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C E R T I F I C A T E

This is to certify that this thesis has been submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of Master of Science (Urban and Regional Planning).

APPROVED

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.10 HISTORIC AND GEOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND OF ARGUNGU

1.11 HISTORY - Argungu - the site of the famous Argungu Fishing Festival was established at the beginning of the nineteenth century in what is then was known as Kebbi Kingdom. By the time British colonialism reached the Kingdom Argungu was the capital town of Kebbi Kingdom. With the introduction of British rule however, the Kingdom was turned into an emirate and Argungu was made the administrative seat of the emirate. In 1976 when the new local government system was introduced (disbanding the emirate system), the town was made a local government headquarter the position Argungu holds up to this time.

Right from its foundation therefore, Argungu can be seen as an administrative centre with a powerful leadership headed by an emir.

1.12 GEOGRAPHICALLY Argungu lies in the Sokoto river basin within the Sudan Savannah grassland belt, at an approximate attitude of 225 meters above sea level. Underlaying geology around Argungu consists of sedimentary rocks, while the subsoil consists of sandy, coarse texture soils. The climate in Argungu like in many towns in Northern Nigeria is influenced by two major wind currents: the northeasternly winds which occur between the months of November to February and the southeasterly winds

which occur during May to August. The influence of these wind currents give rise to the predominant dry and wet seasons in the town. Rainfall in this part of the country is known to be relatively low. In Argungu average annual rainfall of 740 m.m was recorded (which spread over the period of 120 days of the wet season). No official recording of temperature was done in the town, however the town lies within the Theisson Polygon zone[1], with an average maximum temperature ranging between 30°C to 41°C, average minimum temperature ranging between 15°C to 26°C and a likely maximum range of 20°C daily. Figure 1 shows the position of Argungu, vegetation and temperature zones of Nigeria.

1.13 BACKGROUND OF THE FISHING FESTIVAL - Historically Argungu Fishing Festival started as a simple get together of fishermen in Argungu and near-by villages. It become renounce in 1934 when it was arranged for the then Sultan of Sokoto, Mallam Hassan Dan Muazu on his visit to Argungu. At this time, fishermen all over Argungu emirate participated in the festival, and since that year the festival became an annual event.

As the festival continued to attract more fishermen and spectators through the years, the government was compelled to provide some services and facilities for visitors. In 1969 therefore, the state government

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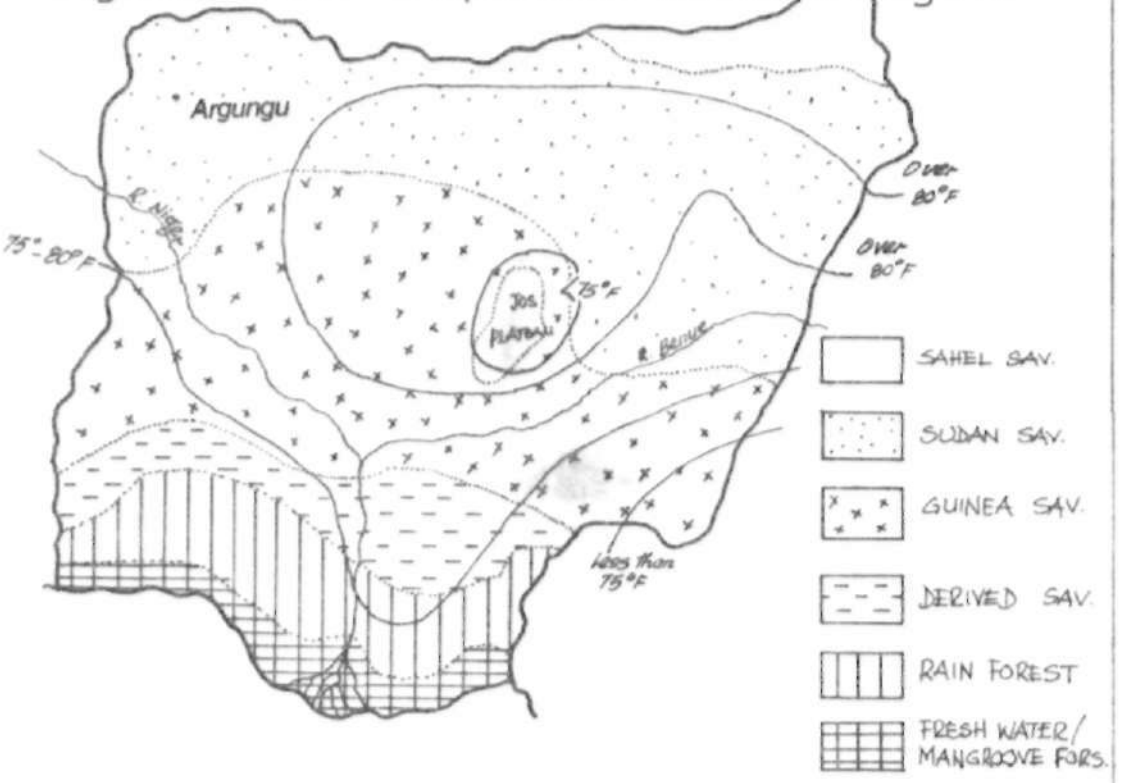
[1] Dar Al-Handasah Consultent, Argungu Draft Master Plan Report 1980 - 2000., pp 9.

FIG. 1.

Location of Argungu in Nigeria



Vegetation and Temperature zones of Nigeria



SOURCE:- BUCHANAN AND PUGH "LAND AND PEOPLE IN NIGERIA".

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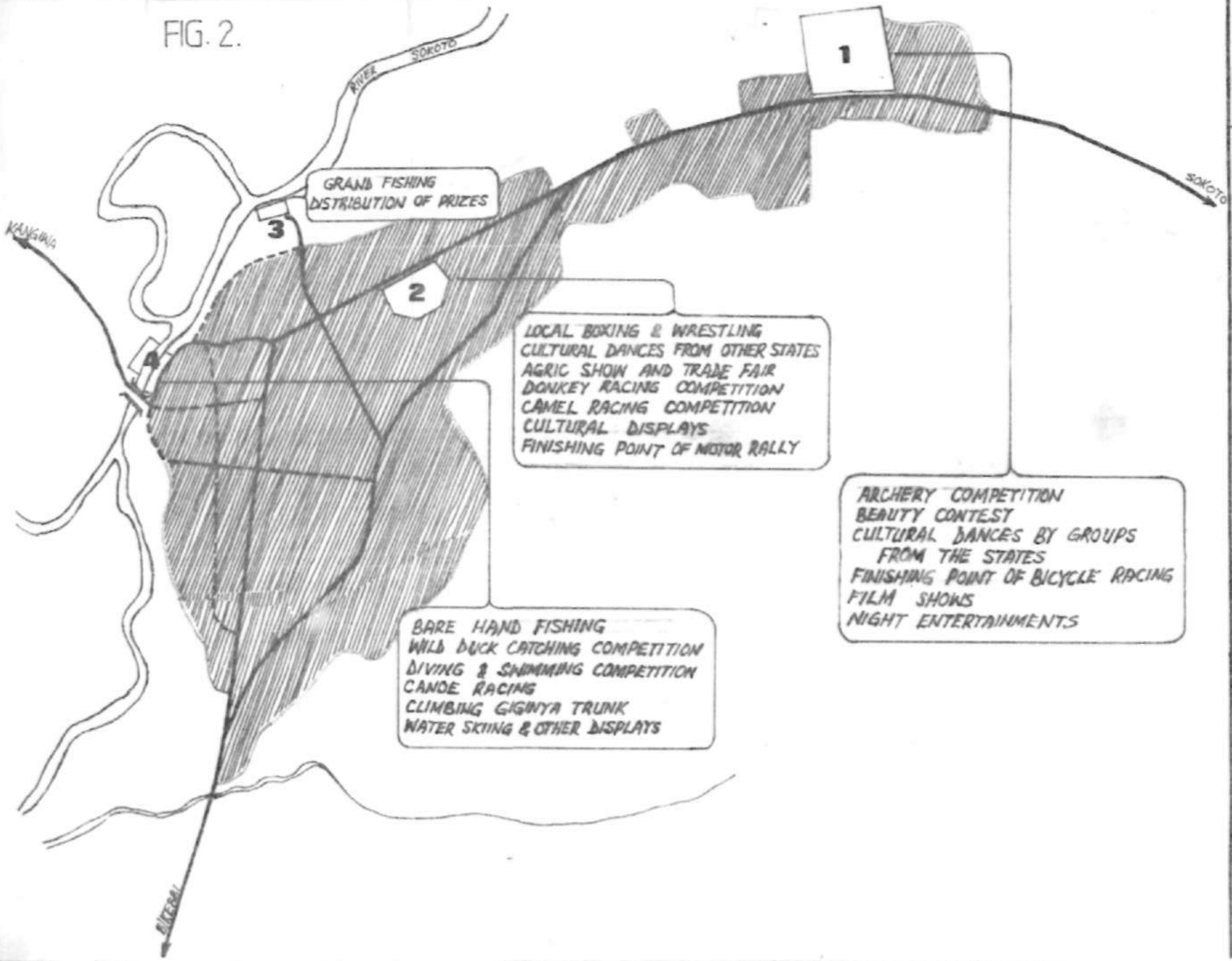
declared to take full responsibility of the festival, and instantly a 20 bedroom motel was built and a fishing village made up of tents and round huts were built near the G.R.A. to accommodate visitors. Since then alot of improvement have been taking place in terms of facilities provision and organisation of festival activities. This has been done purposely to preserve and explore the festivals rich cultural values and to place it prominently on the international calendar of festivals.

Nowadays the festival attracts people from every corner of Nigeria and neighbouring countries and embraces activities of various nature; ranging from socio-cultural to economic and recreational events. Figure 2 overleaf shows the existing festival activity sites and the various events taking place in the sites.

1.20 STATEMENT OF PROBLEMS

Since its inception, Argungu fishing festival proved to be an occasion of socio-cultural and economic value and a forum for meeting of people of all walks of life from every corner of this country. The year 1969 marked a milestone in the festival when the state government decided to involve itself directly in the organisation and development of the festival. Since then participants from all states of Nigeria take part in the festivals competitive events, and visitors (both invited and uninvited) make it an occasion of leisure event, excitement, trade, etc.

FIG. 2.



FISHING FESTIVAL ACTIVITY PLACES

1 FISHING FESTIVAL VILLAGE

2 AGRIC SHOW GROUND

3 GRAND FISHING STAND

4 KABANCI DISPLAY STAND

SOURCE: FIELD SURVEY & EXISTING RECORDS

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Argungu Fishing Festival as described by Akerele, "is the biggest singular tourists attraction in this part of the world, ... record 500,000 people-artistes, tourists and spectators last year."[2] Its importance can not only be seen to the Argungu communities but the state and the country as a whole. That's why the state government declared to develop Argungu as a resort town by improving upon the festival and other tourism facilities. Present experience however reveals that alot needs to be done to make the festival places up to-date in term spatial organisation and provision of necessary services and facilities. In other words, facilities for the festivals and standards of the activity places need to conform to the present level of demand and possible future requirement for effective and ideal use of space.

1.30 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of this research is to identify the impact of the fishing festival on Argungu town and its environs, with a view to providing better facilities and services in the festival activity spaces. This is intended to be achieved through the following objectives:-

(a) to study and analyse the Argungu fishing festival and festival activity places, with the hope to understanding the regional and local influence of the existing problems and prospects.

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[2] Clu Akerele, "Why people love Argungu," an article published in the National Concord Newspaper of 26-2-82

(b) to appraise Argungu master plan with particular reference to proposals for fishing and cultural activities.

(c) to draw up plans for the festival villages and other festival activity places to effectively accommodate the present and future requirement.

(d) to suggest policies for implementing the plans and also for management and organisation of the fishing festival affairs. Stop here

1.40 SCOPE AND LIMITATION

Argungu Fishing festival is more or less a national event, attracting competitors and spectators from every state of the federation. This research therefore is limited to areas of the impact of the festival particularly Argungu township and environs.

1.50 METHODOLOGY

It is worthwhile in research of this nature to ascertain the existing situation explicitly for accurate future prediction and projection. Methods of data collection used in this study therefore include the following:-

Surveys - Reconnaissance survey - to determine the general impression of Argungu town and fishing festival places.

- Survey of the Argungu physical settings: land use, public services and facilities and socio - economic characteristics.

Informal Interview - to ascertain the general opinion of the people towards the festival in both Argungu and outside.

- Informal interviews with relevant government officials to determine the role, policies and plans of the state and local governments in the festival affairs.

Secondary Data - collected from existing government published statistics, records and the Argungu Master plan reports.

Personal Observation personal observation and participation was made and first hand data on various festival activities was collected. At this time, informal conversations were held with many people of different walks of life - to cross check some of the observation made.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE EXISTING SITUATION

2.10 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FESTIVAL AND FESTIVAL ACTIVITY PLACES

The most important aspect of the festival is the various festival activities that take place during the festival. Such activities are numerous, but can be generally classified as follows:-

(a) Cultural Events - comprising of various cultural dances from the state and other states of the federation, including Grand fishing show, Kabanci display, local wrestling, boxing, etc.

(b) Entertainments - in form of beauty contest, public film shows, local musical bands, cocktail party, etc.

(c) Sporting Activities - made up of National archery competition, motor rally, bicycle and animal races, water sporting events, etc.

(d) Agricultural Show - comprising of agricultural produce and implements show and the magnificient trade fair.

These activities are often mixed up and performed mainly in the existing festival activity places. The Socio-economic aspect of these events are not very significant to this research, however the nature of the activities and basic characteristics of the activity places are the main concern here. Therefore the main festival activities are briefly summarised as follows:

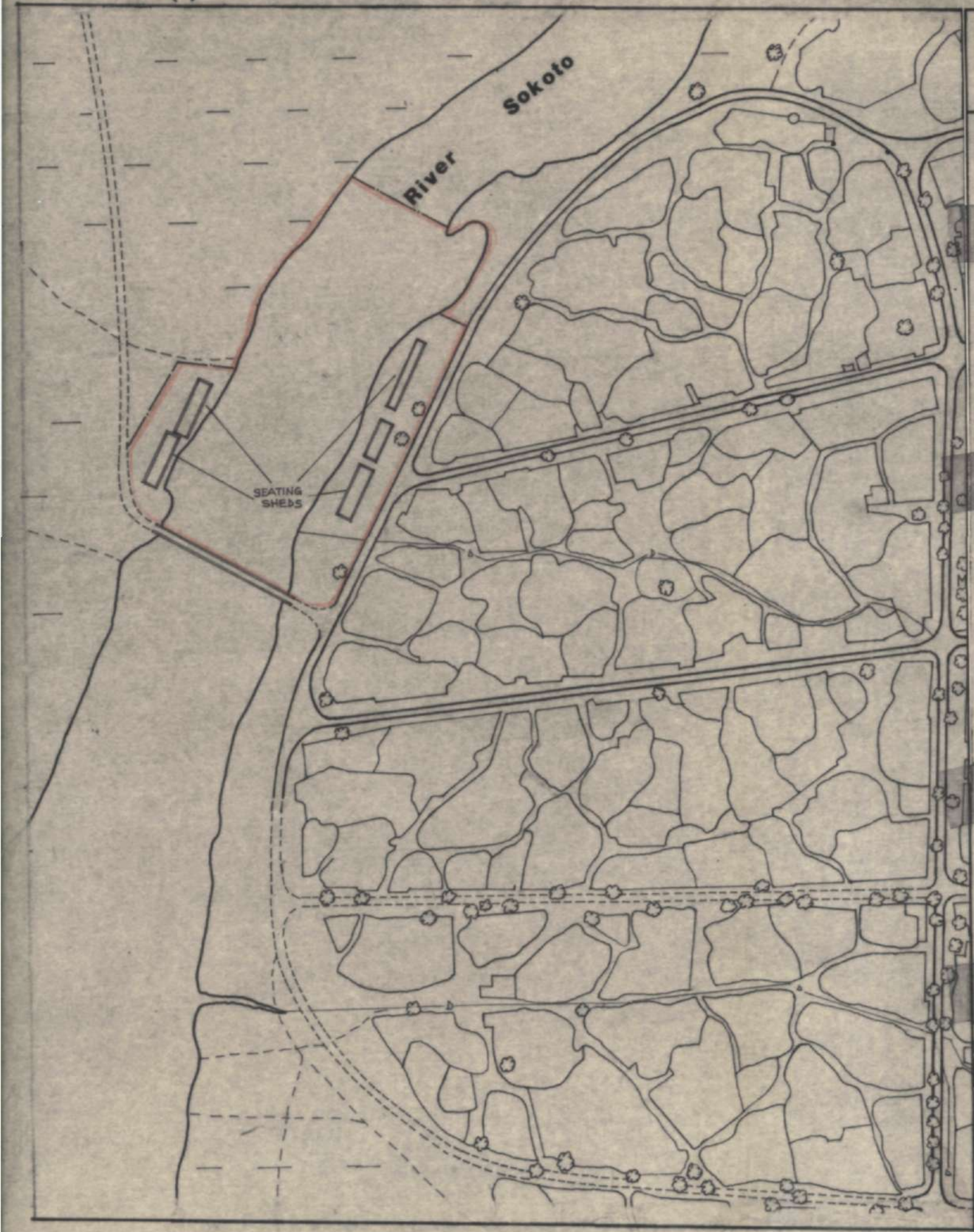
2.11 KABANCI DISPLAY ACTIVITIES - As the name Kabanci implies, these are traditional water sporting activities performed mainly by the Kabawa people (indigenes of Argungu emirate). The activities range from swimming, bare hand fishing, wild duck catching, diving to recently introduced canoe racing, giginya truck climbing contest, etc. Today these activities attract nearly 30,000 crowd of spectators and stand as the most crowdest and one of the most attracting activities. The spot in the river where these activities are performed lies on the eastern end of the town where the river is very wide - about 200 meters. The site has no visitor's facilities beside some seating sheds on both sides of the river, (See Figure 3(a)).

From observation, it is concluded that seating, parking, observation stands and spaces for movement are very inadequate in the site. That is one of the reasons why it poses to be the most crowdest activity site.

Organisation and arrangement of Kabanci Display activities are done by the Kabanci Display Committee under the administration of the Argungu Local government. Gate fees are often charged ranging between ₦3.00 to ₦10.00

2.12 GRAND FISHING SHOW - Grand fishing is the most famous and oldest festival event. The site of the fishing has been the same since the inception of the festival. And as the site is always preserved, fishing in this particular spot is allowed only during the festival, thus ensuring the safety of large fishes.

FIG. 3(a)



KABANCI DISPLAY STAND

N

0 50 100M

SCALE

SOURCE :

PART OF ARGUNGU SHEET NO 13.
MADE BY KENTING A.R.S. LIMITED.
NIGERIA, 1976.

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MSC II 1981/82
DEPT. OF URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING A.B.U ZARIA.

The fishing usually starts in the morning from 10.00 to 12.30. It attracts the largest number of spectators - about 50,000 and it is the last event of the festival activities.

Among the facilities available in the site include seating sheds of both distinguished guests and other visitors located along the river bank, parking areas and some public toilets. (See Figure 3 (b)).

Although some visitor's facilities are available in the site, it is clear that space for parking is inadequate and facilities like drinking water and refreshment kiosks are lacking.

2.13 AGRICULTURAL SHOW - Agricultural show was first introduced in 1970. The show features events like: cattle, sheep goat and camel show, assorted crops exhibition, poultry products and equipment, live-stock products like hides and skins, dairy products and equipment, etc.

Agricultural show is certainly an impressive event designed not only to enlighten and encourage farmers, but also show tourists and visitors the agricultural potentials of Argungu and the state as a whole. As the show is performed on the same site and at the same time with Trade fair, it attracts large crowd of about 30,000 spectators. Beside the effort of Agric Show Committee in arranging the show, some organisations like Commercial firms, Extension Research and Liason Services of the Ahmadu Bello University, Federal department of Fisheries and the UNESCO, take part in the organisation and display during the show.

FIG 3 (b)



GRAND FISHING STAND

N

0 50 100 m.

SOURCE :

PART OF ~~SHEET~~ ARGUNGU SHEETS NO. 7 & 13 MADE BY KENTING A.R.S LIMITED. NIGERIA. 1976.

MOHAMMED BELLO ADAMU

THESIS PROJECT M.S.C II. 1981/82
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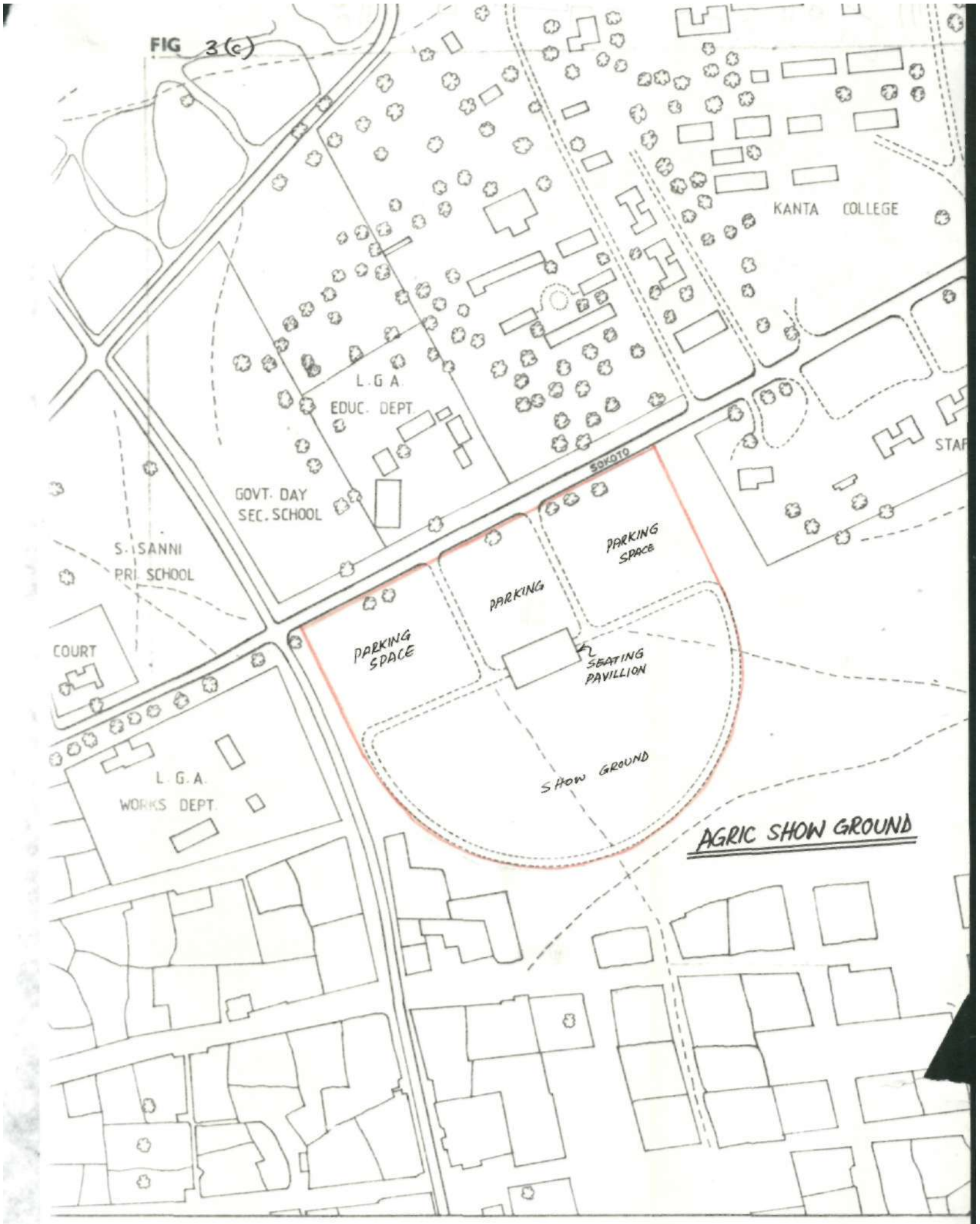
The site of the show is situated more or less in the central parts of the town, occupying a semi circle - shaped area of about 3.6 hectares. The facilities available in the show ground consist of seating pavillion with parking spaces by the side of Sokoto road. (See Figure 3 (c)).

Like in the other activity sites, space for parking proved to be very inadequate. And the unorganised pattern of parking as witnessed in the available spaces further worsen the situation. Also lack of electricity, drinking water and public toilets in the site create some inconvenience to the visitors. Other major festival activities that take place in this site includes Trade fair and Motor Rally finishing point.

2.14 TRADE FAIR - Trade fair takes place side by - side with the Agricultural show in the early morning of the second day of the festival session. Its management and organisation is done by private firms who participate in the fair. Last year about 50 different private firms take part.

2.15 MOTOR RALLY - This is the event that can be said to have given the festival its international outlook. It features long distance racing of different brands of vehicles from international vehicle manufacturing companies. The rally usually starts at a point somewhere in the country and end up in the Agricultural show ground, on the first day of the festival session. So in this event, Agricultural show ground is used as the final finishing point where the rally competitors are cheered and received.

FIG 3(c)


KANTA COLLEGE
L.G.A.
EDUC. DEPT.
GOVT. DAY
SEC. SCHOOL
S. I SANNI
PRI. SCHOOL
COURT
L. G. A.
WORKS DEPT.
SOKOTO
PARKING
SPACE
PARKING
PARKING
SPACE
SEATING
PAVILLION
SHOW GROUND
AGRIC SHOW GROUND

This event is usually sponsored by private organisations. For instance, previous rallies were sponsored by Trebor Mint Company, R.T. Brisco motors, U.B.A, Peugeot Automobile of Nigeria and Kaduna Crocodile Club respectively, while the Sokoto state Hotel Management and Tourism Board organises it. The main constrain of this event is that, its performance depends on whether prospective private firms volunteer to sponsor it or not.

Other festival activities that are performed in the site include animal race, local boxing and wrestling, etc, which are arranged at the probable time motor rally competitors are expected to arrive in the site. Immediately the competitors start emerging these activities are stopped until they are received at the finishing point.

2.16 CULTURAL DANCES - These are activities performed throughout the festival session in various activity places. The prominent among them are the interstates cultural dances and local musical bands. The main site of these activities is the Dancing arena which is located in the premises of the Fishing Village. Most of these dances are organised by Council of Arts and Cultural and Social clubs.

The problems of the arena includes its inability to accommodate the required number of spectators and competitors and its bad location in relation to the surrounding uses. Spaces for parking for the arena appear in adequate, etc.

2.17 NATIONAL ARCHERY COMPETITION - This event is one of the most attractive; features competitors from various states of the federation.

As the event is newly introduced no site has yet been developed for its performance, thus it takes place within the premises of the Fishing village. It is performed on the second day of the festival session under the arrangement of the State Hotel Management and Tourism Board.

The extent of the site and spaces for parking proved to be sufficient, but parking is haphazardly done while seating facilities, drinking water, etc, are lacking in the site.

Apart from the three renounced festival activities; namely Kabanci display, Grand Fishing show and Agricultural Show, most other activities are performed according to the schedule drawn by the committees incharge of the events. However general schedule of the main activities is summarised in Table 1

TABLE I: SUMMARY OF THE MAIN FESTIVAL ACTIVITIES

DAY	TYPE OF ACTIVITY	TIME/DURATION	ACTIVITY SITE	APPROXIMATE NO. OF VISITORS	ORGANISATION AND ARRANGEMENT
First day of the Festival	Arrival of guest and other visitors	in the morning	Fishing village	-	-
	National Archery competition	Evening (3.30 - 6.30)	Fishing Village	10,000	Hotel management board
	Miss Argungu Fishing Beauty Contest	Evening (from 8.30)	Dancing Arena (Fishing Vill.)	-	Beauty Contest Committee
Second day	Agricultural & Trade fair show	Morning (9.00 - 12.00)	Agric show Ground	30,000	Green revolution committee and private firms
	Local boxing wrestling, animal race, etc.	Evening (4.00-6.30)	"	20,000	Council of Arts and Culture
	Cultural entertainment	Evening (from 8.30)	Fishing Vill. (Dancing Arena)	-	"
Third day	Kabanci Display activities	Morning (9.00-12.00)	Kabanci display Stand	39,000	Kabanci display Committee
	Cultural dances	Evening (4.00-6.00)	Agric. Show Gd.	-	Cultural Dance Committee
	Cocktail Party	Evening (7.30-8.30)	Dancing Arena	-	-
	Cultural events	Evening (9.00-12.00)	"	-	Cultural Dance Committee
Last day (usually Saturday)	Grand Fishing Distribution of Prizes	Morning (10.00-11.30) (11.30-12.30)	Grand Fishing Stand "	50,000 "	Grand Fishing Committee

Source: Argungu Annual Fishing and Cultural Festival 25th - 28th February 1981. Designed & Produced by the Information Directorate, Sokoto, 1981 pp 1-12.

2.18 CONCLUSION - From the ongoing review, it is clear that most of the activities are performed within the four main activity places, as shown in Figure 2. Basic facilities in most of these places consists of performance spaces, seating areas and parking places as shown in the sketches. Standards have not been developed to verify the required amount of space for a particular event or the required amount of services and facilities for a given site. But it is ascertained that most sites get crowded beyond tolerable level. For instance, it is observed that:-

- as much as 20,000 people share a space of one hectare in the Grand fishing stand.
- nearly 30,000 persons share a space of one hectare in the Agricultural show ground (during the Agric show session).
- about 15,000 persons occupy a space of one hectare in the Fishing village during the Archery and other events, etc.

In terms of visitors themselves, their basic characteristics is their willingness to preserve a seat in the festival site where they can be able to see the performance well, and their willingness to park vehicles at any available place in the site and around. Other aspects like level of crowdness and the visitor's willingness to incur costs in terms of gate fees appears to have little impact to the performances.

2.20 ARGUNGU FISHING VILLAGE

In spite of its role of being the main festival core area, Argungu fishing village needs to be analysed properly in order to explore its present conditions and seek for possible means of enhancing the conditions and future requirement.

Since 1970 when the Fishing village was established, it has been the main place of accommodating festival visitors and other entertainment. During the non festival periods, the village serves as a Catering rest house and accommodate holiday makers, tourists, visitors etc. Facilities and services in the village increase substantially over the years as a result of the increasing volume of visitors to the festival. The village can be described as follows:-

2.21 PHYSICAL SETTING - The village which encompasses an area of about 27.6 hectares is situated along Sokoto road two kilometers away from Argungu. The form of the ground surface in and around the village is relatively flat with gentle slooping towards the river in the northern boundary of the village. The village is well served by public utilities and other infrastructural services.

2.22 EXISTING SERVICES AND FACILITIES - The village contains all the festival official lodging facilities; made up of 20 V.I.P. chalets, 180 motel rooms, about 100 round huts and a 5 bedroom government lodge. Also existing are places for visitors entertainment, recreation, catering, Fishing offices, workers residences and a vast vacant space.

Adequacy or otherwise of these services and facilities proved difficult to assess due to lack of sufficient data. It is however ascertained that, there is ample undeveloped open spaces that can be utilised for both present and future requirements. There is lack of specific places of parking for the visitors in the village. And there is efficient circulation and peasant vegetation in the village.

2.23 CHANGES DURING THE FESTIVAL - During the festival, the facilities and services in the village certainly get exhausted and the available vacant psaces often get utilised in form of provision for temporary accommodation facilities, National archery performance, parking, etc. Figure 4(b) show the major changes in land use that accrue during the festival session in and around the village.

Despite the changes that take place during the festival session, demand for space for the development of Cultural village in the Nishing village is recorded. Also there is a plan of establishing a 100 Bedroom hotel complex within the visimity of the village. In the light of the village's existing conditions therefore, it can be concluded that the village is experiencing:-

- demand for space for immediate use,
- accommodation facilities are inadequate (since more temporary facilities have to be established, etc)
- parking areas are conspiciously absent,
- ample vacant spaces exist in the village,
- some festival activities take place within the village,
- the level of existing services and facilities get exhausted during the festival, etc.

2.30 REGIONAL AND LOCAL IMPACT OF THE FESTIVAL

Although the spatial impact of Argungu Fishing Festival can be seen all over Nigeria upon the willingness of visitors to attend, the festival's impact is assessed on the regional and local settings in Argungu and the surrounding region considering these three factors:

(a) place of origin of visitors and their accommodation

(b) regional linkages

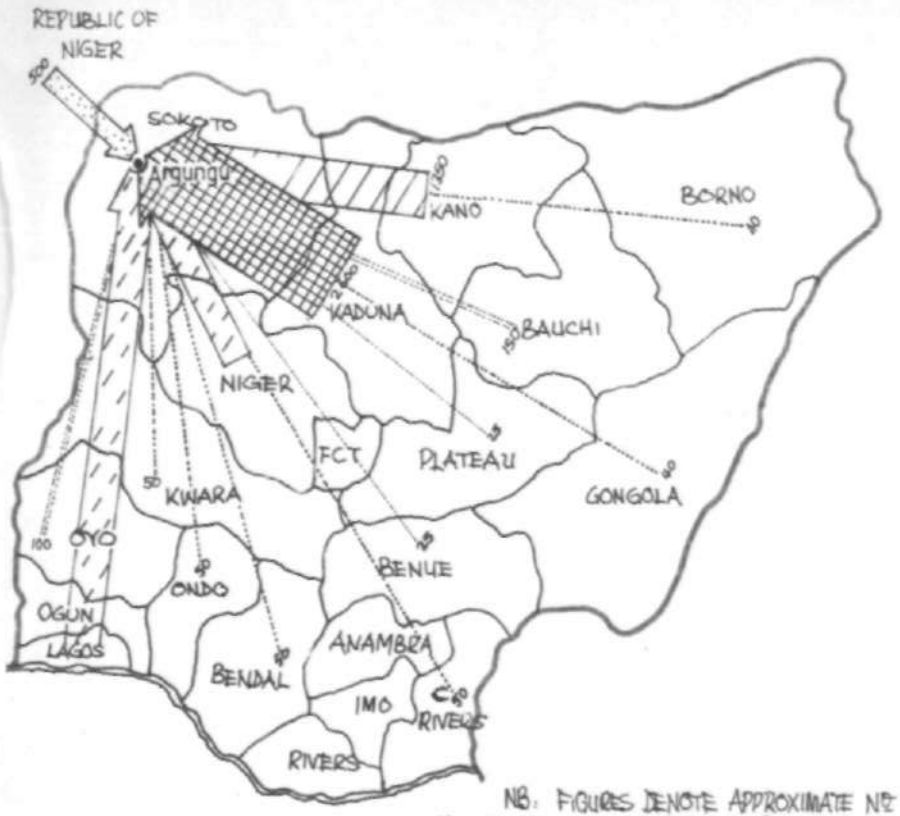
(c) socio-economic development.

2.31 Place of Origin of Visitors and their Accommodation - The spatial impact on the sorrounding region in terms of visitor's places of origin as the Survey shows, out of 40,000 to 45,000 visitors that attend the festival, 44% come from Birnin Kebbi, Argungu, Yabo, Yodinga and Gummi local government areas. While Sokoto is the most important single place of origin - with about 25% of the attending visitors. Figure 5 shows both the national and local places of visitors accommodation. In terms of accommodation, Argungu, Sokoto and Birnin Kebbi are the main places of visitors accommodation. Argungu accommodates about 65% of the total visitors, while Sokoto and Birnin Kebbi accommodate about 30%. This is explained in more detail in Figure 6(a).

2.32 Regional Linkages - The regional linkage between Sokoto, Birnin Kebbi and Argungu in terms of local economic gains and transportation. Despite the services these three towns offer to the visitors, they enjoy common privilege of deriving economic values as a result of socio-economic activities brought in by the visitors.

FIG.5

Origin of Out of State Visitors



NB. FIGURES DENOTE APPROXIMATE Nº OF VISITORS TO 1981 FISHING FESTIVAL.

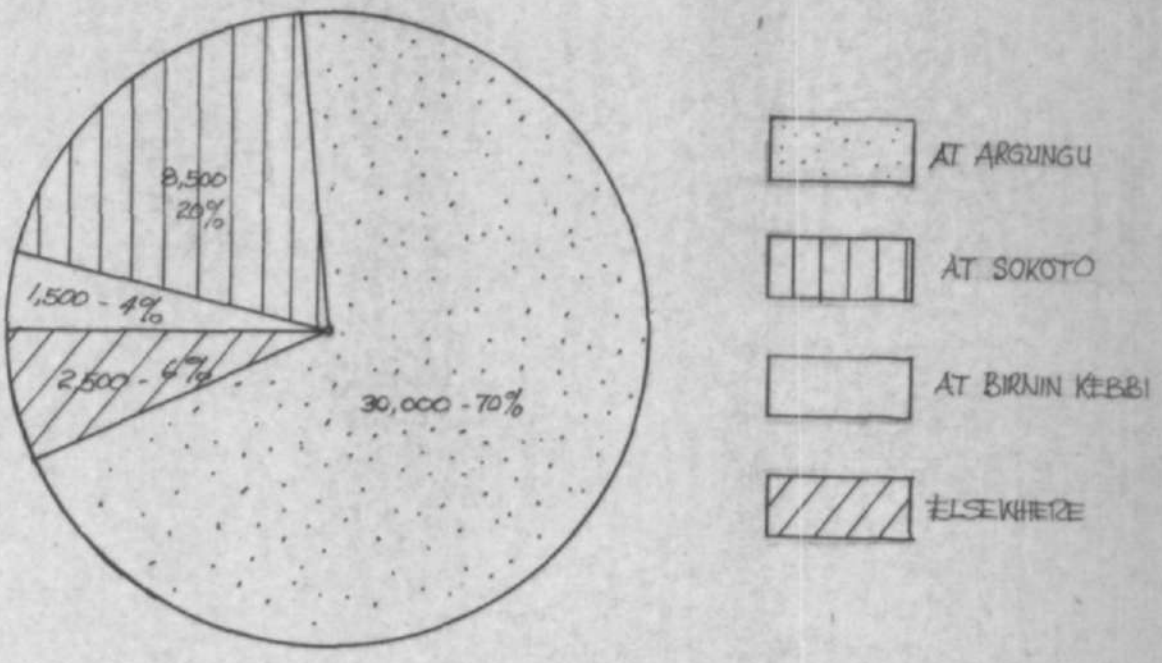


Origin of Visitors from State Local govt areas

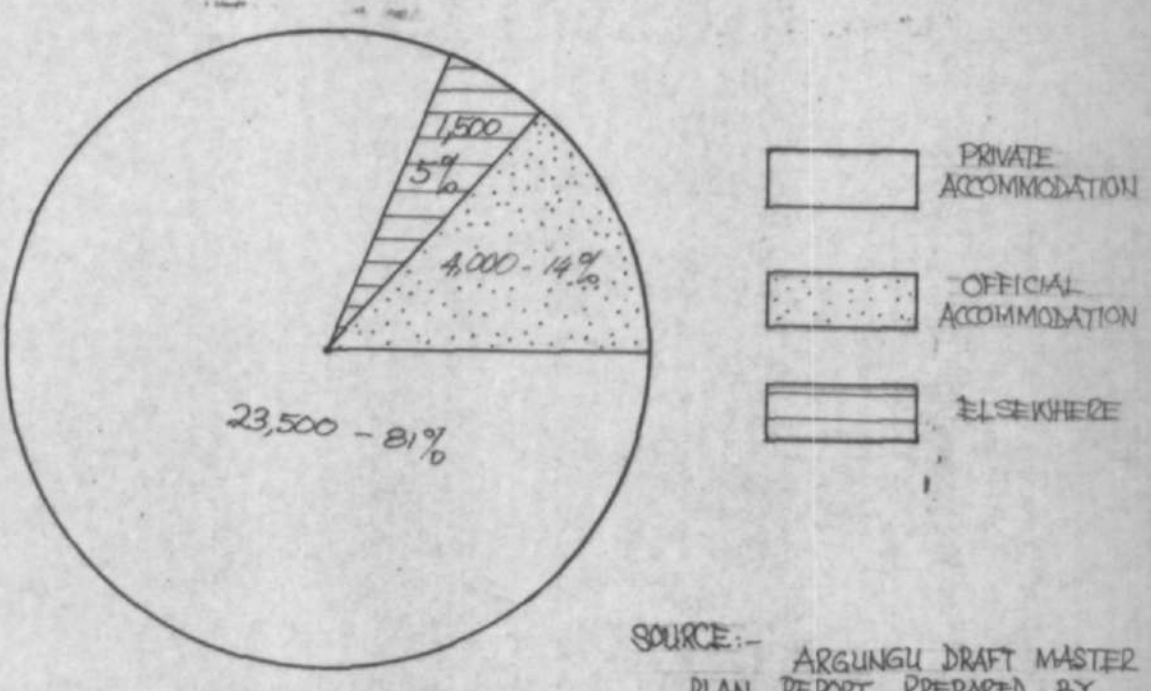


SOURCE:- ARGUNGU DRAFT MASTER PLAN REPORT. PREPARED BY DAR AL-HANDASAH CONS. 1981.

Fig 6(a) Accommodation of Festival Visitors



6(b) Accommodation of Visitors at Argungu



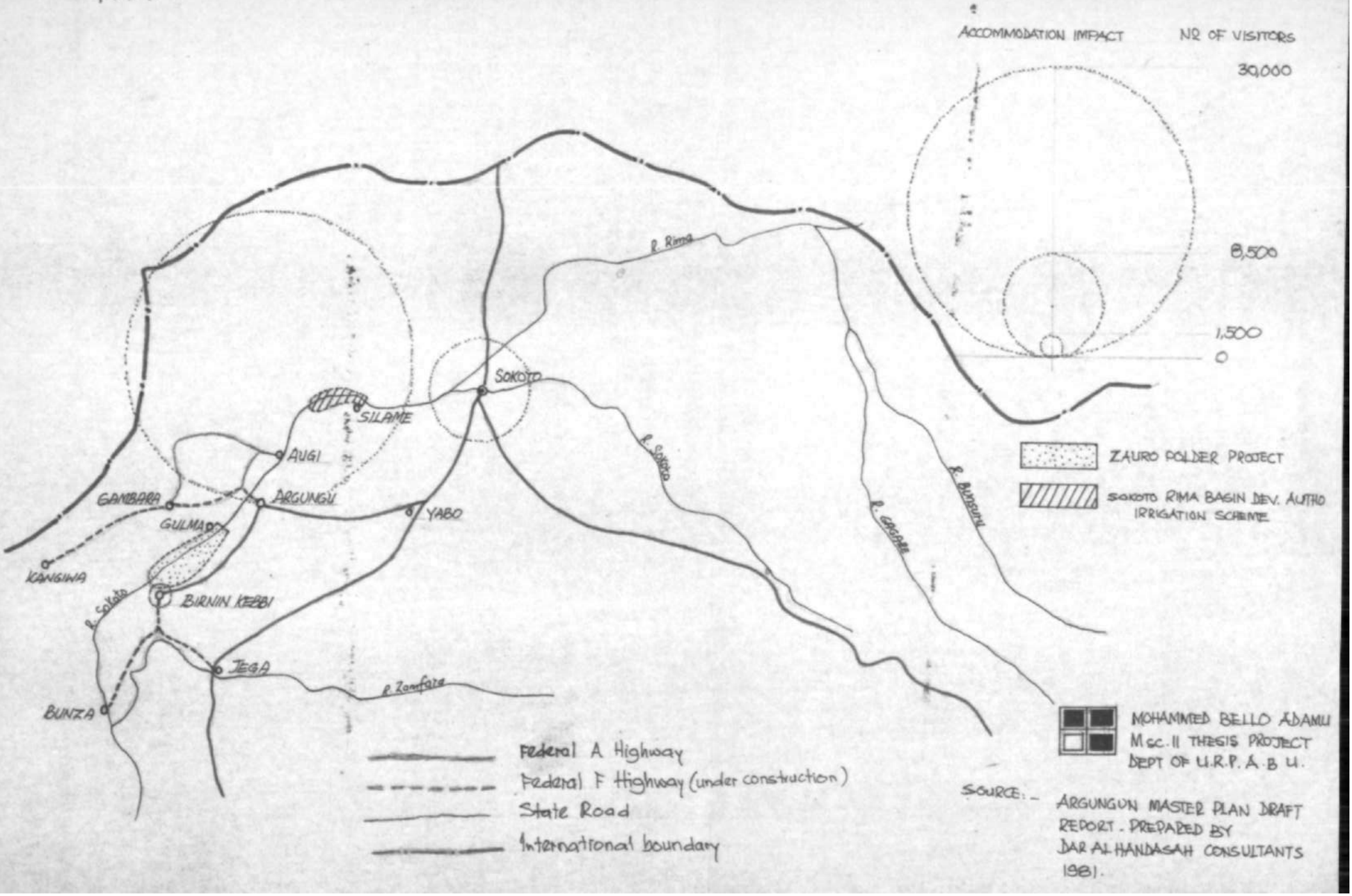
SOURCE:- ARGUNGU DRAFT MASTER PLAN REPORT. PREPARED BY DAR AL HANDASAH CONSULTANTS. 1981

For example, the estimated 10,000 visitors that stay in Sokoto during the festival naturally rise up the socio-economic activities in the city. Again, as visitors can only reach Argungu by road, the Federal F highway that links Sokoto, Birnin Kebbi and Argungu play a major role in connecting the three towns and making Sokoto and Birnin Kebbi as the entry points and getways of most of the visitors. Thus booming the local transportation business in these places. Data has not been available to justify these findings, but it is proved beyond any doubt that Sokoto and Birnin Kebbi are the key places of visitor's accommodation and origin outside Argungu, as shown in Figure 6(a).

2.33 Socio-Economic Development - The general improvement of local socio-economic development in Argungu and [illegible] its sub region has for the last five years been witnessing some socio-economic development particularly government projects. The construction of Zauro Polder project (located along Birnin Kebbi road 11 Kilometers from Argungu), the construction of Federal F highway and the establishment of fertilizer stores and tractor hiring units in the area are a few of such projects. At the same time proposals are under way for the construction of Argungu - Biu - Kangiwa road, a 100 Bedroom Festival hotel and the Sokoto Rima Basin Development Authority's rice irrigation schemes along the Sokoto river in the area.

As a result of this situation, improvement and transformation with potentialities for future growth is presently being experienced in Argungu and the near-by areas. Figure 7 shows some of the development projects in the region.

FIG. 7.


ACCOMMODATION IMPACT
NO OF VISITORS
30,000
8,500
1,500
0
SOKOTO
SILAME
AUGI
GAMBARA
ARGUNGU
YABO
GULMARO
KANGIWA
BIRNIN KEBBI
JEGA
BUNZA
R. Rima
R. Sokoto
R. Gagare
R. Bunsuru
R. Sokoto
R. Zamfara
ZAURO POLDER PROJECT
SOKOTO RIMA BASIN DEV. AUTHO IRRIGATION SCHEME
Federal A Highway
Federal F Highway (under construction)
State Road
International boundary
MOHAMMED BELLO ADAMU
M.sc. II THESIS PROJECT
DEPT OF U.R.P. A.B.U.
SOURCE:- ARGUNGUN MASTER PLAN DRAFT REPORT. PREPARED BY DAR AL HANDASAH CONSULTANTS 1981.

2.40 LOCAL IMPACT OF THE FESTIVAL

The local impact of the festival is assessed considering the land use development, Social services and facilities, Socio-economic development and Changes in occupational pattern and Local community activities - in the town, as follow:

2.41 Land Use Development - Existing Land use pattern in Argungu shows that the town is divided into two sections: the traditional inner core, which comparises mainly of traditional compounds and the outer section which comprises of new residences, public and semi public land use. The existance of river Sokoto on the north and west ends of the town form physical barrier to land use development in these parts thus most new residential and non residential land uses (including fishing festival activities places) are concentrated outside the inner core section.

The present trend indicates that residential land use development constitute more than half of the total land use development in Argungu while industrial use appears to be the least. Table 2 below shows existing land use analysis in the town.

TABLE 2 EXISTING LAND USE ANALYSIS

LAND USE	AMOUNT OF LAND DEVOTED (Hectare)	PERCENTAGE
Residential	227.85	53.4
Commercial	6.94	1.6
Public & Semi public	116.26	27.3
Parks & Open spaces	46.56	11.0
Industrial	4.78	1.2
Roads & Streets	24.02	5.5
T O T A L	426.41	100.0

SOURCE: Field Survey.

The impact of the festival on the existing land use development in Argungu, as shown in the analysis, significantly affect the current land use pattern. The major effects and changes are as follows:-

- residential: namely changing school domitories to visitors accommodation, and converting many personal houses into visitors accommodation by the people in the town.
- commercial: namely development of road side commercial activities and services.
- parking: in terms of indiscriminate parking places created in any available space in and around festival sites.

In terms of accommodation for visitors, it is assessed that about 30,000 visitors are accommodated in Argungu upon which 14% get official accommodation in the Fishing village, 81% get accommodation in the town while 5% get accommodation elsewhere. See Fig 6(b). Commercial activities and services on the other hand, are informal activities that evolve spontenously in the festival activity places. They mostly invade 'right of ways' and any available space where the visitors can reach them easily. Fig 8 shows some of the major location of such activities during the festival. In terms of parking, an assessment of the present situation shows that only Agricultural show ground and Argungu fishing site have formal parking areas of 1.4 hectares and 2.6 hectares capacity respectively. In other activity sites, parking is indiscrimately done at any available space including right of ways, as Fig 8. shows.

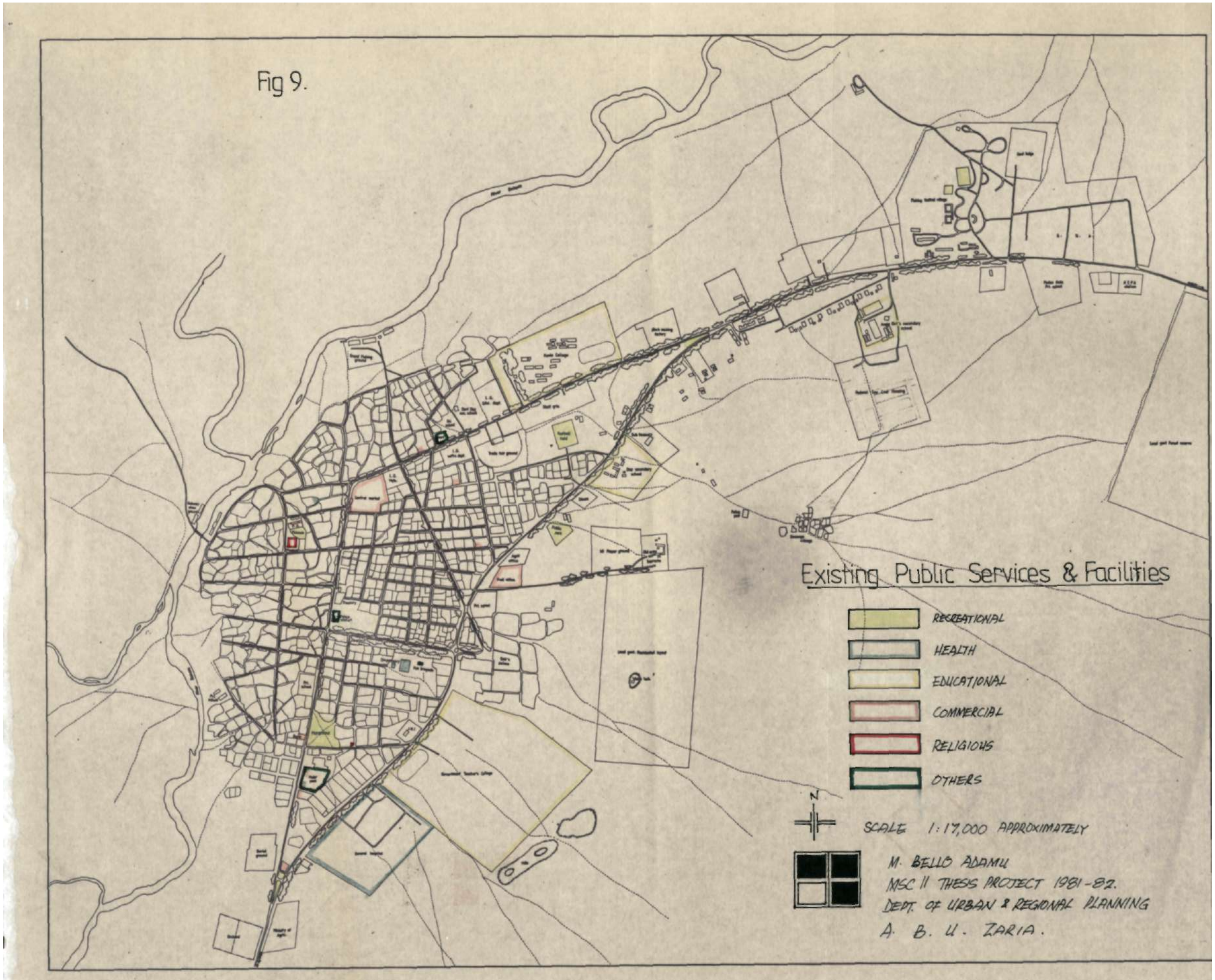
2.42 SOCIAL SERVICES AND FACILITIES _ The role of Argungu as a festival town results in the agglomeration of people of various background to the town. Available social services and facilities in the town therefore experience the highest demand at this time. In some cases, extra services and facilities have to be brought from somewhere to curtail the excessive demand. For example, water tankers are sometimes used to supply extra water needed to the Fishing village, electricity supply has to be supplemented with generators, etc.

Some facilities like parks, library Kanta-museum, mosques often get crowded, while others like filling stations, better eating places, cinema, etc are conspicuously missing in the town. The existing distribution of services and facilities in the town (as shown in Fig 9) clearly show that some facilities logically need to be improved to reach basic requirement. Although no standards have been prepared for Argungu town, provision-standards used elsewhere[3] proved comparatively that existing facilities are below the required capacity for the town and festival visitor's demand.

2.43 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - The impact of the festival to an average individual in Argungu is largely economical, in terms of gains and profits derived from goods and services produced for the visitors. This is particularly the case of benefit derived by individuals through pschological feeling of self fulfillment and prideness upon the festival.

[3] Comparative standards used in Gaya Master Plan report and Residential Standards prepared by Ibadan Polytechnic, 1969,

Fig 9.


Existing Public Services & Facilities
RECREATIONAL
HEALTH
EDUCATIONAL
COMMERCIAL
RELIGIOUS
OTHERS
N
SCALE 1:17,000 APPROXIMATELY
M. BELLO ADAMU
MSC II THESIS PROJECT 1981-82.
DEPT. OF URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNING
A. B. U. ZARIA.

2.4h CHANGES IN OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN AND LOCAL COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

According to the general life style of the people of Argungu, the fishing festival has four major impact to their way of life, in the following:

(a) OCCUPATION - Argungu like most traditional towns has most of its labour force within the farming occupational structure. Farming therefore is the most common occupation as it entails over 80% of the household heads in the town. During the festival therefore, people in Argungu and environs exercise the previlege of using their farm produce for agricultural show and many of them return home with fruitful gifts. The craftsmen and fishermen among them enjoy the session more by displaying their talent and get rewards either through local sales or by winning prizes. Every year many prizes are distributed to successful farmers, fishermen and craftsmen upon which many of them live in Argungu. Prizes range from troupies, cash, motorcycles, to farm implements like tractors, ploughs, fertilizer, etc. No records have been available on thea amount of prizes and gifts given to successful competitors, but it is certain that the prizes and gifts are the main motivating factors and reason why many people in Argungu spent all the year preparing for the festival period.

(b) EMPLOYMENT - The economic importance of the festival to the people of Argungu is not only getting profits and prizes, but a means of securing temporary employment to many unskilled workers.

Such employment are found to be for waiters, guardmen and labourers. It is confirmed also that a household head gets as much as ₦150 from the Local government for accommodating an invited visitor - although this depends on the number of visitors accommodated.

(c) LOCAL COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES - Due to the fact that, the festival brings nearly double the population of the town, it is not surprising to observe that local economic activities like eating and drinking places, guest houses, local transportation, shops and markets record the highest turn over during the festival session.

(d) CULTURAL INNOVATION - Argungu fishing festival for whatever purpose, can be seen as a pillar of cultural innovation among the people of Argungu and its environs. Whereby they exchange their cultural way of life for certain values brought by the visitors. For example they display their traditions and in turn get prizes, money and prestige. This subsequently results in cultural innovation and diffusion among the people.

2.50 CHARACTERISTICS OF VISITORS TO THE FESTIVAL

2.51 IMAGE OF THE FESTIVAL - The general image expressed by most visitors is that, Argungu Fishing Festival is a graceful occasion for socialisation cultural revivalism and tourism. Some consider the festival to be a peaceful ceremonial event of both social, cultural and economic importance.

For whatever reason, Argungu Fishing Festival is generally seen as a legendary event portraying the rich societal cultural background. Its importance extend beyond socio-cultural recreational values but an essential tool for fostering unity among the peoples in Nigeria.

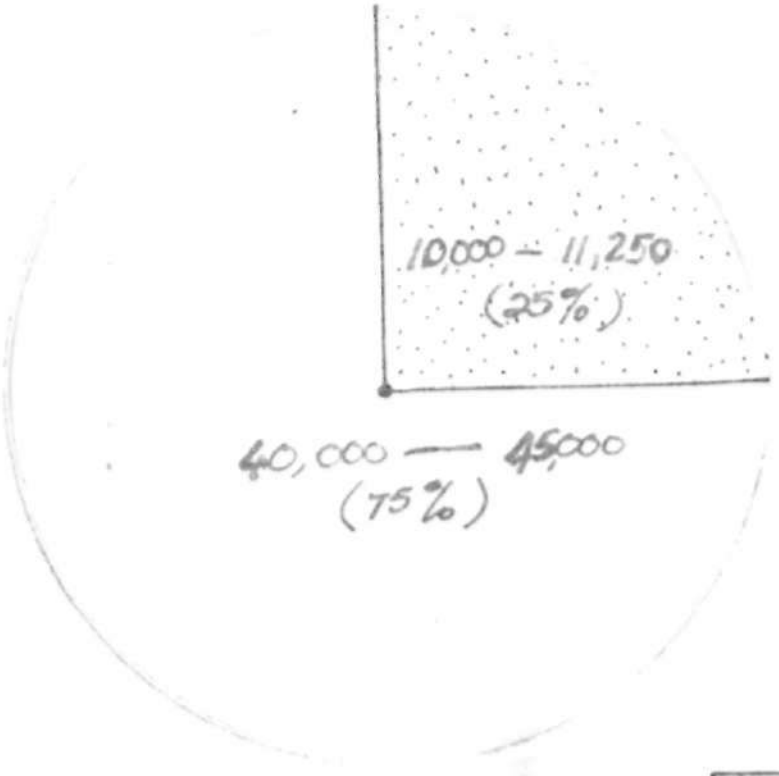
2.52 CHOICE OF FISHING FESTIVAL - Among the festival events, Kabawai display and Grand fishing show attract the largest number of visitors. This may be explained as a result of attractiveness and importance of these two events and or as a result of the fact that the volume of visitors to the festival increases as the festival session develops - as illustrated in Figure 10.

2.53 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF VISITORS - The composition of festival visitors comparises of people of different socio - economic and political background; ranging from Federal executives, politicians, chiefs, civil servants, to farmers, school children, service personnels, etc. Most of the visitors declare they visit Argungu to see the festival, a few claim visit for purpose of trade, etc.

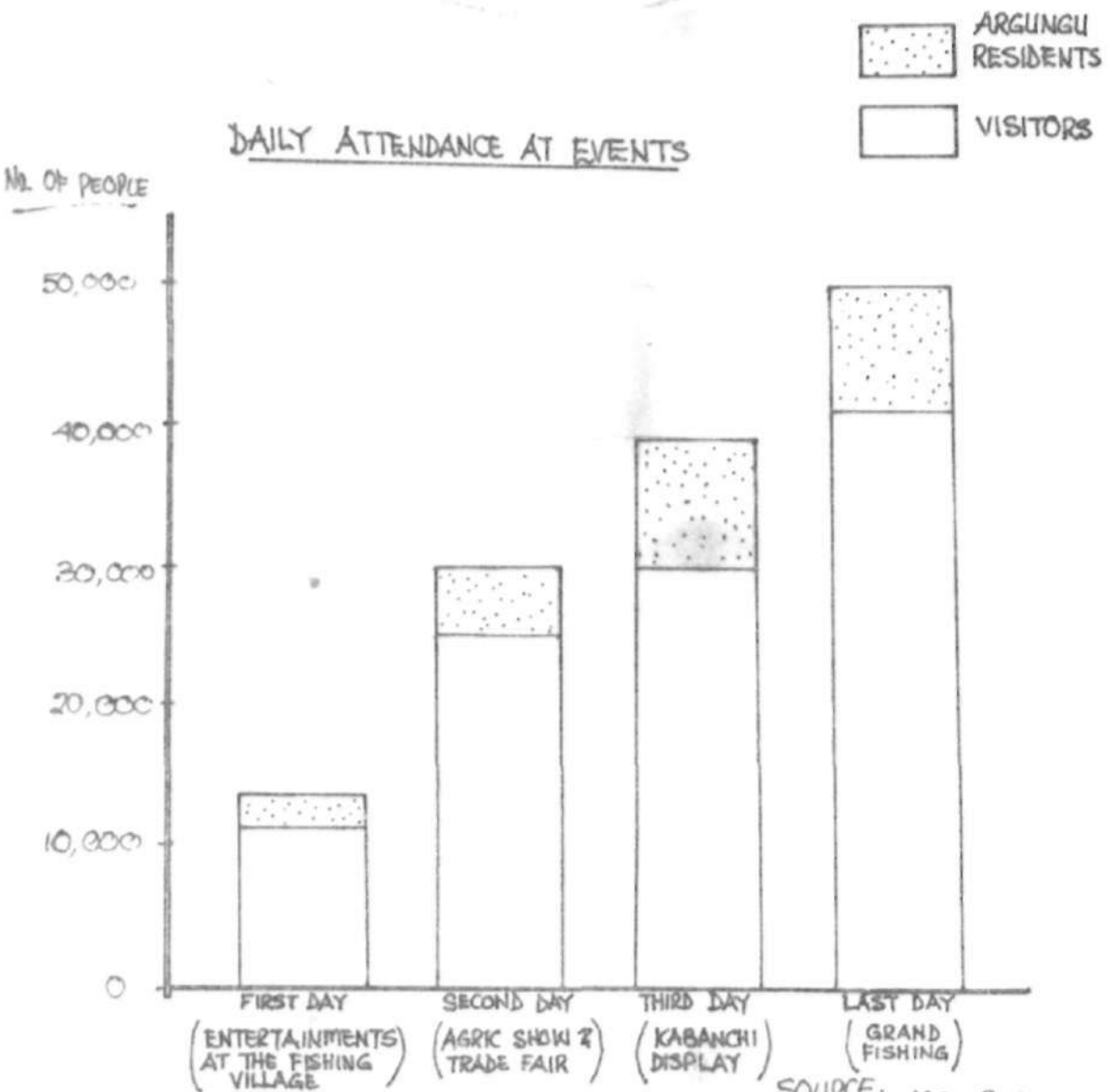
2.54 MODE OF TRANSPORTATION - Visitors attending the festival come to Argungu by means of different transportation mode, namely motor cars, motor-cycles, bicycles and by walking. Those coming by means of motor cars (public transport) constitute the largest, while those coming by bicycle constitute the smallest in number. See Figure II.

2.55 TRENDS IN THE VOLUME OF VISITORS - For a long time, visitors coming to Argungu during the festival have been increasing constantly. This has been identified to be a result of the festival uniqueness, general population factors and increase in income and travel.

NUMBER OF PEOPLE ATTENDING THE FESTIVAL FIG 10.



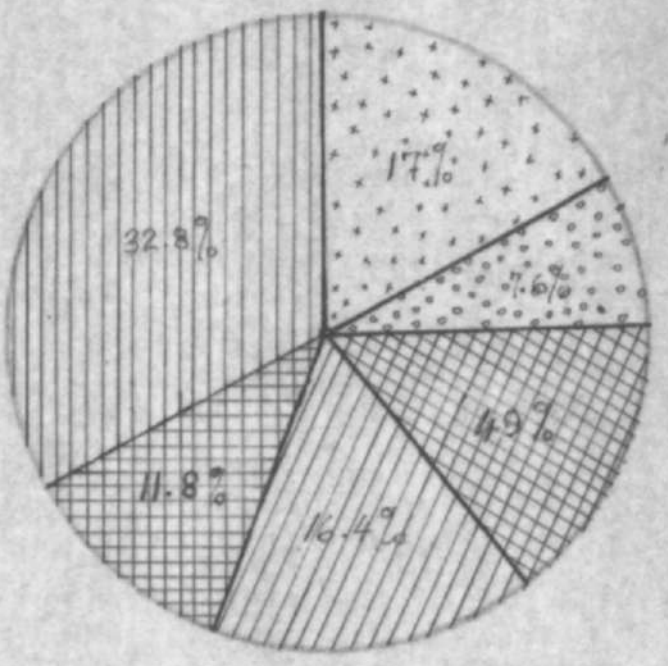
DAILY ATTENDANCE AT EVENTS



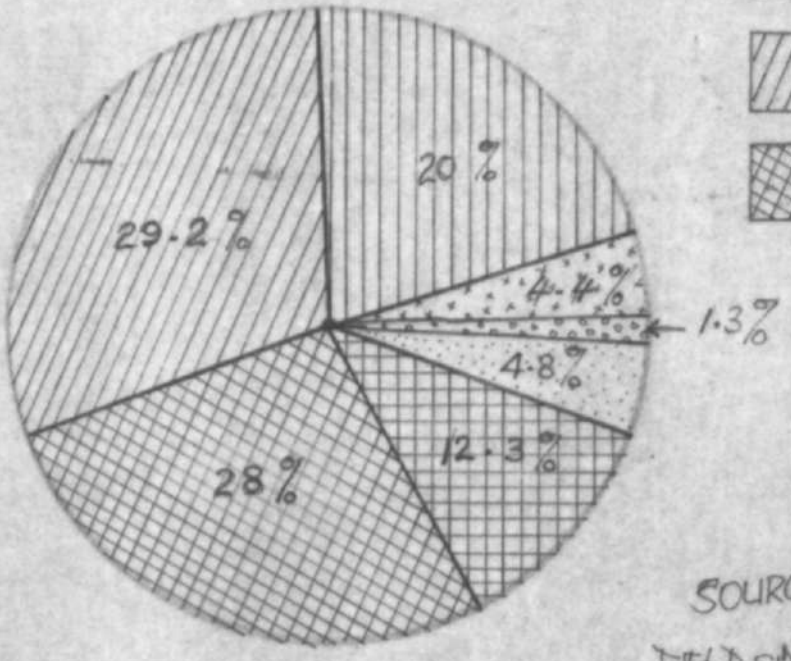
SOURCE: 1981 SURVEY MADE BY DAR-ALHANDASAH CONSULTANTS, 1981.

FIG. 11.

MODE OF TRANSPORTATION



PERCENTAGE OF VISITORS USING THE MODE



PEDESTRIAN

BICYCLE

MOTORCYCLE

PRIVATE CAR

TAXI

MINI BUS/PICK UP

OTHERS

SOURCE :-

FIELD SURVEY CONDUCTED BY DAR-AL HANDASAH CONSULTANT 1981.

The uniqueness of the festival and its specialised nature make it one of the most attractive cultural festival in Nigeria. But, as some state governments are making effort to develop similar festival in their states (like Kano and Gongola while Plateau has already introduced one) it is uncertain whether such efforts will affect the Argungu fishing festival nation wide converage and the number of visitors attending.

Natural population growth can be assumed to be one of the contributing factors to the increasing volume of attendants to the festival. So, one may speculate that the importance, coverage and the number of attendance will increase proportionately as the total population grow every year, as shown in Figure 12.

The number of visitors to the festival also can be seen as an attribute to increasing income and improvement in travels in the country. Thus the subsequent increase in wages in the country and the reconstruction of Federal highway F - that links Sokoto, Birnin Kebbi with Argungu and other parts of thecountry would to some degree urge people to attend the festival. Just like the increase of public transportation would.

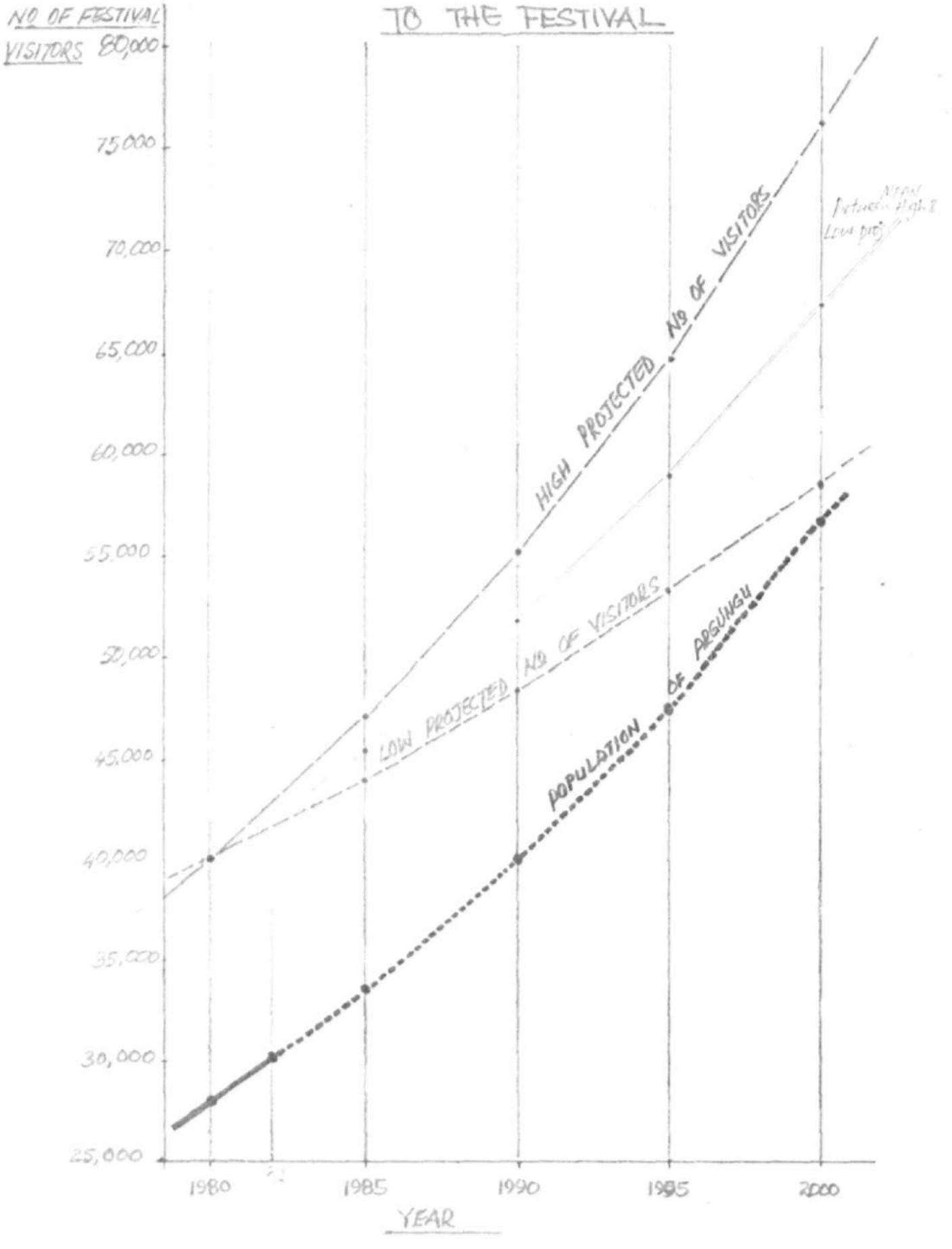
2.60 APPRAISAL OF THE MASTER PLAN PROPOSALS

2.61 PROPOSED POPULATION AND FUNCTION - Argungu is expected to grow substantially in the next 20 years and the population could increase from the present level of 28,000 to between 57,000 and 71,000 by the year 2000.[4]

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[4] Draft Final Master Plan Report for Argungu, Prepared by Dar Al-Handasah Consultants, 1981. pp 95

PROJECTED POPULATION OF ARGUNGU AND PROBABLE NO OF VISITORS TO THE FESTIVAL



With this consideration; the Argungu Master Plan is prepared to accommodate the new development and required services, facilities and utilities for the future. The plan therefore is designed on the strategy of "directed growth", i.e future town's development to follow controlled growth as against the natural growth or uncontrolled development.

2.62 PROPOSED LAND USE - based upon the existing requirement and projected population need, the Master Plan proposes land use distribution by the year 2000 as shown in the Table below:

TABLE 3: DISTRIBUTION OF EXISTING AND REQUIRED FUTURE LAND USES.

LAND USE	EXISTING AREA (HA)	ADDITIONAL AREA REQUIRED	TOTAL AREA REQUIRED FOR THE FUTURE (Ha)
Residential	227.85	202.15 ha	430.0
Commercial	11.72	25.28 ha	37.0
Industrial	4.78	47.22 ha	52.0
Town center	-	69.00 ha	69.0

Source:- Argungu Master Plan Report Prepared by Dar Al-Handasah Consultants, 1981.

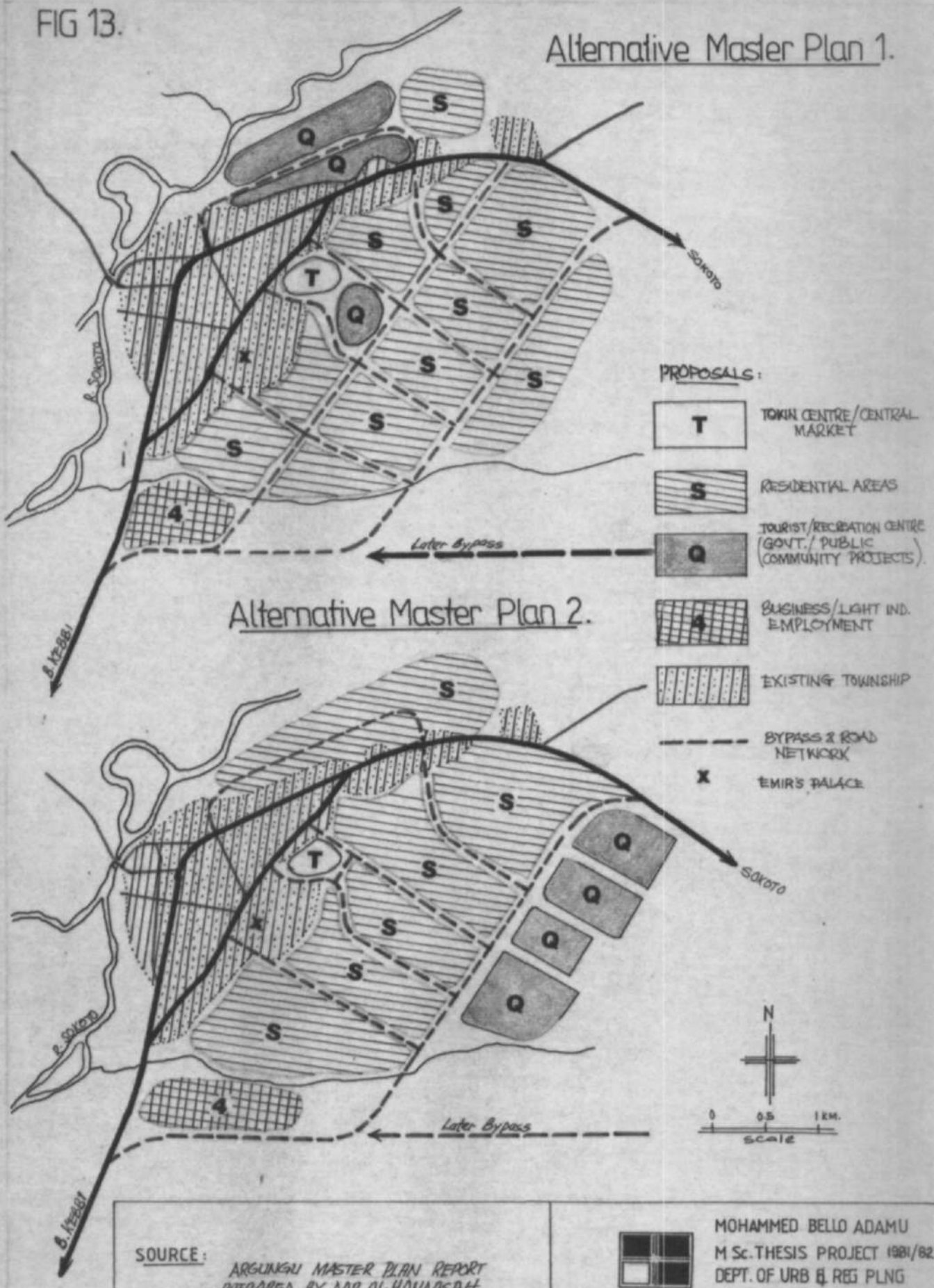
2.63 PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES - the level of the required public services and facilities has not been specified in the plan. However the main objectives of the plan have been identified as provision for public utilities, transportation services, recreation and conservation, health services, schools and town centre.

Other requirement as proposed by the Master Plan include provision for two secondary schools, sport stadium, race course, a hotel complex, a town park and offices for Local government, state and Federal.

2.64 PROPOSALS FOR FISHING FESTIVAL ACTIVITIES - both the two Master Plan alternative proposals provided, make provision for new Argungu Fishing Festival centre, refered to as "tourist/recreational based activity centre" in the Master Plan. The first alternative Master plan proposes the centre at the northern end of the town to encompasse government and public/community development; for the development of Argungu fishing festival activities and other recreational based activities. It is proposed within this centre also a hotel complex, stadium, race course, local government buildings, state and Federal offices, etc as earlier mentioned.

The second alternative plan proposes the same centre but in different location. Here the centre is proposed to be divided into unit complexes with each complex having direct access from the proposed new byepass road. The two alternative plans are illustrated in Figure 13.

FIG 13.



SOURCE: ARGUNGU MASTER PLAN REPORT PREPARED BY DAR AL-HANDASAH CONSULTANTS, 1981.

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A. B. U. ZARIA.

2.56 CONCLUSION

Since the overriding goal for the Argungu Master Plan is to promote the health, safety and welfare of the town's inhabitants, as the town expands, its objectives of developing general town plan, town - centre, etc are most welcomed.

Considering the nature and problems of Argungu fishing festival this research has accepted the Master Plan's policy of relocating some festival activity places and provision of more activity spaces, with the view to achieving spatial integration between the different festival activity places. This research also agree with the policy proposal of creating an arterial byepass road to connect the Festival village with the festival sites in the northern end of the town. This is agreed upon due to the fact that, the new byepass would facilitate development of other festival services and facilities in the area, thus initiating the development of the Fishing festival centre of complex. This will also minimise traffic problems currently experienced along Sokoto road.

However the research disagree with the concept of proposing a town centre and the Fishing festival centre together. This is necessary because the function of the centres are virtually the same as set out in the Master Plan report. Rather one of them should be adopted or modification to be made to avoid conflict in their functions.

Provision of residential neighbourhood and neighbourhood centres as future growth of the town does not clearly show proper hierarchy of future growth. In this case, the Master Plan should have made provision for community, district and neighbourhood centres as required and as set forward in the schedule of requirement.

It is also observed that development concept and objectives of both the proposed Festival centre and the Town centre (as shown in the Alternative Master Plans) have not been identified.

2.7 APPRAISAL OF GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES AFFECTING THE FISHING FESTIVAL.

Since the Sokoto state government has become involved in the Argungu Fishing Festival affairs, the government uphold it as a policy to take full responsibility of the festival and development of Argungu as a resort town. Therefore based upon its policy, the Sokoto state government set out to develop Argungu Fishing Festival through direct shouldering of the festival's finances and administration and by developing necessary services and facilities for the festival and other tourism activities.

2.71 FINANCES - In terms of finances, the government has been allocating money in each of its Annual Development Plan budget for the development of the festival. This amount of allocation ranges according to the perceived requirement of that year's festival.

Table 4 shows an estimate of the state's festival expenditure over the last seven years.

TABLE 4 SOKOTO STATE FISHING FESTIVAL EXPENDITURE

Y E A R	E X P E N D I T U R E
1975 - 76	₦ 839,161.00
1976 - 77	1,000,000.00
1977 - 78	766,320.24
1978 - 79	143,512.11
1979 - 80	-
1980 - 81	600,000.00
1981 - 82	400,000.00

SOURCE:- Sokoto state 1980 Capital Estimate - Third National Development Plan, Printed by the Government Printer, Sokoto. pp 258.

2.72 ADMINISTRATION - In terms of administration, the government promotes the festival by setting up committees to organise and arrange various festival activities. The committees are made up of:-

Grand fishing committee

Kabanci display committee

Beauty contest committee

Agricultural show committee

Cultural dances committee

Motor Rally committee

In addition to these committees, statutory bodies and agencies like the state Ministries, Hotel Management and Tourism Board, Argungu Emirate Council and Argungu Local government participate in various arrangements of the festival. Mainly in organising festival events, inviting visitors, accommodation arrangement, providing machinery, tools and equipment, preparation and maintainance of festival sites, etc.

The state government also play a major role in the development of general infrastructural facilities and services in Argungu and the festival activity places. For example a road is recently constructed to link Kabanci and Grand fishing sites, and plan for conservation and preservation of tourist attraction spots like the Gozange forest reserve, Kanta museum and the plains of Sokoto river in the northern parts of the town is under consideration.

2.73 FUTURE PLANS - Specific government future plans for the f festival includes, provision for new facilities for development of tourism in the state, namely; proposal of building an Olympic size swimming pool and well equiped conferance centre in Argungu. Also inviting private investors to participate and invest in potential areas of visitor's transportation, accommodation, tourist services and organisation of festival events. Already private participation has made a significant impact in areas of festival organisation, publicity, donations, etc. There is plan also for up grading Birnin - Kebbi Catering rest house, etc.

Proposals for sports and Social welfare generally in the Fourth National Development Plan (1981 - 85) are modest in the case of Social welfare division, but highly ambitious in the case of Sports division. Proposals for Argungu Fishing Festival in the State Fourth National Development Plan has not been disclosed. It is ascertained however that at least equal provision will be made in the forthcoming years as was done in the previous years.

CHAPTER THREE

3.00 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND INFERENCES

3.10 From the review of the existing situation as discussed in the previous chapter, the major findings and conclusions are as follows:

(a) Argungu Fishing Festival is an annual event attracting well over 56,000 visitors during its four-day session

(b) The importance of the festival is beyond revival of culture and recreational benefit but an essential tool for fostering unity among the peoples of Nigeria.

(c) About 58% of the festival visitors come to Argungu by means of Public transport (taxi, buses and mini buses) while 20% come by means of private car.

(d) About 70% of the visitors from outside Argungu stay in the town (Argungu) during the festival

(e) The largest number of visitors to the festival come from Argungu, Birnin Kebbi, Yabo, Bodinga and Gummi local government areas.

(f) The Fishing village, located at Argungu, has been the main central core of the festival and is still the main centre of visitor's accommodation, some events and other services.

(g) Problems of parking, accommodation of visitors and lack of facilities are the most apparent in the festival affairs.

(h) Considering the number of spectators, Grand Fishing Show and Kabanci Display activities appear to be the most important events of the festival.

(i) General socio-economic activities especially local commercial and other services increase substantially during the festival in Argungu and all other places within the festival influence area.

(j) Argungu - the site of the Fishing festival is a local government headquarter.

(k) The present 30,240 estimated population of Argungu is expected to reach about 61,345 by the year 2000 A.D (under the calculated growth rate of 4% per year).

(l) Organisation and arrangement of most of the festival activities are shouldered by various committees enacted by the Sokoto state government, other Government Agencies, Argungu Local Government Authority and private firms, under the general management of the State government.

(n) The Sokoto State Government welcomes the participation of private sector in the development of festival activities particularly in transportation, accommodation and other tourist services.

3.20 EVALUATION OF EXISTING CONDITIONS AND RECOMMENDED STANDARDS

Considering the above findings, it is necessary to assess the adequacy or otherwise of some of the key elements of the festival, with a view to determine the probable future requirement.

3.21 NATURE OF THE FESTIVAL ACTIVITY PLACES - with exception of the Agricultural Show Ground all the festival activity places are situated on the river bank or close to the river bank. They are mere open grounds mainly at the outskirt of the township. Review of the existing situation reveals that Grand Fishing Stand and Agricultural Show Ground experience densities of 20,000 and 30,000 persons per hectare respectively. While an estimated crowd of 30,000 use Kabangi Display Stand which is not up to a hectare in size. The Fishing village relatively develop a density of about 500 persons per hectare during the archery and other festival performances.

Standards to verify the tolerable level of visitors per activity site have not been available, however references made in the similar studies indicates that Argungu Fishing Festival activity places portray high density of visitors per activity place. For example, taking into consideration the 25 hectares land set aside for National festival grounds in the Abuja Master Plan, the existing 8.76 hectares of the total festival activity places fall far less (more than two and a half times less) than the provision made in the Abuja Master Plan - [5] though the festival ground serve the same purpose.

Also the present 9.76 hectares of total land devoted to recreation and festival activities in the town (that is about 0.7% of the total developed land in the town) is evidently below the stipulated

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[5] The Master Plan for Abuja, the New Federal Capital city of Nigeria The Federal Capital Development Authority. 1979 pp 134.

standards of 8.5% as described by Vagale.[2] To keep to the future requirement and to minimise over crowding, it is suggested that future development of the festival activity places be determined through intuitive judgement between the type of activity and amount land required. This could be a better way, since no specified standards are available to this effect.

3.22 LEVEL OF SERVICES AND FACILITIES IN THE FESTIVAL ACTIVITY PLACES - as it is known that most festival activity places are lacking one form of facility or another; mainly basic facilities like public drinking water, toilets, parking spaces, etc, it is necessary to suggest means of improving the situation for both present and future needs. Thus it is required in all festival activity places to have:-

1 water drinking tape for 200 to 300 visitors.

1 car parking space for every 4 to 8 visitors.

1 toilet for each 250 - 300 visitors.

Some kiosks for refreshment and other services.

These standards are derived from the (U.R.P) departments space standards and Manual of Space Standards prepared by the Students of technical College Ibadan.

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[2] L.R. Vagale, Collection of Vagale's Papers on Entertainment and Amusement Facilities in Indian Selected cities. Excerpts from the Journal of the Institute of Town Planners, India, New Delhi No. 29 - 30 1962. pp8.

3.23 PROBLEMS OF ACCOMMODATION - apparently accommodation of visitors poses the most pressing problem. Since most visitors that come to stay in Argungu during the festival require accommodation, then, it needs to be provided according to the number needing it - in both Argungu and other places within the influence area.

Requirement of visitor's accommodation therefore should reflect the number of visitors attending the festival. Future requirement then can be determined in accordance with the natural population increase and the increase in number of visitors coming to the festival. Figure 14 shows the probable trend of accommodation requirement in the future.

3.24 LEVEL OF EXISTING PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES IN THE TOWN - Facilities and services are generally lacking in the town. During the festival therefore, the few that exist often get loaded by the visitors.

Table 5 shows the existing condition of facilities and services and the standards that should be basis for planning them.

TABLE 5: INVENTORY OF SOME EXISTING SERVICES AND FACILITIES AND STANDARD REQUIREMENTS

SERVICE/FACILITY	EXISTING NUMBER	REQUIRED NUMBER	NUMBER REQUIRED BY POPULAR SIZE			STANDARDS FOR CALCULATION
			40,000 NO. OF FACILITY	60,000 NO. OF FACILITY	AREA EACH IN HECTARE	
Local park	2	-	1	2	0.5	1 for 5-7,000 pop.
Play ground	2	-	1	2	1.0	" " "
Museum	1	-	-	-	0.1	1 " whole town
Local theatre	1	-	-	-	0.5	
Community Centre	-	-	1	2	2.0	1 for 10-25,000 pop.
Stadium	-	-	-	1	5.0	1 for whole town
Bar	3	4	2	7	0.5	
Rest House	1	-	-	1	5.0	
Hotel (standard)	-	-	-	1	7.0	1 for whole town
Soc. Club	1	-	2	4	0.5	1 for 10,000 pop.
Central Mosque	1	-	-	2	2.0	1 for 40,000 pop
Sub Post Office	1	-	1	1	0.1	1 for 20,000 pop.
Cinema	-	1	1	1	0.5	" " "
Sub Police station	1	-	1	1	0.1	" " "
Sub Fire Post	1	2	1	4	0.5	" " "
Police Station	-	-	-	1	1.0	1 for whole town
Filling Station	1					
Clinic	1	-	2	3	0.5	1 for 10,000 pop.
Health Centre	1	-	-	2	2.5	1 for 20,000 pop.
General Hospital	1	-	-	1		1 for 50,000 pop

SOURCE:

Manual of Space Standards in the Western State of Nigeria. Formulated by Students of Technical College Ibadan, Feb. 1971. pp 50 and

Bichi Preliminary Master Planning Report. Prepared by the Department of Urban and Regional Planning A.B.U. Zaria. 1978 pp 57.

3.30 THE FUTURE REQUIREMENT

3.31 PROPOSED LAND USE REQUIREMENT - Considering the possible growth of population from the present 30,000 to over 60,000 within the next 20 years, the Master Plan proposes future land requirement for Argungu as shown in the Table 6.

TABLE 6: EXISTING AND LAND USE REQUIREMENT

LAND USE	LAND AREA (HA)	FUTURE REQUIREMENT IN HECTARES	PERCENTAGE INCREASE (Ha)
Residential	227.85	430.0	48.0
Commercial	6.94	20.0	65.0
Public/Semi Public	116.26	Not Specified	-
Parks & O.S.	46.56	" "	-
Roads & Streets	24.02	" "	-
Industrial	4.78	12.0	90.0
TOTAL	426.41	-	-

3.32 PROPOSED FACILITIES AND SERVICES IN THE TOWN -

No standards have been developed for locating and distributing services and facilities in Argungu andn no specification has been given in the Master Plan proposals. Therefore standrds compiled by the U.R.P Department, (Ahmadu Bello University) and the students of

Technical College Ibadan (Manual of Space Standards in the Western State of Nigeria), have been used with slight changes to determine the requirement. Table 7 illustrates existing condition and the trend requirement for various Services and facilities by the target period.

Water and Electricity requirements are as follows:

Water Supply - existing water consumption reached about 140,000 cubic meters per day. By the year 2000 consumption is estimated to reach about 720,000 cubic meters per day. Electricity supply which at the moment is 33KV is ascertained to be enough for the town up to the year 2000.

3.33 PROPOSED FISHING FESTIVAL FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Future requirement for Fishing festival facilities are projected based on number of visitors coming to the festival or attending a particular event of the festival. Figure 15 shows the quantity and area requirement for facilities and services in the four prospective festival sites.

3.34 PROPOSED ACCOMMODATION REQUIREMENT

Figure 16 shows the trend of accommodation requirement by the year 2000. Natural population growth and probable number of visitors attending the festival are the basis of this projection as indicated in the graph.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.00 PLANNING PROPOSALS AND STRATEGIES

4.10 PROPOSALS

Considering the major findings and conclusions as discussed in the chapter three and the aim and objectives of this research, the following planning proposals are suggested for the present and future development of Argungu Fishing Festival activities.

(1) Spatial Organisation of the Fishing festival activity places. The aim of this proposal is primarily to integrate the various festival activity places for effective provision of services and facilities.

(2) Provision of necessary requirement in the Festival Fishing Village, in order to develop the village in a proper laid out manner in accordance with the current needs and future requirement.

(3) Improving the condition of existing services and facilities in the town. This is aimed at upgrading the public services and facilities namely recreational, socio-cultural and commercial services to cater for present demand and prospective festival visitors during the fishing festival period.

(4) Policy proposals for the Fishing festival development outside Argungu and organisation/management of the festival activities.

These proposals are aimed at being achieved through the following concepts.

4.20 DESIGN CONCEPTS - Proposal No (1) is conceived with the notion of integrating the existing festival activity areas with the new ones to be provided; by providing an arterial bypass to the activity areas (as proposed by the Master Plan).

In this instance, the northern end of the town is considered to be the most appropriate place for developing the festival sites. This is because of its proximity with the existing sites and potentialities for accommodating both what's required now, and what might be required later. Figure 17 shows the proposal under this design concept.

Proposal No (2) is conceived to be achieved through proper lay out of activity areas, required services and facilities. The lay out design therefore, follows the rational of creating new areas according demand and inter-relationship between the new areas and existing uses in the village. Figure 18 illustrates the proposed layout plan of the village under this concept.

Most of the provisions made in the plan reflect the existing demand and requirement.

Proposal No (3) is to be achieved through proper distribution of local services and facilities in accordance with common standards of location, size and required number of facilities and services in the town. Figure 19 shows the proposes distribution of required services and facilities in the town.

4.30 POLICY FORMULATION CONCEPT - This concept is adopted as a means of efficient implementation organisation and management of the Fishing festival proposals in both Argungu and other places of the festival influence.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.00 POLICIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

5.10 IMPLEMENTATION - The success of carrying out these proposals into action depends largely on the State government involvement, public and private participation. In this case, proposals set forward in the previous chapter are suggested to be implemented by the State government or its agencies and any willing body, in the following manner:

5.11 DEVELOPMENT OF FESTIVAL SERVICES AND FACILITIES

In order to achieve development of services and facilities generally as proposed in the plan, it is necessary:

- to provide temporary services and facilities in the festival places, by the State government like such as fire engines, water tanks, mobile clinic, police squad, radio and T.V. mobile station, etc. These can be provided by the State government from the headquarters or available near-by sources.
- to provide temporary seating facilities, (e.g chairs from schools, offices) to be used during the performances.
- private sector to be encouraged to enlarge their already substantial role in the promotion of activities and establishment of services like refreshment Kiosks, eating places, etc, through advertisement, preparation and allocation of space for such establishments.

to develOp temporary spaces for the purposes of car parking, toilet facilities, filling station, road side trade, etc.

5.12 DEVELOPMENT OF ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES

In order to secure effective accommodation for the festival visitors at minimum costs and convenience, it is necessary:

- the present system of closing schools during the festival, as being experienced in Argungu (for the purpose of securing school accommodation for the visitors) to be used in Birnin Kebbi and Sokoto as far as possible. This can be made easier by changing school year Calendar where by the period of the festival(usually last week of February) can correspond with the holiday periods of all schools in these towns.
- that existing hotels and guest houses in these towns to be preserved for festival visitors as much as possible.
- to establish visitor's temporary settlements or camps in suitable locations, to be made with removable materials; tents or caravans.
- to establish a polytechnic institute or any institution of higher learning where by students hostels can be used for visitors' accommodation during the festival.

5.13 DEVELOPMENT OF EFFICIENT TRANSPORTATION MEANS BETWEEN THE THREE MAJOR FESTIVAL ACTIVITY TOWNS AND THE NEAR-BY AREAS.

In order to achieve this policy, it is necessary to:

- organise public transportation services between Sokoto Birnin Kebbi and Argungu, using Rima Transport Corporation buses and SUDA intra state bus services vans for movement of visitors in the area.

- encourage private transport services to operate between Argungu and major places of festival influence through publicity and free parking services.
- rehabilitate local roads within the region.
- develop an airstrip at Argungu for easy taxing of visitors from Sokoto International airport.

5.14 DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES IN ARGUNGU

Existing and required public services and facilities in Argungu should be developed and maintained by the Argungu Local government. This can be done by making funds readily available from either:

- The State government (under grants allocation) or
- Federal government (under special grants)
- through community development projects
- through direct State government projects.

5.20 ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION

The present role played by the Sokoto State government in the management and general organisation of the festival is commendable. The system of appointing steering committees to organise and arrange the festival activities should therefore be allowed to continue. However, to ensure smooth operation and orderly performance it is recommended that:

(a) A central committee be created to coordinate the activities of the steering committees.

(b) Private investors be invited to invest directly in the festival affairs, especially in the prospective areas of accommodation, transportation and other tourist services.

(c) The festival bem more publicised.

(d) The Hotel Management and Tourism Board to be vested with executive power to:

- maintain and develop festival sites and facilities,
- to explore areas of tourist attraction and to conserve and preserve them,
- implement fishing festival development plans, etc.

APPENDIX I

THE SECRETARY,
HOTEL MANAGEMENT AND TOURISM BOARD,
SOKOTO.

I am a student of the above named institution conducting a research on Argungu Fishing and cultural festival. With the information I will get from you, I intend to plan and design Argungu fishing festival village for the modest present and future use.

I would like therefore to discuss with you the general role of your board in the development of the festival, as follows:-

- the type of sporting, cultural and other activities performed during the festival.
- the activities that will be introduced in the future (e.g. trade fair and achery were introduced last year).
- whether the newly introduced events such as trade fair, achery, beauty contest and others such as motor-rally will continue to be performed every year.
- whether it would be appropriate to introduce new activities such as horse racing, sporting events, amusement, etc for year round use rather than annual use only.
- the possibility of performing the festival twice or more in a year.
- how much the state government/your board spends on inviting guests, accommodation, transport, organising events, etc.
- how much the state government/your board gains in terms of fees donations, taxes towards the festival.

- the possibility of inviting private investors to participate, i.e. turning some part of it for money making venture.
- how a new plan for the festival village (such as the one I am going to produce) will be carried into action (implemented), if it is to be accepted.
- a rough estimated number of people attending the festival or a particular event of the festival.
- a brief outline of the role of your board in the festival affairs.
- your future plans towards the festival, etc.

APPENDIX II

PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY

I am as a student of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria undertaking a research on Argungu Fishing and Cultural Festival and festival activity spaces. Will you be kind enough to answer these questions for me ?

- Your name
- Your occupation
- How long have you been in Argungu
- How many times did you attend the fishing festival
- Do you attend the fishing festival, listen to Radio or T.V.
- What role do you play (Spectator or competitor) ?
- What events do you like most (those that you attend)
- What events don't you like (those that you do not attend)
- By what means do you get to the festival and other activity areas (walking/riding/driving)
- Would you like the festival to be held twice or more in a year instead of once ?
- If all of the festival events aret to be commercialise would you attend the festival ?
- Which among the economic activities of the people of the town prosper during the festival.
- What is the benefit of Argungu Fishing and Cultural Festival to you.
- Others.

Thanks for your kind gesture.

APPENDIX III

THE SECRETARY,
ARGUNGU LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY,
ARGUNGU.

INFORMAL DISCUSSION ON:

1. Role of Local Government in the Argungu fishing festival
2. Type of activities organised by the Local government.
3. Local services and facilities utilised during the festival e.g. municipal museum, library, park, etc.
4. Probable number of people attending the festival (breakdown of number of people per event).
5. From where the spectators and competitors come - coverage
6. Accommodation of invited guests
7. Type of local commercial activities/social activities flourishing durng the festival
8. Creation of more activity spaces and facilities such as parking spaces, etc.
9. Available land for expansion if required
10. Your future plans of the festival
11. Donations, taxes grants and fees collected during the festival
12. Probable amount of money spend on the festival by the local government.
13. Commercialisation of some/more festival events
14. Chances of prompt ways of implementing new plan for the festival village and other activity spaces.
15. General existing policies.

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FIGURE 16

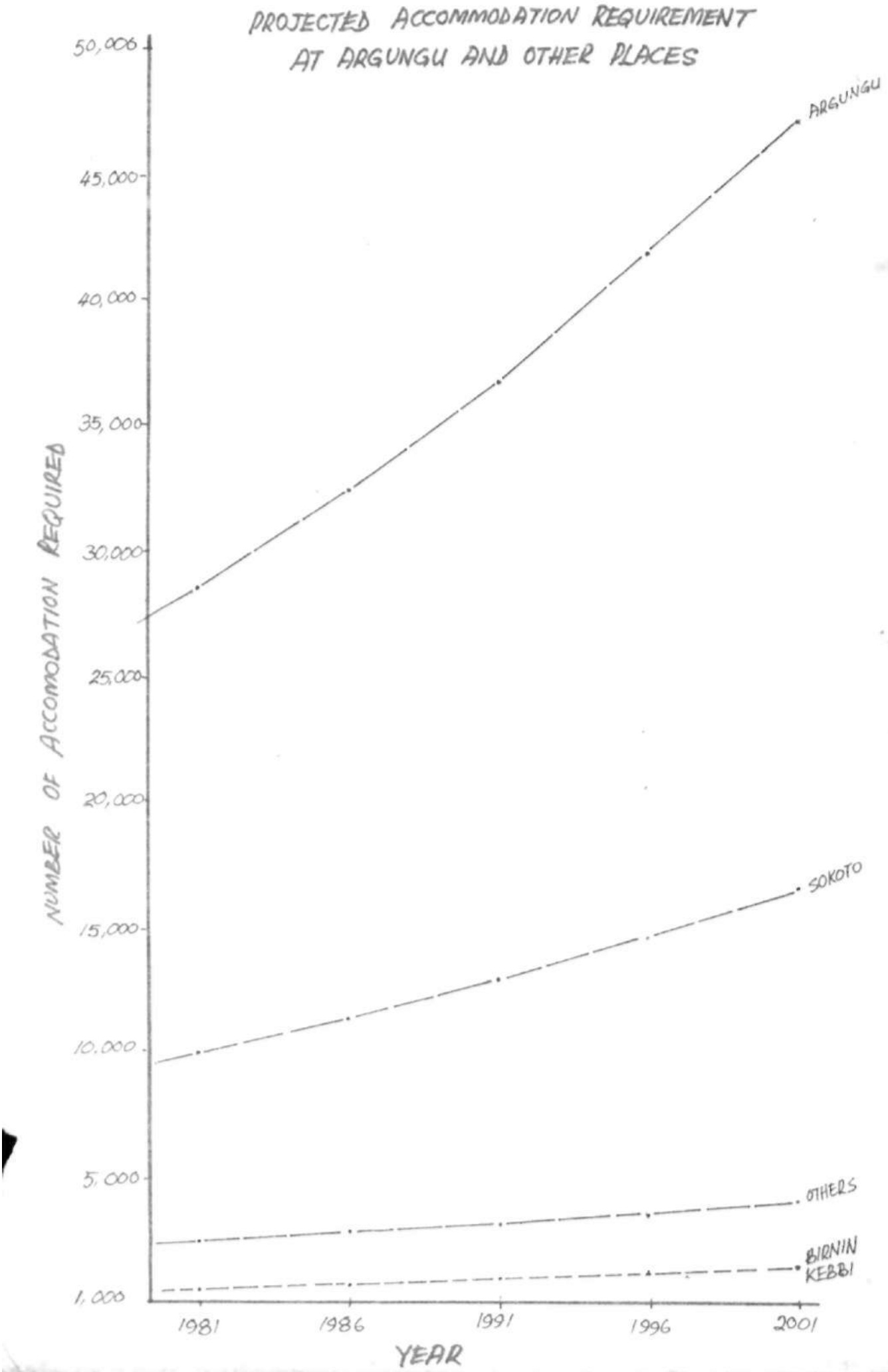
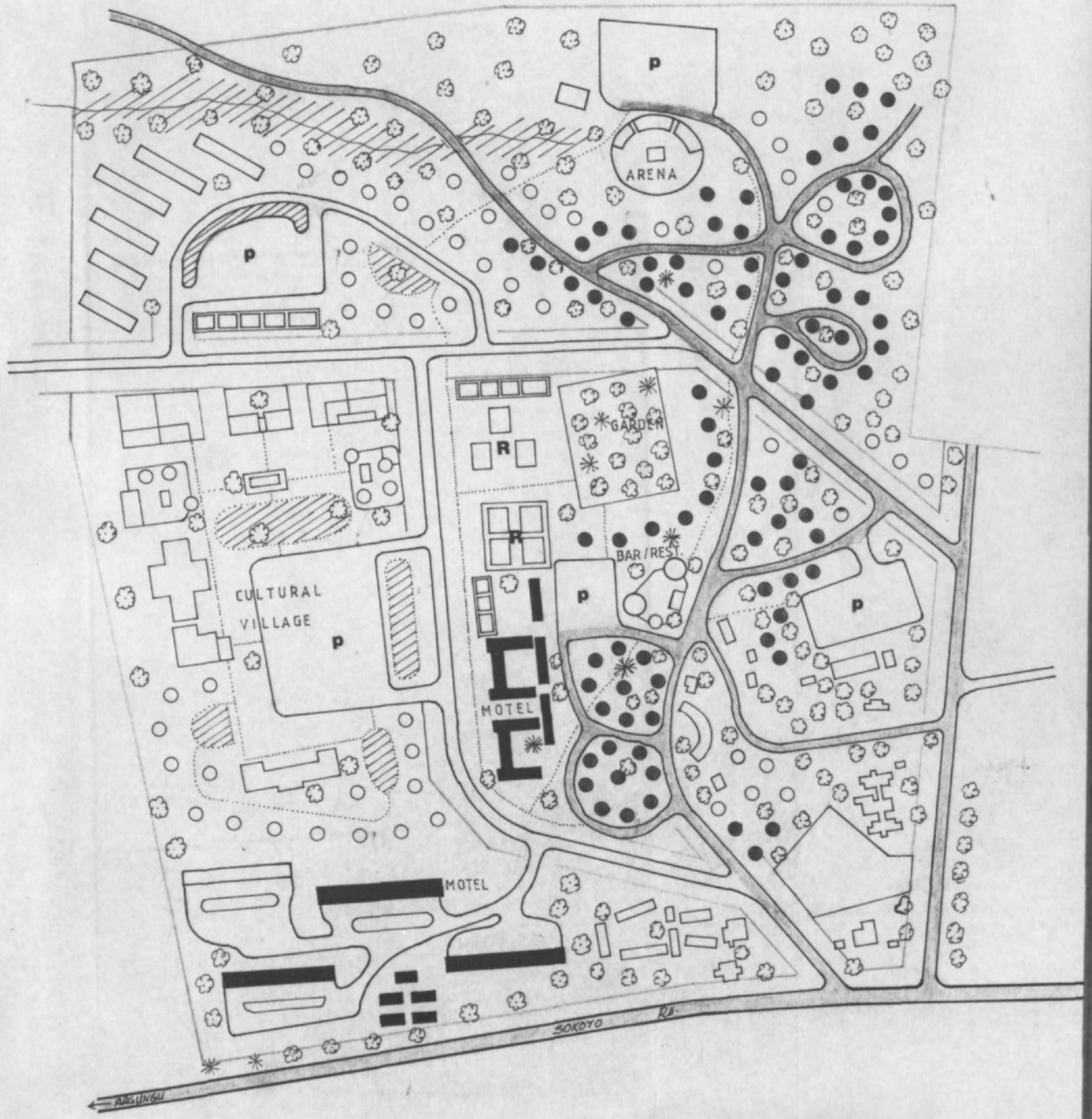

PROJECTED ACCOMMODATION REQUIREMENT
AT ARGUNGU AND OTHER PLACES
NUMBER OF ACCOMMODATION REQUIRED
50,000
45,000
40,000
35,000
30,000
25,000
20,000
15,000
10,000
5,000
1,000
ARGUNGU
SOKOTO
OTHERS
BIRNIN KEBBI
1981
1986
1991
1996
2001
YEAR

TABLE 7

EXISTING CONDITION OF FACILITIES & SERVICES AND FUTURE REQUIREMENT IN THE TOWN

SERVICE	FACILITY	FACILITIES EXISTING AT THE PRESENT POPULATION (000)		FACILITIES REQUIRED AT THE END OF THE PERIOD (61,345 POP.)	
		EXISTING NUMBER	LAND AREA (Ha)	REQUIRED NUMBER	LAND AREA (Ha)
	Playground	2	2.1	2	1.0
	local park	2	0.55	2	7.0
	Museum	1	0.1	-	-
RECREATION	Community Centre	-	-	2	2.0
SERVICE	Stadium	-	-	1	5.0
	Bar/Restaurant	4	1.0	7	3.5
	Social club	1	0.5	2	1.0
	Cinema	-	-	2	2.0
	Hotel	-	-	1	7.0
	Filling Station	1	0.1		
COMMERCIAL	Sub Post office	1	1.0	2	0.2
SERVICES	Rest house	1	5.0	-	-
	Zonal Police Stn.	1	0.2	-	-
	Sub Police Stn.	1	0.1	2	1.0
	Sub Fire Post	1	0.1	2	1.0
	Clinic	1	0.2	5	2.5
PUBLIC	Rural Health Centre	1	0.4	-	-
SERVICE	Gen. Hospt.	1	14.3	-	14.3
	Primary School	8	17.5	5	16.0
	Post Pri. School	3	50.0	1	5.0

FIG 18.



PROPOSED LAYOUT PLAN OF THE FISHING VILLAGE

existing proposed

ROAD NETWORK

ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES

LANDSCAPING / TREES

P — PARKING SPACES

COMMERCIAL SERVICES AREA

R — RECREATION FACILITIES

PEDESTRIAN ROUTE

N

scale 1:2500

m. b. adamu
M Sc. II Thesis Project 1981/82
Dept. Urban & Regional Planning
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