IMPACT OF WORLD BANK COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ON MAIZE PRODUCTION IN GIWA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF KADUNA STATE, 20011- 2017

BY

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A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES, AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA, IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF MASTER OF SCIENCE DEGREE IN POLITICAL SCIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this dissertation titled: "Impact of World Bank Commercial Agricultural Development Project on Maize Production in Giwa Local Government Area of Kaduna State, 2011 to 2017" is an original work carried out by me in the Department of Political Science and International Studies, under the guidance of my supervisors; Prof. Umar Ka'oje and Mal. Garba Aminu. To the best of my knowledge, no part of this dissertation has been previously submitted for the award of any degree or diploma in this or any other institution. All information derived from the literature has been duly acknowledged in the text and a list of references provided. In addition, I accept that all errors and mistakes found in this dissertation lies on my shoulder.

_____ _____

Muttaka Yusuf Maigoro Date

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the dissertation titled: "Impact of World Bank Commercial Agricultural Development Project on Maize Production in Giwa Local Government Area of Kaduna State, 2011 to 2017" by Muttaka Yusuf Maigoro has been read and approved, as meeting the regulations governing the award of the degree of Master of Science in Political Science, in the Department of Political Science and International Studies, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

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DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to Almighty Allah (SWT) on whose protection and directive I live. I also dedicate this work to my beloved father, Late Alh. Yusuf Maigoro. May his gentle soul rest in perfect peace, Ameen.

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ABSTRACT

Agriculture is the bedrock and fundamental pre-condition for economic growth of any country. The multidimensional contributions of the sector to the Nigerian economy cannot be overemphasized, but the percentage contribution of the sector has fallen drastically since the discovery of oil in commercial quantity. Several agricultural development policies and programmes have been implemented in Nigeria from independence to date, albeit with little result in terms of self-sufficiency in the production of staple food crops like rice and maize. In view of the failure of the past agricultural programmes for self-sufficiency in the production of basic food commodities in the country, especially maize, despite its vast land and large population of farmers, this study examined the Impact of the World Bank Commercial Agricultural Development Project on Maize Production in Giwa Local Government Area of Kaduna State from 2011 to 2017. The study adopted incremental theory of public policy analysis and evaluation criteria model as the appropriate framework of analyzing the study. This theory sees World Bank Commercial Agricultural Development Project as a limited addition to previous decisions or simply a continuation of previous agricultural and rural development policies implemented in Nigeria. The study is a descriptive research, qualitative in approach and relied on both primary and secondary data. Focus Group Discussions and key informants interviews were used for generating the primary data via simple random and judgemental sampling techniques respectively. The instruments used were written materials, audio and video-taped recorders. Descriptive statistics such as tables, frequency distribution and simple percentage were used in analysing the data. The Results revealed that the World Bank Commercial Agricultural Development Project had a positive impact on maize production in the study area. From the productivity profile, it is found that the income and standard of living of the maize farmers have improved tremendously. Lack of starting capital as eligibility for participation, inadequate funding and favouritism are the foremost challenges faced in the full realization of the objectives of the project in the study area. It is therefore recommended that: farmers should be given the opportunity of participation in decision making. Finally, it is recommended for the World Bank and the Nigerian Government both federal and states to allocate more funds in the project and to work extra hard in tackling the problem of favouritism, as well as ensuring judicious use of the intervention fund through effective monitoring and evaluation.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACMDC	Arable Crops Marketing and Development Company
ACPC	Africa-Caribbean Pacific Countries
ADAP	Accelerated Development Area Project
ADP	Agriculture Development Project
ADB	African Development Bank
AR & ES	Adaptive Research and Extension Services
BNS	Basic Needs Strategy
CADA	Commercial Agriculture Development Association
CADP	Commercial Agricultural Development Project
CBN	Central Bank of Nigeria
CBO	Commodity Based Organization
CDD	Community Driven Development
CFA	Cooperative Financing Agency
CIG	Commodity Interest Group
DFRRI	Directorate of Food, Road and Rural Infrastructure
DIER	Department of International Economic Relations
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreements
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FBG	Farmers Based Organization
FDA	Federal Department of Agriculture
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria

FMARD	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
FMF	Federal Ministry of Finance
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GLP	Go Back to Land Programme
GNP	Gross National Product
GRP	Green Revolution Programme
IDA	International Development Association
IDS	Institutional Development Strategy
IITA	Institute of International Tropical Agriculture
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INEC	Independent National Electoral Commission
IRDS	Integrated Rural Development Strategy
KADP	Kaduna Agriculture Development Project
KDS	Kaduna State
KM	Kilometer
KPI	Key Performance Indicators
LGA	Local Government Area
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MOAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
MT	Metric Ton
MSAP	Multi-State Agricultural Project
MVC	Maize Value Chain
NACB	Nigerian Agricultural and Cooperative Bank

NACCIMA National Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Agriculture

NAFFP National Accelerated Food Production Programme

NAIS National Agricultural Insurance Scheme

NBS National Bureau of Statistics

NCO National Coordinating Office

NEEDS National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy

NFDP National Fadama Development Project

NGB National Grains Board

NGO Non-Governmental Organization

NI National Income

NPC National Population Commission

NRCRI National Root Crops Research Institute

NSC National Steering Committee

NSPFS National Special Programme on Food Security

NSS National Seed Services

OFAR On-Farm Adaptive Research

OPN Operation Feed the Nation

PAM Project Appraisal Manual

PIC Presidential Initiative on Cassava

PIM Presidential Initiative on Maize

PIM Project Implementation Manual

PIR Presidential Initiative on Rice

PISC Presidential Initiative on Selected Crops

PPP	Public Private Partnership
PRI	Progress Report of Implementation
RAIDS	Rural Agro-Industrial Development Scheme
RBDA	River Basin Development Authority
RTEP	Roots and Tuber Expansion Programme
SAP	Structural Adjustment Project
SCADO	State Commercial Agriculture Development Office
SMAWR	State Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources
SPAT	Small Plot Adaptive Technique
SSC	State Steering Committee
SSIFS	Small Scale Irrigation Farming System
THU	Tractor Hiring Unit
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Economic, Social, and Cultural Organization
VC	Value Chain
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

CHAPTER ONE
GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Agricultural revolution is a fundamental pre-condition for economic growth, as well as the basic foundation and bedrock upon which the development of any human community has depended on throughout the whole universe. This is due to the multiplier effects of the sector, as it contributes to the development of an economy in the following ways: food for sustenance; employment opportunities for the population; raw materials and markets for industries; income for farmers, export revenue for government; and poverty eradication in the economy.

In view of the multifunctional nature of agricultural resources, it is significant in bringing about socio-economic growth and sustainable development in Nigeria. Agriculture, since independence in the 1960s, employed about 70% of Nigeria's labour force, contributed on average of about 65% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), about 75% of total exports, and about 95% of its domestic food needs (CBN, 2012). However, the percentage contribution of the agricultural sector to the Nigerian economy has fallen drastically in recent years. From 65% in the 1960s, to about 40% in the 1970s, to about 22% in the 1980s; it crashed to less than 10% in the 1990s, and rose slightly to about 29% in 2001 and 30% in 2010. The Nigerian agricultural sector presently accounts for less than 40% of the nation's GDP and less than 10% of the total exports. The root cause of the dwindling performance of the sector is traceable to the period of oil boom in the 1970s, which led the government to neglect its strong agriculture in favour of an unhealthy dependence on a mono-cultural crude oil based economy (Osaka, 2006: 1). Ever since, the Nigerian agricultural potentials, especially commercial agriculture have been far from being fully harnessed, and the increased affluence emanating thereafter resulted to food insecurity and poverty among farmers (Sanusi, 2012: 25).

Therefore, one of the major tasks facing Nigerian agriculture is the provision of well-stable food supply to meet the requirements of its growing population. Maize is one of the main staple crops in Nigeria and featured among the five major food crops whose production has to be promoted in the Nigerian agricultural economy for attainment of food self-sufficiency and overall socio-economic development of the nation. Apart from being a major food crop, maize has equally became a commercial crop on which many agro-based industries depend on for raw materials

(FAO, 2008).Thus, maize is being considered very vital to the economic growth of the nation through its contribution to food security and poverty alleviation. In spite Nigeria's rich and diverse agricultural and human resources endowment; the production of maize in the recent years has been declining as a result of the poor socio-economic conditions of the maize farmers. Buba (2005: 10) empirically found that, maize farming in Nigeria is dominated by millions of small and medium-scales farmers whose socio-economic conditions (lack of access to scientific information, modern agricultural technology, market outlets and financial dependence) have constrained their production capacity and keep them subservient to government's agricultural policies; and this has resulted to persistent maize insufficiency, poverty among maize farmers, and a gradual decline in the overall agriculture's contribution to the nation's economy.

1.2 Statement of the Research Problem

Conscious of the strategic importance of agriculture to the nation's economy and the realization of the need to make the nation self-sufficient in maize production, as well as the need to change the trend in the entire agricultural sector, successive governments in Nigeria at both federal and state levels, either individually or sometimes in collaboration with World Bank, private sector, national and international donors or other development agencies, have over the years, embarked on, and implemented a number of agricultural policies, programmes and projects for both general and selected agricultural commodities; which were aimed to meet the food and industrial needs of the country as well as revitalize the agricultural sector to its in the economy. Notable among these projects and programmes include the followings: National Accelerated Food Production Programme (NAFPP), Agricultural Development Projects (ADPs), Operation Feed the Nation (OFN), Green Revolution Programme (GRP), Go Back to Land Programme (GLP), Directorate of Food, Road and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI), National Fadama Development Project (NFDP), Presidential Initiatives on Selected Crops (PISC) such as; Presidential Initiative on Cassava (PIC), Presidential Initiative on Rice (PIR), Presidential Initiative on Maize (PIM) and so on (Uche, 2011: 17). However, many of these policies and programmes failed to meet their goals and objectives due to policy approach that excluded beneficiaries from the project design plan and implementation, recruitment of extension staff not based on merit, inadequate funding and ineffective monitoring and evaluation (Salisu, 2016: 5).

In recent years, the World Bank, in collaboration with the Federal Government of Nigeria has introduced a new project which aimed to strengthening agricultural production and

commercialization among small and medium scale farmers in the country, particularly those that specialized in the production, processing and marketing of some selected agricultural commodities including maize. This project is known as Commercial Agriculture Development Project (CADP), which was implemented in five states of the federation, namely: Cross River, Enugu, Kaduna, Kano and Lagos. The project was based along eight value chains among which three value chains were selected for each of the five participating states based on priority need and comparative cost advantage of each of the states. The eight value chains are, namely: oil palm, cocoa, fruit trees, poultry, fishery and dairy, with maize and rice as staples. The three value chains selected for Kaduna State are: maize, fruits and diary (CADP Implementation Manual, 2009). The project started from April 16, 2011 and ended in December 31st, 2017, despite the fact that it was meant to start from 2009 and end in 2014. It was initially a five year project but could not be completed within the stipulated period as a result of some administrative bottlenecks encountered in the course of its implementation like: shortage of manpower and delays in the disbursement of funds and farm inputs by the relevant authorities, most especially on the part of Kaduna State government.

In view of the failure of the previously implemented agricultural projects and programmes to ensure self-sufficiency and reliance in the production of basic food crops, especially maize, this study examined the extent to which CADP impacted on maize production in Giwa Local Government Area (LGA) from 2011 to 2017.

1.3 Research Questions

In view of the above statement, the questions this study seeks to address include the followings:

(i) To what extent has CADP increased maize production in Giwa LGA of Kaduna State from 2011 to 2017?

(ii) To what extent has maize production improved the standard of living of maize farmers in Giwa LGA of Kaduna State from 2011 to 2017?

(iii) Are there or no lingering challenges hindering the realization of CADP's objectives in Giwa LGA of Kaduna State from 2011 to 2017?

1.4 Aim and Objectives of the Study

The aim of this study is to assess the impact of CADP on maize production in Giwa LGA of Kaduna State. More specifically, the research is designed to achieve the following objectives:

(i) To examine the extent of change in maize production by CADP in Giwa LGA of Kaduna State from 2011 to 2017.

(ii) To examine the level of improvement in the standard of living of maize farmers in Giwa LGA of Kaduna State from 2011 to 2017.

(iii) To identify and discuss the challenges hindering the realization of CADP's objectives in Giwa LGA of Kaduna State from 2011 to 2017.

1.5 Assumptions of the Study

This research was guided by the following assumptions:

(i) CADP has increased maize production in Giwa LGA of Kaduna State.

(ii) Maize production has improved the standard of living of maize farmers in Giwa LGA of Kaduna State.

(iii) Lack of starting capital by farmers, inadequate funding of the project and favoritism among stakeholders has constrained the full realization of CADP's objectives in Giwa LGA of Kaduna State.

1.6 Scope and Limitations of the Study

The scope of this study is restricted to commercial maize farmers in Giwa LGA of Kaduna State under the CADP from 2011 to 2017. Kaduna state is chosen among the five states that participated in the CADP due to the researcher's convenience. Secondly, out of the twenty three LGAs in the state, Giwa LGA is also chosen because of the concentration of large number of maize farmers and maize Commodity Interest Groups (CIGs) in the area. In addition, it was chosen as one of the four major maize producing areas and among the four maize aggregation centres in the state (where there are particular maize markets). In terms of time frame; the study covered the period between 2011 and 2017.The reason is that, the project under study (CADP) started in 2011 and ended in 2017, while the data were also collected in 2017.

The limitation of this study has to do with the inaccessibility to all members of the 15 randomly selected CIGs for Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and those documents that are tagged confidential; because, some officials of the CADP and Giwa Local Government Secretariat could not provide required information and documents that will aid the research. However, the

researcher was able to surmount the second challenge by getting official note of introduction from the department. The choice of theory and methodology also serve as limitation to this study.

1.7 Significance of the Study

The significance of this study is to underscore the lack or insufficiency of empirical research on the impact of CADP in the study area. There is a vast body of literature on various agricultural policies and programmes but not CADP and especially commercial farming on certain commodities such as maize. This study therefore, contributed to fills the knowledge gap in this regard, as it assessed the impact of CADP on maize production in the study area. The relevance of its findings lies in its attempt to contribute to the existing body of knowledge and information based necessary for objective decision-making.

It is believed that a study of this kind will improve our understanding of the problems militating against the successful implementation of agricultural policies and projects at the grass root level through the examination of the various factors responsible for the challenges. Ministries, Departments and Agencies, especially agricultural agencies including Nigerian policy makers, stakeholders and future researchers in agricultural sector will also find this study relevant as the findings of the study will serve as a guide in the making and implementation of agricultural policies in the study area in particular and Nigeria at large, thereby contributing and filling gaps in existing literature.

1.8 Definition of Key Terms

Value Chain

The meaning of this concept may be broader than or different from how it is being used in this research. Irrespective of its broad conceptualization, it is used in this study to mean the flow of a particular product (especially agricultural output) from production points, through processing, to the market points, along a chain. For instance, in respect to maize, it can be referred to as Maize Value Chain (MVC), because as the products move from one chain actor to another, such as from producers, through intermediaries, to consumers, value is added to it either in the form of place, time or quality at each point or stage of production. Therefore, a value chain in this study refers to the full range of activities which are required to bring a product or service from conception through the different phases of production (involving a combination of physical transformation and the input of various services), to delivery to final customers, and final disposal after use.

Commodity Interest Group (CIG)

Commodity Interest Groups (CIGs) are associations or organizations that bring together a wide spectrum of interest groups related to a particular commodity or sector in a particular country, state or local community; whether the commodity is for export, for the domestic market or for both. Such associations can draw membership from individual farmers or their associations, from crop buyers, processors, distributors and exporters, as well as from suppliers of support services. When the small farmers are facilitated to organize groups, trained and guided properly, they can attain tremendous development goal which would eventually make the group self- reliant and sufficient (FAO, 2009:1). The main objective behind the group approach is to establish a simple and farmer oriented participatory extension mechanism which will enable the government to reach large number of farmers and empower the small and medium scale farmers with limited resources. Therefore, a CIG in this study is seen as a self-managed independent group of farmers with a shared goal and interest (Ngene, 2013:67). The members work together to achieve one common goal by pooling their existing resources, gaining better access to other resources and to share in the resulting benefits. The establishment of CIGs, Farmer's Interest Groups (FIGs) and farmer's federation helps in gaining the confidence of farmers to fix price for their produce.

Production

Production may be seen as a process of combining various material inputs and immaterial inputs in order to make something for consumption (the output). It is the act of creating output, a good or service which has value and contributes to the utility of individuals. According to Food and Agriculture Organization, good standard of living is created in a production process, meaning that production entails all economic activities that directly or indirectly satisfy human wants and needs (FAO, 2008:1). Production is the processes and methods used to transform tangible inputs (raw materials, semi-finished goods, sub-assemblies) and intangible inputs (ideas, information, knowledge) into goods or services. Resources are used in this process to create an output that is suitably for use or has exchange value. Therefore, production in this study is used as an organized activity of transforming resources into finished goods and services, and its objective is to satisfy the demand for such transformed resources.

Commercial Agriculture

Commercial agriculture refers to the production of cash crops and livestock on relatively large scale for sale; export and widespread distribution to local markets, wholesalers and retail outlets, cited in (Afulohai and Oyoboh, 2013:2). In other words, it involved a deliberate action on the part of agricultural production in such a way that a reasonable part of the crop produced is for exchange or sale (Helsen, et al, 2003:3). This shows that, commercial agriculture implies the progression or movement from a subsistence system of production to a market-based or market-oriented system of production. Therefore, ccommercial agriculture in this study can be seen as a large-scale production system via extensive use of labour and modern improved technology for crops and livestock production; and as well by obtaining production resources from the input markets and selling its agricultural products in the output markets with the objective of making profit.

1.9 Organisation of Chapters

This research work has been organised into five interrelated chapters. Chapter one is the general introduction, which includes; background to the study, statement of the research problem, research questions, aim and objectives of the study, assumptions of the study, scope and limitations of the study, significance of the study, operational definition of key terms, and organisation of chapters. Chapter two is the review of existing literature on the subject matter and theoretical framework of the study. Chapter three dwells on methodology of the study, background information on Giwa LGA and Kaduna State Agriculture Development Project. It also deals with the background on World Bank Commercial Agriculture Development Project. Chapter four is the presentation and analysis of data. It assesses the impact of World Bank commercial agricultural development project on maize production in Giwa LGA of Kaduna State. Chapter five is the final chapter and it includes; summary, conclusion and recommendations based on the findings of the study.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Contextual and Theoretical Review

Just as it has always been the case in many social sciences disciplines, there is no precise or generally acceptable definitions of concepts, and nor is there unanimous consensus among scholars regarding how the concepts should be interpreted. It is therefore very important for this study to provide working definitions or perspectives of concepts and their interpretations especially as they have been used in the study, in order to appreciate the entire discourse might not be well appreciated. This forms the first part of this chapter, which discuss and examine the positions of various writers on relevant issues related to the subject matter of the study, the methodological and theoretical approach that guide their analysis to arrive at certain conclusion or generalization, with the aim of discovering literature gap that forms the basis of this study.

2.1.1 The Conceptual Perspectives on Development

Development issues occupy an important position in the minds of scholars, policy makers and development experts especially as it affects third world societies. No wonder the concept of development has been subjected to several interpretations. In spite of the several definitions, the meaning of development has evolved from its narrow conceptualization as economic growth expressed in aggregate economic indicator of GNP or per capita income to a more broad-based conceptualization as a multi-dimensional process involving changes in structures, attitudes and institutions as well as the acceleration of economic growth, the reduction of inequality and the eradication of absolute poverty.

Though there is no precise or generally acceptable definition of development, and nor is there unanimous consensus among scholars regarding how development can and should be pursued; it is important for this study to provide the working definition or core perspective on its meaning, without which the direction of the discourse might not be well appreciated. Development is a very broad and complex phenomenon that comprises so many dimensions. The concept has been growing both in scope and in substance since the beginning of human civilization. Therefore, development can be seen as universal history, as economic growth, as modernization, as world structural change, or as growth led by the free market (Ering et al, 2014: 309).

However, in the view of Walter Rodney (1973: 1), development in human societies is a "many-sided process. At the level of individual, it implies increased skill and capacity for greater

freedom, creativity, responsibility and wellbeing". He calls those aspects personal development which are tied with the state or society as a whole. He also views development from the economic position when he said: "a society develops economically as its members increase jointly their capacity for dealing with their environment, which is dependent upon the extent to which they put that understanding into practice by devising tools or technology and on the manner on which work is organized. Therefore, to Rodney, economic development is the "over all tendencies towards increased production, increase in quality and quantity of goods, associated with the change in the quality and character of the society. He further argued that, "development cannot be seen purely on economic terms but rather as an overall process which is dependent upon the outcome of man's effort to deal with his natural environment".

Riggs (1959) on the other hand, sees development as "increasing efficiency, reducing costs, and improving the machinery of production and of government". To him, development is associated with justice, freedom, independence, equality, change or even revolution. This is true because, he sees development as; the process by which an economy is transformed from one whose growth rate per capital income is small or negative to one in which significant self-sustained rate of increase per-capital income is a permanent long run feature. This argument centered solely on growth model as the only indicator of development which is narrow when compared to the position of other writers. Development and its measurement implied that certain basic things are met in any given society and at any given point in time.

Dudley seers (1972) raised three fundamental questions that illuminate our understanding of the concept of development. To him, "the questions to ask about a country's development are three: What has been happening to poverty? What has been happening to inequality? What has been happening to unemployment? If all these have declined from higher levels, then this has been a period of development for the country concerned. But if one or two of these central problems have been growing worse, especially if the entire three have, it would be strange to call the result development even if per capita income doubled". He further added that, "development occurs when solution to the problem of hunger, unemployment, disease, malnutrition and illiteracy are found", cited in (Sanusi, 2012: 42).

Drawing from the above, however, the concept of development as used in this study is conceived to be those changes with a "human face" or that are human centred; that is, those conscious

efforts aimed at bringing about total transformation or improvement in the quality of life of the people or community into socially, economically, politically, orderly and materially desirable conditions. In other words, it is a socio-economic process which seeks to bring about a more equitable and uniform distribution of societal resources and income within the society, as well as the integration of the people into a national economy. Therefore, development can only take place if the factors related to it have a positive impact on the circumstances surrounding human existence, and which brings about qualitative improvement in human life: long and healthy living, access to knowledge and availability of sufficient resources for decent living standards, conducive social, political, economic and cultural atmosphere needed for peaceful coexistence or national stability.

2.1.2 Agricultural Development and Rural Development

Agricultural Development is an integral part of national development. In other words, it is that aspect of development that is related to agrarian reforms. Therefore, agricultural development can be viewed as another arm of development, which connotes improvement in the principles and practice of agriculture, given both human and material resources that will result in maximum output from a combination of minimum inputs (Mike and Andrew, 2015). This shows that, agricultural development entails the acquisition and use of skills, attitudes, values and knowledge gained from research that brings about increased yield to the farmers, which increases their welfare as well as their adoption of improved seedlings". This therefore shows that, agricultural development implies the improvement of agricultural potentials of a nation as well as other resources, human and material, in order to enhance the people's socioeconomic status or wellbeing. This predicated on the fact that agriculture have been recognized as an important sector in the economy.

Agricultural development has also been viewed to involve "agricultural expansion where more land is brought under production through the use of improved technology". Another view of agricultural development is in the form of increased production per hectare of crop land. This involves changes in production capacity of land and change in crop and livestock practices". It may also be considered as "being synonymous to agricultural transformation, which is a situation where changes and improvement in agricultural production occurs in such a way that will allow workers to shift from agriculture to other economic activities" (Nchuchuwe and Adejuwon, 2012: 47).

The implication of the above positions is that, the most relevant concepts of agricultural development to Nigerian case are: increasing output per hectare of land through the use of improved seeds variety; increasing output per worker through increase in labour efficiency; and agricultural expansion by increasing more land into cultivation through the use of improved technology. These may be considered effective, when we look at the fact, that out of seventy eight percent of the agricultural land in Nigeria, only about thirty-eight percent is utilized for production.

From the foregoing, the concept of agricultural development as used in the study refers to a situation where a society can cater for all its food needs and doesn't seems to overtly depend on any country for food resources to be brought in. It is the process of making full and more rational the use of agricultural resources of a country, with a special reference to improving the efficiency of agriculture and the living standards of the agricultural population. In other words, it is a subset of economic development, which implies a sustained increase in the level of agricultural production and productivity over a reasonable length of time and the subsequent improved wellbeing of farmers as reflected in their higher per capita income. Thus, agricultural development is the foundation upon which all others sectors of the economy are built.

The meaning of rural development, like that of agricultural development, has also been a subject of debate among scholars. Its definition varies from one point of view to another. For some people, rural development is a sustained improvement in living standard and welfare of rural population. For others, it is the same with agricultural development. This is because, the lives of the rural dwellers are centred on agriculture. So to them, it is how to raise productivity in agriculture. Rural development is however not the same thing with agricultural development which it entails and transcends. Rural development is broader than agricultural development, encompassing many sectors and addressing links between the social, economic, political, institutional, technical, ecological and environmental dimensions of rural change. Its goal is essentially achieving equitable growth to benefit the poor in rural areas. The means include investment in agriculture, improved rural services and infrastructure, institutional reform, technological change, economic change, political reform etc. (Mike and Andrew, 2015).

The concept of rural development therefore, has witnessed noticeable shifts with time especially in relation to where emphasis is placed between growth and welfare, as well as changes in the perceived mechanisms and goals of development. However, deriving from our understanding of

what development generally is, rural development is then that part of development that seeks to enhance the quality of life in the rural areas by providing basic infrastructural facilities. Indeed, the basic objective of rural development is reduction in poverty and improvement of the quality of life of the rural people. Rural development in this context entails developing the rural human person and as well as his environment.

Ahmadu (1990: 8) cited Mustapha (1989) who sees rural development as a broad based re-organization and mobilization of the rural masses so as to enhance their capacity to cope effectively with daily tasks of their lives and with changes consequent upon it. It is perhaps, in this direction, to come to our understanding that rural development is not just to provide for the rural people; but they should also be enabled to develop themselves and their environment. This shows that, rural development can only be meaningfully achieved when the rural population becomes agents of their own development.

In a more restrictive sense, it has been defined by the World Bank (1975) as an economic issue, involving the improvement of the low levels of rural income through agricultural modernization. In this definition, rural development is conceived as a hard drawn concept, by which rural poverty can be alleviated through sustained increase in the productivity and incomes of the low income rural workers and households. It is a strategy designed to improve the socio-economic living condition of a specific group of people especially the rural poor through increased production. It recognizes that improved food supplies and nutrition, together with basic services, such as health and education, not only directly improve the physical wellbeing and quality of life of the rural poor, but can also indirectly enhance their productivity and their ability to contribute to the national economy, cited in (Ahmadu, 1990: 8).

Similarly, the United Nations (1978) defines it as "a strategy designed to transform rural life by extending to the masses of the rural population the benefits of economic and social progress, it stresses fundamental principle: process through equitable access to resources, inputs and services and participation in the design and implementation of programmes". The Conference on Regional Planning and Economic Development in Africa (1972:19) also defined rural development as "the outcome of series of quantitative and qualitative changes occurring among a given rural population and whose conveying effects indicate, in time, a rise in the standard of living and favorable changes in the way of life of the people concerned". Uma Lele (1975) and Alakare (1977) have equally conceptualized rural development as the improvement in the living

standard of the rural dwellers by engaging them in productive activities such as establishment of rural industries that will increase their income. This is the only means of raising sustainable level of the rural poor by giving them the opportunity to develop their full potentials.

In complement of the above conceptions of rural development, Olayiwole and Adeleye (2005) identified and classified the infrastructural development requirements of the rural areas into three. One is the basic infrastructure which entails the availability of good roads, pipe borne water, rural electricity, storage, and processing facilities etc. Two is the social infrastructure which is concerned with health and educational facilities, community centers, fire and security services etc. Three is the institutionalized infrastructure which is concerned with credit and financial institutions and agricultural research institutions to aid or enhance the economic activities and income of the rural population. The provision of these infrastructures will ensure integrated rural development that entails the promotion of rural productive activities, supportive human resource development and enlargement of enabling rural infrastructure.

In a much wider dimension, Mabogunje (1980: 30) adds that, meaningful rural development must be on "self-sustaining basis, through transforming the socio-spatial structures of the productive activities of the rural populace". It is concerned with raising the quality of life of low income rural majority on a self-sustaining basis through a fundamental transformation of the rural mode of production. This means that rural development must be clearly designed to increase production of the poor and their ability to contribute for the national economy. In achieving this change of mode of production, efforts must be geared towards the followings: (a) Improving the quality of life and standard of living of the majority of the people in the rural areas by: substantially improving the quality, value and nutritional balance of their food intake; raising the quality of rural housing as well as the general living and working environment in the rural areas; improving the health conditions of the rural population; creating greater opportunities for employment and human development; making it possible to have a progressively wider range and variety of goods and services to be produced and consumed by the rural people themselves as well as for exchange. (b) Using the enormous resources of the rural areas to lay a solid foundation for the security, socio-cultural, political and economic growth and development of the nation. (c) Making rural areas more productive and less vulnerable to natural hazards, poverty, diseases, ignorance and exploitation, and to give them a mutually beneficial linkage with other parts of the national economy. (d) Ensuring a deeply rooted and self-sustaining development

process based on effectively mobilized mass participation. This view has been utilized in this study as what rural development is all about.

2.1.3 Approaches to Agricultural and Rural Development

Approaches to agricultural and rural development tended to vary depending much on the adopted conception of development, the aims and objectives of the projects, as well as the degree to which government and community participated in its planning and implementation. Thus, quite a number of approaches have been adopted in various parts of the world and can be broadly categorized into the following: Functional Strategy, Institutional Development Strategy, Integrated Rural Development Strategy, and Basic Needs Strategy, cited in (Ahmadu, 1990: 9).

Functional Strategy: This strategy as Uma Lele (1975) observed aimed at removing a single constraint that is considered critical for getting rural development underway. Investment may therefore be directed to financing a number of selective activities in the rural areas. Example of this strategy include: the agricultural credit administered by Kenya's Agricultural Finance Corporation and the Industrial Development Corporations Credit Scheme for small scale industries in Nigeria.

The functional strategy has very clear, precise and limited objectives and does not demand skillful labour for its implementation. These characteristics, notwithstanding the complexities of rural problems especially in the African context make it apparent that the functional strategy may not be appropriate. Indeed, it is impracticable to single out the factors of development. For, there are in all cases, many such factors with complex inter-relationships.

Institutional Development Strategy: This strategy has been given various nomenclatures but essentially it is referred to as Institutional Development Strategy. The programmes based on the strategy are carried out by established organs of the society and at times in collaboration with government agents. Such programmes include the community self-help and cooperative activities.

Community self-help implies efforts at improving the general quality of life of the people themselves, and is one of the oldest efforts towards the development of the rural areas. The definition adopted by the United Nations (1975) consider self-help as connoting the process by which the efforts of the people themselves are linked with those of government authorities to improve the social, economic, cultural, political and environmental conditions of the community. The argument for this strategy lies in the strong premise that whatever government can do is

supplementary and supervisory. This is because; it is the people who know what their major problems are. Thus, community self-help is bound to succeed when the people are involved in the initiation and execution of the projects.

In community self-help projects, the rate of participation by the community members as there is compelling inner desire by many of them to see to their individuals and group success. Equally, it does not normally commit the central government to any capital expenditure as they rely on local resources. However, in the long run, the projects commit the central government to recurrent expenditure. Community self-help has long been adopted in Nigeria as a result of the growing realization of its potentials towards improving rural welfare. The Harambee self-help movement of Kenya provides another classical example of the potentials of the community self-help towards the overall development of the rural areas (Ahmadu, 1990: 9).

The cooperative on the other hand is a way of organizing rural masses and providing for the collective marketing of their commodities, establishing a system of savings for them and organizing them also to define their problems and pursue the solutions collectively. The concept of cooperative is to make the village/town cooperatives have greater control over the means of production and distribution. It also implies integration and cooperation in all spheres of activities and seeks to make the village/town self-reliant in the provision of its needs.

A great obstacle to this strategy relates t the willingness of the people to accept the new mode of commune living, relinquishing the individual freedom of decision making that is common in African communities for majority decision and group ownership of the means of production. Notwithstanding this drawback, there are advantages of economic of scale which can be achieved or gained through collectivization and cooperation.

Integrated Rural Development Strategy: This strategy is based on the growing realization by the government that the functional and institutional development strategies are not enough to trigger and sustain rural development. This led to the adoption of Integrated Rural Development Strategy. The strategy is also based on the explicit assumption that a critical minimum effort is necessary to make a noticeable impact on the target population. The IRDS is a multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary approach to the improvement in rural welfare or transformation. It also involves the provision of the non-agricultural aspects of basic needs such as health, education and shelter, and focuses on the small farmers as its main target group. Uma Lele (1975) identified two forms of this strategy according to Ahmadu (1990: 10).

The first of this strategy is the one planned and financed externally. This strategy includes those projects that are undertaken mainly on the initiatives of donor agencies and subsequently planned and administered by a large number of expatriate staff. The central component of this strategy is the provision of a package deal to farmers in the project areas. For this purpose, special centres such as farm service centres are created within the project areas to supply farm inputs, land preparation services and so on. The provision of credit facilities is also part of the farmers' package deal in many instances. This strategy involves concentrating a substantial financial and trained manpower in a relatively small geographical area. Since most developing countries including Nigeria are faced with shortage of skilled manpower, emphasis will tend to be on expatriate staff whose emoluments will constitute a heavy drain on what is already a precarious foreign exchange situation. The appeal of this strategy, however, lies in the fact that an action or activity in one field usually calls for action in another area. The IRDS tries to solve these interrelated problems simultaneously and in an integrated manner. For instance, an increase in production requires good marketing and storage facilities.

The second form of this strategy as identified by Uma Lele (1975) is that which is planned and financed locally. The principal distinguishing feature of this strategy is its emphasis on local planning, implemented and financed by the National Government. This strategy is also planned in line with the National Plan, goals and aspirations. The basic philosophy is being self-reliance.

Within this framework, needs are related to the available resources and the means available for achieving them. Unlike other strategies, the village or rural area become the centre of development instead of the usual planning for the rural areas by outside agents. Two leading examples of this strategy are the Ujamaa Village Development Programme which has been described as the most successful in Africa and the Kibutz system in Israel.

Since its basic philosophy is self-reliance, the success of this strategy will depend on a high level of consciousness on the part of the rural dwellers, which calls for the education and mobilization of the rural populace. Its appeal is basically in its inward approach to planning and decision. It takes place from 'within' not from 'without' Ahmadu (1990: 10).

Basic Needs Strategy: This strategy became popular and widely accepted by developing countries as a result of the failure of neo-classical economic theory to development. Its basic philosophy is that development will be achieved if all the basic needs of human existence are provided. In essence, it recognizes man as the ultimate object of all development, and as such

provide for the realization of his worthiness through the attainment of the highest possible standard of living. It also recognizes that increased output and monetary income do not automatically mean a better standard of living in terms of material wellbeing, better nutrition, housing, education, physical and mental health, leisure and social integration.

The strategy therefore calls on concerted efforts towards the provision of facilities, services and activities in the section of the people considered incapable of providing to themselves their needs. As such, the strategy is essentially against the diminishing role of free market by calling for a significant public intervention in the market system to ensure that those people have the means to influence the distribution of goods and services and still have their basic needs catered for. In addition to providing the material needs of the rural populace, the strategy also emphasizes the non-material needs such as: job satisfaction, access to political power and cultural identity.

Despite its potential, however, the Basic Needs Strategy has its drawbacks. Principal among them is the question of what constitute the basic needs. It may also be noted, that the strategy gives undue emphasis to the distribution of goods and services without necessarily giving adequate attention to the more important issue of how they are produced (Ahmadu, 1990: 15).

2.1.4 The Background to Nigerian Agricultural Development Policies and Programmes

Agricultural policy is the outline of the entire framework, strategies and action plans of government designed to achieve overall agricultural growth and development. Agricultural policy statements are usually contained in government publications and documents, and they usually consists of the objectives, the strategies for their realization, and the operational targets for measuring their performance. Agricultural policies and programmes can only be evaluated by their ability to promote not only agricultural development but also overall economic growth, the capacity to bring about structural transformations and poverty reduction. Originally an agriculture dependent country, Nigeria at independence, was an agrarian economy, feeding and generating income from the products of agriculture and exporting her surplus output to other countries of the world. In the 1960s, Nigeria was the world's largest exporter of groundnut, the second largest exporter of cocoa and palm produce and an important exporter of rubber and cotton, cited in (Odetola and Etummu, 2013: 5).

The sector has several untapped potentials for growth and development in the availability of land, water, labour and its large internal markets. It is estimated that about 84 million hectares of

Nigeria's total land area has potential for agriculture; however, only about 40% of this is under cultivation. Productivity in the cultivated lands is also low due to small farm holdings and primitive farming methods. In addition to diverse and rich vegetation that can support heavy livestock population, it also has potential for irrigation with a surface and underground water of about 267.7 billion cubic meters and 57.9 billion cubic meters respectively. Nigeria's large and growing population provides a potential for a vibrant internal market for increased agricultural productivity (Odetola and Etummu, 2013: 6).

The agriculture's central role in the economy, combined with its importance for food security and the persistence of low rural living standards have made the sector a prominent focus for policy in Nigeria. It attracts an unusually large and growing range of public concerns. Consequently, several agricultural policies and programmes were initiated with the objectives of ensuring maximum utilization of the sector's potentials. Some of the initiatives were concerned with moving the sector away from a subsistence orientated towards market orientated. Others were concerned with the sector's capacity to absorb workers in a policy environment where urban jobs in the formal sector are in short supply. Still others focused on supporting the sector to meet domestic food needs and to avert the kinds of economic and political pressures that have arisen during world food price spikes over the past decade (Dercon and Gollin, 2014: 4; Mike and Andrew, 2015).

National agricultural programmes in this study are those programs that were initiated and implemented by the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) either individually or in collaboration with the World Bank and other financial institutions, foreign and local donor agencies, state or local governments, among other bodies. Such programmes usually started as pilot projects and then expanded to cover all or most states and or local governments in the country to make them 'national' in outlook. There have been numerous national agricultural programs in Nigeria in the past fifty years, especially since the country became independent in 1960. While the agricultural programs conceived, planned and implemented by the colonial masters were geared towards the production of agricultural raw materials for industries in their home country, during the pre-independence era, the post-independence period, on the other hand witnessed the conception, planning and implementation of agricultural programs that focused on, among other things, job creation, agricultural and rural development and food security for the country (Agber, T. et al., 2013:240).

The government commitments to the development of agriculture and rural areas cannot be perfectly segregated into time frames; rather, they were reflected in its policy statements contained in the various National Development Plans. Such policies have subsequently been translated into a number of agriculture and rural development projects and programmes which have been planned and implemented at the national, states and local levels respectively. According to Ahmadu (1990; 32), the policy instrument that was introduced by government in the 1960s included a series of development plans at the national level ranging from; the first national development plan from 1962-1968 to the second national development plan from 1970-1974 to the third national development plan from 1975-1980 and to the forth national development plan from 1981-1985. Within these periods of development plans, a wide range of agriculture and rural development projects and programmes have been implemented in the country as mentioned earlier. Some of the national agricultural programs that were established and implemented following Nigeria's political independence in 1960 and the subsequent establishment of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture in 1970 include: National Accelerated Food Production Project (NAFPP, 1972), River Basin Development Authority (RBDA, 1973), Agricultural Development Project (ADP, 1975), Operation Feed the Nation (OFN, 1976) the Green Revolution Program (GRP, 1980) and Go Back to Land Program (GLP, 1983). Programs established after 1985 included: Accelerated Development Area Project (ADAP, 1982), Multi-state Agricultural Development Project (MSAP, 1986), Nigerian Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS, 1987), Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructures (DIFRI, 1985) and National Fadama Development Project (NFDP, 1992).

This notwithstanding, agricultural policy in Nigeria has been dynamic. It has been going through review overtime. Every leader, during both military and civilian administrations, has in one way or the other came up with policies and programmes to improve agricultural production and re-direct the national psyche to accept farming as not just a dignified profession but also a means of livelihood and rapid industrialization of the country. Below is the time-series review of the previous agriculture and rural development projects and programmes implemented in Nigeria from post-colonial period (1960) to present (2017).

National Accelerated Food Production Programme (NAFPP): The state of the Nigerian economy especially during the civil war, necessitated the General Gowon administration to embark upon the National Accelerated Food Production Programme (NAFPP) in 1972, in order

to boost the production of food and cash crops for local consumption and export respectively. The program was designed with the basic aim of increasing food production in the country, through: education of farmers on methods of increasing their productivity in the area of food crop production and the organization of workshops, seminars and conferences for farmers to enhance their education for greater agricultural productivity.

The major challenges of the program according to Iwuchukwu and Igbokwe (2012) were: the cost-sharing arrangement that involved the farmer in the last two phases of the program; since cooperative societies were the main organs through which money was disbursed for on-lending to farmers, farmers who were not members of cooperative societies were left out; unceremonious withdrawal of funding from the cooperative societies by the Federal Government; and demonstration trials that did not give a true reflection of the technology that was introduced, cited in (Agber etal, 2013: 243).

Agricultural Development Projects (ADPs): Agricultural Development Projects (ADP) formerly known as Integrated Agricultural Development Projects (IADP) was earlier established under the General Gowon administration in 1974, in the North East (Funtua), North West (Gusau) and North Central (Gombe) states as pilot schemes. The earlier impressive result of the programme led to its replication in 1989 to the entire then nineteen states of the federation. This approach to agricultural and rural development was based on collaborative efforts and tripartite arrangement of the federal government, state government and World Bank. The two basic aims and objectives the ADPs were meant to achieve are: increased food production and the raising of income of the small scale farmers; with the ultimate goal of improving their living standard and welfare.

Initially, nine pilot (enclave) ADPs, covering a few local government areas, were established in Funtua, Kaduna state (1975); Gusau, Sokoto state (1975); Gombe, old Bauchi state (1975); Ayangba, old Benue state (1978); Lafia, old plateau state (1979); Bida, Niger state (1980); Ilorin, Kwara state (1980); Oyo-North, Oyo state (1981); and Ekiti-Akoko, Ekiti state (1982). Upon assessment, five years after their establishment, the ADPs were found to be successful. This gave rise to the establishment of state-wide ADPs that covered all the states of the federation at the time and additional ADPs were created in newly created states, soon after creation. The enclaves ADPs were converted to state ADPs of their various states.

Some challenges in the implementation of the projects, according to Iwuchukwu and Igbokwe (2012) were: Shortage of funds due to decline in oil prices that started in 1982 which led to delays in recruiting competent staff and provision or purchasing of materials and facilities needed for the projects take-off; over-emphasis on modern/ high-input technology like sole cropping while majority of the farmers practiced mixed/relay cropping; untimely supply of the subsidized inputs; high labor mobility; limited involvement of input agencies; dwindling funding policies and counterpart funding problems, as well as intricacies of technology transfer (Ibid, 2013: 244).

River Basin Development Authorities (RBDAs): This was another national agricultural program that came into existence in 1976. The River Basin Development Decree was promulgated in 1976 under Murtala/Obasanjo military regime, to establish eleven River Basin Development Authorities, RED As (Decree 25 of 1976). The functions of the authorities were to harness the capacity and boost the economic potentials of the existing water bodies for agricultural purposes, particularly irrigation and fishery with hydroelectric power generation and domestic water supply. The objective of the programme was later extended to other areas most importantly to production and rural infrastructural development through the provision of irrigation facilities and construction of dams for all year-round agricultural production, provision of potable water to people in the rural areas for increased agricultural production, assisting to bring more land under cultivation by increasing the farm size of the small scale farmers through the provision of land clearing services using government tractor hiring services at minimum charges, increasing the total output per farmer with increased net returns, construction of feeder roads to the rural areas for good transportation, improving the rural infrastructures generally to help stem the rural-urban migration, and the construction of fish ponds to enhance the distribution of fingerlings to farmers. Some of the river basin and rural development authorities included: Lower Benue River Basin and Rural Development Authority; Upper-Benue River Basin and Rural development Authority; Sokoto-Rima River Basin and Rural Development Authority; Lake Chad Basin and Rural Development Authority; Kano-Ja'amare River Basin and Rural Development Authority; Benin-Owena River Basin and Rural Development Authority; and Niger River Basin and Rural Development Authority.

According to Iwuchukwu and Igbokwe (2012), the challenges of the program were: a number of the authorities grew out of proportion and the operations of some suffered from intensive political interference. Also, substantial public funds were wasted to streamline sizes and functions of RBDAs through the disposal of their non-water assets (Ibid, 2013: 244).

Operation Feed the Nation (OFN): The Operation Feed the Nation (OFN) was established on 21st May 1976, also under Murtala/Obasanjo military regime. The major objective of the programme was to maximize national welfare. To narrow it down, to bring about increased food production to feed the teeming population through the active involvement and participation of everybody in the entire nation, thereby making every person to be capable of partly or wholly feeding him or herself.; to boost the nation's Balance of Payments position and fight inflation. The zeal with which these policies were pursued led to the establishment of agro-industry based banks like the Nigerian Agricultural and Cooperative Bank (NACB) and the Nigerian Bank for Commerce and Industry to assist in giving loans to farmers to boost agricultural production.

However, when objectively analysed, it can be observed that the right category of (occupational) farmers were not catered for, loans were given to non-farmers and the enabling environment for addressing the objectives of the programme took flight, and these accounted for the low performance of this agricultural and rural development initiative. There was also incidence of endemic poultry diseases especially new castle disease that wiped out the birds due to lack of quarantine and necessary vaccination (Ibietan, 2011: 102).

Green Revolution Program (GRP): The Green Revolution (GR) was a programme inaugurated by President Shehu Shagari in April 1980. This program was more or less a continuation of the Operation Feed the Nation program. The aims and objectives were also not much different from those of the OFN. The programme aimed at increasing production of food and raw materials in order to ensure food security and self-sufficiency in basic staples. Secondly, it aspired to boost production of livestock and fish in order to meet home and export needs and to expand and diversify the nation's foreign exchange earnings through production and processing of export crops.

However, the programme did not achieve its objective of increasing food supply because there was delay in execution of most of the projects involved in the programme. There was also no monitoring and evaluation of the projects for which huge sums of money were spent. It has been argued for instance that in terms of objective and orientation, Green Revolution was the same

with Operation Feed the Nation (OFN), the only difference was that each was launched by a new regime. This explains the nature of government developmental programmes in Nigeria with the attendant reversals and somersaults in policy formulation and implementation.

The Structural Adjustment Project (SAP) came up in 1986 and efforts were made to make the sector commercially competitive and remunerative and also tried to redress Nigeria‘s defective mono-economic imbalance by wide economic diversifying programmes in order to reduce dependence on the oil sector and also on imports. These policy packages focused on a rapid improvement of domestic food production, domestic supply of agricultural raw materials, production of exportable cash crops, as well as rural employment and poverty alleviation.

However, the programmes only succeeded in creating and raising the awareness to diversify the economy through agriculture as the catalytic and leading role the private sector must play in agricultural development, which renewed a general interest in agriculture. Despite its huge potential, the country remained a net importer of food. The nation‘s food import basket is made up of items which can be produced locally in sufficient amounts. In addition, the economy is characterised by price volatility in production inputs due to overdependence on the rain-fed agricultural output. This has increased production cost and consequently, high cost of basic food items; which invariably leads to poverty and malnutrition on many Nigerians (Uma, et al., 2013: 74; Dipeolu, et al., 2014: 3).

The 1988 Nigerian Agriculture and Rural Development Policy document, which was revised in 2001 sets out the following as its broad policy objectives:

(1) Attainment of self-sufficiency in basic food commodities with particular reference to those which consume considerable shares of Nigeria's foreign exchange and for which the country has comparative advantage in local production.

(2) Increase in production of agricultural raw materials to meet the growth of an expanding industrial sector.

(3) Increase in production and processing of exportable commodities with a view to increasing their foreign exchange earning capacity and further diversifying the country's export base and sources of foreign exchange earnings.

(4) Modernization of agricultural production, processing, storage and distribution through the infusion of improved technologies and management so that agriculture can be more responsive to the demands of other sectors of that Nigerian economy.

(5) Creation of more agricultural and rural employment opportunities to increase the income of farmers and rural dwellers and to productively absorb an increasing labour force in the nations.

(6) Protection and improvement of agricultural land resources and preservation of the environment for sustainable agricultural production.

(7) Establishment of appropriate institutions and creation of administrative organs to facilitates the integrated development and realization of the country's agricultural potentials.

Some of the programs implemented within the framework of this policy and development plan include the followings;

Directorate for Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI): The Directorate for Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI) was initiated in Nigeria in January 1986 under General Ibrahim Babangida's administration. It was a kind of home grown social dimensions of adjustment that was embarked upon in most Sub Saharan African countries by the World Bank, African Development Bank and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Among its objectives were to: Provide food to feed the teeming population; open up the rural areas with the intention of reducing transport inhibitions and providing feeder roads; provide basic infrastructures facilities that will make the rural areas very attractive to inhabit. The overall effect of this is to improve the quality of life, and stem the rising tide of rural-urban drift and rural poverty.

However, insufficient supply of the calibre of personnel required in all segments of the programme's activities; misapplication of the federal character principle to rural development problems; inadequate involvement of rural people in programme; as well as poor quality of infrastructures provided by the directorate due to embezzlement of fund, have made the impact of the programme almost insignificant. Thus, the directorate has been criticized in the past for lack of proper focus and programme accountability (Ibietan, 2011: 103).

National Fadama Development Project (NFDP): In 1992, the Federal Government of Nigeria in conjunction with the World Bank established the National Fadama Development Project. The initial project (Phase I) covered the old Bauchi, Kano, Jigawa, old Sokoto, and Kebbi states. The scheme was designed to improve the flooded plains of the savannah (Fadama). This led to the development of small irrigation pumps and shallow tube wells for Small Scale Irrigation

Farming System (SSIFS). The relative success of Fadama I led to the establishment of Fadama II and the current Fadama III. NFDP adopted Community Driven Development (CDD) approach with extensive participation of the stakeholders at early stage of the project. This approach is in line with the policies and development strategies for Nigeria which emphasize poverty reduction. The wide spread adoption of technologies in the project enabled farmers to increase production by more than 300% in some cases. The federal government was impressed by the achievements of (NFDP Phase I), and then approached the African Development Bank for support in expanding the programme in scope and size. The project was later co-financed with loans from the African Development Fund, to cover other states. This led to the second phase of the programme, known as (NFDP Phase II).

The NFDP Phase II adopted Community Driven Development (CDD) approach with extensive participation of the stakeholders at early stage of the project in order to achieve its broad objective. This approach is in line with the policies and development strategies for Nigeria which emphasize poverty reduction, private sector leadership and beneficiary participation. The project was a major instrument for achieving government poverty alleviation objective in the rural areas of Nigeria. Benefits associated with the project include increased return from dry season farming, capacity building in group mobilization, formation and utilization of micro-credit in agro business. Overall appraisal of the first and second phases of the project show remarkable success and has led to the inception of the third phase of the project (NFDP Phase III) which is on-going now. However, the problem associated with the project is the fact that unskilled handling of water application through irrigation can degrade and deplete the soil of its productive capacity (Ibietan, 2011: 104).

In a broad sense, a cursory look at the introduction, establishment, implementation and the objectives of most of the above programmes reveals that they are mainly targeted at rural development in an attempt to better the lives of rural dwellers, stimulate and enhance economic growth, as well as get the rural sector to contribute meaningfully to the national economic and social development. However, despite the several numbers of rural development policies introduced at different times by successive governments coupled with the huge financial and material resources employed, little or nothing is felt at the rural level as each policy has often died with the government that initiated it before it starts to yield dividends for the rural dwellers.

This is what led to the revision or reformulation of this policy at the inception of President Olusegun Obasanjo's administration in 1999 (Nchuchuwe and Adejuwon, 2012: 55).

The New Policy Thrust for Agriculture and Rural Development in Nigeria

In recognition of the several longstanding challenges facing Nigeria, which includes the fact that as at 2001, over 70% of Nigerians live below the poverty line of 1 US$ per day (UNDP, 2004) and most of them live in rural areas and depend on agriculture for sustenance, the Federal Government of Nigeria with support from the World Bank, has after a close review of the strategies and instruments previously adopted in the implementation of agricultural policy, evolved new strategy in October, 2001 for laying a solid foundation for sustained increase in agricultural productivity, poverty reduction, improvement of the living conditions of the rural communities, and enhancing output necessary for the overall economic growth and development (Ngu, 2006: 126).

The new agricultural policy share very similar features to that of 1988. However, this new policy thrust provided greater support for the underlying philosophy of allowing the private sector participation and market forces to dictate the pace of development in the agriculture sector, while governments at all levels are restricted to facilitating roles, support services, and providing the enabling environments for agricultural growth. It also provided greater opportunities for seeking support from donor agencies as well as mobilization of the farmers through the formation of community-based organizations or associations (such as CIGs and farmers cooperatives). In a broad sense, the objectives of the new agricultural policy include:

(1) Creating conducive macro-environment to stimulate greater private sector investment in agriculture, so that the private sector can assume it appropriate role as the lead and main actor in agriculture.

(2) Rationalizing the roles of the different tiers of government in their promotional and supportive activities to stimulate growth.

(3) Re-organizing the institutional framework for government intervention in the sector to facilitate smooth and integrated development of agricultural potentials.

(4) Articulating and implementing integrated rural development as a priority national programme to raise the quality of life of the rural people.

(5) Increasing agricultural production through increased budgetary allocation and promotion of the necessary developmental, supportive and services-oriented activities to enhance production and productivity and marketing opportunities.

(6) Increasing fiscal incentives to agriculture among other sectors and reviewing trade regulations.

(7) Promoting increased use of agricultural machinery and inputs through favorable tariff policy.

The recent strides by the federal government of Nigeria to ensure the sector take up its responsibility to provide the agricultural needs of the nation and promote industrialization, has made it imperative for all the three tiers of government either individually or in collaboration with private sector and donor organizations to play more definitive roles for a successful implementation and achievement of objectives of the entire body of agriculture and rural development policy (Ngu, 2006: 127).

The Roles of Public and Private Sectors in the New Agricultural Policy

According to the agricultural policy document of 2001, since agricultural production, processing, storage and marketing are essentially private sector activities; the role of the private sector was to take advantage of the improved enabling environment provided by the public sector for profitable agricultural investment. In particular, the public sector is expected to play a leading role with respect to: (a) Investment in all aspects of upstream and downstream agricultural enterprises and agribusinesses, including agricultural commodity storage, processing and marketing; (b) Production of commercial seeds, seedlings, brood stock and fingerlings under government certification and quality control; (c) Provision of rural infrastructure, as well as agricultural input supply and distribution; and (d) Support for research in all aspects of agriculture and agricultural mechanization (FMARD: 2015).

The Nigerian Federal Constitution has divided responsibility for agricultural development among the three tiers of government (Federal, States and Local governments) and these are contained in the exclusive and concurrent legislative lists. The Federal government's roles are mainly in three forms, namely; developmental roles, supportive roles; and service delivery roles.

The Federal Government is responsible for demand-driven agricultural research including bio-technology to continually increase the yield of crops, which involves: (1) Support to rural infrastructural development; (2) Development and maintenance of large dams and their auxiliary

infrastructure and provision of support to state and local government in the development and maintenance of small and medium scale dams for maximum use of irrigation water; (3) Maintenance of strategic National Food Reserve for the purpose of food security; and (4) Promotion of agro-industrial development

The states governments are responsible for: **(**1) Promotion of primary production of all items of agricultural produce; **(**2) Development and management of the irrigation areas of large dams; **(**3) Management of impounded water and downstream structure of large dams; **(**4) Promotion of appropriate farm mechanization; **(**5) Investment in rural roads and water supply; and **(**6) Training and manpower development.

The local governments are responsible for: (1) Provision of rural infrastructure; (2) Management of irrigation areas of dams; and (3) Provision of land for farming activities within the provision of the land use act.

The private sectors are responsible for: (1) Agriculture produce storage, processing and marketing; (2) Agricultural mechanization; and (3) Support for research in all aspect of agriculture.

According to Federal Ministry of Agriculture (2001), a critical appraisal of the performance of the mandate of the three tiers of government in previous development plans reveals the existence of roles duplication and overlapping of functions. Efforts have been made in the subsequent National Policy adopted in October, 2001 to re-define their roles as well as enhance their efficiency (FMARD: 2015).

In addition to the above, the roles being played by the farmers themselves and their cooperatives are also of immense significance. Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) and Farmer-Based Groups (FBGs) were formed, organized and mobilized in across rural areas in Nigeria for successful attainment of agriculture and rural development objectives. Many of them have been formed with support from the ADPs to facilitate the delivery of extension messages and farm inputs. Several others, however, were self-initiated by men and women with a common interest in sharing ideas, innovations and economic activities; farming, processing and marketing. Although informal in nature, CBOs and FBGs are working very well and are sustainable. They are at the forefront of adopting new farming and economic practices. They have the capacity to identify common problems, propose possible solutions and prepare if necessary the requisite

project proposal. Many of them are officially recognized and represented in an apex organization such as the Commercial Agriculture Development Associations (CADAs).

The Strategies for Implementation of the New Agricultural Policy

According to Akinbamawo (2013; 148), the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (1988, and 2002), comprehensively discussed the various strategies that have been adopted by the government in implementing agriculture and rural development policies. These include:

- Supervision, monitoring and subsidizing agricultural land clearing by state government.
- Establishment of tractor hiring unit (THU) and repair workshop by state governments with the aims of encouraging mechanized farming by peasant farmers. Although the ultimate goal is to promote privatizing THU's in assisting entrepreneurs to secure capital for private mechanization enterprises Provision of adequate training for various tractor and machinery operators for effective machine handling, soil and water conservation.
- Introduction of low horse power and low cost 4 – wheeled tractor.
- Equipment fabrication and distribution at subsidized rate. This includes their standardization by specialized institutions.
- Promotion of animal traction and development of appropriate hand tools for agricultural production.
- Strengthening of existing institutions and encouragement of private sector to invest in farms tools and equipment fabrication and marketing.
- Development of simple processing and storage technologies for agricultural produce to reduce post-harvest losses.
- Provision of necessary infrastructure to the rural areas through the national policy on integrated rural development to attract private sector.
- Promotion of existing agro – processing facilities available in the country by enlightening small investors with the potential economic opportunities that exist in simple cottage agro processing activities.
- Provision of water from reservoirs and lakes for irrigation purpose to farmers and other groups of people as well as for urban water supply schemes;
- Comprehensive development of both underground and surface water resources for multi-purpose use.

- Retention of all existing agencies for water resources development and exploitation such as the River basin Development authorities, state water boards, and so on, and streamlining their operation to make them efficient and effective.
- Provision of adequate funds and support for existing Rural Agro –Industrial Development Scheme (RAIDS) to undertake more research into low cost and adoptive small – scale agro – processing machines.
- Rehabilitation of farm machinery and so on.

In furtherance of the objectives of the new policy thrust, the federal government had embarked on a series of economic reforms for increased food security, poverty reduction and overall economic growth and development. In implementing these policies on agriculture, government set-up various programmes or agencies mandated with the execution of specific components of its agricultural development policies. In 2004, the federal government of Nigeria launched its National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS) which identifies agriculture and reforming government and its institutions as core elements of economic growth. NEEDS is actually an important component of the new agricultural policy. In general terms, it offers a very promising strategic direction for achieving food security, poverty reduction and accelerated economic development through strengthening agricultural research, training and extension institutions and frameworks. It sets up a series of performance targets that government wanted to achieve by 2007. These included a 6 percent annual growth in agricultural GDP of US$ 3billion per year on agricultural exports and 95 percent self-sufficiency in food. NEEDS offered farmers improved irrigation, machinery and crop varieties which would help to boost agricultural productivity and tackle poverty head on since half of Nigerian‘s poor people are engaged in agriculture. The strategies to achieving the NEEDS Agriculture objectives include programs such as the Presidential Initiatives on chosen competitive commodities and taking advantage of concession arrangements in bilateral and multilateral agreements. The Presidential Initiative on Selected Crops (PISC), National Special Programme on Food Security (NSPFS), Roots and Tuber Expansion Programme (RTEP), 7 Point Agenda Agriculture Strategy and CADP are integral parts of this framework (Akinbamawo, 2013: 150).

Presidential Initiatives on Selected Crops (PISC): In 1999, the federal government during President Olusegun Obasanjo’s administration had launched Presidential Initiatives for seven agricultural commodities (cassava, vegetable oil, sugar, livestock, cultivated trees, rice and

maize). The aim of these initiatives was to boost Nigeria‘s agricultural exports by taking advantage of .preferential agreements in the framework of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA) between the European Union (EU) and the Africa-Caribbean-Pacific Countries (ACPC). It also aimed at making the most of the potential regional market made up of neighbouring countries.

The only shortcoming of this initiative was the gross neglect of the other end of the commodities' value chain. For instance, the initiative focused so much on production without paying the required attention to assemblage, transportation, storage, marketing, processing and others. This eventually caused glut in their marketing, for instance; wastages and eventually the discouragement of farmers. It was only the vegetable oil programme that reported positive development because of prior private sector investments into its production and processing chains (Dipeolu, et al., 2014: 13).

National Special Programme on Food Security (NSPFS): National Special Programme on Food Security (NSPFS) was launched in January 2002 in all the thirty six states of the federation. The broad objective of the programme was to increase food security and eliminate rural poverty. Other specific objectives of the programme were: assisting farmers in increasing their output, productivity and income; strengthening the effectiveness of research and extension service training and educating farmers on farm management for effective utilization of resources; supporting governments' efforts in the promotion of simple technologies for self-sufficiency; consolidating initial efforts of the programme on pilot areas for maximum output and ease of replication; consolidating gain from on-going for continuity of the programme and consequent termination of external assisted programmes and projects.

However, the setback associated with the programme was seen in the inability of majority of the beneficiaries to repay their loans on time. This may be as a result of bureaucracy involved in procurement of loan which delayed its disbursement to the farmers and poor marketing/market price for the product of these farmers. There were also complexity and incompatibility of innovation and difficulty in integrating technology into existing production systems, insufficient knowledge of credit use, insufficient loan, pool-extension agent-farmer contact, unavailability of labour to carry out essential farming activities, lack of modern storage facilities and high cost of farm input which pose barrier to the programme (Dipeolu, et al., 2014: 13).

Roots and Tuber Expansion Programme (RTEP): This programme was launched in April, 2003. It covers 26 states and was designed to address the problem of food production and rural poverty. At the local farmers' level, the programme aimed to achieve economic growth, improve access of the poor to social services and carry out intervention measures to protect poor and vulnerable groups. At the national level the programme is designed to achieve food security and stimulate demand for cheaper staple food such as cassava, yam, potato etc as against more expensive carbohydrate such as rice. Small holder farmers with less than two hectares of land per household were the targets of the programme while special attention is being paid to women who play a significant role in rural food production, processing and marketing. RTEP also targets at multiplying and introducing improved root and tuber varieties to about 350,000 farmers in order to increase productivity and income (Dipeolu, et al., 2014: 14).

Three multi-sector approaches that have been adopted in order to implement the RTEP are:

Development of improved production technologies: The National Root Crops Research Institute (NRCRI) works with other national research institutes to help farmers to find sustainable cropping systems and to select varieties adaptable to low input farming condition.

Development of improved planting materials: The activities of NRCRI are harmonized with that of National Seed Service (NSS) to provide multiplication breeder seeds. They also seek to train Agricultural Development Project (ADP) staff on rapid seed multiplication techniques and management and train ADP seed quality control officers to ensure release of disease free and true to type root and tuber varieties to farmers.

Improvement of Adaptive Research and Extension Service (AR & ES): This is achieved through On-Farm Adaptive Research (OFAR) and Small Plot Adoption Technique (SPAT). Farmers are made to have access to new technologies and how to integrate new root and tuber varieties into existing or local farming systems.

The 7 Point Agenda Agriculture Strategy: At the inception of his administration in 2007, President Umaru Musa Yar' Adua who succeeded Chief Olusegun Obasanjo embarked on a Seven-Point Agenda so that the nation can move forward and be among the 20 largest economies by the year 2020. Briefly, the Seven-Point Agenda include: Energy and power, Food Security and Agriculture, Wealth Creation, Education, Land Reforms, Mass Transit and the Niger Delta issue. The broad policy objectives of both Vision 2020 and the Seven-Point Agenda are

sustenance of a rapid broad based GDP growth, poverty reduction, employment generation, macroeconomic stability and economic diversification. The agricultural policy of the administration's quest for national food security and self-sufficiency through sustainable agro-allied entrepreneurship sought to optimize agricultural production and productivity and integrate water resources and attendant sector development. The land reform (especially agricultural land use reforms) is seen as very critical while strengthening monitoring and evaluation management as well research and partnership development (Dipeolu, et al., 2014: 14).

In the recent years, with the reflections of the transformation agenda on the sector, there has been improvement in the agriculture sector performance. Besides the budgetary allocation to ensure efficient performance of the sector, there were support programmes (grants and loans) from both national and international donor agencies such as the Sasakawa Global, Savannah Conservation Nigeria, African Development Bank (ADB), World Bank, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and so on. Many of these agencies are involved in activities ranging from natural resources management to capacity building; many of them have developed specific curricula on a number of topics that are extremely relevant to agriculture and rural development and have the necessary staff and means to undertake training; and many of their support programmes to the sector were made to cater for smallholder and middle-scale farmers as well as rural entrepreneurs that are into the production, processing, storage and marketing of selected commodity value chains (Aremu, 2014: 5).

2.1.5 The Role of Agriculture in the Nigerian Economy

Agriculture has a strong hold in an economy, for without it a country will always depend on foreign countries to feed its population. The potential contribution of agriculture to economic growth and rural transformation has been an on-going subject of much controversy and disagreement among researchers and development economists. Several authors argue that growth in the overall economy depends on the development of agricultural sector, others claim that the linkages agriculture has with other sectors are too weak and its innovative structures are inadequate for promoting economic growth (Odetola and Etunmu, 2013: 8).

However, the importance of agriculture to the Nigerian economy is evident in the nation's natural endowments in production factors: extensive arable land, water, human resources, and capital. Many of the literatures that study and analyze the role and contribution of the agricultural sector to Nigerian economy give evidence of a positive relationship between agriculture sector

investment and GDP growth. For instance, Ogen (2007) researched on "The Agricultural Sector and Nigeria Development: Comparative Perspectives from the Brazilian Agro-industrial Economy (1960- 1995)", the study used expository method in its approach and revealed that successive Nigerian governments have been paying lip services to agricultural development. It further emphasized that agricultural sector is the engine of growth in virtually all the developed economies.

Aremu (2014) also carried out empirical investigation on "The Role of Agriculture in Economic Growth & Development in Nigeria", with the objective of discovering the importance of Agriculture in the economic growth and development of Nigeria. The study employed Restricted Error Correction Model in a multivariate study. It was revealed that the sector has been neglected since 90's and it contribution to the GDP has been dwindling.

Olajide et al (2013) empirically examined "The Agriculture Resources and Economic Growth in Nigeria", with the objective of discovering the relationship that exists between agriculture and economic growth in Nigeria. Ordinary Least Square Method was employed to analyze the study. The study revealed that agricultural sector has been neglected during the period of oil boom, and it was further revealed that there is positive cause and effect relationship between GDP and agricultural sector in Nigeria.

In respect of the above literature, it is evident that, despite the fact that agriculture may be unable to single-handedly transform an economy, it is a necessary and sufficient condition in kick-starting industrialization in the early stages of development. The growth of the agricultural sector is therefore, a prerequisite and a catalyst for national output growth via its effect on rural incomes, provision of raw materials and domestic market for industries. The contribution of agriculture to economic growth can be examined through the roles of the sector in the economy. Johnston and Mellor (1961), postulates that agriculture contributes to the economic growth and development through five inter-sectoral linkages. The sectors are linked via: supply of surplus labor to firm in the industrial sector; supply of food for domestic consumption and export; provision of market for industrial output; supply of domestic savings and industrial investment; and supply of foreign exchange from agriculture export earnings to finance import of intermediate and capital goods, cited in (Izuchukwu, 2011: 194). These roles can be viewed under the following:

Food Contribution Role: In the 1960s and 1970s, agriculture contributes significantly to Nigeria's food self-sufficiency by accounting for over 90% of its total food consumption requirements. It helps to maintain a healthy and peaceful population by serving as a source of food and nutrition for households. Furthermore, the ultimate objective of economics in agricultural production is to find ways of increasing output per unit of input and attaining desirable inter-firm, intra-firm and inter sector transfers of production resources thereby providing the means of livelihood to everyone.

Foreign Exchange Creation Role: In Nigeria, agriculture export has played an important role in economic development by providing the needed foreign exchange earnings for other capital development projects. Statistics indicate that in 1940s and 1950s, Nigeria was ranked very high in the production and exportation of major crops in the world. For instance, Nigeria was the largest exporter of palm oil and palm kernel, second to Ghana in cocoa and third position in the exportation of groundnut. Olayide and Essang (1976) report that Nigeria export earnings from major agricultural crops contributed significantly to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). In the 1960's, it accounts for over two-third of the GDP, cited in (Izuchukwu, 2011).

Employment Generation Role: In terms of employment, the sector is still leading in economic activities. It remains the leading employment sector of the vast majority of the Nigerian population as it employs two- third of the labor force. Olatunji (2002) observed that in Nigeria, farming still remains the source of employment of majority of the adult population. Its production is the most important single factor influencing the standard of living of both the rural and urban centers.

Labour and Market Provision Role: The sector is also in a position of making surplus labour available to industries. As production in the agricultural sector increases, surplus labour and capital is created and diverted to investment in industrial sector, resulting in economic growth. It also provides market where the industrial outputs are being sold. This facilitates the industrialization process and eventually the transformation of the economy (Awokuse, 2008), cited in (Odetola and Etunmu, 2013:11).

Income Generation Role: Agriculture indeed has remained the major source of income to the economy. About 90% of the rural population involved in activities related to the crop sub-sectors, which provide the bulk of agricultural income. Similarly the crop sub-sectors support the processing industries by providing raw materials. This is achieved by successful agriculture and

rural development, most particularly through total factor productivity, enhancing technological and institutional changes (Michael and Stephen, 2001), cited in (Salako, 2015: 461).

2.1.6 The Challenges of Agricultural Sector Policies and Programmes in Nigeria

It is obvious that in spite of the positive impact of some of the agricultural and rural development strategies implemented in Nigeria, several noticeable limitations were evident, and many of them are common to most of the programmes. According to Dipeolu, et al. (2014: 8), some of the problems faced by the agricultural sector in Nigeria includes: under-investment, low productivity, inadequate input, poor and rudimentary storage culture, unfavourable exchange rate policy among others. However, Ngu (2006: 110) categorized the problems and constraints faced by Nigerian agricultural sector into four, they include the followings: technical problems, socio-economic problems, organisational problems and institutional problems.

Technical Problems: Major technical problems which have inhibited the effective performance of the Nigerian agricultural sector are those related to inadequate quantity and quality of farm inputs such as fertilizers and improved seed varieties; low level of agricultural technology; inadequate infrastructural facilities such as roads, energy, and storage facilities for agricultural production, marketing and distribution; and the random disruptive effects of some natural phenomena on agricultural activities such as drought in the northern part of the country, erosion and flood in the southern part and other pest disease problems.

Socio-Economic Problems: The Nigerian agriculture is faced with many economic problems, but more basic ones are those associated with inadequate financing of agricultural programmes, high and increasing cost of agricultural production and relatively low rates of return from most agricultural investments. These problems and other developments in the non-agricultural sectors had tended to raise the opportunity cost of investment in agriculture and, to the extent, have tended to discourage private investment (both domestic and foreign) in agriculture. Thus, this squeeze on profit place agriculture at a comparative disadvantage vis-a-vis other investment opportunities.

Organisational Problems: Agricultural business, like any other business, needs to be organized properly for efficient management. But under the predominantly traditional system of farm organization in Nigeria, modern management techniques are difficult to practice. At a high level, the organizational aspects of government agricultural programmes still leave room for improvement. Because of poor organizational coordination among programmes, ministries,

agencies and states, services and activities are sometimes duplicated. There are also resource wastes, conflict in goals and poor quality of service due to bureaucratic bottlenecks.

Institutional Problems: A large number of institutions have been created in Nigeria to execute a wide range of agricultural programmes and projects and to play a variety of other roles. These include institutions designed to produce and supply material inputs, provide farm credit, provide price subsidy and guaranteed producer price programmes. One of the common problems which face some of these institutions relates to their operational efficiency, due in part, to poor coordination of activities, serious overlap in services provided, high administrative overhead costs and, hence unduly high cost of providing services.

Therefore, a critical examination of the agricultural policies and programmes and their implementation in Nigeria over the years shows that, political instability, policy inconsistency, lack of policy transparency, top-down approach and poor coordination of policies as well as poor implementation and management of policy instruments constitute major obstacles to the implementation and achievement of the goals and objectives of those policies and programmes.

2.1.7 The Status of Maize, Maize Farmers and Commercial Maize Production in Nigeria

The significance of maize to the modern society is first and foremost clearly reflected in the importance of the crop in the diet of man and animals throughout the world. Abubakar (1999) ranked maize as the third most important cereal after wheat and rice globally. Maize originated from South and Central America. It was introduced to West Africa by the Portuguese in the 10th century and to Nigeria in the 15th century. It is one of the important grains in Nigeria, not only on the basis of the number of farmers that engaged in its cultivation, but also in its economic value. It is a major cereal crop being cultivated in the rainforest and the derived savannah zones of Nigeria. Maize has been in the diet of Nigerians for centuries. It started as a subsistence crop and has gradually become more important crop. Maize has now risen to a commercial crop on which many agro-based industries depend on as raw materials (Buba, 2005:10).

Maize is important in the cropping system of the small and medium-scales Nigerian farmers whereby it is frequently found grown in mixture with other crops such as legumes or even cereals under traditional practice. Maize is highly yielding, easy to process, readily digested and cost less than other cereals. It is also a versatile crop, allowing it to grow across a range of agro ecological zones (IITA, 2001). It is an important source of carbohydrate and if eaten in the immature state, provides useful quantities of Vitamin A and C. Maize thrives best in a warm

climate and is now grown in most of the countries that have suitable climatic conditions, ranging from the mangrove region in the South to the Sahel Savannah in the North (Olaniyi and Adewale, 2012:1).

Apart from early millet, it is the earliest grain that is harvested in any given season, hence giving relieve to the usual food scarcity being experienced at such periods of the year. Secondly surplus early harvested maize is sold off by farmers and the revenue realized is used for buying farm inputs e.g. fertilizer for application on other crops or even late planted maize, or for hiring additional labor outside the family source. It is also widely processed into a variety of food drinks such as pap and "Kunu". In addition, maize is used in making cakes such as 'masa'. The predominant use of maize in Northern Nigeria is for making 'tuwo'. It is also the main source of energy in livestock and poultry feeds. The growing plant can be cut and made into silage or hay for the feeding of cattle and other ruminants. Thus, maize production, processing and marketing are thriving businesses that provide employment and source of livelihood for hundreds of thousands of young men and women. Though, the nature of employment is part time and seasonal.

In the Savannah region, the enormous potentials for maize production can be realised only with the use of high levels of fertilizer, improved seeds, hectare expansion and adequate weed control. With adequate supply of these inputs and the provision of adequate storage facilities, the rapid expansion of maize could be sustained. Since the 1970s, the federal government made it a policy to increase the agricultural production through the increased use of fertilizer. This led to the decision by the Federal Government to establish local fertilizer plants as against relying entirely on fertilizer importation as the case was prior to 1976. The effectiveness and sustainability of these plans varies with government. For maize farmers, access to fertilizer is an important input considered in the production decision. This has direct effect on the level of production. As increased production contribute to economic development; so also policies for effective mobilization and utilization of the agricultural resources transform subsistence-based oriented maize farmers to commercial and market-based oriented farmers. Thus, maize production gives employment to people and provides food and drinks for human and feeds for poultry and livestock. It is therefore necessary to tackle the problem of maize production with bolder measures.

Of relevance here, it is important to note that, apart from the agricultural sector wide policies and programmes, a number of single crop programmes were also initiated to improve the production of some specific crops. For instance, the Olusegun Obasanjo administration added some impetus to Nigerian government's efforts in the development of some specific agricultural commodities such as the "Presidential Initiatives on cassava, vegetable oil, tree crops, livestock, and aquaculture products, rice and maize. The initiatives emerged out of government concern that agricultural sector had diminished capacity to provide the nation's food and industrial raw materials and to generate foreign exchange (Phillip, 2009: 6).

Due to the rapidly increasing importance of maize and its relevance to Nigerian agricultural economy, there were a number of agricultural policies and programmes specifically for improved maize production, processing and marketing in the country. For instance, during the era of Commodity Boards, the Nigerian Grains Board coordinated the marketing of maize in Nigeria. With the scrapping of the Commodity Boards, no other institutional arrangement has been put in place for maize marketing until 2003, when the Arable Crops Marketing and Development Company (ACMDC) was established. The establishment of Arable Crops Marketing and Development Company was an integral part of the food security programme, which brought about the re-activation of the strategic grain reserve scheme. Under the scheme about thirty-three silos complexes were built to support national food security stock (Onyibe et al., 2014: 3).

The Federal Government of Nigeria under the leadership of President Olusegun Obasanjo in 2006 initiated a programme to double maize production in the country both for national consumption and international export through promotion of improved agricultural technologies. Moreover, maize is among the crops of interest in the 2008 President Umaru Yaradua seven-point agenda. In furtherance of the objectives of Nigerian agricultural policy in general and doubling maize production in particular, several stakeholders have alleged their support for the program, and the output of maize continued to increase in response to demand until it became one of the dominant components of the crop production system in the country (Ado et al, 2007), cited in (Olaniyan, 2015: 160).

Maize production in Nigeria has been on the increase both in terms of hectare expansion and production. Land area under maize production increased from 653,000 hectares in 1984 to 3,000,000 hectares in 2000, to 5,000,000 hectares in 2007 and to over 6,000,000 hectares in 2011. A seven-fold increase in production occurred between 1984 and 1994. Similarly

production also increased from 6,515,000 to 7,019,500 tonnes (by 7.75%) between 1999 and 2002 respectively. From 2005 to 2008, it increased to about 7.7 metric tonnes 10.2 metric tonnes in 2013, thereby, representing 0.9% of the world production (CBN Annual Report 2003).

In recent years however, the production of maize in Nigeria started declining due to low input usage. Recent statistics have shown that maize production for the past five years (1999 – 2003) have been on the increase except for year 2003 which had a slight decline from the previous year (CBN, 2003). For instance, in 2003, production was 6,491,000 metric tonnes as compared to 6,515,000 metric tonnes in 1999. The increase in maize production in Nigeria has been achieved greatly by expansion in area harvested rather than increase in yield. The average yield in Nigeria as in other Sub-Sahara African countries is generally low (1.68 tonnes per hectare), which is very low compared to average yield in United States (9.3 tonnes per hectare) over the same period. Also, the country's current level of maize production has not been able to meet the national requirement for maize as estimated to be about 20,000,000 tonnes, thus, resulting to a growing gap between the demand for maize and its supply arising from low productivity (IITA, 2007).

To compound the situation, Lamarde (1994) observed that, essential inputs such as fertilizer, herbicides and pesticides were often scarce and costly at a time when economic reforms have compelled reductions in farm inputs subsidies. The total area under maize cropping in Nigeria was estimated to be 3,000,000 hectares. Traditionally, production ranged from 0.4 – 1.7 tonnes per hectare, but with improved methods and improved inputs, the yield could be up to 4 – 5 tonnes per hectare, cited in (Buba, 2005:1).

The limited capacity of the Nigerian maize economy to match the domestic demand raises a number of pertinent questions both in the policy circle and amongst researchers. For instance, what factors explain why domestic maize production lags behind the demand for the commodity in Nigeria? To bridge the demand-supply gap, effort has to be channelled towards increasing its productivity. Theoretically, increasing the productivity of maize production would require either increased input use especially acreage expansion, improvement in resource use efficiency and or technological change derived from use of new technologies.

Given the constant population pressure and other social and economic constraints in Nigeria, acreage expansion as a source of increased productivity has little application. Hence, the country is left with the option of improving efficiency of farmers by improving on their condition or removing existing institutional, market and socio-economic constraints and introduction of

improved technologies. For more than a decade, it was thought that adopting food import as a policy would address the nation's food shortage problem. However it has become obvious that such policy rather than bring solutions, has fuelled inflation, discouraged local production and created poverty among many farm households and helped to cause food insecurity. This therefore, called for alternative policy action (Daneji, 2011: 101).

2.1.8 The World Bank Interventions in Nigerian Agriculture and Rural Development

Agriculture's dominant role in Nigerian economy throughout history has been foundational to its development. But its evaluation will be incomplete without taking into consideration the contribution of international organizations such as Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank as the leading agency. There are many others like; International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Health Organization (WHO), Institute for International Tropical Agriculture (IITA), African Development Bank (ADB) and so on. These organizations have enhanced Nigeria agriculture and rural development through their surveillance, financial assistance and technical expertise in the field of education, health, and agriculture, which have continued to strengthen the technical, physical and environmental bases to agriculture and rural development in Nigeria and by extension in other developing countries of the world (Havnevik et al., 2007:7).

Specifically, FAO and World Bank have been the main sponsors and promoters of agricultural and rural development programmes in Nigeria. For instance, the Irrigation Development Programmes, Fadama Development Projects, River Basin Development Project, Community-Driven Development Project and other developmental projects. FAO in collaboration with UNESCO and United Nations Development programme (UNDP) have disseminated information and knowledge about soil erosion and method of controlling it. ILO and UNESCO have been in the area of training of the grass root level extension workers and general education. WHO has been active in the area of primary health care and designing special programmes for the delivery of such service. Generally speaking, it will be more appropriate to say that these international organizations have not left the scene of agricultural and rural development in Nigeria and that some of the country's achievements have their attributes to these organizations.

Over the past fifty years of its existence, the World Bank has become the central international agency prescribing economic development policy to the world's nation-states. It was strategically placed to offer advice to Sub-Saharan African countries after their achieving of national independence in the 1960s. Under structural adjustment conditionality of the 1980s continuing to the present, the World Bank's prescriptions have become largely mandatory for the debt-ridden national economies of the continent. Thus, most African countries have to a greater or lesser degrees espoused and implemented World Bank development policy or program in one way or the other (Havnevik et al., 2007:8).

The World Bank has played a prominent role in shaping agricultural and rural development policies and programmes in Nigeria for the past thirty years. Its insistence on Structural Adjustment Project in the aftermath of the oil crises of the 1970s reversed previous development investment in peasant agriculture. The World Bank has sponsored the earlier established Agriculture Development Projects (ADPs), the National Fadama Development Project Phase I, Phase II and Phase III. The Fadama phase III project allocation of the credit facility of $200 million from the Bank is another effort in the recent years. The Bank has also been the main sponsor of the Commercial Agriculture Development Project (CADP), which is estimated to cost US$185 million, with the World Bank providing US$150 million, while the federal and the participating state governments provided the balance of US$35 million as their counterpart contribution for the project (CBN, 2008).

2.1.9 Gaps in the Existing Literature

Having reviewed the empirical works carried out on the related studies, it was found out that much has been done. However, the review exposed the study to the fact that most of these studies in one way or the other suffered conceptual, methodological or theoretical problem; which must have reflected in the result of the analysis. This research at hand takes proper consideration of this and worked to fill this gap in the existing literature.

There is a vast literature on agricultural development policies and programmes, but the bulk of the studies previously conducted were on agricultural development projects in general while very scant literature were available on commercial agriculture development projects, most especially in the area under study. It is for this reason that the researcher conducted the study on commercial agriculture development project in Giwa Local Government Area of Kaduna State.

Secondly, most of the studies on impact assessments of agricultural programmes focused on agricultural production in general without restricting to a particular commodity. It is due to this that the researcher looked at only the maize production aspect of the project. That is to say, most of the previous studies were macro in focus while this at hand is micro in focus. This study therefore assessed the impact of World Bank Commercial Agriculture Development Project on the productivity of maize farmers in Giwa LGA of Kaduna State.

Finally, depending on the research problem and objectives, most of the studies previously conducted on agricultural programmes adopted theories like; modernization theory, impact assessment theory, structural functional theory, decision making theory and so on, while this study at hand adopted a different theory that is peculiar to its own problem and objectives.

2.2 Theoretical Framework of the Study

In an attempt to provide a theoretical explanation on the impact of agriculture and rural development policies in Nigeria particularly the CADP; the researcher based on the literature reviewed established and adopted the "Incremental Theory" of public policy as an appropriate framework of analysis. The study also used "Evaluation Criteria Model" to correct the deficiencies of incremental theory and offered more prescriptive model that reflects a better description of reality through its robust evaluation. In essence, the study used incremental theory of public policy analysis and evaluation criteria model as an approach for policy evaluation.

The incremental theory owes its origin to the seminal contributions of Charles Lindblom (1959), Wildavsky (1964), Devis (1966), Dempster (1966), Robert Dahl (1967), Etzioni (1967) and others, who believe that there is a step-by-step and small-by-small approach to administrative decision making which they referred to as "Successive Limited-Comparison". The notion that decision makers make incremental course corrections from the status quo has dominated thinking about public policy change since the late 1950s. The central concern of Lindblom's work has been to explore the constraints that shape decision making in the modern policy process. In 1979, he elaborated his idea on incremental theory as an analytic approach, which considers "simple incremental analysis" or "only small incremental changes" to form current policy alternative. In that framework, the approach involves a process of "continually building up from the current situation, step by step and by small degree". It only widens or builds on earlier decisions made. Lindblom also maintained that decisions are made incrementally so as to closely relate them to

known and operating policies. He went further to state that policy is not made once and for all; it is made and remade endlessly.

The Basic Assumptions of Incremental Theory are:

(i) A policy is not made once and for all; it is made and remade endlessly.

(ii) Policy proceeds in chronological series, that is, it proceeds on piece-meal or bit-by-bit basis

(iii) A policy is directed at a problem, tried, altered, tried in its altered form, altered again and so forth.

(iv) The goal of a policy is not radical, one time solution to societal problems but marginal or incremental corrections or changes to already existing policies.

(v) Policy makers do not seek to establish an optimal policy, rather, they confine their analysis to small variations to present policy

(vi) The decision making process involves political bargaining and has to satisfy political rationality of decision makers.

This model posits that in order for any policy to be made the main consideration is the need to build upon existing policy in that direction. This is done with a focus on the necessity of the moment and not a "one size fits all" approach but inclusive processes where all decision-makers views are sought. A policy is incremental when it is directed at a problem: tried, altered, tried in its altered form, altered again and so forth. In short, incremental policies follow one upon the other in the solution to a given problem. The implication of this is that; incremental theory amounts to improvements, adjustment and modifications of existing policies.

The theory states that decision makers are more likely to move away from problems than toward goals; only a limited number of alternatives are considered (especially ones, that differ only marginally from the status quo); only direct, short-range consequences are considered for each alternative; only enough analysis is done to find a solution that policy makers can agree on; and adjustment are continually made if solutions remain unacceptable. Lindblom summarized six primary requirements of incremental model in this way; Rather than attempting a comprehensive survey and evaluation of all alternative, the decision maker focuses only on those policies which differ incrementally from existing policies. Only a relatively small number of policy alternatives

are considered for each policy. Only a restricted number of 'important' consequences are evaluated (Lindblom, 1959).

Policy makers find incremental decision rules very useful for three reasons. The first involves the relative ease of reversing mistakes following incremental changes. The second concerns the desire of participants to establish stable expectations in a complex and uncertain environment. The third concerns the nature of overlapping, conflicting, and interacting institutions which push participants toward compromise.

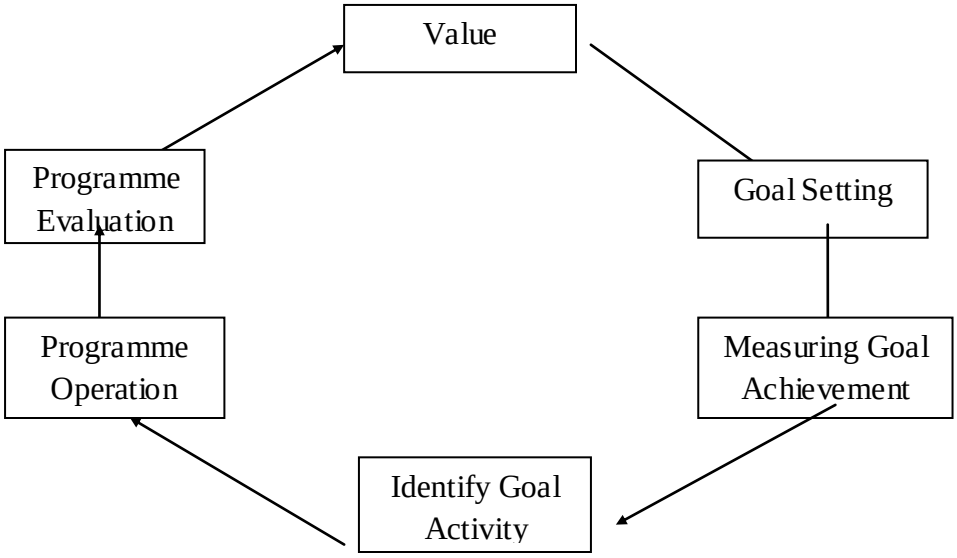
Incremental theory emphasizes caution in discarding government policies (especially by new regimes); it entrenches continuity in government policies; the incremental nature of government policies also makes it easy for the governed to be carried along. Thus, there is no one decision or 'right' solution but a 'never' ending series of attacks on the issue at hand through serial analysis and evaluation. As such, incremental decision- making is described as remedial, geared more to the alleviations of present concrete social imperfections than to the promotion of future social goals (Ibietan, 2011: 99).

The study also applied the policy evaluation criteria model as an approach or assessment scheme to complement the incremental approach in assessing the impact of CADP in the study area. The model was also adopted as an approach for evaluating this study because of its simplicity and adequacy in assessing a given programme. The model was propounded by Edward Suchman in 1963, cited in (Asaju, 2011:71).

Evaluation according to Suchman (1963) was aimed at assessing the successful attainment of a valued objective. Evaluation process starts with value formation to goal setting, to measuring goal attainment, to identification of goal attainment activities, to programme operation or implementation and finally, to programme evaluation. On the basis of the assessment, a judgment is made as to whether the goal directed activity (programme) is worth-while. Based on this, a new value might be formulated or the old one re-assessed, re-designed or re-affirmed. Thus, the evaluation process is a continuous one, the end of a process leads to the beginning of another one (Asaju, 2011: 71).

The theory can be depicted in the diagram below:

Figure 2.1: Evaluation Criteria Cycle



According to Suchman, evaluation research can be conducted in terms of varying levels of objectives and different categories of effects and impacts. In evaluating effect or impact, the model proposes five modalities or criteria by which the success and/or failure of a programme or project could be evaluated. Suchman proposes five criteria which include Efforts, Performance, Adequacy of Performance, Efficiency and Process.

- Efforts: this is used to measure the quality and quantity of activity that takes place in a programme .It is intended to answer the question "what did you do? How did u do it?" This implies the various resources committed to the implementation of CADP. The study will examine the efforts put in place to achieve the stated objectives of strengthening agricultural production and commercialization. These efforts include strategy/approaches, human and material resources made available to implement the programme in the study area.
- Performance: this measures the result of the effort rather than the effort itself. It aims to answer the question like how much is accomplished, did any change occur? Was the change the intended one? This looks at the output or outcome of the project in terms of number of intended beneficiaries who have benefitted from it.
- Adequacy of performance: this criterion of success refers to the degree to which effective performance is adequate to meet the needs of the targeted populace of a particular

programme. : This hinges on the ability of government through the intervention project to meet the priority needs of the targeted populace.

- Efficiency: this implies a positive answer to the question does it work? Is there any better way to attain same result? Efficiency evaluation focuses on the evaluation of alternative paths or methods in terms of cost in money, time, personnel and public convenience. This is used to test or examine whether the outcome of the project commensurate with what had been put into the project in terms of human, material and financial resources within the period under study.
- Process: finally on the evaluation criteria is the process. In evaluating the process, the strategy, structure and funding among others will be analyzed with a view to identifying the constraints (if any) which constitutes an impediment in the achievement of the project's objectives. According to Suchman (1963), as cited in (Asaju, 2011:73) in the cause of evaluating the success or failure of a programme, a great lesson can be learnt on the reason why a programme works or does not work. An analysis of process can have both administrative and scientific significance, particularly where the evaluation indicates that a programme is not working as expected. Locating the cause of these failures may result in modifying the programme so that it works instead of discarding it as a complete failure.

2.2.1 The Relevance of the Theory

The incremental theory is considered very suitable for this study due to its relevance in explaining public policy or agricultural policy in particular. For instance, cursory look at most agricultural policies in Nigeria and CADP in particular suggest that they are continuation of already existing agricultural policies with some little modifications. For instance, the first republic (1963-1966) agricultural policy was almost inseparable from the colonial agricultural policy in the sense that the agricultural policy was geared towards the cultivation of export crops, thus it can be persuasively argued that there was a continuation of the British agricultural and rural development policy at that period.

In the post-civil war period and subsequent administrations that followed, most of the Nigerian agricultural policies were mainly targeted at rural development in an attempt to better the lives of rural dwellers, stimulate and enhance economic growth, as well as get the rural sector to contribute meaningfully to the national economic and social development. This is to say,

agricultural policy in Nigeria is a continuous and never-ending process (Ibietan, 2011: 101). In a nutshell, the central massage of this model which also buttress it relevance in explaining agricultural policies in Nigeria, is that each agricultural policy is a build-up on existing policies. This is done with a focus on the necessity of the moment and not a "one size fit all" process.

2.2.2 The Limitations of the Theory

On the other hand, critics have noted problems in this approach to policy making and thereby, discredited it for being too conservative and indecisive. It is plausible to argue that the model is not suitable for the developmental aspirations of the developing economies that require some radical transformation. It tends to neglect basic societal innovations, as it focuses on the short run and seeks no more than limited variations from past policies; thereby wasting time dealing with the immediate problems and no overall strategy is developed. Thus, the dynamism of contemporary world occasioned by rapid technological changes and advancement may not require incremental approach to decision making.

Decisions by consent among partisans without a society wide regulatory center and guiding institutions should not be viewed as the preferred approached to decision making. Decision so reached would of necessity, reflect the interest of the most powerful, while the demands of the underprivileged and politically unorganized would be underrepresented. Thus, the approach justifies the status quo and ignores the possibility of fundamental change.

Incremental approach has also been misconstrued as being narrowly limited to policy formulation without an in-depth analysis for evaluation, thereby calling for evaluation croterea model as an approach to enhance the quality of the incremental theory in analyzing public policies. The evaluation criteria model as propounded by Edward Suchman is also very important to this study as it aids in the assessing the project. The efforts of CADP in terms of strengthening maize production which will logically improve the standard of the maize farmers, particularly in the study area, is brought into lime light and assessed through this approach.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Description of Research Design

This research is a descriptive research and the method employed in the study is qualitative. This approach relied on both primary and secondary data such as focus group discussions (FGD), in-depth and key informant interviews as well as examination of official records and a considerable volume of related literature. In respect of official documents, the reports of the World Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), National Coordinating Office (NCO), State Commercial Agriculture Development Office (SCADO), and the Nigeria's National Policy on Agriculture and Rural Development among others were utilized. Furthermore, the review of related literature provided a wide range of scholarly opinions on similar subject matter of studies that were undertaken in both developed and developing countries including Nigeria.

3.1.1 Types and Sources of Data

The data for this study were obtained from two broad sources, namely; primary and secondary. The primary source include: questionnaire, focus group discussion, interview and personal observation. The FGD and the interview constituted the major source of compiling the primary data for this study. The relevance of this method in data gathering is important, especially in an area where there is low level of literacy among the target population. The secondary source includes: relevant materials obtained from academic books, journals, newspapers, magazines etc. The World Bank documents on CADP and other documents from NCO, SCADO, as well as relevant academic materials among others constituted the major source of compiling the secondary data for this study.

3.1.2 Population and Sample Size of the Study

The population of this study are the direct project beneficiaries, and data were generated from this through FGD. The sample size of the study was derived from the total population, which is made up of all the beneficiaries of CADP (CIGs under maize value chain, since the focus is on maize farmers) in the study area. Based on the list of Commodity Interest Groups (CIGs) obtained from SCADO, Giwa LGA has a total of 48 CIGs that participated in the project, out of which 1 was registered under diary value chain, 2 under fruits value chain, while 45 were registered under maize value chain and all of them engaged in production package. Under the maize value chain, Giwa LGA has a total number of 854 beneficiaries, where 754 were males while 100 were

females. Therefore, the 45 CIGs registered under the maize production value chain in the study area constituted the population of this study, while the sample size was derived based on the following criteria.

3.1.3 Sampling Procedure

This study used simple random sampling technique in selecting the CIGs. This is because, **t**he study area of this research has eleven (11) wards, they are: Danmahawayi, Fan Hauya, Galadimawa, Gangara, Giwa, Idasu, Kadage, Kakangi, Kidandan, Shika, and Yakawada. Out of the (11) wards, only eight (8) wards have CIGs under maize value chain and some of the wards have higher number of CIGs than others. Thus, the study adopted simple random technique and selected 15 CIGs from a total of 45 (one-third) and conduct FGDs. Below is the list of CIGs randomly selected for the FGDs arranged in alphabetical order, with the numbers of their members, their distribution according to wards of registration and size of land cultivated.

Table 3.1: List of CIGs selected for FGDs in the Study Area

S/N	Name of CIG/Individual Beneficiary	Farm Location/ Ward	Local Government Area	Size of Enterprise/Ha of Land	Beneficiary		
					Total	Male	Female
1	Alheri Commercial Maize Farmers Cooperative Society	Yakawada	Giwa	46	15	11	4
2	Bakin Kasuwa Shika Multipurpose Cooperative Society	Shika	Giwa	60	24	24	0
3	Galadimawa Commercial Farmers Association	Galadimawa	Giwa	54	36	36	0
4	Gangara Commercial Maize Farmers Cooperative Society	Gangara	Giwa	80	15	13	2
5	Giwa Central Commercial Farmers Association	Giwa	Giwa	133.5	89	79	10
6	Kidandan Commercial Maize Farmers Cooperative Society	Kidandan	Giwa	110	13	12	1
7	Kidandan Kofar Fada Commercial Farmers Association	Kidandan	Giwa	95	13	13	0
8	Matasan Kidandan Farmers Cooperative Society	Kidandan	Giwa	106	18	13	5
9	Mazawaje Commercial Maize Farmers Cooperative Society	Kidandan	Giwa	99	19	10	9
10	Mujedawa Gangara Commercial Maize Farmers Cooperative Society	Gangara	Giwa	110	22	20	2
11	Nasarawa Commercial Maize Cooperative Society	Kakangi	Giwa	80	16	16	0
12	Turawa Kakangi Farmers Cooperative Society	Kakangi	Giwa	97	15	15	0
13	Unguwan Fada Commercial Maize Cooperative Society	Yakawada	Giwa	84	20	19	1
14	Unguwan Makera Commercial Maize Cooperative Society	Giwa	Giwa	72	20	20	0
15	Unguwan Rimi Commercial Maize Farmers Cooperative Society	Giwa	Giwa	91	16	15	1
	Total			1,317.5	351	316	35

Source: Kaduna, SCADO, 2017.

The table above shows that the whole 15 CIGs under maize production that were randomly selected for FGDs in Giwa LGA have a total number of 351 beneficiaries, where 316 are males while 35 are females. The whole beneficiaries according to SCADO Assessment, cultivate a total of about 1,317.5 hectares of land as can be seen in the above table 1:1. The vast of the data for this study were collected from only those members of the above listed 15 CIGs that are accessible through FGDs. Data that were collected includes farm household characteristics, input and output variables, level of production, income and general wellbeing both before and after the World Bank CADP intervention.

3.1.4 Instruments for Data Collection

The instruments that were used in generating data from the field are; Focus Group Discussion (FGD), interview and personal observations. Data on the impact of the project were obtained from the CIGs' members by using a Focus Group Discussions, while data on the performance of the project were obtained through review of the projects' monthly, quarterly and annual reports. In-depth and key informants' interviews were used in generating the data via written materials, audio and video-taped record of information. The reason for using the FGD is due to the nature of the population under study, which is made up of maize farmers in Giwa LGA who have directly benefited from the project (CADP). Firstly; Giwa LGA is a rural area and majority of its farmers are illiterate who cannot read or write, thus, they cannot fill questionnaires even if transcribed into their language of understanding. Secondly; the category of farmers under study (maize farmers) can only be located through their CIGs. Thirdly, some of the farmers that benefited through the CIGs are not even indigenes of the LGA, but only participated in the CIGs registered under the LGA because their farms are located there. The above constituted the main instruments that were utilised in collecting the data for the purpose of conducting this research.

3.1.5 Method of Data Presentation and Analysis

The study employed triangulation method of data analysis. The data for the FGDs were analysed quantitatively because the researcher also used questionnaires and generated information from each of the participants during the discussion in order to easily identify the consensual opinions of the majority of the participants. This was done via statistical tools like; tabular presentation of data, frequency distribution and the use of simple percentage. While the data for the interviews were corroborated with the result of the FGDs and presented thematically.

3.2 The Historical Evolution of Giwa Local Government Area

Giwa Local Government Area is one of the 23 local government areas of Kaduna State. It was created out of Igabi Local Government Area on the 15th 0f September, 1991 by the General Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida's administration. The local government has eleven wards, they are: Danmahawayi, Fan Hauya, Galadimawa, Gangara, Giwa, Idasu, Kadage, Kakangi, Kidandan, Shika, and Yakawada. Giwa ward is the administrative headquarters for the Local Government Area (INEC, 2006)

3.2.1 The Geographical Location of Giwa Local Government Area

Giwa Local Government Area is located in the plain of the Northern part of Kaduna State. It lies between latitude 12.20 N and 11.52 N and longitude 7.0 E and 7.5 E. It has a total area of about 2,066 square km. It is bounded in the north by Funtua local government area of Katsina State, in the west by Birnin Gwari local government area; east by Sabon Gari,Zaria and Kudan local government areas. In the south, it is bounded by Igabi local government area.

3.2.2 The Climate and Vegetation of Giwa Local Government Area

Giwa Local Government Area falls within the Tropical Continental climate based on thornwait's climatic classification. It has a clearly marked dry season and hot season (November to April) and wet double maxima rainfall in May to October. The mean annual rainfall is about 1000mm. The dry season is particularly rainless. This low and seasonal character of rainfall makes vegetation of the area to assume various shades of green in the wet season and turns brown, pale or yellow in the dry season (Salisu, 2012: 47).

The natural vegetation of Zaria where Giwa local government is located is referred to as the Northern Guinea Savanna zone, a designation which implies a woodland vegetation type characterized by the presence of Isoberlina doka with a well adopted grass layer of tufted Androgeneae. Also typical of this savanna woodland are a group of plants which generally flower before the onset of the rain. These are cryptophytes, which include the buttons and rhizonation plants and the very typical sub-shrubs. Many savanna trees can exist for years and will develop into trees when conditions are suitable.

3.2.3 The Population Structure and Distribution of Giwa Local Government Area

The result of 2006 census put the population of Giwa Local Government Area at 286,427 in which the population size of male is 144,218 and that of female is 142,209 (NPC, 2006).Although the local government is more of a rural setting, there are two major urban

centres; Giwa and Shika, which together account for more than 30 percent of the total population. The low populated wards are Dan Mahawayi with 4.2 percent, Fan Hauya with 3.0 percent and least populated ward is Kadage with only 2.3 percent of the total population. An important feature of the population is the 1:1 ratio of male to female, which is a positive trend in terms of socioeconomic development plans. The people in Giwa local government are mainly Hausa and Fulani who are predominantly Muslims. However, there is a large number of Maguzawa in the North East as well as the South West of the local government. These Maguzawas speak the Hausa language purely and are predominantly Christians. Other tribes do exist in almost all the wards, they live side by side with the indigenes of the local government while participating in different businesses such as commodity trade, machine repair and operation of patent medicine stores. These tribes are mainly Ibos and Yorubas and other groups from different parts of Nigeria (NBS, 2012).

3.2.4 The Major Economic Activities in Giwa Local Government Area

The major source of livelihood in this area is agriculture. About 50 percent of its population has farming as their major occupation while 40 percent regarded farming as a secondary activity for supplementing their income. The most important cash crops are maize, groundnuts, rice and soybeans which are also the main food crops. The bulk of agricultural production in the local government is undertaken by the peasant farmers of which women participation is minimal. Since farming is an activity closely related to rainfall, farmers usually shift to other occupations particularly during dry season. These include trading and services which are the most important in the area. However, during dry season there are some people that practice irrigation farming as the LGA is blessed with floodplains popularly known as fadama lands. The major crops grown during the dry season are tomatoes, pepper, onions, wheat, lettuce, carrot, garden egg-plant, maize, and sugarcane (Salisu, 2012: 50).

3.2.5 The Infrastructural Facilities in Giwa Local Government Area

Infrastructural facilities have a remarkable impact on the pattern of socio-economic life and development of rural areas. Apart from the vital role they play in the economic life of the rural population, they also play a crucial role in the maximization of social wellbeing of the people. However, in Giwa LGA, most of the motorable roads are highly seasonal. This is because the commonest transportation routes in most villages are untarred roads constructed by the local government authority. The very few tarred roads that were constructed by the state government

are dispersed in the various wards with a concentration in Giwa and Shika. Road network in the various wards can be said to be good due to the fact that the villages are highly accessible which results to easier transportation of agricultural produce to the different markets in the local government. The only problem is during raining season when some villages are almost inaccessible by cars (Salisu, 2012: 51).

The availability of basic services such as portable water supply, health care and electricity is inadequate. Although there is almost even distribution of the facilities among the wards, population sizes differ among them which results in the inadequacy of the facilities in terms of both availability and accessibility. For example, every ward in the local government is connected with electricity, boreholes and wells are found in every settlement while each ward has a primary health care centre in addition to those ones in Giwa, Yakawada and Shika. In terms of education, there is an uneven distribution of both primary and secondary schools in the local government, for example, there are about twenty secondary schools but nine out of the twenty are located in just two wards Shika and Giwa. The cooperation between state government and NGOs such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) has impacted positively on primary education, as new classes are being built while existing ones are being renovated. Classrooms are being provided with chairs and other facilities in order to provide school children with basic primary education (Salisu, 2012: 52).

3.3 The Background to Kaduna State Agriculture Development Project

The apparent concern by government about the level at which agriculture declines led to the establishment of ADP's which was later expanded to cover the whole federation. The ADP's are organizations charged with the responsibility of improving agricultural production in order to bring about rural development.

The Nigerian second National Development plan (1970-74) says:

> The importance of administrative organization's in the development effort arises from two considerations; it is the basic unit responsible for coordinating, maintaining and evaluating the various activities of government and ensuring that they are in accord with political, social and economic objectives of the nation. Secondly, it serves as the primary executing agent for specific programmes and projects within the development plans.

Against these backgrounds, ADP's first emerged in 1974, and was meant to improve agriculture and rural development. This is so because, it was in 1974 that the World Bank approved three

loans for the establishment of pioneer pilot ADP's in Gombe, Gusau and Funtua all in the Northern part of the country. The first project sited in Kaduna State was the Funtua Agricultural (FADP) in 1975. The apparent success of the FADP led to the formation of the KADP. In April 1977, a proposal for a state-wide ADP was prepared for Kaduna State (then Katsina and Kaduna), by the World Bank as part of the state-wide ADP's that were to take over from the enclave ADP's established earlier in Funtua, Gusau and Gombe (Isaac, 2017: 51).

However, because of disagreement between the World Bank and the Kaduna State Government over what the Bank refers to as "crucial issues" the proposal for the project could not become effective as was originally planned. On November 18, 1980, the government highlighted some of the areas of disagreement between the State Government and the World Bank.

According to the statement, one area of contention was that:

> The Kaduna state Government was not happy over the way in which the KADP was handled by the Bank; that the project did not focus attention on, or deal with the fundamental problems of the peasant farmers in the state. Secondly, under the new proposal, the Government was concerned over the procedures for the recruitment, remuneration and control of the expatriate staff of the project more importantly, the Government rejected the Bank's proposal for the recruitment of 45 foreign staff for the project, whose total remunerations would amount to N12.0 million annually.

Accordingly, the Kaduna State Government stated that it was "determined to have effective control of the project not only because it is wrong for a foreign agency like the World Bank to run such an important project in an independent country, but because the government does not want some of the policies implemented in the Funtua Project to continue".

Following the disagreement, the Kaduna State Government redesigned the project, renamed it Kaduna State Integrated Rural Development Project (KSIRDP) and went ahead to implement it without the World Bank loan. But in 1981, Alhaji Abdulkadir B. Musa, then Governor of Kaduna State was impeached by the National party of Nigeria (NPN) dominated legislature, for his alleged refusal to compromise on a number of issues.

In 1983 negotiations between the World Bank and the Kaduna State Government resumed and in December 1984 a loan agreement of N122, 000,000 was signed between the Bank and the state Government. On July 17, 1985, the loan for the KADP to run through to December 1989 became effective (Isaac, 2017: 52).

KADP covers an area of 4.4 million hectares (ha) of which 2.02 million hectares (46 per cent are under cultivation) of these 0.08 million ha are low laying Fadama land. The state has an estimated population of 3.6 million out of which 603,300 farming families are spread over the entire state. Just as in other ADP's in the country, KADP is charged with the responsibility of increasing agricultural productivity, the incomes of the rural dwellers and to achieve a visible improvement in the standard of living of the farming and rural people. In order to achieve those effectively, the project has the following as its physical targets (KADP Report, 1995).

(i) Farm and crop development for 603,300 farming families; including extension services, livestock development and adaptive research and co-operative development. As for the co-operative development, it is meant to establish an independent Co-operative Financing Agency (CFA) at the state level to ensure supply of timely and adequate inputs and profitable marketing of farm produce on a co-operative level.

(ii) Fadama development for 42,000 farmers through irrigation.

(iii) Producing about 900,000 tree seedlings on a yearly basis for shelterbelts, wood lots and farm forestry.

(iv) Construction of approximately 400 kilometers (KM) of feeder roads, 28 small and medium size earth dams, 400 bore holes fitted with pumps and 150 wells fitted with hand pumps for rural water supply.

(v) Rehabilitation of 300 kms of rural roads, and maintenance of another 300 kms of existing feeder roads.

(vi) Construction of 3 Nos workshops, 1 Guest House at the headquarters and 90 Nos intermediate staff houses at the headquarters and the three zones.

The operational objectives adopted for the management of the KADP are as follows:

(1) Improved agricultural extension

(2) Adoptive research and seed multiplication

(3) Timely and adequate provision of inputs;

(4) Construction of feeder roads for the convenience of farmers
(5) Farm planning and Management
(6) Agricultural land planning, soil and water conservation
(7) Establishment of effective staff and farmers training programmemes.
(8) Intensification of the needed infrastructural facilities for the successful execution of the project.

Since after the inception of KADP, all agricultural policies and programmes of Kaduna State government have been implemented through the KADP. For instance, the RBDAs, OFN, GRP, DFRRI, NFDA, NSPFS, RTEP, CADP and so on were all implemented by the KADP. In essence, Kaduna State does not individually initiate and implement agricultural programmes but only contribute partly in collaboration with Federal Government, World Bank and other development agencies to implement such programmes as mentioned above through its Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MOAF) and KADP.

3.4 The World Bank Commercial Agriculture Development Project in Kaduna State

The Commercial Agriculture Development Project (CADP) is a comprehensive five years World Bank intervention project implemented in Nigeria under the supervision of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD), through the Federal Department of Agriculture (FDA). The project was financed by the World Bank, Federal Government, State Government and beneficiary communities of the five states of Cross River, Enugu, Kaduna, Kano and Lagos. The project was based along eight value chains that were selected based on comparative cost advantage that each state has over the others. These value chains are, namely; oil palm, cocoa, fruit trees, poultry, aquaculture and dairy, with maize and rice as staples. The project supported three value chains per State. The values were distributed thus: Cross River (oil palm, cocoa and Rice) Enugu (fruit trees, poultry and maize), Kaduna (fruits trees, Dairy, and maize) and Lagos (poultry, Agquaculture and Rice). It started operation from April 16, 2009 and ended in December 31, 2014 (Project Implementation Manual, 2009).

Small and medium commercial farmers benefited directly while households will benefit indirectly through access to farm rods, energy, and market opportunities among other things. The beneficiaries are already aggregated into informal Commodity Interest Group (CIGs). The value chains chosen by each of the participating States were based on the respective comparative advantage and their contribution to agricultural growth. Based on an evaluation of market

equivalents during appraisal, the value chains selected are expected to have high demand for agricultural commodities and markets have the capacities to absorb the additional production. The small and medium scale farmers are heterogeneous with respect to households' assets, human capital, income generating potentials, and livelihood strategies requiring differentiated strategies for their value-chain (Project Implementation Manual, 2009).

3.4.1 The Aim and Objectives of CADP

The major aim of CADP is to strengthen agricultural production and commercialization for targeted value chains among small and medium scale commercial farmers, processors and marketers in the five participating states. In realizing this aim, the project was designed to achieve the following objectives:

(1) Support access to productivity-enhancing technologies,
(2) Improve market access,
(3) Build and improve capacity in areas of need and
(4) Improve access to rural infrastructure (i.e. network of roads and electricity).

These will enhance reduction of poverty, improve food security, increase income, and strengthen local economy and market linkages and, also, achieve the key millennium development goals (Project Implementation Manual, 2009).

3.4.2 The Key Performance Indicators (KPI) of CADP

The Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) of CADP are three in number, as outlined below:

(i) 25% Increase in total production of targeted value chains among participating small and medium scale commercial farmers (disaggregated by rice, oil palm, cocoa, fruits trees, poultry, aquaculture, dairy and maize).
(ii) 25% Increase in processing of targeted value chains among participating small and medium scale commercial farmers (disaggregated by rice, oil palm, cocoa, fruits trees, poultry, aquaculture, dairy and maize).
(iii) 30% Increase in volume of sales of agricultural products under the targeted value chains among participating small and medium scale commercial farmers (disaggregated by rice, oil palm, cocoa, fruits trees, poultry, aquaculture, dairy and maize).

In Kaduna State, maize, dairy and fruits were considered among the value chains because the state has comparative advantage on it over the other states and there are existing maize plantations, diaries and poultries.

3.4.3 The Components of the Project (CADP)

The project has two components, and they include: agricultural production and commercialization on one hand, and rural infrastructure on the other hand.

(1) Agricultural Production and Commercialization: this component provides resources to facilitate the adoption of appropriate and existing agriculture technologies. It also supports staple crop production systems and their commercialization. The activities supported under this component focus primarily on the selected value chains.

(2) Rural Infrastructure (Roads and Energy): this component provides resources for construction of new roads, rehabilitation of and maintenance of existing roads from communities to markets and connection of commercial farms to electricity through various energy sources.

3.4.4 The Justification and Design Principles of CADP

The basic strategy of this project is to improve the business environment for agriculture to become more successful by gradually shifting from subsistence to commercial agriculture. The Project will strive to sustainably boost the incomes of target beneficiaries, through a value chain approach with strong emphasis on stakeholder participation, especially at the Commodity Interest Groups (CIGs) and Commercial Agriculture Development Associations (CADAs) levels.

A typical chain will include producers, assemblers/traders, processors, distributors, retailers and finally consumers. Project facilitators will help to organize the CIGs and CADAs and guide them through an intensive process of group formation and decision making using a range of participatory techniques. Based on an evaluation of market equivalents during appraisal, the value chains selected are expected to have high demand and markets have the capacities to absorb the additional production. The small and medium-scale farms are heterogeneous with respect to households' assets, human capital, income generating potentials, and livelihood strategies requiring differentiated strategies for their value chains (Project Implementation Manual, 2009).

3.4.5 The Eligibility Criteria for Beneficiary Participation in the CADP

The Eligibility Criteria for Beneficiary Participation in the CADP are as follows:

(i) Being engaged in farming business for at least three years;

(ii) Being involved in one or more activities along the selected value chains;

(iii) Earning revenue of at least N300, 000 a year;

(iv) Possession of farm in a participating state and belonging to relevant CIG;

(v) Availability of funds for own contribution to matching grants.

The matching grants covers the total cost of inputs that will be incurred in the production process, whereby the beneficiaries are required to contribute certain amount depending on the size of the enterprise, while the rest are provided by the CADP. In most cases, the CADP provides the entire production inputs including labour services at that subsidized amount through their accredited service providers. The total cost of the project was a collaborative effort of the relevant authorities; the World Bank, the Federal Government and the State Governments. The World Bank provided 60% of the fund the Federal Government provided 25%, while the State Governments provided the 15%, thereby making complete 100%. The formula for the beneficiaries' contribution and the counterpart's fund or matching grants paid by the CADP is as follows:

Table 3.2: Counterparts Funds Contributions

Cost of Activities (N)	Beneficiary Contribution (%)	Matching Grants (%)
300,000 - 1,000,000	40	60
1,000,001 - 2,000,000	50	50
2,000,001 - 5,000,000	60	40
5,000,001 - 10,000,000	70	30

Source: CADP Implementation Manual, 2009.

The table above illustrates how counterparts' funds contributions have been distributed among the World Bank, federal and states governments, and the beneficiaries. The intervention is accessed according to the size of the enterprises as vividly shown above. In a situation whereby the required capital for participation is within the range of N300,000 to N1,000,000, the beneficiary is only required to pay 40% of the total cost of the activities, that is, the lager the size of the enterprise; the higher the level of beneficiary contribution and vice-versa. This is done with a view to encourage more small and medium commercial maize farmers. It is a one-time

capital grant for investments needed for adoption of existing and new technologies by participating small and medium commercial farmers.

The matching grant is to support the adoption of known and superior technologies and build capacity of small and medium scale commercial farmers. This will enable them to take advantage of market opportunities for their produce. The grant will serve as a catalyst to spur investments in commercial agriculture. Therefore, the overarching majority of the financing come from CADP and secondly from own/non-grant sources, mobilized through either savings or loans. The matching grant is open to all qualified or eligible members of CIGs and CADAs. The total number of direct project beneficiaries projected is 50,000 (i.e. 10,000 beneficiaries per state) over a period of five years. Small and medium scales commercial farmers will benefit directly while many households will benefit indirectly through access to farm roads, energy and markets opportunities (Project Implementation Manual, 2009).

3.4.6 The Organizational Structure of CADP at the National, State and Beneficiary Levels

Since no new institutional structure was created for the coordination and implementation of CADP, the project utilized the existing institutional structure of the Federal and States' Ministries of Agriculture and their Projects Coordination Offices. At the national level, the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD) have the overall responsibility for execution of the Project through the Federal Department of Agriculture (FDA); whereas at the state level, it is carried out by the State Ministries of Agriculture and Water Resources (SMAWR) through the Agriculture Development Projects (ADPs).

The Federal Department of Agriculture (FDA) is the agency entrusted with responsibility for coordinating the implementation of all donor supported agricultural sector projects in the country; but it delegated these functions to a semi-autonomous National Coordinating Office (NCO); that is, the FDA, through the NCO, coordinates and implements the project activities on behalf of the FMARD. Similarly, ADPs are the primary executing agents for various agricultural programmes in all states of the federation. They serve as the basic units saddled with the responsibility of coordinating, maintaining and evaluating all agricultural policies and programmes on behalf of the SMAWR; but they also delegated these functions to States Commercial Agriculture Development Offices (SCADOs); that is, the ADPs, through SCADOs perform these functions. Therefore, there is a direct relationship between the project and the existing ministerial structures both at the National and State levels. The NCO is within the

framework of the FDA while the SCADOs are within the framework of the state's ADPs (Project Implementation Manual, 2009).

In addition, the Federal Ministry of Finance has oversight function on credit facilities through its Department of International Economic Relations (DIER). The DIER will undertake joint monitoring and coordination with the Federal and State Implementation Agencies to ensure efficient an effective utilization of funds for intended purposes. The implementation arrangements include: (i) Overall coordination of project implementation is entrusted to FMARD to be carried out through the FDA; (ii) Establishment and maintenance of National Steering Committee (NSC), National Coordinating Office (NCO), State Steering Committees (SSCs) and SCADOs throughout the implementation of the project with experienced and qualified staff in adequate numbers, all satisfactory to the IDA; (iii) Empowerment of farmers and other participants to enable them to establish their CIGs and CADAs as vehicles to foster the sustainable development of commercial agriculture in the participating states; and (iv)Terms and conditions for distribution of matching grants. The detailed Coordination, Implementation and Oversight Arrangements as detailed by the project implementation manual are as follows:

Coordination and Implementation of the project at National Level: FDA and NCO

At the federal level, Project coordination is carried out by the National Coordinating Office (NCO) while the oversight, policy and strategic orientation functions are performed by the National Steering Committee (NSC) with 10 members as proposed by government. These are, Permanent Secretary, FMARD (Chairman); Director of Agriculture, FMARD; Representatives of the Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Commerce and Industry; Ministry of Women Affairs; National Planning Commission; CADA – Apex CADA; National Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Agriculture (NACCIMA); Executive Director, FDA; and Executive Secretary, National Coordinating Office (NCO). The NSC will meet twice a year. The NCO serves as the secretariat.

The functions of the NSC are: (i) Oversight functions over the project at the federal level; (ii) Approve Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) at the National Coordinating Office level; (iii) Review progress of project implementation across the participating states; (iv) Encourage collaboration among similar projects at the federal level; and (v) Harmonization of Federal and State Governments policies on economic development and growth as it relates to commercialization of agriculture.

The day-to-day implementation of the project at the National level is the responsibility of the National Coordinating Office (NCO). The staff complements of the NCO as proposed by the Federal Government are National Project Coordinator, Project Operations Officer, M&E Officer, Project Accountant and Procurement Officer. Support Staff include Internal Auditor, Account Officer, Administrative Officer and Rural Infrastructure Officer (Project Implementation Manual, 2009).

Coordination and Implementation of the project at State Level: KADP and SCADO

At the state level, Project coordination is carried out by the Agriculture Development Projects (ADPs) of the participating states while the oversight, policy and strategic orientation functions are performed by the State Steering Committee (SSC). The State Steering Committee comprises of 12 members as proposed by government, which are, Permanent Secretary Ministry of Agriculture (Chairman); Directors of relevant value chains in the Ministries of Agriculture, Representatives of Ministries of Finance, Planning/Budget, Trade and Commerce, Women Affairs, Rural Development/Energy Commission, Works, Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Commercial Agriculture Development Associations; Project Manager (PM) of ADPs. The Vice Chairman will come from the CADA and SCADO will be the Secretariat.

The SSC performs the following; (i) Oversight functions over the project at the state level; (ii) Approve Annual Work Plan and Budget of the SCADO; (iii) Review progress of project implementation; and (iv) Guide as well as facilitate project implementation.

The day to day implementation of the project is the responsibility of the State Commercial Agriculture Development Office of which staff complements are, State Project Coordinator, Procurement Officer, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, Project Accountant, Agricultural Productivity and Advisory Services Officer, Commercialization and Business Development Officer, Rural Infrastructure Officer, and Support Staff will include Internal Auditor, Cashier, Secretaries, Administrative Officer, Environmental Officer and Project Office Assistant. In addition, SCADO have facilitators in the subject matter areas of (a) Technology adoption in each selected value chain; (b) Market facilitation and business development; (c) Road; (d) Energy; (e) Management Information System (MIS)/Information Communication Technology (ICT); (f) Training; (g) Communication and (h) Staple crops (maize and rice). The SCADO functions as a semi-autonomous unit. All correspondence and reports are made to the office of the

Honourable Commissioner, NFRA and the World Bank (WB), and copied to the ADP (Project Implementation Manual, 2009).

Coordination and Implementation of the project at Beneficiary Level: CADAs and CIGs

Critical decisions take place within the CADAs and the various Commodity Interest Groups (CIGs) which are legally registered. The Commercial Agriculture Development Associations (CADAs) are apex organizations of Commodity Interest Groups, which have a common interest in agricultural commercialization. The CADAs are already in existence. They are responsible for the coordination of the activities of the CIGs, including the management of the post-harvest handling centers under the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) arrangements. The CADAs may facilitate co-financing of the sub-projects through commercial banks.

The CIGs have responsibility for sub-projects implementation. Beneficiaries belong to commodity associations that support the value chain of their interest. SCADO have a directory of Service Providers that provide services to the project beneficiaries. The Service Providers are screened by SCADO and their services are certified by beneficiary and SCADO officer/agent before full payment. Service Providers are public and private sectors operators and there is a level playing field.

Once sub-projects are reviewed and approved by SCADO, CADAs can access a share of the costs for design and implementation, in accordance with the guidelines stipulated in the Project Implementation Manual (PIM). In order to be eligible to receive funding under the project, beneficiaries must belong to registered Commodity Associations. Disbursements to the service producers selected by CADAs occur through the preparation of Commercial Agricultural Development Plans and Sub-Project Agreements (SPAs).

The beneficiaries are responsible for the identification, preparation and execution of their sub-projects. The beneficiaries, especially the CIG members, are assisted on need basis by advisers/facilitators in producing a simple investment plan that shows the total cost of the sub-projects; the level of grants they are applying for and documentation/evidence of ability to provide own contribution. The CIG checks the plans against the list of eligibility criteria and aggregate them at the CIG level. The CIG application including the procurement plan then goes to CADAs, which aggregates the plans and checks them for completeness before submitting them for approval (Project Implementation Manual, 2009).

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

4.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with the analysis of the data generated in the field between June and August, 2017. The researcher conducted 15th Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with 15 Commodity Interest Groups (CIGs), which 7 CIGs were represented by 1 member per CIG which can be rightly called interviews since information was elicited from each individual member of the groups, 2 were represented by 2 members per CIG, 2 represented by 4 members per CIG, 1 represented by 5 members, and 3 represented by 10 members per CIG. This is what brought the need to use tables in order to easily identify the majority opinions. Therefore, the research has 54 respondents for FGDs. However, the 15 CIGs were randomly selected from a total of 45 CIGs under maize production value chain in the study area, which constituted one-third of the total number of CIGs. The full list of the CIGs and their members interviewed has been attached as appendix 3.

The research also interviewed some of the key experts in the project from which relevant data were drawn and analysed in this chapter. Those interviewed at the national level includes: the National Coordinator, the Operation Officer, and the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer (NCO, CADP). At the state level; the Programme Manager (KADP), the Public Relation Officer (KDS, MOAF), the State Project Coordinator, the Communication Officer, and the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer (SCADO) were interviewed. At the local government level; the Director of Agricultural Services and the Head of Farmers Cooperatives/Principal Agriculture Superintendent Officer (Giwa LGA Secretariat) were also interviewed. Thus, the study interviewed 10 key experts in the project.

4.2 Presentation and Analysis of Data

The data obtained from the field is presented in tabular form; showing frequencies and percentages of the respondents' views. To corroborate the data, the study has done what is called data triangulation, where the data collected through interviews, FGDs and personal observations were collectively presented and analyzed. The tables were used because questionnaires were

used in generating data from each of the participants during the FGDs. The tables were presented and analysed below:

Table 4.1: Distribution of Respondents by Age

Category	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
18-29	10	18.4%
30-39	12	22.2%
40-49	20	37.2%
50-above	12	22.2%
Total	**54**	**100**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2017.

Table 4.1 above represent the ages of respondents. It can be seen that 10 representing 18.4% were between 18-29 years. 12 of the respondents representing 22.2% were from 30-39 age brackets, while 20 of the respondents representing 37.2% were between the ages of 40-49. Only 12 of the respondents representing 22.2 % have fallen within the bracket of 50 years and above. This implies that a majority (87.8%) of the respondents were below 50 years of age. It can also be further observed that the vast majority of our respondents are people within the active or productive labour force age (18-49).

Table 4.2: Distribution of Respondent by Gender

Category	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Male	48	88.9%
Female	6	11.1%
Total	**54**	**100%**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2017.

From the above table, the gender distribution of the respondents indicates that out of 54 respondents, 48 representing 88.9% are males while only 6 representing 11.1% are females. This implies that, in most of the CIGs selected, men were engaged in the FGDs more than their female counterparts because they participated more than them in the project.

Table 4.3: Distribution of Respondents by Marital Status

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Single	12	22.2%
Married	39	72.2%
Widowed	2	3.7%
Divorced	1	1.9%
Total	**54**	**100%**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2017.

The table above shows that 12respondents representing 22.2% were single. 39 representing 72.2% were married. 2 respondents which correspond to 3.7% were widows, while 1 respondent which correspond to 1.9% was divorced. There were therefore more married than single or widowed respondents in our sample.

Table 4.4: Distribution of Respondents by Main Occupation

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Civil Servant	5	9.2%
Business	9	16.7%
Farmer	40	74.1%
Student	0	0%
Total	**54**	**100%**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2017.

Table 4.4 above presents the occupational distribution of the respondents in the study area, 5 representing 9.2% were civil servants. 9 representing 16.7% engage in businesses. 40 respondents which represent 74.1% were into farming as their main occupation. This indicates that farming is the major occupation of the people in Giwa L.G.A. This also corresponds with the view of Uma Lele that majority of rural inhabitants engaged in farming as their main occupation, therefore rural development is the development of agriculture as the dominant rural occupation.

Table 4.5: Distribution of Respondents by Educational Qualification

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Primary	25	46.3%
Secondary	21	38.9%
Tertiary	6	11.1%
Others	2	3.7%
Total	**54**	**100%**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2017.

As shown in the table above, 25 of the respondents representing 46.3% were holders of primary qualification. 21 of them representing 38.9% were holding secondary certificates. 6 of the respondents representing 11.1% have obtained tertiary institutions certificates such as OND, N.C.E, HND and B. Sc, or postgraduate certificates. While only 2 of them representing 3.7% attended only Islamic school. This shows that majority of the respondents (46.3%) have attended only primary schools, thereby have low level of literacy in the area.

Table 4.6: CADP Service Delivery in Giwa LGA

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	50	92.6%
No	4	7.4%
Total	**54**	**100%**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2017.

Table 4.6 above clearly indicates that majority of the respondents have received the CADP intervention and are satisfied with the nature of its service delivery in terms of agricultural supports. 50 of the respondents which represent 92.6% said they were not well satisfied with the service delivery of CADP in terms of provision of subsidized inputs such as; improved seed variety, fertilizer, agrochemicals and extension services among others. Only 4 of the respondents representing 7.4% said they were not 100% satisfied with the CADP service delivery. This shows that CADP has been able to record substantial level of achievement in its objectives of

strengthening agricultural production and commercialization, particularly in the area of study of this research where majority of the respondents (92.6%) are satisfied with its services.

Table 4.7: Impact of CADP on Maize Production, Income and Standard of Living

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Very high	34	62.9%
High	12	22.2%
Normal	8	14.9%
Low	0	0%
Very low	0	0%
Total	**54**	**100%**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2017.

Responding to the question on whether there is any increase in their farm output, income and general wellbeing since coming into contact with CADP, 34 of the respondents representing 62.9 revealed that there was very high improvement in maize production, income and standard of living of maize farmers, while 12 of the respondents representing 22.2% revealed that there is high increase in their production. Only 8 of the respondents representing 14.9% revealed that production is normal. The responses therefore clearly show that there is improvement on maize production in Giwa LGA since majority of the respondents believed that there is high increase in production, which invariably leads to increase in income and standard of living.

Therefore, there was almost general consensus among the respondents in the FGDs conducted, that the performance of CADP is immensely significant. An official of the CADP however stressed that the project had impacted positively on the life of the people in the area, most especially the maize producers.

In the discussion the researcher had with some other respondents, who are also among the project's beneficiaries assert that prior to CADP intervention in their area, farmers could not get sufficient incentives and technical services; but with the intervention of CADP, farmers now participated in several agricultural supports projects including the CADP. However, they rated the CADP as the most efficient and effective in solving the farmers' problems based on identification of their priority needs, thereby improved their production, income and standard of living.

Table 4.8: Impact of Road Constructed by CADP

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	50	92.6%%
No	4	7.4%
Total	**54**	**100%**

Source; Researcher's Survey, 2017.

Table 4.8 above shows that the respondents believed that on the socio-economic impact of the road constructed by CADP on maize farmers in the study area in terms of easy access and mobility of their products from their farms to the to market or other point of sales, as well as making it easy for extension agents to visit farmers in their farms. 50 respondents representing 92.65% revealed that the 7.612% road constructed by CADP in Giwa LGA from Hayin-Gada to Walawa had impacted positively on the standard of living of farmers in the area, while only 4 respondents representing 7.4% said its socio-economic impact of the road is very minimal. From the respondent' views, it shows that the road has benefited the farmers. This can be attested by the views of the majority of the respondents. Although there are different opinions regarding the issue of socio-economic impact of roads but however, the researcher visited some of the roads constructed and was convinced that many of the inhabitants of the area benefited from the roads in terms of easy access to farms and markets. However, there is still need for improvement because many areas are still not motorable.

Table 4.9: Regularity of Visits by Extension Agents to Farms

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Regular	46	85.2%
Not Regular	8	14.8%
Total	**54**	**100%**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2017.

Responding to the question whether the extension agents visit their farm regularly, 46 respondents representing 85.2% stated that, the visits by extension agents to give advice is on regular basis, while only 8 respondents representing 14.8% said that, the visit is not regular. This therefore clearly shows that the extension workers are regular in their visit to farmers. During the FGD, some respondents even claimed never to have heard the existence of anything like extension workers not to talk of seeing them on their farms before the inception of CADP.

Although even after the inception of the project, some respondents said they are still not satisfied with regularity of visits by the extension agents.

Table 4.10: The Quality of Advice Given by Extension Agents

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Useful and practicable	41	75.9%%
Useful but not practicable	13	24.1%
Not useful	0	0%
Total	**54**	**100%**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2017.

Table 4.10 above shows the assessment of the advice given by the extension agents to farmers. 41 of the respondents representing 75.9% said that the advice given is useful and practicable, while 13 of them representing 24.1% said that, the advice is useful but not practicable. This according to them is because; it is very expensive in both its monetary and manpower requirements. They stated that the advice given to farmers by the extension agents is very technical in nature as most farmers are not literate and follow traditional farming system. This suggests that there is still need for improvement in terms of the quality of advice and farmer education given by extension agents.

Table 4.11: How Maize Farmers Secure Capital for Farming Purposes

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Commercial Banks	10	18.5%
Loan from Friends and Relatives	12	22.2%
Personal Savings	22	40.8%
Cooperative Societies	10	18.5%
Total	**54**	**100%**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2017.

Table 4.11 shows how farmers secure capital. Ten 10 respondents representing 18.5% source capital from commercial banks, 12 respondents representing 22.2% source their capital through loans from friends and relatives. About 22 of the respondents representing 40.8% source their capital through savings and re-investment, while 10 of them representing 18.5% source their own capital through cooperative societies.

Table 4.12: Whether Maize Farmers Experiences Challenges or not

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	18	33.3%
No	36	66.7%
Total	**54**	**100%**

Source*:* Researcher's Survey, 2017.

Table 4.12 shows the responses to the question as to whether there are challenges faced by local maize farmers in accessing the CADP intervention or faced by CADP in the implementation of the project. 18 respondents which correspond to 33.3% said there are challenges, while 36 respondents corresponding to 66.7% have said the challenges are very minimal. This shows that despite the majority of the respondents feel that there are no more challenges in assessing the supports given by CADP; others still believed that there are some challenges that militate against the successful implementation of the project.

Table 4.13: Nature of the Challenges Being Experienced

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Official corruption	2	0%
Bureaucracy	0	11.1%
Favouritism	6	33.3%
Lack of capital	4	22.2%
Inadequate personnel	2	11,1%
All of the above	4	22.3%
Total	**18**	**100%**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2017.

Table 4.13 sought to know the nature of the challenges, no respondent agrees that official corruption among stakeholders is the challenge that hinder CADP from full realization of its objectives; 2 respondents representing 11.1% said it is delay in form of bureaucracy, while 6 representing 33.3% said it is favouritism in form beneficiary selection; 4 respondents

representing 22.2% said it is lack of capital for participation in the project, other 2 also representing 11.1% said it is inadequate manpower and extension workers, while 4 respondents representing 22.3% said it is all of the above.

Table 4.14: How CADP can improve its Service Delivery?

Category	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Construction of more feeder roads	12	22.2%
Recruitment of more qualified staff	2	3.7%
Grant soft loans to farmers	8	14.8%
Make distribution of inputs at due time	8	14.8%%
All of the above	24	44.5%
Total	**54**	**100%**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2017.

The respondents suggested several ways that they feel the CADP can be repositioned so as to operate more efficiently and meet up the need of the rural community. The suggestions went thus: 12 respondents representing 22.2% said the means through which CADP can perform better is by construction of more feeder roads in rural areas to make it more accessible than farmers, marketers and extension agents. 2 respondents representing 3.7% said CADP needs to recruit more qualified staff; 8 respondents which makes up 14.8% of the respondents said it is through the granting of soft loans to farmers, while another 8 respondents representing 14.8% said it is through making the distribution input at due time to curb bureaucracy.24 respondents representing 44.5%, who constitute the majority of the respondents' opinions said the best way the CADP can make its service delivery more efficient and effective is to commit itself and tackle all of the above listed problems.

This correspond with the view of some of the key experts in the project, that granting of soft loans to farmers, fighting corruption, recruitment of more personnel and making distribution of inputs more transparent and at due time will go a long way in improving CADP's service delivery.

4.3 Impact of CADP on Maize Production in Giwa LGA from 2011 to 2017

This section assesses the impact of CADP in the study area from 2011 to 2017. It focused on the state of maize production in the area before and after the CADP intervention. It analysed amount of money disbursed for the project, what has been done, what has been achieved and what is left undone. It looks at the inputs provided and roads constructed by the CADP in the study area.

4.3.1 State of Maize Farmer's Production in Giwa LGA before 2011

Data contained in this section are obtained from interviews and FGDs conducted in Giwa Local Government Area with farmers in the area of study. From the CADP's progress report carried out from 1st January, 2016 to 31st January, 2017, it was revealed that the baseline data for maize production, yield and volume of sales in Kaduna State were 30,686mt, 2.2mt/hectare and 21,480.20mt respectively before the intervention. After the intervention, production increased to 51,426mt, 3.62mt/hectare and 35,998.20mt respectively. This shows that there are about 67.59% increases in production, 64.69 increases in yield and 67.59 increases in volume of sales. This has recorded a tremendous achievement (CADP Progress Report, 2017: 12). For instance in the study area, the whole 15 CIGs selected for FGDs presently have 351 members and cultivate about 1,317.5hectare of land. The whole 54 respondents revealed that before the intervention; they usually cultivate a total of about 204 hectare of land, yield about 7,908 bags of maize and earn an annual income of about N19, 760,000. After the intervention; they said they cultivate a total of about 528 hectare of land, yield about 14,880 bags of maize and earn about N188, 200,000. This also shows a tremendous improvement and the result agrees with the information obtained from the above mentioned CADP progress report (FGD, 2017).

In one of the FGDs conducted to unravel the state of farmers' production, income and standard of living before their contact with CADP; most of the respondents affirmed that the number of output in maize in Giwa LGA had increased very well, but some of them have argued that they only find it difficult to measure up if their standard of living have improved or not. Few of the respondents claimed that the project did not perform well in achieving its targeted objectives. However, this complexity has been clarified by the Communication Officer (SCADO) who told the researcher that in the project intervention, there is a provision for training the farmers by extension workers on how to keep farm records through what they called "farm records books" which is one of the uniqueness of CADP if compared with other agricultural projects. He said the records have shown that there is improvement in their standard of living through increased

production (FGD and Interview, 2017). This justify that CADP increased maize production and standard of living of maize farmers because it tally with the view of majority of the respondents as presented in table 4.7 above.

In an interview with the PRO, Kaduna State Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, he told the researcher that with the introduction of what they called "Aflasafe" (a combination of improved seeds, fertilizers, agro-chemicals that maximizes output) in the project, output usually doubled or tripled. They also train farmers on how to adapt to new technologies and international best practices for production, processing, handling and marketing of their products. Another FGD conducted showed that there exist differences between periods before farmers had contact with CADP and periods after it. Forty out of fifty four respondents in the FGD argued that they have witnessed a tremendous increase in the output for their maize produce. One of them said "CADP has helped me very well, my pride as a maize farmer is to take enough maize to the market and get enough money, to feed my family, pay the school fees of my children and stand well among friends. CADP has helped in making that dream a reality for me" (FGD, 2017).

In another FGD, some of the respondents who are also local maize farmer in Giwa LGA had said, they have noticed a tremendous increase in their production and income since the intervention of CADP. They also responded that with the intervention they recieved from CADP, they were able to produce more than before. Another respondent during the researcher's interview with him said, he was producing 40-45 bags of maize before he got access to supports from CADP. With the intervention, he said he now produce between 90-100 bags. He said "I have for more than three years now been producing up to 100 bags of maize which was far better than that before. Another respondent in the FGD posited than before CADP's intervention, he produced only 36 bags of maize but with the intervention of CADP through provision of improved seeds, fertilizers agrochemicals, threshers and extension services among others at subsidized rate; he now produces 125 bags of maize annually (FGD, 2017). This corresponds with the above interview that production usually tripled.

Another respondent, during researcher's interview with him revealed that, before CADP intervention; he cultivated like 11//2ha of land and yielded about 60-65 bags of maize with an annual income of about N150, 000-N170, 000, but after the intervention; he now cultivates about 4ha of land and yielded about 160-165 bags of maize with an annual income of about N1, 500,000-N1, 600,000. This local farmer tripled his production, income and invariably his general

wellbeing. Another respondent agreed that CADP has had a positive effect on his production, income and standard of living. According to him, "My output and income has increased, which invariably improved my standard of living. In his statement, he stated that before the intervention, his production and income was very low to the extent that he could not even send his children to school but has now been able to send them. He further added that he is now able to build new house, three commercial vehicles and a shop" (FGD, 2017).

4.3.2 Maize Inputs Provided By CADP in Giwa LGA from 2011 to 2017

The CADP disbursed 16,154,466 million dollars to Kaduna State while the state paid its counterpart of N 870,000,000. In Giwa LGA of Kaduna State, the sum of 118,773,937 million naira was allocated, while the beneficiary contribution was 91,273,055 million naira, therefore, got a total sum of 210,046,992 million naira. The CADP in Giwa LGA supplied the following inputs; 31,431 bags of NPK 15-15-15 fertilizer (50kg/bag), 10,206 bags of UREA (50kg/bag), 59,525kg of improved seeds, 42,991 litres of agrochemical (equivalent to 806kg), 4,120kg of Aflasafe Inoculums, 888 work-bulls, 107 ridgers, 131 threshers and 4 silos (CADP Annual Report, 2017). This has been confirmed during the researcher's interview with the Principal Agriculture Superintendent Officer and the Head of Cooperatives of Giwa Local Government Secretariat, and the local farmers as well.

The above baseline proved that the project has actually improved the production and invariably the income and standard of living of maize farmers in the study area as most of the respondents revealed that many of the beneficiaries have owned more plots of land, some have built new houses while others renovated, some have owned new shops and commercial vehicles. According to them, some of them that were not even able to perform their pilgrimage are now able to sponsor some of their relatives to go and perform. The challenge faced by the beneficiaries in terms of access to the above farm inputs is delay before they are provided. Majority of the respondents have clarified that they faced this challenge.

4.3.3 Roads Constructed By CADP in Giwa LGA from 20011 to 2017

Between 2009 and 2017, a total length of 7.612km of rural roads were claimed to have been constructed while 173.1km rehabilitated or maintained in Giwa CADP zone. Report shows that in the Phase 2 road construction (Paved), the road started from Hayin Gada to Walawa in Giwa LGA and the level of completion is 100% (CADP, News Bulletin Vol. 1:1, 2017). This claimed has been verified during the field work and it has been noticed to benefit even the non-participant

(non-beneficiary) in terms of easy access farm, market or point of sales. Therefore, as a result, many villages and hamlets are opened up to links up with major towns and markets within the LGA. Road construction is one of key elements of rural development. For without a good network of roads, farmers could not transport their produce to markets. They could also not obtain the farming input necessary for optimum production, nor could extension workers move easily and freely in order to educate farmers the art of farming. Therefore, it can be said that, the feeder roads scheme which is one of the cardinal objective of CADP has eased the problem of transportation thereby making it possible for increased economic activities and social interaction among the different communities living within the LGA. Nevertheless, some of the respondents said there is need for additional feeder roads in some remote areas of their villages that are still not motorable. This will ease the movements of farmers and their outputs from farms to their houses and points of sale. This will equally benefit the whole communities through ease access of movements from one place to the other.

4.4 Discussion of Major Findings and Verification of Research Assumptions

In the literature reviewed on the project under study (CADP), for instance; in the research conducted by Ngene (2013) titled "Assessment of Commercial Agriculture Development in Enugu State, Nigeria", the result of the findings revealed that the project contributed positively to the productivity of farmers and that the major constraining factors to effective implementation of the project from the beneficiaries' point of view were: inadequate monitoring and evaluation, delays in approving funds by national and state CADP officials, lack of competent and credible service providers and illiteracy among the farmers. This agrees with the findings of Salisu (2016) on the "Impact of Commercial Agriculture Development Project on Productivity and Food Security Status of Maize Farmers in Kaduna State, Nigeria". It was found that the project had a positive impact on the productivity and food security status of the beneficiaries. It was also found in the study that lack of starting capital, land ownership and inadequate public awareness of the project are the foremost constraints faced by farmers in respect of their participation in the project. The above are some of the few existing literature on CADP that the researcher was able to have assessed and reviewed, and their findings tally with the result of this study at hand.

Table 4.15: Baseline Data on Maize Production in Giwa LGA after CADP Intervention

Time Period	Area of Land Cultivated Per Hectare	Yield/Output Per Bag	Annual Income Per (₦)
Before Intervention	204	7,90B	19,670,000
After Intervention	528	14,880	188,200,000
Percentage Increase (%)	**61.36%**	**46.85%**	**89.55%**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2017.

The above table represents the baseline data on maize production in Giwa LGA of Kaduna State after CADP intervention in 2009. The data were drawn from the 54 accessible members of the 15 CIGs. The data generated from them exposed the study to the fact that: the area of land cultivated by them after CADP intervention has increased by 61.36%; output has increased by 46.85%; while their annual income has increased by 89.85%. This shows that maize production in Giwa LGA has increased beyond the 25% required by CADP in its key performance indicators as presented earlier. Therefore, the performance of World Bank Commercial Agriculture Development Project vis-à-vis maize production and improvement in living standard of maize farmers is satisfactory. For instance, the above baseline data revealed that there is remarkable improvement in maize production in the study area within the period under study (2009-2017). This therefore suggests that significant impact has been recorded in the operation of CADP in the area of maize production in Giwa LGA.

Therefore, from the data presented and analysed above on the subject under study, the following deductions or findings can be drawn;

1. The research showed that the CADP has increased maize production in Giwa LGA. Therefore the project has been able to achieve its objectives of improving agricultural production and commercialization among small and medium scale maize farmers in Giwa LGA.
2. In the core area of the general impact of the project on the lives of maize farmers in the study area, it has shown from the research that the project had reasonably increased their income, which invariably improved their general wellbeing. Although, there were slight differences of opinion on the matter, the overall impression is that the project has had some meaningful impact.

3. This research also showed that there exist some challenges in the project such as; delay in disbursement of inputs, shortage of personnel, inadequate funding of the project, lack of starting capital by the farmers and favouritism in the selection of beneficiaries among stakeholders. These had restricted the CADP from realizing its full objectives in the study area.

This study set out at the beginning with three basic assumptions:

The first assumption postulates that CADP has improved maize production in Giwa LGA. This assumption was verified in the course of this study, especially in the FGDs conducted with the maize farmers, interviews with the project stakeholders and other official documents. These revealed that the CADP has increased the maize production in the study area.

The second assumption postulates that maize productivity has improved the general wellbeing of farmers in the study area. This assumption was also verified in the course of this study, where majority of the maize farmers revealed during FGDs, that they have witnessed a tremendous change and improvement in their general living condition.

The third assumption postulates that lack of starting capital by farmers, inadequate funding of the project and favouritism and among stakeholders in terms of beneficiary selection are the major constraints to the effective performance of CADP. This assumption proved to be true as FGD participants and interviews with farmers and other stakeholders respectively revealed that, inadequate funding and favouritism are some of the major set-back of the project which hindered CADP from achieving its full objectives in the study area.

4.5 Contributions to Knowledge

This research work has contributed significantly to the existing body of knowledge, as it assessed the Impact of Commercial Agriculture Development Project in Maize Production in Giwa Local Government Area of Kaduna State from 2011 to 2017.

1. The findings reveal that the commercial agriculture development project had a positive impact on maize production in the study area. Due to the insufficiency of research on commercial agriculture especially on specific crops like maize, this study contributed in filling this gap.

2. Unlike the previous agricultural projects, where the interventions do not reach the targeted beneficiaries, the commercial agricultural development project achieved greater

result due to the specific nature of the project design. It is specific in the sense that, it focused on targeted groups (CIGs) and selected agricultural commodity value chains.

3. This also shows that if other agricultural programmes will be design in such specific way like the commercial agricultural development project, it will lead to success.

The other areas of the project that have not been covered in this work in terms of scope, value chain and package will serve as new areas for further studies.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

This research assessed the Impact of World Bank Commercial Agricultural Development Project (CADP) on maize production in Giwa LGA of Kaduna State between 2009 and 2017. In respect of this, the research set three objectives that served as guide to address the problem. These objectives are; to examine the extent of change in maize production in Giwa LGA, to examine the level of improvement in the standard of living of maize farmers in Giwa LGA, and lastly, to identify and discuss the challenges hindering the realization of CADP's objectives in Giwa LGA. In trying to explain the theoretical lens of the project under study, the research utilised the incremental theory of public policy analysis and evaluation criteria model as mentioned earlier. This theory shows the incremental nature of agriculture and rural development policies and programmes in Nigeria, which culminated into this project (CADP). It is a continuous and never-ending process of building upon existing policies or projects. In simple terms, it sees CADP as a continuation of already existing agricultural projects. It also employed the evaluation criteria model as an approach to complement the earlier mentioned theory in analysing the project under study.

The research made use of both primary and secondary instruments for generating data. The primary instruments include; Focus Group Discussion, interview and personal observation while the secondary data were derived from official documents, academic textbooks, published and unpublished articles, newspapers, magazines and internet materials among others. Similarly, the research employed the simple random sampling technique in selecting the CIGs for FGD and purposive sampling technique in selecting the stakeholders for interviews. The research revealed that the objectives of CADP in terms of improving agricultural production and commercialization among small and medium scale farmers. Hence, the mandate covers the objective of contributing meaningfully to the production, income and general wellbeing of the rural farmers and the community at large.

The findings of the research established the fact that the CADP has to a great extent achieved it objectives in the study area. This corresponds with the views of majority of the respondents that virtually all beneficiaries have received the intervention in its full package as specified in the project manual. They however rated the project very high in terms of its performance in the key

areas of farm support, access to market, and raising the production and income level of farmers, particularly maize farmers and so on. Another important finding of the research is that CADP has been very active in the area of fertiliser, improve seedling, farm equipment distribution and extension services, but has not performed very well in timely disbursement of funds and inputs.
In addition, the research also revealed that there are some challenges associated with CADP in the study area, mainly include; inadequate fund, shortage of personnel and unnecessary bureaucracy among others.

5.2 Conclusion

This research assessed the impact of the World Bank Commercial Agricultural Development Project on Maize Production in Giwa LGA with a view to ascertain if the project has lived up to its mandate of strengthening agricultural production and commercialization among small and medium scale farmers in the study area. It was found at the end of this study that the project has lived up to its mandate and therefore improved maize production and invariably the income and general wellbeing of maize farmers in the study area. The problem faced by the researcher in the course of conducting this research includes; the researcher's inability to access some relevant information that will aid the research from Giwa Local Government Authority as well as access to all the project beneficiaries during the conduct of FGDs. Nevertheless, the researcher was able to overcome the first mentioned challenge by getting official letter of introduction from the department.

5.3 Recommendations

Based on the findings of this research and in view of the problems associated with the project (CADP), the following recommendations are proffered to help tackle the problems and challenges that were captured in this study, which militate against good management of the project and sustainable agricultural development in Nigeria.

1. Farmers need to be granted more funds in terms of soft loans which will enable them cultivate at a rate that will be beneficial to the generality of the people of the area and . The study recommends that if efforts should be made towards punctual disbursement of funds and punctual service delivery, it will be a step forward in the right direction.

2. Farmers should be encouraged to diversify their sources of livelihood activities by engaging in non-farming activities to augment their income in order to have the minimum required capital for participation in the project.

3. Farmers should also be given the opportunity of participation in the project design plan, ranging from the policy conceptualization to implementation and all other important decisions. This will avoid the top-down approach to policy coordination and will equally stimulate the interest of beneficiaries and host communities.
4. It was recommended for the CADP at both federal and state government to increase their fund allocation to the project, work extra hard to tackle the problems of favouritism among stakeholders through rigorous monitoring and evaluation, as well as recruitment of more qualified, honest and hardworking staff and extension agents. State governments should take more responsibility by making yearly budgetary allocation to the programme instead of the usual counterpart funding.

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Appendix "1" Questionnaire for Focus Group Discussions

Department of Political Science and International Studies
Faculty of Social Sciences
Ahmadu Bello University
Zaria – Nigeria.

Dear Respondent,

I am a postgraduate student in the above named department, conducting a research on the topic: **IMPACT OF WORLD BANK COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (CADP) ON MAIZE PRODUCTION IN GIWA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF KADUNA STATE, 2011-2017.**

I would be grateful if you could answer the following questions by ticking and comment where required. Meanwhile, be assured that your responses will be treated with high level of confidentiality and used only for the purpose of this research.

Thank you.

MUTTAKA YUSUF MAIGORO
P14SSPS8309

SECTION A: BIODATA

1. Age Bracket: (a) 18-29years [ ] (b)30-39years [ ] (c) 40-49years [ ]
   (d) 50 years and above [ ]
2. Gender: (a) Male [ ] (b) Female [ ]
3. Marital Status: (a) Single [ ] (b) Married [ ] (c) Widowed [ ] (d) Divorced [ ]
4. Main Occupation: (a) Civil Servant [ ] (b) Business [ ] (c) Farmer [ ] (d)Student [ ]
   (e) Others _____
5. Educational Qualification; (a) Primary [ ] (b) Secondary [ ] (c) Tertiary [ ]

SECTION B: RESPONDENTS' OPINIONS

7. Have you received the support of World Bank Commercial Agricultural Development Project? (a) Yes [ ] (b) No [ ]
8. How will you assess its impact on your productivity, income and general welfare?
   (a) Very high [ ] (b) High [ ] (c) Normal [ ] (d) Low [ ] (e) Very low [ ]
9. Does the road constructed by CADP have any socio-economic impact on farmers in Giwa LGA? (a) Yes [ ] (b) No [ ]
10. How often do extension agents visit your farms?
    (a) Regularly [ ] (b) Not Regularly
11. How do you assess the quality of advice given by the extension agents?
    (a) Useful and Practicable [ ] (b) Useful but not Practicable [ ] (c) Not Useful [ ]
12. What are your sources of capital for participation in the project?
    (a) Commercial Banks [ ] (b) Loan from Friends and Relatives [ ] (c) Personal Savings [ ] (d) Cooperative Societies [ ] (e) Others, specify_____
13. Are there challenges in accessing some of the supports provided by CADP in Giwa LGA? (a) Yes [ ] (b) No [ ]
14. What are some of these challenges? Please specify_____
    _____
15. In what ways can CADP improve in its service delivery? Please specify_____
    _____
    _____

Appendix "2" List of Commodity Interest Groups (CIGs) under Maize Production in Giwa Local Government Area of Kaduna State

KADUNA STATE COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (CADP)

APPROVED SUB-PROJECTS INTERVENTION (MAIZE VALUE CHAIN)

S/N	Name of CIG/Individual Beneficiary	Value Chain	Farm Location/ Axis	Local Government Area	Type of Support	Size of Enterprise/ Ha	Beneficiary		
							Total	Male	Female
1	Alheri Commercial Maize Farmers Cooperative Society	Maize Production	Yakawada	Giwa	Production Package	46	15	11	4
2	Bakin Kasuwa Shika Multipurpose Cooperative Society	Maize Production	Shika	Giwa	Production Package	60	24	24	0
3	Basurfe Kidandan Giwa Farmers Cooperative Society	Maize Production	Giwa	Giwa	Production Package	106	19	13	6
4	Danmahawayi Farmers Cooperative Society	Maize Production	Giwa	Giwa	Production Package	65	15	15	0
5	Dattawa Kofar Fada Farmers Cooperative Society	Maize Production	Kidandan	Giwa	Production Package	95	12	12	0
6	Galadimawa Commercial Farmers Association	Maize Production	Galadimawa	Giwa	Production Package	54	36	36	0
7	Galadimawa Farmers Cooperative Society	Maize Production	Galadimawa	Giwa	Production Package	105	14	14	0
8	Gangara Commercial Maize Farmers Cooperative Society	Maize Production	Giwa	Giwa	Production Package	80	15	13	2
9	Gidan Dutse Farmers Cooperative Society	Maize Production	Giwa	Giwa	Production Package	98	11	11	0
10	Giwa Central Commercial Farmers Association	Maize Production	Giwa	Giwa	Production Package	133.5	89	79	10

11	Giwa Dry Season Farmers Cooperative Society	Maize Production	Giwa	Giwa	Production Package	68	23	20	3
12	Giwa Ikon Allah Commercial Farmers Cooperative Society	Maize Production	Giwa	Giwa	Production Package	100	21	19	2
13	Giwa Inganchi Commercial Farmers Cooperative Society, Giwa	Maize Production	Giwa	Giwa	Production Package	71	18	18	0
14	Giwa Ni`ima Farmers CS Ltd	Maize Production	Giwa	Giwa	Production Package	84	14	12	2
15	Giwa United Maize Farmers Cooperative Society	Maize Production	Giwa	Giwa	Production Package	88	24	23	1
16	Giwa Ya'ndaka Commercial Maize Farmers Cooperative Society	Maize Production	Giwa	Giwa	Production Package	82	15	15	0
17	Giwa Youth Commercial Farmers Cooperative Society	Maize Production	Giwa	Giwa	Production Package	92	23	20	3
18	Kaya Babann Gona MPCS Ltd	Maize Production	Giwa	Giwa	Production Package	107	14	12	2
19	Kaya Commercial Maize Farmers Cooperative Society	Maize Production	Kaya	Giwa	Production Package	109	13	13	0
20	Kaya Kufen Mamuda Women Farmers CS	Maize Production	Giwa	Giwa	Production Package	116	15	0	15
21	Kaya Youth Farmers Commercial Cooperative Society	Maize Production	Giwa	Giwa	Production Package	86	15	13	2
22	Kidandan Commercial Maize Farmers Cooperative Society	Maize Production	Kidandan	Giwa	Production Package	110	13	12	1
23	Kidandan Kofar Fada Commercial Farmers Association	Maize Production	Kidandan	Giwa	Production Package	95	13	13	0

24	Kidandan Mahauta Multipurpose Cooperative Society	Maize Production	Kidandan	Giwa	Production Package	106	16	16	0
25	Kidandan Multipurpose Cooperative Society	Maize Production	Kidandan	Giwa	Production Package	98	14	13	1
26	Kungiyan Chigaban Kidandan Cooperative Society	Maize Production	Kidandan	Giwa	Production Package	91	14	13	1
27	Layin Office Commercial Maize Farmers Cooperative Society	Maize Production	Giwa	Giwa	Production Package	78	12	12	0
28	Maidaro Fa'ida Farmers Cooperative Society	Maize Production	Giwa	Giwa	Production Package	120	15	15	0
29	Maidaro Kidandan Cooperative Society	Maize Production	Kidandan	Giwa	Production Package	98	16	11	5
30	Matasan Kidandan Farmers Cooperative Society	Maize Production	Kidandan	Giwa	Production Package	106	18	13	5
31	Mazawaje Commewrcial Maize Farmers Association	Maize Production	Fatika	Giwa	Production Package	92	19	10	9
32	Mujedawa Gangara Comercial Maize Farmers Cooperative Society	Maize Production	Gangara	Giwa	Production Package	110	22	20	2
33	Nachi Commercial Maize Farmers Cooperative Society	Maize Production	Kaya	Giwa	Production Package	88	20	19	1
34	Nasarawa Commercial Maize Cooperative Society	Maize Production	Giwa	Giwa	Production Package	80	16	16	0

35	Sabon Birni Abdulkarim Commercial Multipurpose Farmers Cooperative Society	Maize Production	Giwa	Giwa	Production Package	91	15	15	0
36	Tallafi Commercial Maize Cooperative Society	Maize Production	Kaya	Giwa	Production Package	85	21	21	0
37	Tumburku Haske Commercial Maize Cooperative Society	Maize Production	Giwa	Giwa	Production Package	94	17	17	0
38	Turawa Kakangi Farmers CS	Maize Production	Kakangi	Giwa	Production Package	97	15	15	0
39	Ultimate Farmers MPCS Ltd	Maize Production	Giwa	Giwa	Production Package	107	12	10	2
40	Unguwan Dangurgu Kayawa Giwa II Multipurpose Cooperative Society	Maize Production	Giwa	Giwa	Production Package	95	23	20	3
41	Unguwan Juma Commercial Maize Farmers Cooperative Society	Maize Production	Kidandan	Giwa	Production Package	99	18	12	6
42	Unguwan Makera Commercial Maize Cooperative Society	Maize Production	Giwa	Giwa	Production Package	72	20	20	0
43	Unguwan Rimi Commercial Maize Farmers Cooperative Society	Maize Production	Giwa	Giwa	Production Package	91	16	15	1
44	Ungwan Fada Kidandan Commercial Maize Cooperative Society	Maize Production	Kidandan	Giwa	Production Package	84	20	19	1
45	Yuna Gidan Ardo Farmers Cooperative Society	Maize Production	Kidandan	Giwa	Production Package	89	24	14	10
	Total					**4121.5**	**854**	**754**	**100**

Source: Kaduna, SCADO, 2017.

Appendix "3" List of CIGs Selected and the Names of their Representatives for Focus Group Discussions within the Period under Study

The First FGD was conducted with Mazawaje Commercial Maize Farmers (Kidandan), on Saturday, 17th June 2017.

1. Sahanunu Umar — Member
2. Rahmatu Suleiman — Member

The Second FGD was conducted with Kidandan Kofar Fada Commercial Farmers Association Limited (Kidandan), on Saturday 17th June, 2017

1. Dauda Adamu — Member

The Third FGD was conducted with Matasan Kidandan Farmers Cooperative Society Limited (Kidandan) on Monday 19th June, 2017

1. Maianguwa Mujitafa — Member

The Forthth FGD was conducted with Kidandan Commercial Maize Farmers Cooperative Society Limited (Kidandan), on Saturday 19th June, 2017

1. Aliyu Garba — Member

The Fifth FGD was conducted with Alheri Commercial Maize Farmers Cooperative Society Limited (Yakawada), on Monday 19th June, 2017

1. Elisha shu'aibu — President
2. Sabitu Tanimu — Vice President
3. Jerry Ado — Secretary
4. Alh. Abdulaziz Haruna — Treasurer
5. Saloni Peter — Member
6. Asabe Haruna — Member
7. Wada Yusuf — Member
8. Murtala Haruna — Member
9. Ibrahim Mohammed — Member
10. Maimuna Timoti — Member

The Sixth FGD was conducted with Mujedawa Gangara Commercial Maize Farmers Cooperative Society Limited (Gangara), on Wednesday, 21st June, 2017

1. Alh. Tafida Hayatu	President
2. Alh. Aliyu Lawal	Vice President
3. Alh. Idris Nuhu	Secretary
4. Ibrahim Abdulwahab	Treasurer
5. Abubakar N.	Member
6. Bello Haruna	Member
7. Mu'azu Usman	Member
8. Safiya M.	Member
9. Shu'aibu S.	Member
10. Sunusi Gangara	Member

The Seventh FGD was conducted with Nasarawa Commercial Maize Cooperative Society Limited (Kakangi), on Thursday, 22th June, 2017.

1. Sani Gambo	President
2. Isa Lawal	Vice President
3. Habibu Aliyu	Secretary
4. Mohammed Adamu	Treasurer
5. Zanaidu Aliyu	Member
6. Isuhu Ibrahim	Member
7. Ibrahim Sani	Member
8. Sama'ila Sani	Member
9. Idris Fawa	Member
10. Adamu Salisu	Member

The Eight FGD was conducted with Galadimawa Commercial Farmers Association Limited (Galadimawa), on Tuesday 27th June, 2017

1. Mal. Abdullahi Mohammed	Member

The Nineth FGD was conducted with Turawa Kakangi Cooperative Society Limited (Kakangi), on Saturday, 1st July, 2017

1. Danmasani	President

The Tenth FGD was conducted with Unguwar Rimi Commercial Maize Farmers Limited (Giwa), on Monday, 3rd July, 2017.

1. Abdullahi Jiganti — President
2. Alh. Sani Wada — Member

The Eleventh FGD was conducted with Giwa Central Commercial Maize Farmers Association Limited (Giwa), on Monday, 3rd July, 2017.

1. Dogara Sambo — Member
2. Felicia Ayuba — Member
3. Danjuma Dan'azumi — Member
4. Ali Ahmadu — Member
5. Ahmadu Lawal — Member

The Twelfth FGD was conducted with Gangara Commercial Maize Farmers Cooperative Society Limited (Gangara), on Friday 7th July, 2017

1. Kasimu Tijjani — Secretary
2. Ashiru Isa — Treasurer
3. Alh. Sunusi Audi — Member
4. Dauda Danjuma — Member

The Thirteenth FGD was conducted with Bakin Kasuwa Shika Multipurpose Cooperative Society Limited (Shika), on Monday, 31st July, 2017

1. Abdullahi Ja'e — Member

The Fourteenth FGD was conducted with Unguwan Fada Yakawada Commercial Maize Cooperative Society Limited (Yakawada), on Monday, 7th August, 2017.

1. Sabitu Tanimu — Member

The Fifteenth FGD was conducted with Unguwan Makera Commercial Maize Cooperative Society Limited (Yakawada), on Monday, 7th August, 2017.

1. Danladi Mekyauru — Member
2. Mansir Danbello — Member
3. Alh. Badamasi — Member
4. Sani Auwalu — Member

-Appendix "4" List of Interviewees

S/N	Names	Positions	Date and Time
1	Dr. Aminu Babandi	National Coordinator, NCO, CADP	22/08/2017 2:30pm-3:10pm
2	Alh. Salisu Garba	Operation Officer, NCO,CADP	23/08/2017 02:07pm-03:05pm
3	Mr. Adekunle Adesonyi	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, NCO, CADP	23/08/2017 03:20pm-03:53pm
4	Alh. Dahiru Abdul	Public Relation Officer, KDS MOAF	25/07/2017 02:30pm-03:00pm
5	Alh. Dauda Ashafa Abubakar	Programme Manager, KADP	24/07/2017 02:05pm-02:31pm
6	Alh. Dalhatu Mustapha	State Project Coordinator, SCADO, Kaduna State	17/07/2017 12:35am-01:00pm
7.	Alh.. Aliyu Mohammed	Communication Officer, SCADO, Kaduna State	17/07/2017 2:30pm-3:16pm
8.	Mr. Haruna S. Idi	Monitoring an d Evaluation Officer, SCADO, Kaduna State	17/07/2017 03:30pm-03:50pm
9.	Mrs. Maria C. Zomo	Director of Agricultural Services, Giwa LGA Secretariat	12/07/2017 02:00pm-02:24pm
10.	Mal. Danlami Chindo	Head of Farmers Cooperatives, Giwa LGA Secretariat	12/07/2017 03:00pm-03:27pm

Source: Interview, 2017.