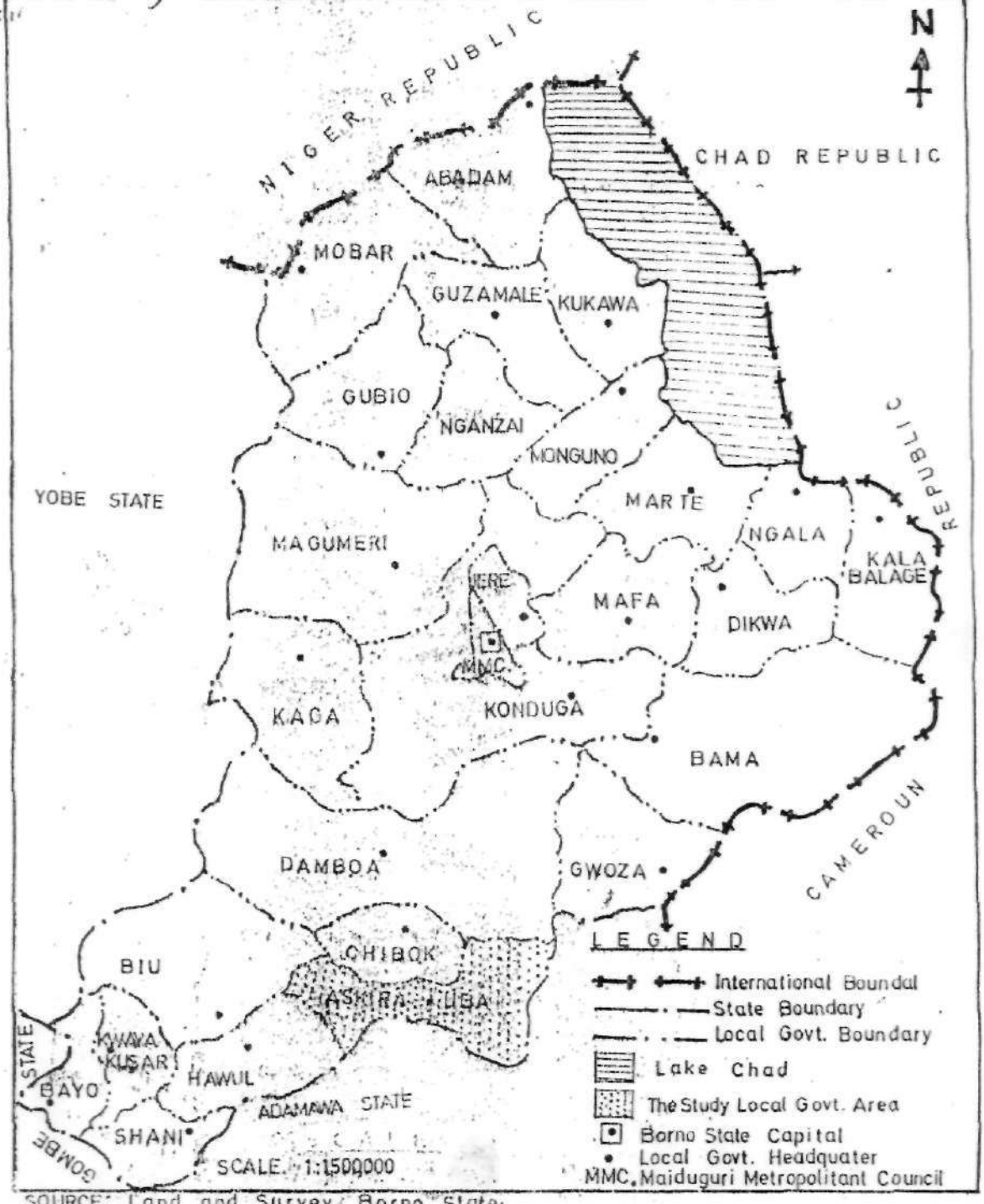
The soils of Askira-Uba local Government Area have been identified to posses the following characteristics. According to Agboola (1979), the eastern part of the area has lithosol soils, while the western parts have ferruginous tropical soils. The area lies within the zone of low soil productivity and medium soil potentials. None the less, man's careless management has degraded the soils below threshold of its natural productive capacity, hence high demands for chemical fertilizer to sustain reasonable productivity.

3.2 Population And Political Settings.

In terms of people, Askira-Uba Local Government Area has population of 158,893, comprises of 80,941 males and 77,952 females with density of 64 per.sq.km. Table 3.1 present 1991 census population distribution of Borno State by Local Government Areas - including that of Askira-Uba Local Government Area.

Politically, Askira-Uba Local Government Area was created along with the 18 local government areas of the former Borno State. The local government headquarter was initially located in Uba, but due to agitations over boundary between Borno state and the former Gongola State. The headquarter was transferred to Askira on temporary bases, but

FIGURE 3:1, HE STUDY LOCAL GOVT. AREA IN BORNO STATE



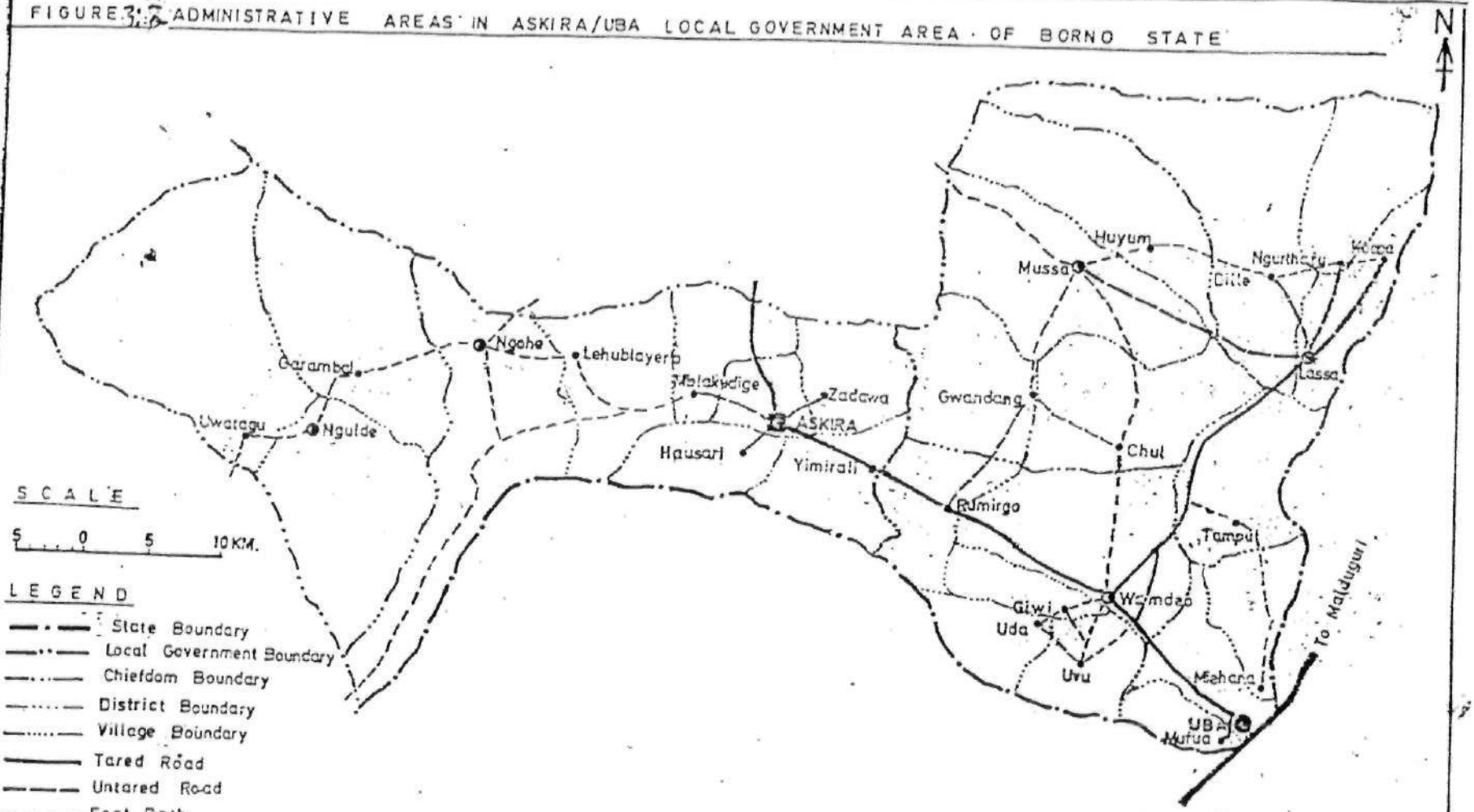
SOURCE: Land and Survey Borno State

later approved to be permanent as no resolution was attained on the boundary issue. The local government area shares boarder with Damboa and Chibok Local Government to the north, Biu Local Government Area to the south and bordering south-west lies Adamawa State. Figure 3:1 shows this facts. Askira-Uba Local government is divided into two Chiefdoms (now Emirate councils) namely Uba emirate area and Askira emirate area. Uba emirate passes four districts areas, namely Uba, Wamdeo, Mussa and Lassa. Under Askira emirate area, there are three districts, namely Askira, Ngohe and Ngulde. All these administrative descriptions can be summarized up - that Askira-Uba Local Government Area has two emirates areas divided into seven districts areas which altogether divided into twenty seven village areas. Figure 3:2 presents administrative units of Askira-Uba Local Government Area.

The settlement types of the area manifested in two forms. Those of modern urban settlement with well arranged streets. And other types are the native round huts houses, usually built of mud and thatched roofing. The building has no streets arrangements and in most cases isolated. The sizes of the settlements reflected the power hierarchy of the administrative areas. That the Emirate headquarters are most populous and densely settled, followed by the districts headquarters which are relatively moderately settled. While the villages are less populous and less dense.

Culturally, the Urban Emirate people has the same culture. And Askira emirate people are all the same also, but the only noticeable differences is that the female Chiboks carry loads on shoulder instead of on the head as of the Margis. Generally Christianity is the dominant religion in the local government, followed by Islam. Other

FIGURE 3.2 ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS IN ASKIRA/UBA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF BORNO STATE



SOURCE: Land and survey Borno State and Field Work 1997

religion are not practiced, none the less paganism and traditional religions may not be dismissed completely.

Development organizations present in the local government area consists of None Governmental organizations (NGOs) in form of associations, clubs, Unions and religious fellowships which are formed and organised for certain purposes.

There are also some adhoc self-help groups which are not permanent. All the varied different associations do influences either directly or indirectly the development processes of the areas. Therefore, in the process of this research, all the existing association in the local government area are identified, including both those officially registered with social welfare offices/DFRRI and those not registered with any. The list of these associations in existence in the area are presented in Appendix E.

In respect of these two different groups of development associations, that is registered and non-registered community Development with social welfare officers and DFRRI records, as the exercise indicated. The non-registered associations are discovered of their existence only in responses to the questionnaire survey. Three reasons have been forwarded to be responsible for . One, that the associations are too weak for that; two that during the periods reasonable for registration, some of them are dormant, that is functioning only by name but not in practice. And the third reason being the associations are very newly formed relative to the period of the field survey.

3.3 Economic Activities

Economic activities in Askira Uba Local Government Area broadly concerns with agricultural production, commercial activities, cottage industries and mineral resource exploitation.

Agriculture forms the base for rural economy in the area. These comprises of farming, animal tending and fishing. The dominant food crops are guinea corn, maize, groundnut, beans, millet and few others. Cash crops include cotton, tobacco, varied fruits and vegetables, sugar cane and others. Production is still subsistence type for 9 majority of the people. Farming tools and inputs are still crude types such as hoes, axes, sicles, cutlass, knives etc. Storage of most crops are only possible in dried form. Major farming systems are mixed arable, fallow system with shifting cultivation gradually giving way to the fixed rotation system. The use of animal power is widespread. In some few cases chemical fertilizer, insecticides and herbicides are adopted as modern inputs. In terms of animal rearing only the hardmen - Mbororos - keep cattle. Some mix-cattle with sheep and goats. Domestic animals at home includes the cattle, goats, sheep, pigs, donkeys, horses, dogs, chicken, guinea fowls, ducks, pigeons and cats are the commonest.

Commerce of the area involves rural base commercial activities. Most business are agro-allied. Marketing system are based on hierarchy of the settlements. The whole market system have been arranged in relation to days of the week, such that no two neighbouring villages would have markets holdings on the same day. In addition to farm produce and animals which dominated the market goods, there are many other manufactured goods in the

markets. They are either sold in stores or displayed by itinerant traders. Such manufactured goods include provisions, electronics, electrical equipments, building materials, bedding, bicycles parts, fairly used motor cycles, ceramics, textile wears food wears, bookshops, petroleum product, chemical and medical drugs. Others include native medicines, fruits, woven grasses, fish, meat, fresh milk and butter etc.

Rural industrialization in the local government is dominated by small-scale handloom and cottage industries. The most single dominant products are the native farm tools. Other prominent rural industrial work include pottery, carpentry, basket weaving, leather works, crafts, cloth dying, mat making, rope making, native brewing and many others. Some modern but small-scale industrial work include bakery, metal welding, block industries, soap making, sweater and baby wear knitting. Hair and barbing saloons, photographing, shoes polishing, cap washing and other services are rendered in some urban like settlements. Mineral resources of Askira-Uba Local Government Area are few and currently contributes less to the economy. The area may be richly endowed with minerals deposit, but are yet to be exploited effectively. The few mineral resource of the area are iron ore, clay, basalt stone, precious stones, called locally as 'Koranda', bids, fuel wood, gum arabic and others. It is a fact as Borno State Dairy (1992) carries that Askira-Uba Local Government Area has abundant minerals but which are yet to be tapped.

3.4 Infrastructural Facilities.

Infrastructural facilities in the local government area include roads, rural electrification, educational institutions, health services, water provisions, financial

Table 3:5 SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE IN ASKIRA-UBA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

	Village Location	Agric Service Centres	Adult Education Classes	Afforestation Projects	Bore holes	Banks	Better Life Programme Projects	Comp. Health Centres	Courts of Law	Cements Wells	Churches	Dispensaries	Dams/Fish ponds	Electricity Power	General Hospital	Guest Houses/Hotels	Mosques (Jumu'at)	Post Offices	Police Stations	Primary Schools	Pipe Borne Water	Rural Markets	Store Facilities	Secondary Schools	Technical Schools	Veterinary Service Centres	Vocational Training	Nomadic Schools	Low Cost Houses	Total
1.	Uba	1	15	0	4	3	0	0	2	8	15	1	4	1	1	6	3	1	1	4	1	1	36	0	0	1	0	0	20	129
2.	Mishara	0	6	1	1	0	0	1	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
3.	Mufua	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	17
4.	Lassa	0	5	1	3	2	1	0	1	5	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	4	1	1	5	2	1	1	1	0	0	45
5.	Dille	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	23
6.	Ngurthafu	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	13
7.	Tampul	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
8.	Koppa	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
9.	Mussa	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	24
10.	Huyum	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
11.	Chul	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
12.	Gwandang	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
13.	Wandeo	0	4	1	1	0	1	0	1	7	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	3	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	30
14.	Rumirgo	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	22
15.	Uvu	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	23
16.	Uda	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
17.	Giwi	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
18.	Askira	1	8	1	5	1	1	0	1	13	1	0	1	1	1	5	2	1	1	3	1	1	14	1	0	0	0	0	50	114
19.	Hausari	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
20.	Zadawa	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	12
21.	Yimirali	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
22.	Ngohe	0	4	1	0	0	1		0	5	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	22
23.	Mblakudiga	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
24.	Lehublayero	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
25.	Ngulde	0	4	1	2	0	0	1	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
26.	Garambal	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
27.	Uwatagu	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Total =	2	89	8	31	6	4	5	5	107	45	14	13	8	3	18	31	2	7	71	7	15	71	8	1	3	1	5	70	650

Source: Field work 1997

institutions, post and telecommunications, law enforcement agents, tourism and recreation and many others on the field.

Government functionaries on field in the local government area which are agents of rural development are identified by Wandida op-cit p.87, and are listed at Appendix F.

Table 3:2 presents the identified rural based infrastructural facilities and other inventories in Askira-Uba local government area. The following are the summary of the tables contents: two agricultural service centres, 89 Adult Education Class, 8 Afforestation project, 31 boreholes, 6 Banks, 4 Better Life programme projects, 5 comprehensive Health Centres, 5 Courts of Law, 107 Cement Walls, 45 Churches, 14 Dispensaries, 13 Water Dams, 8 Villages Served with Electricity, 3 General Hospitals,18 Guest Houses/Hotels, 31 Mosques, 2 Post Offices, 7 police Stations/Post, 71 Primary Schools, 7 Villages with Pipe Borne Water, 15 Rural Markets, 71 Stores facilities, 8 Secondary Schools, one Technical School, 3 Veterinary Service Centers, one Vocational Training Centre, 5 Nomadic Schools and 70 Low Cost Houses. All these totalled to 650 facilities establishment in the local government area. In terms of village area, Uba has the highest with 127 different facilities, followed by Askira having 114 different facilities. The least served village area is Garambal with only 5 different facilities followed by Lehublayero with 6 different facilities.

3.5 SUMMARY

For a proper evaluation and assessment of DFRRI performance in any area of its operations, a comprehensive knowledge of the previous development of the area has to be understood. Then the difference between the development stage as at which the DFRRI started operations and the current stage of development after DFRRI performance impacts has to be obtained. The result could show some positive and/or negative impact on the people's development. Based on these, DFRRI performance can be reasonably assessed. Thus the next chapter will deal with the actual DFRRI operations in the local government area and chapter five will analyze the impact on the areas development.

CHAPTER FOUR

DFRRI PROGRAMME IN ASKIRA -UBA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

Because there were lots of rural based development problems in the country, it led the Babangida's administration to establish the Directorate of Food, roads and rural infrastructure DFRRI as a strategic institution for rural development.

Functions of the directorate include constructions and repair of rural roads to facilitate communication and distribution of agricultural produce. Also provision of portable water for both human and consumption; it include rural electrification; It involves mobilization - organise and train rural people on how to use and produce cheaper building materials like burnt bricks and locally made roofing sheet from local source. To also encourage the people to form their own community based associations or unions in order to facilitates the development of their areas through participatory aspect of the programme.

The enabling decree charged the Directorate to liaise with the federal government ministries and agencies, Integrated Rural Development authorities, State Government, Local Government, Local Communities - all private and public organization, institutions, enterprises and individuals concerned with the development of rural areas to ensure the assigned functions.

In terms of its programmes, the Directorate is set to perform a comprehensive functions for the achievement of integrated rural development and

rural transformation in te country from five broad programmes which are:-

a) Roads and Rural Infrastructure programme - responsible for construction of rural roads, and provision of rural infrastructure which include water, electricity and rural housing.

b) Food and Agricultural Programme - responsible for food production, storage, marketing, distribution of agricultural inputs and multiplications.

c) Organization and Mobilization programme - to mobilize all Nigerians and group them for the integrated rural development and transformation process.

d) Engineering, technology and rural industrialization programme for production, fabrication, marketing and utilization of indigenous technology.

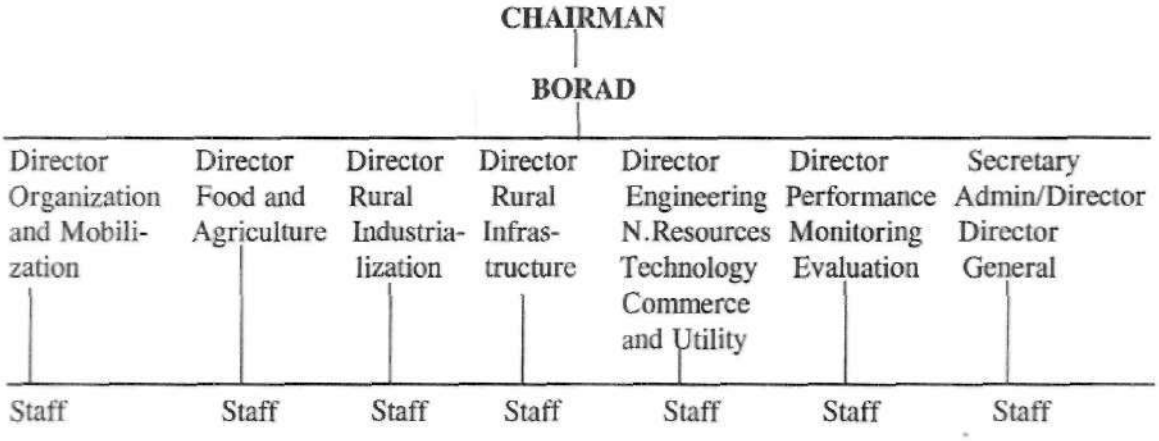
e) programme monitoring and evaluation-for periodical monitoring of plans and performance on ground to ensure the claims are verified and targets are met.

4:1 DFRRI Organizations

For the purpose of execution of these programmes, the directorate was put under the presidency.

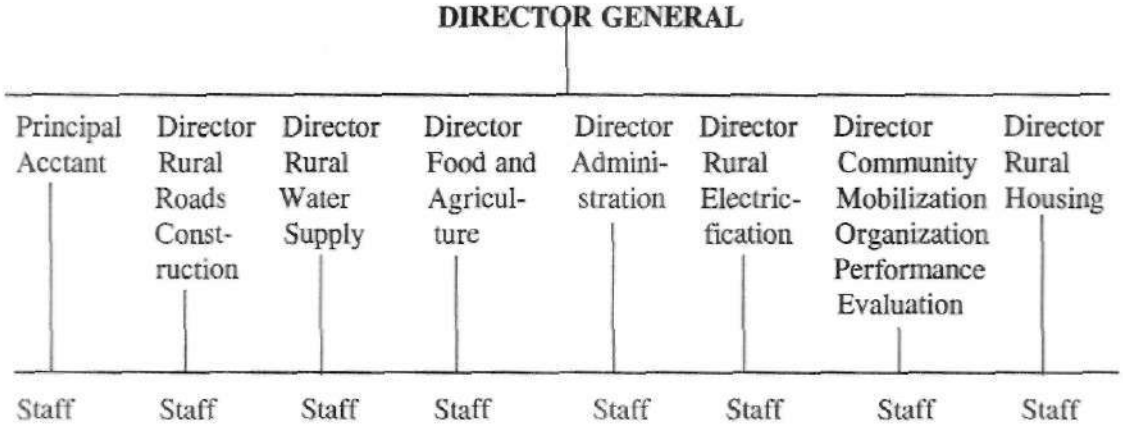
At the state level, the governor is the chairman of the state DFRRI

FIGURE 4.1 HIERARCHICAL STRUCTURE OF THE NATIONAL DFRRI ORGANIZATION



Source: Adopted from Oyediran (1989)

FIGURE 4.2 MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE OF DFRRI IN BORNO STATE



Source: Borno State DFRRI 1988.

4.2 DFRRI Organization in Borno State

In term of DFRRI in Borno State, with the establishment of Decree No 4 by the Federal Government, the State government went ahead and enacted the Directorate's Edict of 17 March 1988, and formally established DFRRI in the state with full adoption of the National Directorate objectives. The state directorate set up a frame work for effective performance of its duties, taking into consideration that the directorate in the state is an agent of sustainable integrated rural development. The directorate in the state undertakes the construction of so many projects that are rural based within the available limited resource. Funding of the projects as stated by the National Directorate, for every project, the National Headquarters will finance 75 percent of the total cost. The remaining balance of 25 percent will be the responsibility of the state government, local government and the benefiting community. The benefiting communities should give their maximum cooperation in order to achieve the much needed all round grass-roots development.

Administrative Organization of DFRRI in Borno State:

a. The military Governor - The State Chairman

b. The commissioner's of state ministries - members

c. The Secretary to the state Government(SSG) - Member

d. Programme Manager BOSADP - Member

e. Chairman, State Council of Chiefs - Member

f. Chairperson, Borno State Comm. for Woman Affairs - Member.

4.3 DFRRI organization in Askira - Uba L.G.A.

Section 6(2) of the Decree stipulates that each local government council should be constituted into a local development committee and section 6(3) that the chairman of the local government council should be the chairperson of the committee. That rural development should be given central and very high priority focus. The chairman and all the councillors should take the reins of offices. Very adequate provision are made in the internal organization of the committee to coordinates:-

a. the provision of rural feeder roads and rural infrastructure including water source provision and sanitation, rural electrification and other infrastructure.

b. the promotion of productive activities in the food and agricultural sectors.

c. the organization and mobilization of the people and communication for the performance, monitoring and evaluation of development programmes and projects.

ASKIRA-UBA LGA DFFRI COMMITTEE

a.	Local Government Chairman	-	Chairperson
b.	Head of Work Department	-	Member
c.	All supervisory councillors	-	Member
d.	The two Chiefs in the L.G.A	-	Members
e.	Two Private dignitaries	-	Member

f. The L.G.A. Information Officer Member

g. The Local Government Secretary- Secretary

The DFRRI programme structure in Askira Uba Local Government Area is under the control of the DFRRI Rural Development committee. The projects so far executed in the local government area are the Feeder Roads, Water provision, food and Agriculture, Rural Electrification, information dissemination and mass mobilization which has been handled by the MAMSER.

4.4 The Benefitting Communities of DFFRI Projects:

As stipulated by section 7(1) of te Decree No.41 "The Directorate shall gear all its effort towards the development of the entire rural areas of Nigeria in order to improve the quality of life of the rural dwellers".

4.5 Attributes of The Sampled Respondents

The basic sources of primary information for this research are the responses from the sampled individuals. Thus certain attributes of the respondents have to be relevant to qualify them as acceptable samples of the population. These attributes include age, gender, marital status, literacy level, occupation, ethnicity and their usual involvement in community Development organizations and societies, prior to the DFRRI programmes in the areas.

Ages of the respondents:

Table 4:2 presents the age character of the sampled respondents.

TABLE 4.2, AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS

Years	Number	Percentage
Below 18	0	0
18 - 30	64	27
31 – 60	144	62
Above 60	25	11
TOTAL	233	100

Source: field study 1997.

From this table 4:2, the age categories of the respondents reveals that no respondent has age below 18 years This range constituted the able productive bodies. Thus their responses are reliable.

Gender of the respondents:

Table 4:3 presents the gender characteristics of the sampled respondent.

TABLE 4:3 SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS

SEX	Number	%
Male	126	93
Female	17	7
TOTAL	233	100

Source: Field Study 1997

From this table 4:3, out of the total 233 respondents, 216 are male and only 17 are female. Here, larger proportion of the respondents are male household, constituting 93 percent. Having only 7 percent female respondents.

Marital status of the respondents:

Table 4:4 presents the marital status character of the respondents.

TABLE 4.4 MARITAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENT

Status	Number	Percentage
Married	194	83
Single	22	10
Widow	8	3
Divorced	9	4
TOTAL	233	100

Source: Field study 1997

From this table 4:4, 194 representing 83 percent of the total respondents are married. Other 10 percent are single, 3 percent are widows and 4 percent are divorced.

Education levels of the respondents:

Total 4:5 present the levels of education of the sampled respondents.

TABLE 4:5, LITERACY LEVEL OF RESPONDENTS

Educational Level	Number	Percentage
No formal education	60	26
Koranic Education	17	7
Adult Education	33	14
Vocational Training	5	2
Primary School	35	15
Technical School	8	3
Secondary School	36	16
Post Secondary School	36	16
Post Graduate	3	1
TOTAL	**233**	**100**

Source: Field study 1997.

From table 4:5, 26 percent of the respondents indicated to have no formal educational training. 73 percent of the respondent, from different literacy levels indicated to at least can read, write, calculate and understand modern medias of communications. Based on this facts their responses to the enquiries are meaningful.

Occupation of the Respondents:

For the purpose of this research, the various occupational types of the respondents have been classified into six categories. They are farming, herding,

technical, business, salaried and others. The others here covers applicants, retired aged men, students and harlots.

TABLE 4:6 OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION

Occupation	Number	Percentage
Farming	137	58
Herding	16	7
Technicians	18	8
Business	20	9
Salaried	33	14
Others	9	4
TOTAL	**233**	**100**

Source: Field Study 1997

From this table 4:6 the respondents who are engaged in rural base occupations of farming, herding and technical work constituted a total of 94 percent of the respondent. These group are directly concerned with all rural development factors of their communities. Those engaged in business of either rural or urban based constituted only 9 percent and the salaried and other occupation form 18 percent.

Ethnic Composition of the Respondents:

Askira-Uba local government are is composed of many different tribal groups as any other modern Nigeria rural communities. Table 4.7 presents ethnic composition of the respondents.

TABLE 4:7, TRIBAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENT

Tribe	Number	Percentage
Margi	105	45
Chibok	42	18
Babur-bura	13	6
Higi	15	6
Kilba	6	3
Hausa	6	3
Kanuri	8	3
Fulani	20	9
Fali	8	3
Others	10	4
TOTAL	**233**	**100**

Source: Field study 1997.

From this table 4:7, Margi tribes has the largest respondents of 45 percent. Chibok has 18 percent. These two tribe dominated the respondent. While the other seven tribes comprising of Babur-bura, Higi, Kilba, Hausa, Kanuri and Fulani all together representing 42 percent. The other tribes not specified covers the distant Nigerian tribe and migrants from the neighbouring countries of Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Benin Republic accounted for only 4 percent of the respondents.

Public participation in organizational activities.

Since DFRRI programme concerned with community organization and mobilization for the effective rural development from the grass-roots, the people involvement in development association, societies and clubs are of vital importance. Table 4:8 presents the respondent involvement in organizational activities.

TABLE 4:8, RESPONDENTS INVOLVEMENT IN ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES.

Involvement	Number	Percentage
Yes	182	78
No	44	19
No response	7	3
TOTAL	**233**	**100**

Source: Field study 1997

This table 4:8 reveals that out of 233 respondent 182 representing 78 percent indicated to have registered in one or more of the development organizations. 44 representing 19 percent disengaged themselves from involvement in any. While 7 respondents representing 3 percent did not respond to the enquiry. Table 4.9 show that the respondents are distributed into existing development organizations in the areas.

TABLE 4:9 NATURE OF ORGANISATIONS INVOLED IN BY PEOPLE

Types of Organization	Involvement Number	
Percentage Farmers Club	19	7
Cooperative Society	24	9
Social Club	9	3
Comm. Develop. Association	96	33
Games Clubs	8	3
Religious Organization	55	19

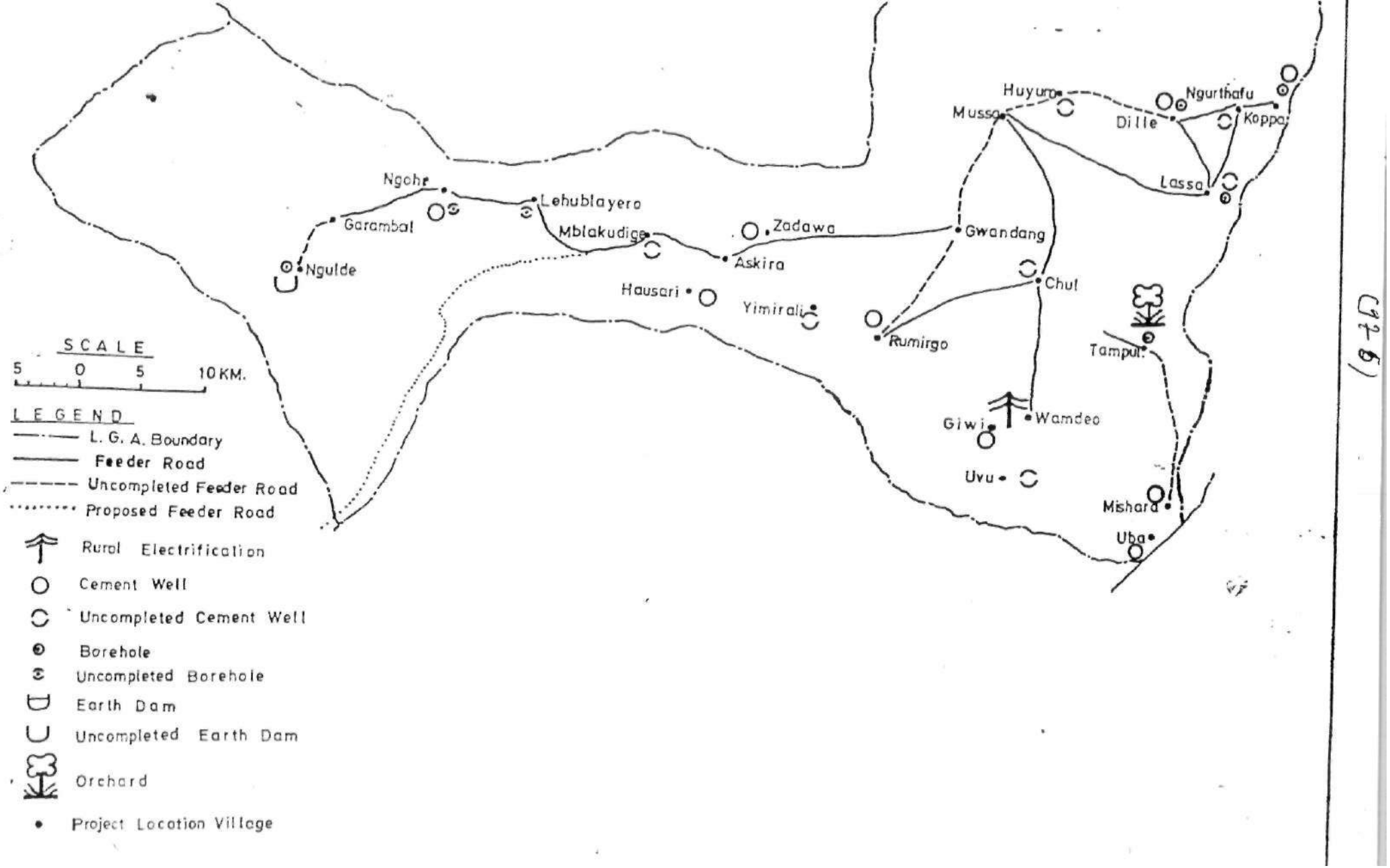
Political Parties	47	17
Others	29	9
TOTAL	**284**	**100**

Source, Field study 1997

Despite the fact that not all respondents got themselves involved in organizational activities, those who do, have themselves participating in one or more of the organization. This has been indicated in table 4:9 by total of 284 indications of organizational participation of the 182 registered respondent in table 4:8. From table 4:9, involvement in community development association takes 33 percent, Religious organization 19 percent and political parties 17 percent. These three organizations accounted for total of 69 percent of the people involvement. The remaining 31 percent are shared by the rest five organizations. However the 'others', in the table covers self-help groups, family based organizations and students associations.

4:6 DFRRI Projects In Askira-uba L.G.A.

Official records together with result of the field study on DFRRI activities in Askira-uba local government area revealed the facts that DFRRI rural development projects and activities, in the area comprise of feeder Road construction, Rural Water provision and sanitation, food and Agricultural production, Rural electrification and community mobilization for awareness. The distribution of DFRRI projects in the local government area is presented in table


Huyum
Ngurthafu
Musso
Dille
Koppa
Lassa
Ngohr
Lehublayero
Garambal
Mblakudige
Zadawa
Gwandang
Askira
Ngulde
Chul
Hausari
Yimirali
Rumirgo
Tampul
Giwi
Wamdeo
Uvu
Mishara
Uba
SCALE
5 0 5 10 KM.
LEGEND
L. G. A. Boundary
Feeder Road
Uncompleted Feeder Road
Proposed Feeder Road
Rural Electrification
Cement Well
Uncompleted Cement Well
Borehole
Uncompleted Borehole
Earth Dam
Uncompleted Earth Dam
Orchard
Project Location Village

(12-6)

4:10. From the table, rural water provision and sanitation project comprised of drilling 7 boreholes, digging 20 cement wells and construction of one earth dam. DFRRI provides both new and rehabilitates existing water source. These projects are represented by 14 percent boreholes, 37 percent cement wells and 2 percent earth dam. Altogether water project represented 53 percent of the total DFRRI projects in the local government area. Water development is the largest DFRRI project in the area.

The Feeder-Roads construction takes second largest DFRRI project in the local government area. Feeder roads projects also comprises of rehabilitation and construction of new roads. Twenty-two different routes have been developed, and they altogether represent 43 percent of the total DFRRI project in the area. It tried to open the locked-up communities, link village unit to one another and join them to the main roads.

On the part of food and Agricultural programme, no much work is done. Only one orchard have been established in one of the villages in the local government. Neither animal production nor inputs provision efforts have been realised as part of DFRRI agricultural projects in the area. Equally under the Infrastructural provision programme, only one rural electrification project has been executed in one of the villages also. Therefore, impact assessment of DFRRI programmes in the local government area are solely based on these identified 52 DFRRI projects.

TABLE 4.10 DFRRI PROJECTS IN ASKIRA-UBA L.G.A

S/No	Village Location	Feeder Roads	Boreholes	Cement Wells	Orchard	Rural Electrification	Earth Dam	Total
1	Uba	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
2	Mishara	1	0	2	0	0	0	3
3	Mufua	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Lassa	2	1	1	0	0	0	4
5	Dille	2	1	2	0	0	0	5
6	Ngurthafu	1	0	2	0	0	0	3
7	Tampul	1	1	0	1	0	0	3
8	Koppa	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
9	Mussa	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
10	Huyum	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
11	Chul	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
12	Gwandang	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
13	Wamdeo	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
14	Rumirgo	1	0	2	0	0	0	3
15	Uvu	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
16	Uda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Giwi	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
18	Askira	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
19	Hausari	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
20	Zadawa	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
21	Yimirali	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
22	Ngohi	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
23	Mblakudige	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
24	Lehublayero	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
25	Ngulde	1	1	0	0	0	1	3
26	Garambal	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
27	Uwatagu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	22	7	20	1	1	1	52
	PER CENTAGE	43	14	37	2	2	2	100%

Source: DFRRI records and field study 1997.

4.6.1 DFRRI WATER PROJECT

DFRRI rural water supply project in Askira-Uba Local Government Are involves borehole drillings, cement walls and earth dam constructions. As on tabl 4:11 there are 28 total number of DFRRI water project in the area which consis of 7 borehole, 20 cement wells and one earth dam. Figure 4:5 is a map that show the locations of these DFRRI water projects.

Another known fact against the DFRRI water project in the area is tha many are uncompleted. The uncompleted water project are indicated on table 4:1 and the locations shown on figure 4:4. Thus out of the 28 DFRRI water project 9 are uncompleted, getting 19 as completed. Nevertheless of the 19 complete water projects, 11 of them are rehabilitation of the former existing communit waters on which the people murmured against most of the rehabilitations as mer placing of DFRRI sign boards rather than the real work.

TABLE 4.11 DFRRI WATER PROJECT IN ASKIRA-UBA L.G.A

S/No	Village Location	Borehole	Cement wells	Earth Dam	Total
1	Uba	0	1	0	1
2	Mishara	0	2	0	2
3	Mufua	0	0	0	0
4	Lassa	1	1	0	2
5	Dille	1	2	0	4
6	Ngurthafu	0	2	0	2
7	Tampul	1	0	0	1
8	Koppa	1	1	0	2
9	Mussa	0	0	0	0
10	Huyum	0	0	0	0
11	Chul	0	1	0	1
12	Gwandang	0	0	0	0
13	Wamdeo	0	0	0	0
14	Rimirgo	0	2	0	2
15	Uvu	0	1	0	1
16	Uda	0	0	0	0
17	Giwi	0	1	0	1
18	Askira	0	0	0	0
19	Hausari	0	1	0	1
20	Zadawa	0	1	0	1
21	Yimiadi	0	1	0	1
22	Ngohe	1	1	0	2
23	Mblakudige	0	1	0	1
24	Lehublayero	1	0	0	1
25	Ngulde	1	0	1	2
26	Garabal	0	0	0	0
27	Uwatagu	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	7	20	1	28
	PERCENTAGE	22	74	4	100%

Source: DFRRI Records and Field Study 1997.

4:6.2 DFRRI feeder roads project

Feeder roads construction and rehabilitation project is the second widest DFRRI project in the Local Government Area. The projects involves construction of culverts and grading of roads surface. Total of about 197 kilometres feeder roads have been constructed and rehabilitated all over the different village areas in the local government. Attempts are made to link all the village capitals and larger communities to the main roads. Table 4:12 present all DFRRI feeder roads, and distances. The feeder roads projects are not all completed. Some are just mere proposal. Table 4:13 presents the uncompleted road project. These uncompleted routes totalled to 43 km. Out of the total of 197 km roads projects having 154 km as completed. These uncompleted feeder roads projects are indicated on Figure 4:4.

TABLE 4.12 DFRRI ROAD PROJECTS, DISTANCES

S/No	Village Locations	Distances (Kilometre)
1	Uba	0
2	Mishara	9
3	Mufua	0
4	Lassa	7
5	Dille	7
6	Ngurthafu	6
7	Tampul	5
8	Koppa	7
9	Mussa	4
10	Huyum	4
11	Chul	7
12	Gwandang	4
13	Wamdeo	15
14	Ramirgo	11
15	Uvu	13
16	Uda	11
17	Giwi	0
18	Askira	0
19	Hausari	0
20	Zadawa	25
21	Yimiali	28
22	Ngohe	0
23	Mblakudige	0
24	Lehublayero	0
25	Ngulde	12
26	Garabal	7
27	Uwatagu	0
		7
		4
		-
	TOTAL	197KM

Source; DFRRI Record and Field Work 1997.

4.6.3 DFRRI rural electrification

DFRRI rural electrification project in the local government area has been executed through a contract given to Borno State Rural Electrification Board (REB) by the Directorate. Only one village, the headquarters of Wamdeo District has been electrified and linked to NEPA National Grid. The Power supply is enjoyed only by a relatively small community. The electrification has been fully completed and properly functioning. The maintenance has been vested into the hand of NEPA. The location of the DFRRI electrification project is indicated on Figure 4:4 together with other DFRRI projects in the area.

In terms of the uncompleted DFRRI projects in the local government area Table 4:13 presented them. These comprises of six feeder roads, two boreholes and seven cement wells. In respect of DFRRI rural electrification at wamdeo, and the orchard at Tamput it has been accepted ok by the monitoring team from the headquarters, while the earth Dam at Ngulde stood uncompleted.

TABLE 4.13 UNCOMPLETED DFRRI PROJECTS

S/No	Village Location	Feeder Roads	Boreholes	Cement Wells	Earth Dam	Total
1	Mishara	1				1
2	Lassa			1		1
3	Dille	1				1
4	Ngurthafu			1		1
5	Mussa	1				1
6	Huyum	1		1		2
7	Chul			1		1
8	Rumigo	1				1
9	Uvu			1		1
10	Yimirali			1		1
11	Ngohe	1	1			2
12	Mblakudige			1		1
13	Lehublayero		1			1
14	Ngulde				1	1
	TOTAL	6	2	7	1	0
	PERCENTAGE	38	12	44	6	0

Source: DFRRI records and fieldwork 1997.

4.7 DFRRI Food And Agricultural Project.

On food and Agricultural programme the Directorate has proposed t following programme:

a. production of improved biological materials/inputs - arable crops, oil seed fruit seedlings and vegetable seeds, sheep and goats, rabbits, fi fingerlings etc.

b. utilization of improved biological materials/inputs

c. valorisation of agricultural produce - post harvest technology, storage a preservation, information and information dissemination etc.

d. Marketing and distribution support programmes.

e. credit mobilization support programme

f. extension service support programme and employment generation supp programme.

Despite these spectral sub-programmes in the DFRRI food and Agricultu programme, in respect of the position of food and agriculture as backbone of ru economy, only one small orchard has been established by the DFRRI in the lo government area. See figure 4:5 for the location of the DFRRI orchard in the ar

4.8 Mobilization And Public Involvement in DFRRI Programmes.

There is a rational for public involvement in DFRRI programme. concepts of community mobilization was incorporated into the DFRRI integra

Rural Development Programmes, with the aim of educating and encouraging the rural people to understand the importance of DFRRI programme in their areas. That is to enable them contribute their quota toward the execution and maintenance of any project sited in their area. With the inception of DFRRI in the local government, about 45 community based development association have so far been registered. These association through enlightenment was to support and also contribute through self-help projects on some programme of the Directorate, especially on road and water project which need maintenance from time to time. The directorate also introduced community Banks as an effort to encourage these associations to establish their own banks. All these effort depends on public enlightenment on the importance and benefit the communities will get from such their own bank.

In terms of DFRRI information media and communication, for effective mobilization for involvement of the public in DFRRI programmes, out come of the respondents have been are presented in table 4:14.

TABLE 4:14 DFRRI INFORMATION MEDIA IN THE L.G.A.

Information Media	**Number Informed**	**Percentage**
Radio and Television	67	28.8
News paper and Magazine	52	22.3
DFRRI official	82	35.2
Traditional rulers & LG.	18	7.7
Clubs and Associations	1	0.4
Religious Organizations	10	4.3
Other Media	0	0
Not aware of DFRRI in the Local Government Area	3	1.3
TOTAL	**233**	**100**

Source: Field study 1997.

From table 4:14, there are three dominant communication medias throug which total of 86.3 percent of the respondents got informed about DFRI programme in the area. They are radio and television 28 percent, Newspaper ai magazine 22.3 percent and DFRRI officials 35.2 percent. Other channels information flow includes traditional rulers, local government, clubs ai associations, religious organizations and others shared the remaining 12.4 percei 3 percent of the respondent indicated to have been not aware of DFRI programme in the local government area.

Table 4:15 present DFRRI consultation of the public for identification of priority project.

TABLE 4.15 DFRRI CONSULTATION FOR PUBLIC PRIORITY PROJECT

Responses	Number	Percentage
Always	25	10.7
Not Always	70	30.0
Never at all	59	25.3
Do not know	79	33.9
Total	**233**	**100**

Source: Field Study 1997.

The table reveal that only about 11 percent of the respondents indicated that DFRRI always consulted the public for priority project identification. 30 percent responses indicated as not always and 25.3 percent as DFRRI never consult the public at all. 33.9 per cent respondent that they did not know whether DFRRI did or not.

TABLE 4:16 ASSOCIATIONS AND CLUBS INVOLVEMENT IN DFRRI PROGRAMME

Organizations:	Number Involved	Percentage
Youth Clubs	3	1.3
Women Organization	4	1.7
Self-help groups	7	3.0
Cooperative Societies	3	1.3
Religious group	1	0.4
Farmers Club	0	0
Comm. Dev. Association	27	11. 6
Political groups	0	0
Involves all organization	0	0
Never involves in any Organisation	188	80.7
TOTAL	233	100%

Source: Field study 1997

This table shows that 80.7 percent of the responses indicated that DFRRI never involves any of the organizations in its programmes. The remaining 20.3 percent of the responses are shared among the other organizations.

Despite the fact that table 4:15 indicated that DFRRI does occasionally consult the public for identification of priority projects, table 4:16 shows that DFRRI very rarely involve the community based organization in its project execution activities an other programmes.

For the stages of public participation in DFRRI programme, as scheduled for the implementation, the National Directorate has stipulated that all DFRRI programme to create favourable conditions for public participation at all the stages of project development from identification through planning to monitoring and evaluation and maintenance. Table 4:17 present the study's results.

TABLE 4:17 STAGES OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DFFRI PROGRAMMES.

Stages	Number of Indication	Percentage
Identification	17	7.3
Planning	12	5.1
Initiations	10	4.3
Implementation	9	3.9
Monitoring	8	3.4
Evaluation	4	1.7
Maintenance	60	25.7
Mobilization	4	1.7
None of the Stage	109	46.8
TOTAL	**233**	**100%**

Source: Field study 1997

This table 4.17 shows that 46.8 percent indicated that DFRRI did not involve the public to participate at any of the stages of project development. 25.7

percent at maintenance stages, while 27.5 percent are shared between the oth stages as follows: It can be correctly agreed that DFRRI involvement of public stages of project development is very rare and only recognised at the maintenan stage.

4.9 Summary

This research revealed that the DFRRI organization from the Nationa State and the Local Government levels have been integrated. In Askira-Uba Loc Government Area, almost all the communities have been touched by th programme either inform of physical project, mobilization or mere hearing of th programmes publicity. However, actual physical project establishment in the ar are 52 in number. These comprises of 22 feeder roads, 7 boreholes 20 ceme wells, 1 orchard, 1 earth dam and one village electrified. Out of these project 1 are uncompleted, which comprises of 2 boreholes, 7 cement wells, 6 feeder roa and one earth dams project. DFRRI programme operation in Askira-Uba Loc Government Area did not make any reasonable provision for the publ participation and organizational involvement in the implementation as scheduled b the National Directorate.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 ANALYSIS OF DFRRI PERFORMANCE

The data collected on DFRRI activities and presented in chapter four are analysed in this chapter and evaluations are made to assess the DFRRI performance towards achieving the objectives and the over all aim of the Directorate. In Askira-Uba local government area.

5.1 Impact of DFRRI Rural Roads Projects.

The impacts of DFRRI rural feeder roads is assessed in terms of improvement in mobility, marketing and commercial activities of the benefiting communities.

Table 5:1 present the people's rating the impacts of roads projects on their lives and economic activities. From the table responses indicated that 71.7 percent have felt no improvement at all. 16.3 percent felt no much improvement, while 7.7 percent felt fairly great improvement. And 3.4 percent felt great improvement. Only 0.9 percent indicated to have felt very great improvement.

Figure 5.1 present this distribution in form of pie chart to illustrate the above sectors of the impact

From these analyses, if table 4.12 in chapter four 1.e. DFRRI feeder roads in the area and table 5:1 impact on mobility, marketing and commercial activities contrasted, there is a close relationship among them. It reveals that the village

which are linked with DFRRI feeder roads are the villages whose respondent indicated positive changes in their means of transportation, and corresponding indication of improvements in mobility, marketing and commercial activities.

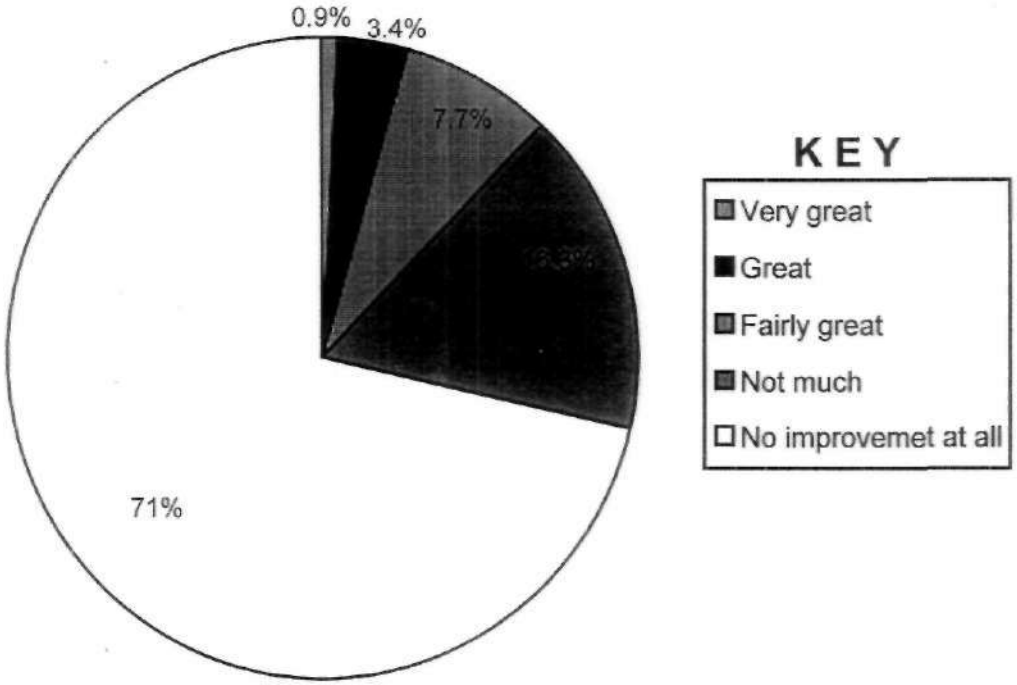
However, from their observations as a whole, it reveals the fact that, it relates to the DFRRI rural feeder roads programme's objective, the actual impact made on the development of the rural communities, in the local government area is below expectation as proven by the figure 5:1.

Table 5.1 Rating DFRRI Road Impact on Mobility and Commercial Activities

Village	Very great	Great	Fairly Great	Not much	No improvement at all	Total
1. Uba	0	0	0	6	18	24
2. Mishara	0	0	0	1	11	12
3. Mufua	0	0	0	0	9	9
4. Lassa	0	0	1	2	5	8
5. Dille	0	1	1	2	6	10
6. Ngurthafu	0	0	0	3	6	9
7. Tampul	0	0	2	1	6	9
8. Koppa	0	0	0	0	6	6
9. Mussa	0	3	4	5	7	19
10. Huyum	0	2	2	1	4	9
11. Chul	1	1	2	1	1	6
12. Gwandang	0	0	0	2	5	7
13. Wamdeo	0	0	1	0	9	10
14. Rumigo	0	0	0	2	6	8
15. Uvu	0	0	0	0	7	7
16. Uda	0	0	0	0	5	5
17. Giwi	0	0	0	2	2	4
18. Askira	0	1	1	4	7	13
19. Hausari	0	0	0	0	6	6
20. Zadawa	0	0	0	0	8	8
21. Yimirali	0	0	0	0	4	4
22. Ngohe	0	0	2	2	6	10
23. Mblakudige	0	0	0	1	3	4
24. Lehublayer	0	0	1	0	4	5
25. Ngulde	0	0	1	2	8	11
26. Garabal	1	0	0	1	3	5
27. Uwalagu	0	0	0	0	5	5
Total	2	8	18	38	164	233
Percentage	0.9	3.4	7.7	16.3	71.7	100

Source: Field study 1997

FIGURE:5:1 DFRRI FEEDER ROADS IMPACTS ON MOBILITY, MARKETING AND COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES



5.2 Impact of DFRRI Water Projects

DFRRI rural water project in Askira/Uba local government area has been examined in terms of the actual water source established or improved by the Directorate's project. Changes in the public water source us after DFRRI water project in the areas and public grading the impact of DFRRI water on rural water supply development are analysed. Table 5.2 presents the changes in public water source uses for the period of before and after the DFRRI water projects in the area. From the table, public use of pond, river and stream waters have reduced from 44.8 percent to 41.9 percent. The use of Dam water has remained almost stable 5.3 and 5.4 percent respectively indicated. The use of local and cement well water have increased from 46.2 percent before to 48.5 percent after DFRRI water project. Uses of boreholes and pipe water have also increased from 3.5 percent before to 4.5 percent after. In fact, on the whole, there are some little positive changes. The reduction in the public use of the dirty stream, pond and river waters and corresponding increase in the public use of the cleaner other sources of water supply are desirable changes which DFRRI programme have achieved in the Local Government Area.

From figure 5:3 graph only the use of pond, river and stream water source have reduced after DFRRI water projects. All the rest of water source use have shown increase

From table 5.4 negative responses carries the largest grading, 72.1 percent as No improvement felt at all. 15.9 percent as no much improvement felt. Only total of 12

Table 5.2 CHANGES IN WATER SOURCE USE, BEFORE AND AFTER D.F.R.R.I PROJECT

Village	Pond, River & Stream	Dam	Local & Cement well	Borehole pipe borne	Pond, Rivers & Stream	Dam	Local & Cement well	Borel e pi borr
1. Uba	14	0	15	5	13	0	45	5
2. Mishara	10	0	10	0	10	0	11	0
3. Mufua	8	0	12	0	6	0	12	0
4. Lassa	15	6	7	0	15	6	10	1
5. Dille	0	0	13	0	0	0	10	1
6. Ngurthafu	13	0	7	0	13	0	7	1
7. Tampul	5	0	9	0	13	2	10	1
8. Koppa	0	6	8	0	0	6	10	0
9. Mussa	12	4	9	1	10	6	9	1
10. Huyum	15	4	11	0	15	2	15	0
11. Chul	13	2	8	0	12	2	15	0
12. Gwandang	13	0	8	0	13	0	10	0
13. Wamdeo	10	0	13	2	10	0	13	2
14. Rumigo	12	0	12	0	12	0	13	0
15. Uvu	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0
16. Uda	11	0	5	1	11	0	5	1
17. Giwi	10	0	6	0	10	0	7	0
18. Askira	2	2	12	5	2	2	12	5
19. Hausari	3	0	7	3	3	0	9	3
20. Zadawa	0	0	9	2	0	0	9	2
21. Yimirali	11	0	3	0	11	0	3	0
22. Ngohe	14	2	12	0	13	2	12	0
23. Mblakudige	12	0	4	0	12	0	5	0
24. Lehublayer	11	0	6	0	11	0	5	0
25. Ngulde	11	4	12	0	11	2	12	1
26. Garabal	0	2	5	1	0	2	6	1
27. Uwalagu	14	0	5	0	12	0	7	0
Total	259	32	267	20	249	32	288	25
Percentage	44.8	5.3	46.2	3.5	41.9	5.4	48.5	4.2

Source: Field Study 1997

Figure 5.2 DIFFERENCES IN WATER SOURCE USE, BEFORE AND AFTER D.F.R.R.I PROJECT

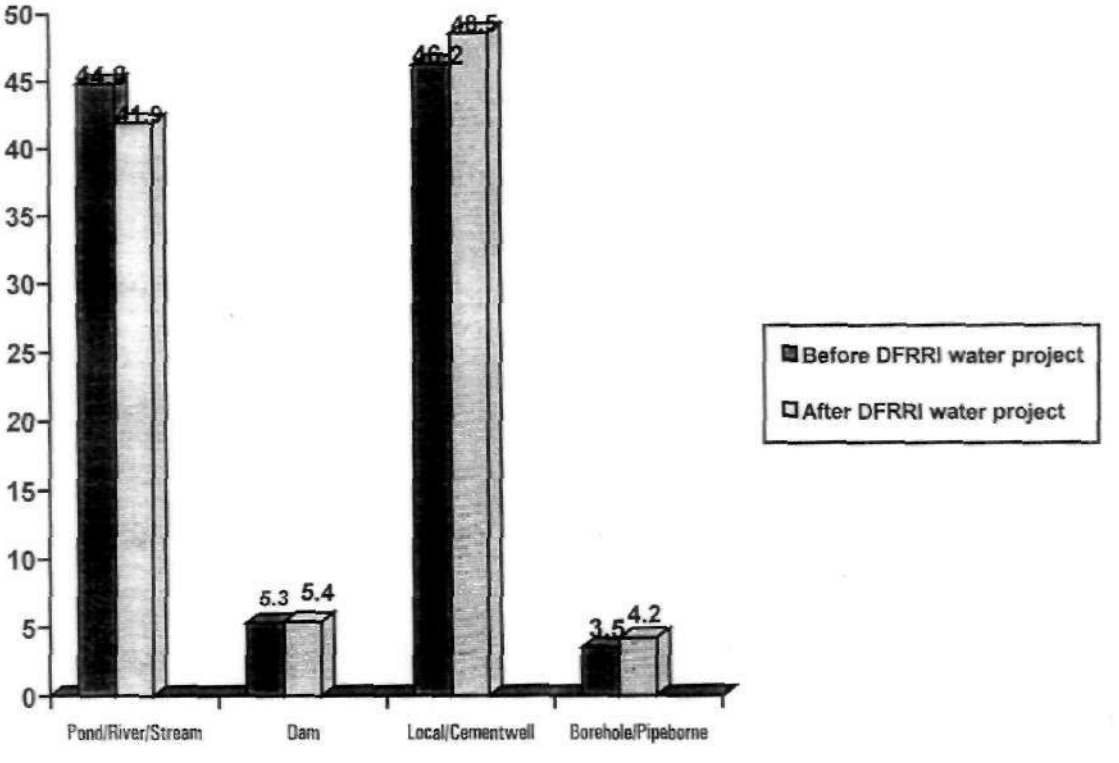
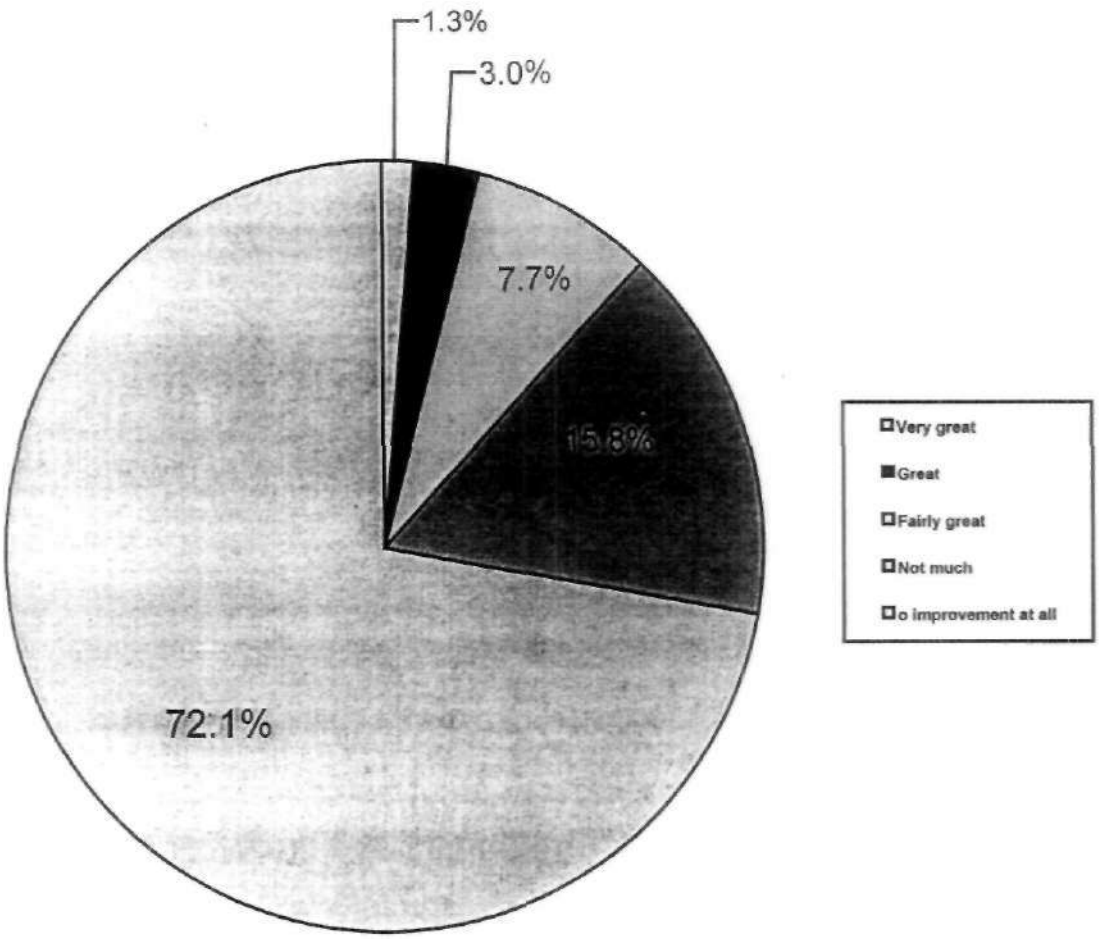


Table 5.3 Grading DFRRI Water in Terms of Quality and Quantity Provision

Village	Very great	Great	Fairly Great	Not much	No improvement at all	Total
1. Uba	0	0	0	0	24	24
2. Mishara	0	1	2	3	6	12
3. Mufua	0	0	0	1	9	10
4. Lassa	1	0	0	1	6	8
5. Dille	0	2	1	3	4	10
6. Ngurthafu	0	0	0	2	5	7
7. Tampul	1	0	0	0	8	9
8. Koppa	0	0	1	2	3	6
9. Mussa	0	0	0	2	17	19
10. Huyum	0	0	2	3	4	9
11. Chul	0	0	1	2	3	6
12. Gwandang	0	0	0	0	7	7
13. Wamdeo	0	0	0	2	8	10
14. Rumigo	1	1	0	1	5	8
15. Uvu	0	0	0	0	7	7
16. Uda	0	0	0	0	5	5
17. Giwi	0	0	1	0	3	4
18. Askira	0	0	1	2	10	13
19. Hausari	0	0	2	2	4	8
20. Zadawa	0	0	0	1	7	8
21. Yimirali	0	0	2	1	1	4
22. Ngohe	0	1	2	3	4	10
23. Mblakudige	0	0	1	1	2	4
24. Lehublayer	0	0	0	2	3	5
25. Ngulde	0	2	0	2	7	11
26. Garabal	0	0	0	0	5	5
27. Uwalagu	0	0	0	1	4	5
Total	3	7	16	37	168	233
Percentage	1.3	3.0	7.7	15.9	72.1	100

Source: Field study 1997

FIGURE 5.3 GRADING DFRRI WATER PROJECT IMPACT



percent made positive responses as have felt improvement of varing grades as follows. 7.7 percent as fairly great, 3 percent as great and only 1.3 percent felt as very great.

For clarity, if table 4:11 in chapter four i.e DFRRI water project in the area, table 5.3 i.e changes in water source use and table 5.3, grading DFRRI water project impact are comprised, they correlate with each other to indicate some positive changes i.e the desirable development but at a very negligible level as revealed by figure 5.3. The chart portrayed the proportion of positive impact is only about 27.9 percent while 72.1 percent proportion felt no improvement at all.

5.3 Impact of DFRRI Rural Electrification Project.

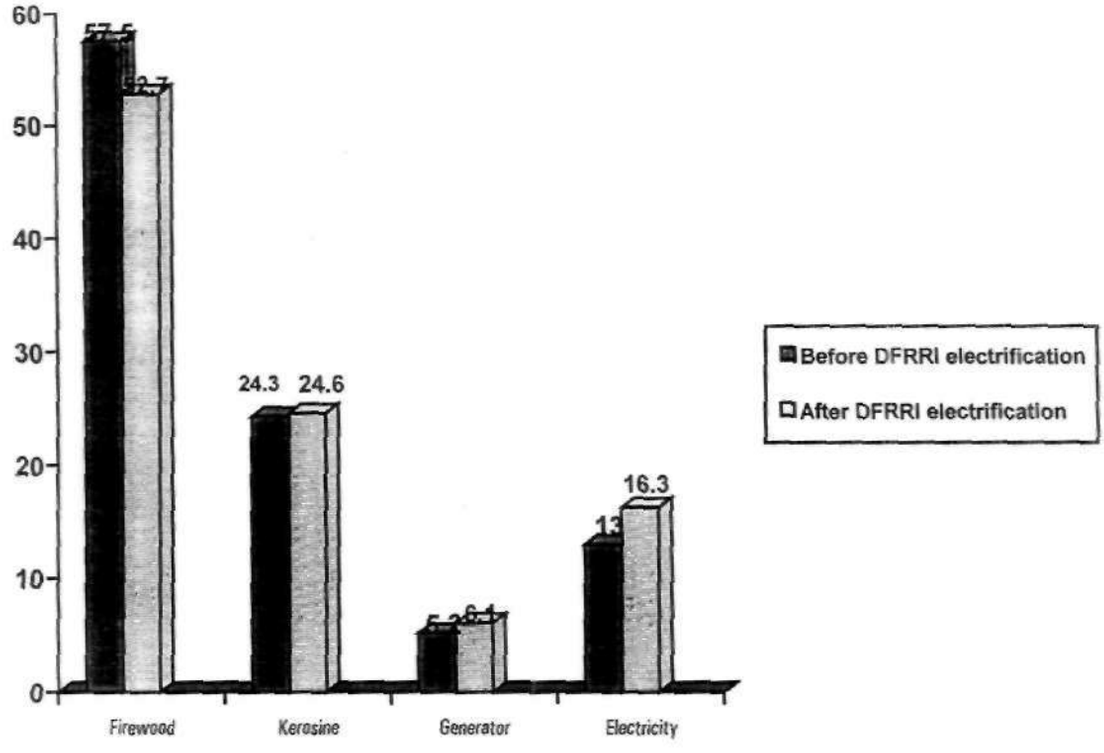
Despite the fact that only one village have benefited from the DFRRI rural electrification project, the impact may be great in the village, but in the local government area as a whole, is negligible, since even some closer neighbouring villages do not enjoy the power supply. Nonetheless, general survey has been done for the whole local government area for the examination of changes in energy source use during the two different periods of before and after DFRRI programmes and the results are presented in table 5.4 which shows the difference in energy source uses for the two different periods of prior to DFRRI and after the DFRRI programmes in the area.

Table 5.4. DIFFERENCES IN ENERGY SOURCE USE BEFORE AND AFTER DFRRI

Village Location	Before DFRRI				After DFRRI			
	Fire wood	Kerosine	Generator	Electri -city	Fire wood	Kerosine	Generator	Electri -city
1. Uba	27	10	6	20	21	10	4	24
2. Mishara	11	3	2	0	11	3	4	0
3. Mufua	12	2	0	7	8	2	0	7
4. Lassa	7	3	0	6	7	3	0	7
5. Dille	10	3	2	0	10	3	3	0
6. Ngurthafu	9	2	1	0	8	3	1	0
7. Tampul	8	3	0	0	9	3	1	0
8. Koppa	5	2	0	0	5	2	0	0
9. Mussa	19	11	2	0	19	10	4	0
10. Huyum	8	3	0	0	8	4	1	0
11. Chul	6	2	2	0	6	3	2	8
12. Gwandang	6	3	0	0	6	4	0	0
13. Wamdeo	10	9	0	0	10	4	0	6
14. Rumigo	6	3	0	4	6	3	0	4
15. Uvu	2	4	1	0	7	5	1	0
16. Uda	5	2	0	0	5	2	0	0
17. Giwi	4	3	0	0	4	3	0	0
18. Askira	13	4	4	9	11	6	1	9
19. Hausari	8	3	0	0	6	4	0	5
20. Zadawa	10	4	0	3	8	4	0	0
21. Yimirali	4	1	0	0	4	1	0	0
22. Ngohe	9	4	1	0	9	5	1	0
23. Mblakudige	4	2	0	0	4	3	0	0
24. Lehublayer	5	3	0	0	5	4	1	0
25. Ngulde	10	6	0	0	10	5	1	0
26. Garabal	5	2	0	6	5	2	0	0
27. Uwalagu	5	2	0	0	5	3	0	0
Total	234	99	21	53	212	101	25	67
Percentage	57.5	24.5	5.2	13.0		24.6	6.1	16.3

Source: Field Study 1997

Figure 5.4 DIFFERENCES IN ENERGY SOURCE USES



From the table, energy source use in the area for the two different periods indicated some changes all over the local government area. This may have resulted from some indirect impact of other DFRRI projects in the area since only one village is affected by he DFRRI electrification project. However, the greatest change noticed is the reduced use of firewood. It was 57.5 percent before reduced to 52.9 percent after. Another greater change is in the use of electricity. It was 13.0 percent before it increased to 16.3 percent after. This change may be due to other factors such as coincidence of NEPA electrification in other villages as Rumirgo, Lassa, Askira and Uba where the people change to patronise the use of electricity than the other usual source of energy.

On the individual village bases Wamdeo recorded the highest changes to the use of electricity. The use was zero in Wamdeo before DFRRI but considerable indication after the DFRRI electrification. This change could be due to the direct impact of DFRRI rural electrification project in the village. Equally there are only slight increase in the uses of kerosine and portable generators. Kerosine use was 24.3 percent before and 24.6 percent after, with difference of only 0.3 percent. Portable generator use was 5.2 percent before increased to 6.1 percent after.

As it is shown from figure 5.4, while all other source of energy use increased after DFRRI programme, the use of fire wood decline. This is a desirable change as there are prevalent compaign against deforestation as part of national development strategy. Yet firewood still the main source of domestic energy supply supported by kerosine than electricity. The use of portable generator

is very rare in the local government area as compared to the other energy source.

5.4 Impact of DFRRI Food and Agricultural Project

Although there is only one DFRRI agricultural project, the orchard at Tamput, with no indication of any other DFRRI inputs provision for the farmers in the local government area. The field study discovered that there are some changes in crops production during DFRRI activities period. However the changes in the production are no uniformly among all the crops. The nature of the changes has been shown on table 5.6. On the table, the highest changes was increase in maize production which were 3.4 percent before but increased to 17.8 percent after. This is followed by beans which was 2.1 percent but increased to 4.4 percent. In case of guinea corn and rice the increase were only very small, guinea corn 20.19 percent before increased to 20.22 percent after. Rice 4.44 percent before increased to 4.52 percent after. But for groundnuts, fruits and vegetables there are some slight decline in the productions. Average groundnuts production was 18.3 percent, decreased to 18.0 percent. Fruit and vegetable was 1.8 percent decreased to 1.77 percent after.

On these issues of crop production changes during this period, a mer thinking could suggest that the changes can be attributed to other economic facto such as increasing demands for the crops or fallen demands for others. Oth factor are shortage of production imputs for some crops such as lack of availat

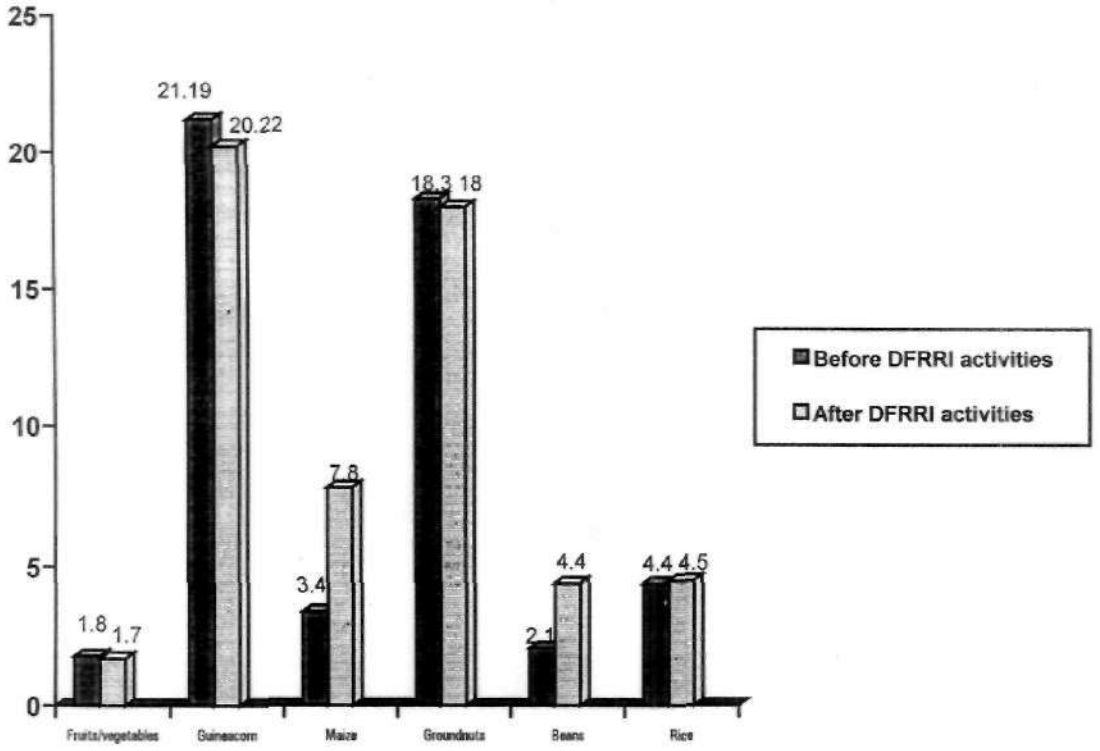
tractor plough, fertilizer and labour for rice cultivation may affect the production. Other reasons for the changes could be due to the indirect impact of other DFRRI activities, as improved transportation, awareness, and provision of water supply which reduces time spent on fetching water to give ample time for the crop farming work. Figure 5.6 is a comparative bar graph showing the difference due to changes which occurred in the crops production.

Table 5.5. CHANGES IN CROPS PRODUCTION AFTER DFRRI PROGRAMME (100KG)

AVERAGE PRODUCTION BEFORE DFRRI						AVERAGE PRODUCTION AFTER DFRR					
Village Location	Guinea Corn	Maize	Groundnut	Beans	Rice	Fruits, vegetables	Guinea corn	Maize	Groundnut	Beans	Rice
1. Uba	10	10	45	3	18	2	24	40	39	8	20
2. Mishara	30	9	20	2	20	4	30	20	19	7	24
3. Mufua	15	10	25	2	13	6	16	20	24	4	17
4. Lassa	14	7	20	1	14	3	13	12	21	4	10
5. Dille	13	6	17	1	4	2	15	10	19	3	4
6. Ngurthafu	15	8	16	2	3	2	14	8	20	4	3
7. Tampul	14	5	10	2	5	3	18	7	10	5	7
8. Koppa	19	4	11	2	9	5	19	7	10	6	10
9. Mussa	22	5	18	3	12	4	24	8	19	6	10
10. Huyum	13	2	15	1	2	1	14	5	16	3	2
11. Chul	11	1	14	1	1	0	13	3	12	3	1
12. Gwandang	13	2	14	1	1	0	14	3	14	3	1
13. Wamdeo	21	7	22	3	1	0	21	12	20	5	0
14. Rumigo	20	8	19	2	0	1	18	4	17	4	0
15. Uvu	22	0	23	3	1	0	23	3	20	3	2
16. Uda	22	1	20	1	0	0	23	2	19	2	0
17. Giwi	23	1	30	4	0	2	22	8	28	9	0
18. Askira	23	1	30	3	0	2	23	6	27	6	0
19. Hausari	22	2	25	3	0	2	21	4	24	5	0
20. Zadawa	21	2	23	2	0	1	22	4	23	3	0
21. Yimirali	16	0	15	3	1	1	16	3	15	4	1
22. Ngohe	27	2	18	2	2	2	26	3	14	3	2
23. Mblakudige	24	1	14	3	2	0	22	1	13	4	2
24. Lchublayer	21	1	14	3	2	6	18	3	16	4	2
25. Ngukle	29	4	8	4	4	3	29	5	8	5	3
26. Garabal	23	3	6	2	1	2	21	5	9	2	1
27. Uwalagu	28	2	8	1	0	1	28	4	9	3	0
Total	545	92	495	53	120	49	246	211	487	119	122
Percentage	21.19	3.4	18.3	2.1	4.44	1.8	20.22	2.5	18.0	4.4	4.52

Source: Field Study 1997

Figure 5.5. DIFFERENCES IN AVERAGE CROPS PRODUCTION



From this figure 5.5. Guinea corn and Groundnut are two major staple crops in Askira-Uba local government area. Maize, beans and rice are considerable crops but fruits and vegetables are the less produced food crops.

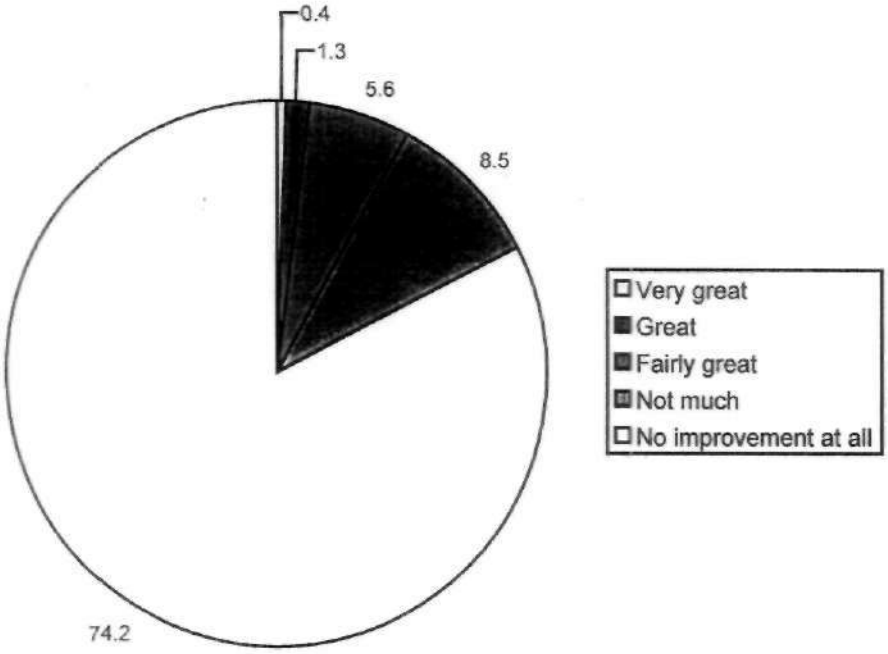
Study on the improvement in food and diet consumption during DFRRI activities and after is presented in table 5.6 as the respondent consider the general public's grading.

TABLE 5.6, IMPROVEMENT IN FOOD AND DIET CONSUMPTION AFTER DFRRI PROGRAMME.

Public Grading	Responses	Percentage
Very great	1	0.4
Great	3	1.3
Fairly great	13	5.6
Not much	43	18.5
No Improvement at all	173	74.2
TOTAL	233	100

From the table 5.6, 74.2 percent responded to have graded it as no improvement at all noticed. 18.5 percent indicated as not much improvement. While those who indicated fairly great are 5.6 percent and indicated great are 1.3 percent. Only 0.4 percent responded s felt very great improvement. Thus the total indication as to have felt certain improvement is 25.8 percent only. Thus this grade is indeed a little impact relative to the DFRRI's targeted objective for the food and agricultural programmes. This fact is much clearer when presented in figure 5.6, a pie chart of food and diet improvement grading.

FIGURE 5.6 GRADING OF FOOD AND DIET IMPROVEMENT



In fact there are no much to analyse on DFRRI food and Agricultural programme in the local government area, since there are neither no farming inputs and agricultural project implemented in the area apart from the only small orchard at Tampul. Morover, there is no direct link between DFRRI agricultural programme and the changes noticed in crops production and the improvement in food and diet of the people.

5.5 DFRRI Impact On Improvement Of Living Standard

Considering the wide range of DFRRI projects in the local government area, varing degree of improvement have been made by the different impact. These include impact of food and diet, water and sanitary health, transportation, marketing and commerce, energy source and awareness of modern technology. Table 5.8 percent the degree of improvement made on the living standard by these different impacts.

TABLE 5.7 DFRRI PROJECT IMPACTS IMPROVING LIVING STANDARD

Impacts	No	Percentage
Improved food & agriculture	6	2.6
Improved water and sanitary health	33	14.2
Improvement Transportation, Marketing and Commerce	34	14.6
Improved energy source	9	3.8
Increased awareness of modern Technology	151	64.8
TOTAL	233	100

Source, Field study 1997.

From table 5:7, it has been indicated that increased awareness of modern technology and adoption, among the mass of what is going on around have made the most improvement in the people's life. This is represented by 64.8 percent of the responses. This is followed by two other impact which indicated to have made almost equal improvement on the people's life. These are improved transportation, marketing and commerce with 14.6 percent and impact of water and sanitary health with 14.2 percent. The lesser recognised impact are improvement in energy source with 3.8 percent and the least among the impact degree of improvement on living standard is the food and agriculture with 2.6 percent. This result is an opposite of the objective in which food and agriculture targeted to be the backbone of rural economic

5.6 Unintended Effect of DFRRI Activities

Human community is a structurally dynamic system. Any change in one subsystem will generate changes in the other structural subsystem. Introduction of the DFRRI tremendous factors of change into the other subsystem of the rural system have adversely generated and produced some manifest and latent positive and negative changes in the system. Thus one of the objectives of this research is to examine some of the unintended positive and negative effect of DFRRI programme in the rural communities of the local government area. However, identified changes of these type are social and welfare changes and emergence of

some life treating problems in the society. Identified social effect include social interactions among the people, bribery and corruption, Divorce, promotion of youth marriages etc. Identified welfare change include income, diet, infant mortality and sanitary health. While some identified life threatening changes are theft, armed robbery, fued, drug abuse, unemployment and migration.

5.6.1 Social changes due to DFRRI impact:

There are incidence of both positive and negative social changes due to DFRRI impact in local government area.

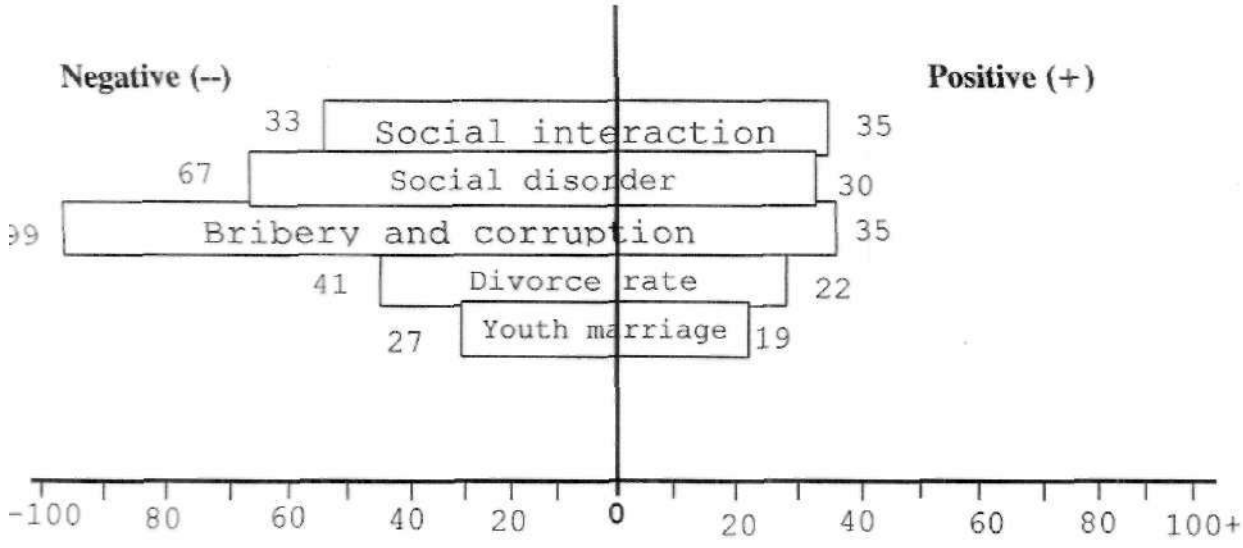
TABLE 5.8 SOCIAL CHANGES DUE TO DFFRI IMPACT

Positive Changes:	No	Negative Changes	No
Social interaction increased	35	Social interaction decrease	33
Social disorder decreased	30	Social disorder increase	67
Bribery & corruption decrease	35	Bribery & Corruption"	99
Divorce rate decrease	27	Divorce rate Increased	41
Youth Marriage increase	19	Youth Marriagedecreased	29
TOTAL	146		269

Source: field study 1997.

To complete this table, responses which indicated to have noticed no changes during this period are 68; thus the total response's are 146 + 269 + 68 = 483.

FIGURE 5.7 POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE SOCIAL CHANGES



Source: Field study 1997

From figure 5,9, on social interactions, positive changes is 35, while negative change is 33. On social disorder which is law breaking has positive 30 negative has 67 responses. In terms of bribery and corruption, decreasing bribery and corruption (positive) has 35 while increase (Negative) has 99. This is greater social changes which occurred. Divorce rate increases (Negative) has 41 and decreasing divorce (Positive) is 27 responses. Rate of marriage among youth has positive response of 19 while negative responses has 29. Out of the total 483 responses only 68 indicated to have noticed no change. Thus on the whole total negative indication are 269 and positive 146.

5.6.2 Undesirable changes after DFRRI programme

There are some noticeable life threatening activities which became rampant during and after DFRRI programmes. These include theft, armed robbery, crop pilfering, drug abuse, unemployment and rural-urban migration. Table 5.10 present the responses on the unintended problems during DFRRI periods.

TABLE 5.9, UNDESIRABLE OCCURRENCES DURING DFRRI.

Undesirable changes	No Responses	Percentage
Theft increased	39	9.9
Armed Robbery increased	115	29.2
Crop Pilfering Increased	26	6.6
Community/inter Community fued	19	4.8
High risk dependent of foreign Input	44	11.2
Total abandoning of traditional method	3	0.8
Rural-Urban migration increased	41	10.4
Drug abuse increased	76	19.3
Unemployment increased	31	7.8
TOTAL	394	100

Source: Field study 1997.

From table 5:9, the most serious undesirable change that occurred is the high increase of armed robbering indicating 29.2 percent. This is followed by high incidence of drug abuse, increased to 19.3 percent. Other considerable change is high risky dependent on foreign inputs with 11.2 percent. Out migration increase is 10.4 percent and theft increase is 9.9 percent. Yet other less serious occurrences are increasing unemployment, 7.8 percent. Crop pilfering 6.6 percent, community fued 4.8 percent and he less noticed undesirable of that total abandoning of traditional methods recorded 0.8 percent of the responses. Infact there is no clear link between these undesirable unintended occurrences during DFRRI period are due to DFRRI impact.

5.7 Development Due to DFRRI Impacts:

There are some changes which are indicators of development. These are changes in which are hoped to have occurred due to DFRRI programmes in the local government area. Indices of living standard are income, Food and diet, Infant mortality, sanitary health and housing conditions. Therefore, study of these indices have been done to examine both their positive and negative changes during and after DFRRI programmes in the areas. Table 5:10 presents the result of the study carried out.

From this table 5:10, income increase indications are 38 responses which is greater than income decrease of 30 responses. But on food and diet consumption, opposite is the case, worsening indication occurred. Decreasing indications are 40 while increasing indication are only 26 responses. Contrasting these two changes i.e increasing income but decreasing food and diet consumption among the communities indicates that there are fallen per-capita income of the people. On sanitary and health, there are indications of greater improvement of 69 responses, while declining has only 8. But since DFRRI Health Programme has not been implemented in the local government, this sanitary health improvement may be due to the impact of War Against indiscipline (WAI) Environmental Sanitation which coincided with DFRRI programme period. Infant mortality rate during DFRRI period indicates greater reduction of 29 responses as against

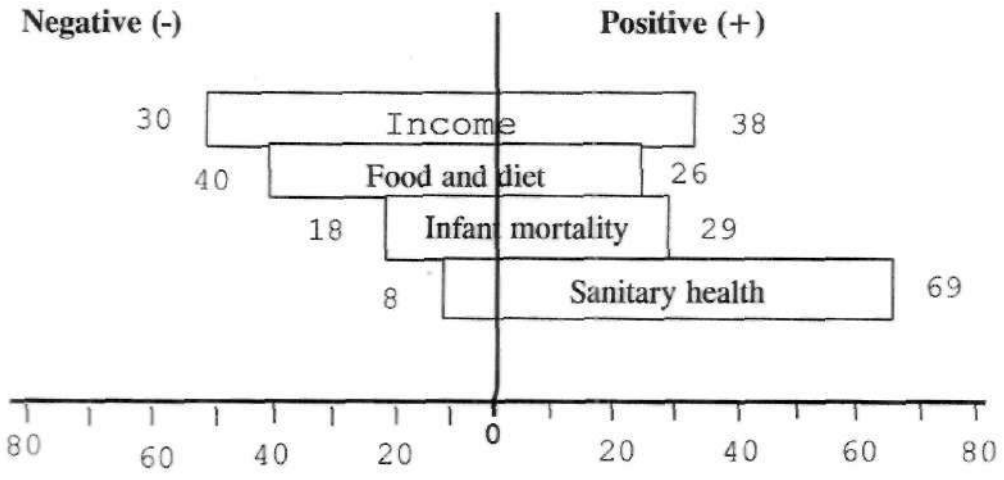
increase of 18 responses. Of the overall 365 responses 76 indicated to have noticed no changes in the indices of living standard during the DFRRI period in the local government area.

Table 5.10 CHANGES IN INDECIES OF LIVING STADARD

Village Location	Positive changes					Negative changes					
	Income increase	Food and diet improvement	Reduced infant mortality	Sanitary healthy improvement	Total	Income decrease	Food and diet worsen	Increase infant mortality	Sanitary healthy worsen	Total	No changes noticed
1. Uba	3	1	1	5	10	4	3	1	1	9	7
2. Mishara	2	2	3	3	10	1	1	0	0	2	5
3. Mufua	2	0	1	2	5	1	1	0	0	2	3
4. Lassa	1	0	1	3	5	2	1	1	0	4	1
5. Dille	2	2	2	2	8	1	2	0	1	4	2
6. Ngurthafu	2	1	1	1	5	1	2	1	0	4	3
7. Tampul	4	2	1	2	9	0	1	1	0	2	1
8. Koppa	0	1	1	3	5	0	2	1	0	3	2
9. Mussa	2	3	4	5	14	3	2	3	0	8	5
10. Huyum	1	0	0	3	4	1	2	1	0	4	4
11. Chul	0	1	0	3	4	1	2	0	0	3	2
12. Gwandang	1	1	1	2	6	2	1	1	0	4	1
13. Wamdeo	2	2	1	1	6	0	1	0	0	1	4
14. Rumigo	3	2	0	2	3	2	3	0	0	5	3
15. Uvu	1	0	2	3	6	0	1	2	0	3	2
16. Uda	0	0	1	3	4	1	1	1	0	3	3
17. Giwi	1	0	1	2	4	0	1	0	0	1	2
18. Askira	2	0	3	4	9	3	2	1	0	6	6
19. Hausari	1	1	0	4	6	0	2	0	0	3	3
20. Zadawa	2	1	0	3	6	1	2	0	1	4	2
21. Yimirali	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	2	2
22. Ngohe	2	1	1	4	8	2	2	1	2	6	5
23. Mblakudige	1	1	1	1	4	2	2	0	1	4	0
24. Lehublayer	1	1	0	2	4	1	1	1	0	4	0
25. Ngulde	1	2	1	2	6	0	0	1	1	1	3
26. Garabal	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	0	0	3	3
27. Uwalagu	0	1	1	1	3	0	0	1	0	1	2
27. Total	38	26	29	69	162	30	40	18	8	76	68

Source: Field Study 1997

FIGURE 5:8 LIVING STANDARD CHANGES AFTER DFRRI



This figure 5:8 made a clear contrast between the positive and negative changes i living standard which indicate the actual development which occurred in the loca government area.

5.8 Public Opinion On DFRRI Performance

Survey of the public grading DFRRI performance, criticisms they make or DFRRI projects, what they saw to be responsible for DFRRI short coming and finally, advices the public suggest for improvement of DFRRI operation in the local government area has been analysed here.

5.8.1 Public rating of DFRRI Performance

The general survey of the public grading DFRRI performance based on the sampled responses has been presented here in table 5:11.

TABLE 5:11. PUBLIC RATING DFRRI GENERAL PERFORMANCE

Grade	No of Responses	Percentage
Very good	9	3.9
Good	41	17.6
Fair	56	24.0
Poor	74	31.8
Very Poor	53	22.7
TOTAL	233	100

Source: Field 1997

From this table 5:11 only 3.9 percent of the responses rate DFRRI performance as very good. 17.6 as good performance, and 24.0 percent as fair. These are positive responses which totalled to 45.5 percent of the responses. The remaining 54.5 percent are negative responses of poor and very poor with 31.8 percent and 22.7 percent respectively. This means public grading of the DFRRI general performance has been below average expectation of say 50 percent.

5.8.2 Public criticisms on DFRRI projects

The public general criticism on DFRRI project has been surveyed and presented on table 5.12.

TABLE 5:12 GENERAL CRITICISMS ON DFRRI PROJECT

Criticisms	No of responses	Percentage
Uncompleted project	119	30.7
Poor quality and short life span	78	20.1
Inadequate provision	157	48.4
No real physical project done	30	8.0
Lack Maintenance	3	0.8
TOTAL	388	100

Source: Field study 1997.

From this table 5:12, the highest criticism is that the project are

inadequately provided for the population in need, with 38.4 percent. This is followed by criticism that the project are of poor quality with short life span having 20.1 percent of the responses. 16.5 percent of the criticism is for uncompleted project. While 8.0 percent criticism for have done no real physical project and 0.8 percent of the criticism for that DFRRI project lack maintenance.

5.8.3 Public perceptions on factors causing DFRRI shortcoming

Identified factors held to be responsible as causes of DFRRI performance failure in Askira-Uba local government area are shortage of fund, poor administration, lack of the community cooperation, unfavourable physical conditions and less man power to handle the projects and inconsistencies in the DFRRI action phases. Table 5:14 present the results of that examination.

TABLE 5:13 PUBLIC PERCEPTION ON CAUSES OF DFRRI SHORTCOMINGS

Short Coming Factors	No of Responses	Percentage
Shortage of funds	89	27.1
Poor administration	114	34.8
Lack of community cooperation	27	8.2
Unfavourable Physical Condition	10	3.0
Responsibilities Overloaded DFRRI	21	6.4
Less manpower	61	18.6
Inconsistence action phases	6	100

Source: Field study 1997

From this table 5:13 it can be concluded that most responsible factor that

attributed to DFRRI performance failure in Askira-Uba Local Government Area are poor administration, shortage of financial flow and less man power to handle the DFRRI project properly.

5.8.4 Public advices for DFRRI performance improvements.

Based on the respondents expression of their advices, it can be summarised as follows:-

a. That the directorate should consider the community people in their programme as if a sustainable rural development in the areas is an impossibility without the peoples participation.

b. that the federal government should enact a harsh law to curb the mismanagement of fund by the directorate's management personnel.

c. that more phases of DFRRI actions for establishment of realistic project should continue to be lunched and avoid some unnecessary breaks between the action phases.

d. that the directorate should provide sufficient agricultural inputs such as fertilizer for the rural farmers to enable them produce sufficient, on which their livelihood depends.

e. and finally, few respondents opted for long term rural development loans should be facilitated through the directorate programme to the areas concerned.

5.9 Hypotheses Test :

One hypothetical tests is applied to test if there is a correlation between DFRRI Projects and the changes which occurred in the communities standard of living after the DFRRI programmes. Spear man's Rank Correlation is applied for this:

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION

6.1 Summary of DFRRI Performance in Askira-Uba Local Government Area.

The objectives of this research is the impact assessments of DFRRI performance in Askira-Uba Local Government Area to see whether it has met the national directorate's objectives as well as the national rural development policy aims.

DFRRI projects in the local government area include rural feeder road, rural water provision, electrification, food and agricultural projects. Mobilization of mass for awareness is another non-physical activity of the directorate in the local government but which have been mandated to MAMSER.

On the rural feeder roads, projects, the Directorate has embarked on the construction of about 197 kilometres feeder road, out of which about 43 kilometres remained uncompleted, getting about 154 kilometres as partially completed. The impact of the feeder roads project are manifested on the changes in the means of transportation of the people. The human and animal means of transportation have reduce. While transportation by bicycles, by truck and puspush and by motor vehicle have increase. The motor cycle mobility has also decreased. But coming to the public grading the impacts of the road project impact in terms of mobility, commercial and marketing improvement, over 71 percent of the respondents rated it as having felt no any positive impact. On the whole, only less than 29 percent

indicated to have felt the impact at varying degree ranging from not much felt to very greatly felt. Based on these observation, it mean that majority of the targeted population did not feel the positive impact, rather kept on complaining that the DFRRI roads become worst after a year or two rendering them inaccessible than before. Thus DFRRI roads programme in Askira-Uba local government area is a failures

On the Rural water provision, the Directorate embarked on construction and rehabilitation of cement wells, boreholes and earth dams. This is the largest DFRRI project in the local government area. Total of 27 water source point, have been embark on by the Directorate, out of which 9 stood uncompleted, getting 18 as partially completed. The positive impact in terms of changes of water source use and public grading the impact on reducing water scarcity, hygiene and more available easy water source, the uses of pond, stream and river water have all decreased after DFRRI water project. That is reduced use of dirty open water sources to the increased uses of the improved cleaner water source. But in term of public rating on ease of water source and better health conditions, over 72 percent responded to have felt no difference. And less than 28 percent indicated to have felt the improvement. And indeed this proportion is too small among the targeted population, thus to reason that the DFRRI water programme have not achieved its aim in the local government area. More over some individual revealed that other DFRRI water project was just mere placing of DFRRI sign board at the already developed community water point and make a claim of it as DFRRI project.

On the rural electrification, the Directorate established only one project in the local government area. The impact is felt only by small sect of the village population. A specific observation of the impact in the village indicated that there is a great change to using of electricity by the people than to other source of energy. It also promoted small scale industrial activities such as wielding, reboring, grinding and other related works. Most of the houses, stores, public halls and the streets have been lightened by the electric bulbs. If the electrification project had been widely developed, it would have made the greatest development in the local government area.

On food and Agricultural programme there is only one project, the orchard at Tampul village. However, during the DFRRI period, noticeable changes occurred in the crop production. Beans and maize production have greatly increased, while groundnut, fruits and vegetable production has decline. Rice and guinea corn production showed very slight changes. These changes in agricultural production can be attributed not to DFRRI agricultural programme impact, but to other prevailing economic factors such as changes in the commodities princes. The diet and food consumption of the people showed no improvement. Only 7.3 percent indicated to have felt the improvement and which in too little for the targeted goal. Thus on the general basis (DFRRI food and Agricultural programme in Askira-Uba local government area can safety be declared as a failure venture.

Mass mobilization for public and organisational participation in the programme, the directors made less emphasis in the area. Rather the general

public indicate to have got aware of DFRRI programme through the general information media as Newspapers, magazine, Radios, televisions, local government official, other organizations and friends. And never through formal mass mobilisation programme as scheduled by the directorate consequently, the consultation of the public for identification of priority project, involvement of associations and clubs in the programme have been de-emphasised, hence public participation in the DFRRI programmes is absent in the area. The most surprising of all as revealed by the study is that the increasing awareness of public on the use of modern technology during DFRRI period made most impact on the peoples lives.

In case of some unintended effects of DFRRI programmes in the area, bribery and corruption, social disorder i.e law breaking, and divorce rate have noticeably increased during DFRRI period. Those problems can never be compensated by the other side of the coin, i.e decreasing rate of marriage among the youth and increasing social interaction in the villages which occurred during the same period. Also there are some undesirable changes which coin sided with DFRRI activities period. The most serious among are increased high rate of armed robbery and drug abuse. These are followed by the high risk dependent on foreign input such as in agriculture, health medicine, house equipment and general provisions. Out migration, increased theft and unemployment also increased. The lesser evils are community and inter-community feud and crop pilfering.

On the general assessment of DFRRI programmes impact on living

standard, as indicated by the indices of living standard which are income, food and diet, infant mortality, sanitary health and housing conditions, this study discovered that income of the people have increased but food and diet consumption declined. This contradiction is an indication of fallen per-capita income of the people. There is improvement of sanitary and health conditions which has been reasoned to be due to impact of War Against Indiscipline (WAI) on environmental sanitation exercise which had been currently active in the area. There is also noticed decline in infant mortality which is understood to be due to United Nations (UN) effort and not DFRRI programmes impact, since there are no DFRRI health project implemented in the local government area.

Still there are some general criticisms people made against DFRRI project in the local government area. These criticisms are presented here according to their magnitude of seriously. To start with the most serious ones are that DFRRI projects are inadequately provided for the targeted population. This is followed by that the projects are of poor quality hence short functioning life span. Incompleteness of many of the projects is another criticism. Some even criticised it that there are no real physical projects executed by the directorate in the area. And lack of maintenance of the established projects carries the least criticism.

A study of the public perception on the causes of DFRRI programme short comings in the area, obtained the following results, that poor administration is the major factor, followed by lack of adequate fund for the actual project development. Other factors are less man power to handle the projects work. Yet lesser serious

factors are lack of community cooperation, DFRRI programme over loaded with too many different projects, unfavourable physical conditions and finally inconsistency in the DFRRI action phases.

The statistical test made resulted that there is a correlation between the DFRRI project and the changes which occurred in the peoples lives in Askira-Uba Local Government Area.

6.2 Recommendations

Based on the outcome of this research few recommendation are proposed for the directorate to enable it achieve the objective of its programmes as well to meet the national aims of rural development policy. The DFRRI programme's objectives, the frame work and the administrative structure have been well articulated. But in actual process of implementation they become ineffective. Therefore, the national government is called upon to note these and take some necessary actions to set standard measures for curbing such major incompetence of Nigerian in discharging such well planned development consignments.

It is vital to note that since about 75 percent of the nations population reside in the rural areas, proportionally about that percentage of the national development fund should be directed to rural development. This is also because of the fact that the rural economy stands the future shock-observer for the nations economy against

oil failure any moment from now.

Specifically for Askira-Uba Local Government Area, more phases of DFRRI actions should be lunched with greater number of project on water, electricity, roads, agriculture and input provisions, rural industries and rural housing schemes. Skilled man power should be emphasised to handle the projects perfectly, and effective monitoring and evaluation team should be constituted to check the poor quality projects. To check the problems of fake and uncompletedness of projects, the monitoring team should include the benefiting community people with whom the presidential and state monitoring team will cooperate for the inspection on thoroughness o job done. Maintenance is another necessary part of project development. Like the rural electrification at Wamdeo has been vested to NEPA for maintenance. So every project should be assigned for a specific organization which is appropriate to handle the maintenance. Especially projects such as cement wells which are easily maintained the community concerned can handle it under the guidance of the community leaders.

Real principle of grass-root approach to development should be adhered to so that the targeted poor mass should be very much involved in their development process from initiations, planning, implementation through evaluation to maintenance. The skilled personnel handling the projects should always be together with the people for mutual understanding and cooperation. The community must contribute their quotas both in kind and in coin to compel them value the projects and see themselves as the proprietors. It is worth giving a

significant emphasis on the role of the community in the rural development strategy. They are the backbones as well the centre of all the issues. Note, plate 6:1, is a community built hospital in Uba district in 1986. The community lunched appeal funds and use their personal labour to build such a multi-million naira hospital complex. The government assisted only in staffing the workers and provided some equipment. Plate 6:2 is also the Uba community people laying a water pipe into the hospital and to other areas in the village wards. It is of no surprise to hear that the present Government comprehensive secondary school Uba was built and owned by the community, which the government took over its possession after its completeness. If these

recommendations are effectively implemented, surely the objective of the Directorate will be achieved in the local government area and at nation wide rural areas.

PLATE 6.1 GENERAL HOSPITAL UBA





PLATE 6.2 UBA COMMUNITY PEOPLE

LAYING WATER PIPE.

6.3 Conclusion

Nigeria as a nation can never claim to boast of real development for as long as over 75 percent of its population who are residenced of the rural areas are underdeveloped. Despite the fact that about 80 percent of the nation's economies space are the rural areas which constituted the greatest shock observer for the nations anticipated future oil failure, yet realistic development of the rural areas remained contradictory. Thus all efforts and seriousness have to be directed towards rural development within shortest possible period as of the newly created states capitals and Abuja construction projects.

The effort of DFRRI as an institution of rural development has not made an impressive impact in the local government area proportional to the capital, man power and time exhausted. The DFRRI has established some few of its assigned projects which really made some impact proportional to the sizes of the project, but the problem remained is that the project really executed are relatively too minute to make some effective development for the targeted population. Thus the project appeared as putting a drop of ink into a water tank. A sure conclusion can be made, that if DFRRI project had been large enough in number and properly implemented, the impact would have made an impressive rural development in Askira-Uba Local Government Area. To worsen the issue, the DFRRI actions have been silently dormant for some quite long time now and the administration merged to secretary to the State Government Offices at the state level.

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APPENDIX 'A'

QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY FOR THE RESEARCH

TOPIC: A PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT OF THE DIRECTORATE OF FOOD, ROADS AND RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE (DFRRI) AS A STRATEGY FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT: IN ASKIRA/UBA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF BORNO STATE"

This research is conducted by a student as part of fulfilment of the conditions for the Award of Master of Science (M.Sc) Degree in rural Development, at Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria.

You should therefore, treat all the infirmations with confidence. and your sincerity in responding to the questionnaire is greatly appreciated.

SECTION 'A'

PERSONAL INFORMATION ON HOUSEHOLD RESPONDENT

1. Age..... Sex..... Ethnic Group.....
2. Village..... District..... Chiefdom,.....
3. Occupations: Main..... Others.....
4. Marital Status:-

   Single..... 01, Married.....02,

   Divorced.....03, Widow.....04
5. Level of Education:-

   No formal Education.....01

   Koranic education.....02

Adult Education.....03

Vocational Training.....04

Primary School.....05

Secondary School.....06

Technical School.....07

Post secondary school.....08

Post graduate.....09

6. Are you registered member of any development association or clubs?

Yes.....( )

No.....( )

7. If yes, which of the following associations do you belong.

Farmers club.....01

Cooperative society.....02

Social Club.....03

Community Development Association....04

Games Club.....05

Religious Organizations.....06

Political party.....07

Others, if any specify.....08

8. Indicate all the available inventories in your village in the table below as appropriate.

INVENTORY	NO	WARD LOCATION	BUILT BY	ESTABLISHING YEAR
Store facilities				
Hospitals				
Dispensaries				
Primary Health Care				
Comp. Health Centre				
Maternity Centre				
Clinic				
Nursery School				
Secondary School				
Adult Education Class				
Technical School				
Vocational Training				
Pipe Borne Water				
Bore holes				
Well				
Dam				
Post office				
Postal Agency				
Electricity				
Bank				
Police Post				
Court of Law				
Veterinary Service				
Agric. Service Centre				
Church				
Mosque				
Guest House				
Hotels				
Town Hall				
Rural market				
Others Specific				

SECTION 'B'

INFORMATION ON PUBLIC PERCEPTION AND INVOLVEMENT IN DFRRI ACTIVITIES

9. How did you get to know about DFRRI?

Over the Radio and Television.....01

In Newspapers and magazines.....02

Through DFRRI Official.....03

Through traditional rulers and LG Officials.....04

Through Friends Relations, Churches and Mosques.05

Through Clubs and Associations.....06

Not aware of DFRRI programmes.....07

10. Before DFRRI embark on any of its project, do DFRRI Official consult the community for identification of public priority?

Always.....01

Not always.....02

Never at all.....03

Do not know.....04

11. At what stage are people generally called to participate in DFRRI activities?

At identification.....01

At Planning.....02

At Initiation.....03

At Implementation.....04

At Monitoring.....05

At Evaluation.....06

At Maintenance.....07

At Mobilization.....08

At None of the stages.....09

12. List down all the Names of Associations, Clubs, Cooperative Societies in year village.

(i).....01

(ii).....02

(iii).....03

(iv).....04

(v).....05

(vi).....06

(vii).....07

(viii).....08

13. Which of the following organizations in your village were involved in DFRRI activities.

Youth Clubs.....01

Women organization.....02

Self-help groups.....03

Cooperative Societies.....04

Religious groups.....05

Farmers Club.....06

Community Development Associations.....07

Political groups.....08

Others: specify.....09

Never involve the organization.....10

SECTION 'C'

INFORMATION ON ACTUAL DFRRI PROJECT

14. Which of the following DFRRI Project are established in year village?

Feeder roads.....01

Bore holes.....02

Cement wells.....03

Orchard.....04

Fisheries.....05

Animal production.....06

Rural Industrialization.....07

Rural Housing Scheme.....08

Rural Electrification.....09

Others: Specify.....10

Non of the Project.....11

15. Which of the following inputs have DFRRI provided for the community?

Fertilizer.....01

Tractor Service.....02

Ox-plough.....03

Chemicals.....04

Improved seeds.....05

Improved animal breed.....06

Scientific Methods.....07

Others: Specify.....08

No inputs provided.....09

16. Name the village which DFRRI Linked with roads Work

Name of Village	Road Distance Kilometre
(i) From..... to.....	Distance.....Km
(ii) From..,.... to.....	Distance.....Km
(iii) From..... to.....	Distance.....Km
(iv) From..... to.....	Distance.....Km

17. How many water source, have DFRRI developed in your village?

WATER SOURCE	**NO**
Cement wells.....01	.....
Bore holes.....02	.....
Pipe Water.....03	.....
Dams.....04	.....
None of the above.....06	

18. On which project have DFRRI performed very well in your village?

Food and Agriculture.....01

Road Construction.....02

Water provision.....03

Rural Electrification.....04

Rural Industrialization.....05

Rural Housing.....06

Provision of Social Amenities.....07

Community Mass Mobilization.....08

Others: Specify.....09

19. What are the uncompleted DFRRI project in your village?

Road construction.....01

Water project.....02

Rural Electrification.....03

Agricultural project.....04

Infrastructural project.....05

Other project: Specify.....06

SECTION 'D'

INFIRMATIONS ON DFRRI IMPACT TOWARDS IMPROVEMENT OF LIVING STANDARD OF THE PEOPLE

20. What other occupations have DFRRI programme made possible for the people in the village?

Gardening plantation and dry season farming.....01

Poultry and animal rearing.....02

Weaving, knitting and tailoring.....03

Trading and commercial activities.....04

Grinding of crops.....05

Brick laying and mason.....06

Mechanic and Carpentry.....07

Others: Specify.....08

No any occupation made possible.....09

What were the major source of drinking water in the village before DFRRI programme.

Pound, Stream and River water.....01

Dam water.....02

Local wells.....03

Cement well.....04

Boreholes/pipe water.....05

Others: Specify.....06

What are the major source of drinking water now in the village after DFRRI projects.

Pound, Stream and River water.....01

Dam water.....02

Local well.....03

Cement well.....04

Borehole/pipe water.....05

Others: Specify.....06

23. What were the major source of energy and power supply for the village before DFRRI programme?

Firewood.....01

Kerosine.....02

Portable generator.....03

Electricity.....04

Other: Specify.....05

24. What are the major source of energy and power supply for the village now after DFRRI projects?

Firewood.....01

Kerosine.....02

Portable generator.....03

Electricity.....04

Others: Specify.....05

25. What were the major means of transportation in the village before DFRRI programme.

Human and animal carriage.....01

Bicycle.....02

Truckwagon and puspush.....03

Motorcycle.....04

Motor.....05

Others: Specify.....06

26. What are the major means of transportation in the village now after DFRRI project?

Human and animal carriage.....01

Bicycle.....02

Truckwagon and Puspush.....03

Motorcycle.....04

Motor.....05

Others: Specify.....06

27. Indicate the differences in your annual average agricultural products, before and after DFRRI activities in the village.

Produce	Before DFRRI 1976 - 1986 Annual Average	After DFRRI 1987-1997 Annual Average	Differences Average
Maize	Bags	Bags	Bags
Guinea Corn	Bags	Bags	Bags
Beans	Bags	Bags	Bags
Rice	Bags	Bags	Bags
Millet	Bags	Bags	Bags
Fruits and Vegetables	Cartons	Cartons	Cartons
Sugercane	Bondles	Bondles	Bondles
Others:Specify	( )	( )	( )

28. How much has DFRRI agricultural programme improved your food and diet?

Very great.....01

Great.....02

Fairly great.....03

Not much.....04

No improvement at all 05

29. Now much has DFRRI water project improved your water source in the village

Very great.....01

Great.....02

Fairly great.....03

Not much.....04

No difference.....05

30. How much has DFRRI Road Construction improved your mobility, marketing and commercial activities in the village.

About 100%.....01

About 75%.....02

About 50%.....03

About 25%.....04

No Difference.....05

31. By how much has DFRRI promoted rural industrialization in the village?

Very great.....01

Great.....02

Fairly great.....03

Not much.....04

No improvement at all 05

32. By how much has DFRRI programme generally raised your income?

About 100%.....01

About 75%.....02

About 50%.....03

About 25%.....04

No difference.....05

33. Among the following DFRRI impacts which ones have improved welfare of the villages generally?

Improved food and agricultural products.....01

Improved earnings from secondary occupations.02

Access to better marketing facilities.....03

Improved roads transportation.....04

Development of rural industries.....05

Provision of rural electrification.....06

Provision of social amenities.....07

Mobilization of community and organisation.08

Others: Specify:.....09

None of the DFRRI impact.....10

SECTION'E'

INFORMATION ON SOME UNINTENDED POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE

EFFECTS OF DFRRI ACTIVITIES IN THE VILLAGE

34. Since introduction of DFRRI activities in the village, which of the following welfare changes do you notice?

Income increased 01

Diet consumption improved 02

Infant mortality declined.....03

Sanitary and Health Improved.....04

Income decreased.....05

Diet consumption declined.....06

Infant mortality increased.....07

Sanitary and Health declined.....08

No changes noticed.....09

35. Since introduction of DFRRI activities in the village, which of the following social changes do you noticed?

Social life in the village increased.....01

Social disorder declined (low obeying).....02

Bribery and corruption decreased.....03

Divorce rate decreased.....04

Promoted marriage among the youth.....05

Social life in the village decreased.....06

Social disorder increased (law breaking).....07

Bribery and corruption increased.....08

Divorce rate increased.....09

Discouraged marriage among the youth.....10

No changes noticed.....11

36. Since introduction of DFRRI activities in the village, which of the following undesirable activities occurred?

Increased theft.....01

Increased armed robbery.....02

Increased crop pilfering (stealing).....03

Increased community/intercommunity fued.....04

High risky dependent on foreign inputs.....05

Total abandoning of traditional methods.....06

Increased rural urban migration.....07

Increased drug abuse.....08

Increased unemployment.....09

SECTION 'F'

INFORMATION ON THE COMMUNITY PEOPLE'S OPINION ABOUT DFRRI ACTIVITIES IN THE AREAS

37. How would you generally rate DFRRI performance in the area?

Very good.....01

Good.....02

Fair.....03

Poor.....04

Very poor.....05

38. What general criticisms do people make against DFRRI performance?

Uncompleted project.....01

Poor quality and short life span.....02

Inadequate provision.....03

No real physical project done.....05

Lack maintenance.....07

39. In your opinion what are the problems which disrupted DFRRI performance?

Shortage of money.....01

Poor Administration.....02

Lack of the community cooperation.....03

Unfavourable physical condition.....04

Responsibilities Overloaded DFRRI.....05

Less manpower for the work.....06

Inconsistencies in DFRRI action phases.....07

40. What advices would you give for the improvement of DFRRI performance in the area?

.....

.....

.....

.....

41. Attach any additional written infirmations on a paper to the questionnaire, if you so wish please.

Thank you for the Cooperation.

APPENDIX 'B'

INTERVIEW QUIDE FOR THE OFFICIALS ON DFRRI PROGRAMMES IN BORNO STATE.

With reference to DFRRI activities in Askira-Uba Local Government Area, Please, you may complete the table below as appropriate. Sir,

.....

.....

.....

Programme	Phases of Actions	Proposed Projects	Executed projects	Remark on the Job Done
Rural Feeder Roads	One to Five			
Rural Water provision	One to Five			
Rural Electrification	One to Five			
Rural Housing Project	One to Five			
Animal production	One to Five			
General Agriculture	One to Five			
Rural Industrialization	One to Five			
Community Mobilization	One to Five			
Other project development if any	One to Five			

APPENDIX 'C'

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR THE OFFICIALS ON DFRRI PROGRAMME IN ASKIRA-UBA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA.

1. What is the present state of DFRRI Programme in the Local Government Area.....

   .....

   .....

2. What factors have aided the success of DFRRI performance in the area.....

   .....

   .....

3. What factors have contributed to failure of DFRRI performance in the area.....

   .....

   .....

4. In your opinion, what remedial measures would you suggest for DFRRI programme improvement in the area

   .....

   .....

   .....

5. With reference to DFRRI activities in Askira Uba LGA please, you may complete the table below, sir, as appropriate.

Programme	Phases of Action	Proposed project	Executed project	Remark on tl Job Done
Rural Feeder Road				
Rural Water provision				
Rural Electrification				
Rural Housing project				
Animal production				
General Agriculture				
Rural Industrialisation				
Community Mobilization				
Other project Development if any				

Other Comments if any.....

.....

.....

APPENDIX 'D'

ABREVIATIONS

ADP = Agricultural Development Project

AFRICARE = Pan African Health Care

BOSADP = Borno State Accelarated Development Programme

CDAs = Community Development Associations

CNN = Cable Network News

DFRRI = Directorate of Food Roads And Rural Infrastructure

IRD = Integrated Rural Development

LEA = Local Education Authority

NACB = Nigerian Agriculture and Cooperative Bank

NCIRDWD = National Conference on Integrated Rural Development and Women in Development.

NGA = Nigerian Geographical Associations

NGOs = Non Governmental Organization

NDE = National Directorate of Employment

NEPA = National Electric Power Authority

NAFPP = National Accelerated Food Production Programme.

PLC = Public Liability Company

PHC = Primary Health Care

- RBDA = River Basin Development Authority
- REB = Rural Electrification Board
- SAP = Structural Adjustment Programme
- SSG = Secretary to the State Government
- UBA = United Bank for Africa
- UNICEF = United Nations International Emergency Children Fund
- USDA = United State Development Agency
- WAI = War Against Indecipline
- URP = Urban and Regional Planning.

APPENDIX (E)

GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONARIES IN THE L.G.A.

1. Local government and social development
2. Ministry of agriculture
3. Ministry of animal Health and forestry resources
4. Ministry of works and housing
5. Ministry of Education
6. Ministry of Health and Health Management Board.
7. Rural Electrification Board (REB)
8. Agro-service centre and Extension workers.
9. Area Cooperatives and Consumer shops
10. Metrological department station

11. Community development office
12. Post offices and postal agencies
13. Nigerian Police Force
14. Prison service
15. Judiciary/Ministry of Justices
16. Traditional councils
17. Water Board
18. Fire Brigade
19. Bank Services
20. Guinea worm eradication
21. Local Education Authority/Primary School Board
22. National Electric Power/Authority (NEPA)
23. National Electoral Commission
24. Mass Literacy Campaign
25. Telecommunication
26. Immigration Control
27. Better Life programme
28. National Directorate of Employment (NDE)
29. Produce Control
30. DFRRI and MAMSER
31. Family Economic Advancement programme.

APPENDIX (F)

FIGURE 3:5 REGISTERED DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATIONS AND CLUBS IN ASKIRA-UBA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA.

1. Askira-Uba Development Association
2. Askira Development Association
3. Abia Welfare Association
4. Association of Borno Women civil Servants
5. Dagu-Ptil Farmers Association
6. Dille Community Development Association
7. Enugu Zonal Welfare Association
8. Ex-Service men's Wives Association
9. Giwi Shalli Youth Movement
10. Hidi-Tur Development Association
11. Hyanchisa Annual Festival Development Association
12. Ibo Welfare Association
13. Kidlindila Youth Association
14. Leho "A" Billama Killi Group of Farmers Association
15. Lassa Development Association
16. Maimaina Sport Club.
17. Mussa Youth Association
18. Midukira Development Association
19. Mishara Youth Club
20. Mishara Development Association

21. Mazhinyi Youth Association
22. Mussa Development Association
23. Myeti-Allah Cattle Breeders Association
24. Mufua Development Association
25. Ndihyelya Club of Wamdeo
26. Ngulde Community Development Association
27. Ngulde Community Development Association
28. Para Development Association
29. Patent Medicine Dealers Association
30. Rumirgo Community Development Association
31. Rumirgo Social Club.
32. Uba Township Development Association
33. Uba Development Association (UDA)
34. Uba Chiefdom Youth Development Association
35. Uba Tagu Club
36. Uba Tailoring Association
37. Uba Transport Service Association (ACHABA)
38. Uvu Community Development Association
39. Uvu Farmers Association
40. Wamdeo Development Association
41. Yukur Farmers Clubs
42. Zama Development Association

Source: Social Welfare, Area Office/DFRRI records. Askira-Uba Local Government Area.

FIGURE 3:6. NON-REGISTERED ASSOCIATIONS AND CLUBS IN ASKIRA-UBA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA.

1. Askira Youth Development Association
2. Absardiya Farmers Club
3. Chul Community Development
4. Dry Season Farmers Association of Askira
5. Football Club of Tampul
6. Guti Club of Mishara
7. Gaigai Football Club
8. Gwandang Area Development Association
9. Giwi Development Association
10. Garambal Development Association
11. Hausari Dry Season Farmers Association
12. Housari Youth Development Association
13. Higi Farmers Club
14. Higi Development Association
15. Kwasikkir Club
16. Kambasaya Social Clubs
17. Kibaku Development Association
18. Kibaku Inlaws Association
19. Lassa Youth Development Association
20. Huyum Muslem Women Association

21. Munfi Football Club
22. Ngohe Development Association
23. Ngurthafu Development Association
24. Pathakwa Football Club of Uba
25. Shorting Star Football Club of Uda
26. Uba Builders Club
27. Uwatagu Youth Club
28. Waba Women Association
29. Youth United Club of Zadawa

Source: Fieldwork 1997

Source: Wandida 1982 and field work 1997.

APPENDIX (G)

Table 5:14 DFRRI Projects and Living Standard Changes

Village	DFRRI Projects	Change in Living Standard
1. Uba	1	1
2. Mishara	3	8
3. Mufua	0	3
4. Lassa	4	1
5. Dille	5	4
6. Ngurthafu	3	1
7. Tampul	3	7
8. Koppa	2	2
9. Mussa	4	6
10. Huyum	2	0
11. Chul	2	1
12. Gwandang	1	2
13. Wamdeo	2	5
14. Rumigo	3	2
15. Uvu	1	3
16. Uda	0	2

17. Giwi	1	3
18. Askira	2	3
19. Hausari	1	3
20. Zadawa	1	2
21. Yimirali	1	0
22. Ngohe	3	2
23. Mblakudige	2	0
24. Lehublayer	1	0
25. Ngulde	3	4
26. Garabal	1	1
27. Uwalagu	0	2
Total	52	55

Source: Extracts from tables 4:10 and 5:11 of Field study 1997.

The following data Table 5:14 are DFRRI projects and indications o changes in living standard in the 27 village areas of the local government.

The spear man's rank correlation coefficient is applied to test if there is correlation between the DFRRI projects and the changes which occurred in livin standard after DFRRI programme's period in the area.

Ho - (Null-hypothesis) that there is no correlation

H1 - (alternative-hypothesis) that there is a correlation.

now to calculate r for the two sets ranks use the formula.

$$r^1 = \frac{6(ed^2)}{n(n^2-1)}$$

which actually defines the rank correlation coefficient:-

Here:-

n = is number of pairs of observations

ds = are differences between the ranks of the corresponding X's and Y's.

No of DFRRI Project X	Improvement in Living Standard y	Rank of X	Rank of Y	D	d^2
1	1	8	7	1	1
3	8	21.5	27	-5.5	30.25
0	3	2	19	-17	239
4	1	15.5	7	18.5	342.25
5	4	27	22.5	4.5	20.25
3	1	21.5	7	14.5	210.25
3	7	21.5	26	-4.5	20.25
2	2	16.5	13	2.5	6.25
4	6	25.5	25	0.5	0.25
2	0	15.5	2.5	13	169
2	1	15.5	7	8.5	72.25
1	2	8	13	-5	25
2	5	15.5	24	-8.5	72.25
3	2	21.5	13	8.5	72.25
1	3	8	19	-11	121
0	2	2	13	-11	121
1	3	8	19	-11	121
2	3	15.5	19	-3.5	12.25
1	3	8	19	-11	121
1	8	8	13	-5	25
1	0	8.4	2.5	5.5	30.25
3	2	21.5	13	8.5	72.25
2	0	15.5	2.5	13	169
1	0	8	2.5	5.5	30.22
3	4	21.5	22.5	-1	1
1	1	8	7	1	1
0	2	8	13	-11	121
					$d^2 = 2,275.5$

Note that when there are no ties r1 will actually equals r calculated for the set of ranks. But when there are ties, as this case, there may be a small differences.

Since n=27

$$r^1 = 1 - \frac{6.2275.5}{27(27^2-1)}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{6.227.5}{196566}$$

$$= 0.3054$$

In order to test the Ho of no relationship between the X's and the Y's (in other word, that they are randomly matched) the sampling distribution of r^1 has the mean O and standard deviation.

$$Or^1 \quad \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1}}$$

and since, further more this sampling distribution can be approximated with a normal distribution even for relatively smaller values of n, the hypothesis test can based on the statistic

$$Z = r^1 \sqrt{n-1}$$

which has approximately standard normal distribution, and thus

$$Z = 0.3054 \sqrt{27-1}$$

$$= 1.557$$

now since this calculated 1.554 does not exceed Z O/2 = Z 0.005 = 2.58, we can reject the Ho, that there is no correlation between DFRRI projects and the changes which occurred in the living standard and accept the Hi that there is correlation between DFRRI projects and improvement of living standards as indicated by the responses.