THE IMPACT OF FOREIGN DONOR AGENCIES ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: THE CASE OF SASAKAWA GLOBAL 2000 PROGRAMME IN KANO AND KADUNA STATES OF NIGERIA (1990-2009)

BY

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the work in this thesis titled, 'The Impact of Foreign Donor Agencies on Rural Development in Nigeria: The Case of Sasakawa Global 2000 Programme in Kano and Kaduna States of Nigeria (1990-2009)' was performed by me in the Department of Political Science under the supervision of; Dr M. Faal and Prof. Ayo R. Dunmoye. The information derived from the literature has been duly acknowledged in the text and in the list of references provided. No part of this work has been presented for another degree, or diploma at any institution.

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CERTIFICATION

This thesis titled, 'The Impact of Foreign Donor Agencies on Rural Development in Nigeria: The Case of Sasakawa Global 2000 Programme in Kano and Kaduna State (1990-2009)' meets the requirements governing the award of the degree of Master of Science (M.Sc.) of Ahmadu Bello University and its approval for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my mother for her prayers and moral support throughout the duration of this study.

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Abstract

Investment in agriculture has always been regarded as one of the important means to develop the rural areas. This is because majority of the rural dwellers largely depend on agriculture for survival. This assertion informs the intervention of donor agencies in the development of agriculture as a means to improve the living conditions of the rural poor. In spite of decades of interventions by donors, agriculture and the rural areas still remain backward; characterized by poverty and its corollaries. The study sets out to examine the impact donor interventions have had on agricultural and rural development in Nigeria, taking Sasakawa 2000 Programme in Kano and Kaduna states as case study.

Agricultural productivity-led development is pivotal to the development of the rural areas. The injection of capital by donors into the agricultural sector is anchored on this premise. Previous studies on the impact of donor interventions in the economies of developing countries remain inconclusive. However, the study confirms the assertion that the development of the rural areas in Nigeria cannot be attained by relying on foreign donors for support. It is in this regard that the study is significant.

Furthermore, relevant data on the study were gathered using questionnaires and in depth interviews. The quantitative data were analyzed, using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS), and presented in tables. The qualitative information, on the other hand, was used to complement the quantitative data. In order to have a better understanding of our work, the study adopts the dependency theory as a framework of analysis. The theory postulates that imperialism is the main reason why Third World economies are continuously depending on the developed western countries for support to develop. This explains why Sasakawa Global 2000 is supporting the agricultural sector in some Northern states of Nigeria to gender agricultural productivity-led development.

Hence, the study reveals that donor interventions in agriculture do not adequately address issues like access to credit that would have engendered the development of agriculture and consequently, the rural areas. The study also shows that the scope of programmes and projects of many donors is very limited to have created any significant change. The study concludes, therefore, that donor intervention in agriculture without adequate restructuring of the sector by the government cannot bring about agricultural and rural development in Nigeria.

Abbreviations

ADPs	Agricultural Development Programmes
CBEA	Community Based Extension Agents
CP	Country Programme
CGP	Capacity for Governance Programme
DFID	Department for International Development
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
EGP	Economic Governance Programme
ENABLE Environment	Enhancing Nigerian Advocacy for a Better Business
FACU	Federal Agricultural Coordinating Unit
GEMS	Growth and Employment in States Programme
IAR	Institute for Agricultural Research
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDA	International Development Association
IDI	In depth Interview
IITA	International Institute for Tropical Agriculture
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LDCs	Less Developed Countries
MTP	Management Training Plot
NAERLS	National Agricultural Extension and Research Liaison Service
NCRI	National Cereals Research Institute
NFRA	National Food Reserve Agency
ODA	Overseas Development Agencies

PSDP	Private Sector Development Programme
PTP	Production Test Plots
SAP	Structural Adjustment Programme
SPSS	Statistical Package in Social Sciences
SG2000	Sasakawa Global 2000
SRMP	Sustainability and Risk Management Programme
SME's	Small and Medium Enterprises
TOPs	Technology Option Plot
UBE	Universal Basic Education
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAD	Voucher Assisted Demonstration
WAD	Women Assisted Demonstration

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Chapter One

INTRODUCTION

1.1: Background to the Study

In Nigeria where about 70% of its entire population live in rural areas and are largely depended on agriculture, investment in agriculture has always been seen as a conduit for rural development. This has informed the intervention of donor agencies in the agricultural sector. The bulk of such interventions have been from the World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF) and such international organizations as the United State Agency for International Development (USAID) and the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID) among others.

In 1990, out of a total net of Official Development Assistance (ODA) of $350 million to Nigeria, 25% of it went to the agricultural sector (Akpokodje and Omojimite, 2008:514). As of October 2005, World Bank intervention to Nigeria involved 19 active projects with a total commitment value of about US$1.87 billion. Since Nigeria joined the World Bank in 1961, the World Bank has assisted it on 120 projects; a good number of which are rural development related projects.

In the 1960s, donors assumed that states in the developing world could act as engines of development and therefore could be funded to enable investment and generate growth. However, these presumed developmental states increasingly failed to deliver, turning variously into oppressive and/or rent-seeking regimes (Fritz and Rocha Menocal; 2007:540). In reaction to this, donor agencies in the 1980s and 1990s moved towards direct interventions in developmental projects and programmes in developing countries. However, experience has shown that donor

interventions in developing countries have often failed to address adequately the challenges of promoting stronger institutions and bringing about the desired growth and development.

More so, in spite of these interventions, seventy-four million Nigerians live on US$1 a day or less. This gives Nigeria the third-largest number of poor in the world, after China and India. Nigeria's income per head per year is $300, compared with an average of $450 in "low income countries"; life expectancy at birth is 47 years. About the world's 10 million children die before the age of five; one million of them are Nigerians. (The Guardian on-line, Monday 31, January, 2009). According to the World Bank's Country Partnership Strategy, poor Nigerians live predominantly in rural areas, in the North, and are likely to be female, very young, or elderly (USAID, 2006).

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations said that 30% of the economically active Nigerian population was employed in agriculture in 2004 (USAID, 2006). However, this may not reflect the actual percentage of Nigerians employed in the agricultural sector of the economy. In 1960, agriculture contributed 63% to the GDP of the country, in 1970/71 it declined to about 50% and in 1988 it was 34%. From 2003 to 2007, agriculture's contribution to GDP was 41% and in 2008 it was estimated to be 18.1%. In addition to the continuous decline of agriculture's contribution to GDP, Nigeria now rely on the importation of food to feed its teeming population. All these signify the magnitude of the problems facing the sector in spite of government policies and foreign donor interventions.

1.2: Statement of the Research Problem.

An important objective of foreign donor intervention in developing countries is the promotion of economic development and welfare, usually measured by its impact on economic growth and development. Yet, after decades of capital transfers to these countries, and numerous studies of the empirical relationship between aid and growth, the effectiveness of foreign donor agencies achieving these objectives remains questionable (Durbarry et al, 1998:1).

In Nigeria, despite the intervention of foreign donor agencies to complement government efforts towards agricultural growth and rural development, the rural areas remain backward with majority of the poor in the country. Poverty and its corollaries, studies have shown are more prevalent in rural areas where majority depend on agriculture for survival. This leaves us with more questions than answers as to whet\her donor agencies are actually sincere with their proclaimed motive of intervening in developmental projects and programmes of developing countries, or they are simply creating a dependency syndrome among Third World countries so as to achieve their strategic interests even at the expense of the developing nations.

Many donor agencies have in one way or another contributed to agricultural and rural development projects in Nigeria to complement government efforts. However, agriculture and the rural areas are yet to be developed. This issue raises a number of other challenging issues for Nigeria's agriculture and rural development, namely; the correspondence between foreign donor intervention in Nigeria's agriculture and rural development and the magnitude of this relationship. Do foreign donor agencies and their aid have any influence on rural development policies in Nigeria and what has been the impact of donor agencies on agricultural development in terms of food supply and poverty reduction?

This study attempts to examine these issues by looking at the Sasakawa Global 2000 agricultural programme in two selected states in Nigeria-Kano and Kaduna. The findings from the study reveal the underdevelopment of the rural areas in Nigeria amidst foreign donor intervention in rural programmes and projects related to the "growth" and "development" of the agricultural sector.

1.3: Research Questions

The study provides answers to the following questions;

i. What is the impact of foreign donors on agriculture and rural development in Kano and Kaduna States?
ii. How have donor interventions in agricultural development affected food supply in Kano and Kaduna States?
iii. Has donor intervention in rural development projects and programmes impacted in a significant way on the living conditions of the people in the rural areas of the two states?

1.4: Objectives of the Study

Different studies conducted on the impact of the intervention of foreign donor agencies in the economies of developing countries have had different findings; some assert that such interventions brings about economic growth and in turn development, while others affirm that it is instrumental to dependency, debt and underdevelopment. Hence, the relationship between donor interventions and the development of the Third World remains inconclusive. This study therefore, is generally aimed at finding out the relationship between donor interventions and rural development in Nigeria. Specifically, the study has the following objectives:

i. To examine the role of Sasakawa Global 2000 programme in agricultural and rural development in Kano and Kaduna States;
ii. To examine the impact of Sasakawa Global 2000 programme on food supply in the two states.
iii. To determine the effect of Sasakawa Global 2000 project on poverty reduction among small holder farmers in Kano and Kaduna States.

1.5: Significance of the Study

Many Nigerians live in rural areas and their major source of livelihood is agriculture. However, it is sad to know that majority of the rural dwellers are living in poverty with all its concomitant effects. Hence, if Nigeria must eradicate or alleviate poverty and develop the wellbeing of the majority of its population, it means that the rural area would have to be developed. This is in line with the notion that a country is said to be developed when majority of its population live above the poverty line. And in a situation where the majority live in rural areas, it follows therefore that the rural areas would have to be developed. The surest and easiest way of achieving this is the

mobilization of resources from the sector which the majority will benefit and in the case of Nigeria; the agricultural sector.

In spite of the interventions of foreign donors in agriculture in Nigeria, the sector is yet to be developed and neither is the livelihood of the rural dwellers improved. This raises a lot of concerns as to whether donor interventions can actually develop agriculture and bring about the desired development of the rural areas or not. This study is significant in the sense that it unravels the complexities surrounding donors' interventions in Nigeria's development as well as examines their impact on the development of the agricultural sector. More so, the study offers insights into the development of the rural areas with particular emphasis on agriculture. In addition, because the relationship between donor intervention in rural development and economic growth and development remains inconclusive as shown by previous studies, this study empirically sheds more light on the relationship with particular reference to Nigeria.

1.6: Methodology

Target Population, Sampling Size and Sampling Methods

The target population of the study is the farmers involved in the Sasakawa Global 2000 programme in Kano and Kaduna States between 1992 and 2009. They include old and young, male and female and rural and semi-rural dwellers. A total of 203 respondents were sampled using a combination of sampling techniques. 200 farmers were sampled using stratified sampling methods; 150 from Kano State and 50 from Kaduna State. They are mainly wheat farmers in Kano

State and maize farmers in Kaduna State. On the other hand, 3 key SG2000 personnel were sampled purposively for the in-depth interviews.

In Kano State, the 150 respondents sampled were selected randomly from 4 out of the 10 programme areas. The selected programme areas are Tudun Wada, Gaya, Bunkure and Gabasawa. The questionnaires were distributed in the following order:

Table 1.1: Questionnaire Distribution in Kano State

S/N	LGA	Number of Questionnaires
1	Tudun Wada	40
2	Gaya	30
3	Bunkure	40
4	Gabasawa	40
Total		**150**

Source: Questionnaire distribution in Kano State, 2011

In Kaduna State, 50 respondents were selected from 2 out of the 3 programme areas and 25 questionnaires were administered in each of the two areas (Lere and Birni Gwari).

Methods of Data Collection

Both quantitative and qualitative data were collected using questionnaires and in-depth interviews (IDIs). The questionnaires for the quantitative data were administered in the form of structured interviews. This was as a result of the low literacy level among majority of the respondents. On the

other hand, the qualitative data were collected using in-depth interviews. 3 interviews were conducted involving the Kano State Programme Coordinator, the Crop Productivity Coordinator of the programme and the Country Director.

Method of Data Analysis

The quantitative data were analyzed using SPSS. The data are mainly presented in tables. The qualitative information is used to complement the quantitative data.

1.7: Scope and Limitations

The scope of this study is anchored on the impact of foreign donor agencies on rural development in Nigeria. It places emphasis on the agricultural sector with particular reference to the Sasakawa Global 2000 programme in Kano and Kaduna States. The choice of the two states (especially Kano State) is based on the fact that the pogramme started in the states in 1992, hence, the study period of 1990 to 2009 is to examine the immediate past period before the commencement of the programme so as to see whether or not it has had any impact on the livelihood of the farmers. The unavailability of sufficient current data on the interventions of donors in rural and agricultural development is a limitation to the study. However, this does not in any way invalidate the findings of the study.

1.8: Structure of the Work

The work is structured in five chapters; chapter one introduces the research work by way of presenting background information, the objectives and methodology of the project. Chapter two

contains the review of relevant literature on the subject matter as well as the theoretical framework used. Chapter three is an historical overview of the interventions of foreign donors in rural development in Nigeria, and chapter four is on data presentation and analysis. The work is concluded in chapter five by way of summary and recommendations.

Chapter Two

Literature Review and Theoretical Framework

2.1: Literature Review

Foreign donors are playing an increasingly significant role in international development. Foundations like the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the Ford Foundation or the Rockefeller Foundation are increasingly becoming involved as they continue to give and expand the range of activities in the developing world.

The international community of official development aid donors currently comprises 37 countries (bilateral donors) and some 30 international organizations (multilateral donors). This multiplicity of donors, many with projects and programmes, interests, concept, structures and procedures of their own have over the years intervened in development issues of developing countries (Henry Iortim, 2010).

Donor Interventions and Economic Growth in Developing Countries

Various studies on foreign donor interventions in the economies of developing countries have been conducted showing varying results. Morrissey (2001) shows that in general, donors' direct interventions and through aid are found to have positive impact on economic growth through several mechanisms: (i) increase investment, (ii) increase the capacity to import capital goods or technology, (iii) donor intervention does not have an adverse effect on investment and savings, (iv) aid increases the capital productivity and promotes endogenous technical change.

However, what Morrissey (2001) seems not to consider in his study when he made the above mentioned assertion on donor interventions and the impact of aid on economic growth is that

donors usually dictate to aid recipient nations on what technology to import and from where (usually from the donor home country). This, in most cases hampers the choice of the aid recipient nation to import technology that would meet their development needs.

Papanek (1973), in a cross-country regression analysis of 34 countries in the 1950s and 51 countries in the 1960s, treating donor interventions with particular reference to foreign aid, finds that foreign aid has a substantially greater effect on growth. He explains that aid, unlike domestic savings, can fill the foreign exchange gap as well as the savings gap. More so, unlike foreign private investment and other foreign inflows, aid is supposed to be specifically designed to foster growth and, more importantly, is biased toward countries with a balance-of–payment constraint.

In his study, Synder (1993), taking country size into account, finds a positive and significant relationship between donor interventions and economic growth. He emphasizes that previous econometric analysis has not made allowance for the fact that larger countries grow faster, but receive less aid. He also claims that donors favour small countries for a number of reasons. First, donors who are seeking support from recipient countries find it better to intervene in many small countries than to focus on just few large countries. With the same amount of aid, the proportion of aid over GDP will be bigger in smaller countries compared to that of larger countries and as a result, give them more credits. Second, there is pressure on multilateral donors to deliver aid to all member countries and due to their feasible project size, small countries tend to receive more aid than they expected. Third, small countries tend to have historical colonial relations with donor countries, which are somewhat influential to donors' aid giving decisions. The last reason is that trade normally has larger fraction of GDP in small countries than in big ones and therefore, these countries may be gaining more weight in donors' assessment.

As rational as Synder's assertion may seem, it raises more questions than answers to the complexities surrounding the relationship between donor interventions, aid and economic growth. First, do donor countries favour small countries simply because of their size (measured in terms of their GDP)? Or because of certain strategic interest they want to achieve in these countries irrespective of their size? Does it mean that donors would not focus their attention on large countries where they have certain interests to protect just because of the large size of the countries? What happens in a situation where a large country has more pressing "need" compared to a small one?

Donors tend to intervene in countries where they think their interests whatever it may be, will be protected irrespective of the size or level of growth of the country in question. In fact, it should be noted that donors are more concerned with their strategic interest than the actual growth of the recipient country. "Growth" and "development" may be used as concepts to conceal the real motive of intervention which is the promotion of the donors' interests, sometimes at the expense of the recipient nations.

Donor Interventions and Economic Underdevelopment in Developing Countries

Contrary to the positive impacts shown by studies on the intervention of donors in the economies of developing countries, Knack (2000), in a cross-country analysis, indicates that donor interventions erode the quality of governance indexes, i.e. bureaucracy, corruption and the rule of law. He argues that donor dependency can potentially undermine institutional quality,

encouraging rent seeking and corruption, fomenting conflict over control of donor funds, siphoning off scarce talent from bureaucracy, and alleviating pressures to reform inefficient policies and institutions.

Donor interventions in the development of the Third World attempts to promote long-run growth by building large projects, giving budgetary and balance of payments help, and funding a variety of research and planning efforts. Since 1946 the United States has given over $131 billion in development assistance (Bandow, 1985). Despite the scale of these international transfers, they have not led to sustained growth. Rather, aid has significantly impaired Third World progress by expanding the role of the public sector in the recipient nations.

Development aid is based on the premise that Third World nations don't grow because they lack financial resources. But financial resources have relatively little impact on growth rates when compared to other factors. As P. T. Bauer (1984: 43-44) argues, "Economic achievement depends on personal, cultural, social and political factors, that is, people's own faculties, motivations and mores, their institutions and the policies of their rulers". Even if financial resources were vital to growth, the Third World does not lack the means of obtaining international credit. If anything, the more than $800 billion total debt accumulated by LDCs shows that they may have had too much financial capital, rather than too little (Banow, 1985).

Experience of donor interventions in developing countries have often failed to address adequately the challenges of promoting stronger institutions, as well as nurturing a strong demand side for accountable governance, despite the intentions set out in their development policies (Fritz and Menocal, 2007:547).

According to Mayhew (2002), donors (usually) are not neutral, philanthropic givers of gifts. Donors are subject to national and international political interests that can influence their decisions on program and service support to the detriment of local needs

According to Svensson (1998), there is no evidence that donors take corruption into account seriously while intervening in the economies of developing countries. This invariably increases rent-seeking and reduce the expected public goods quality. The World Bank (1998), remarks that donor interventions yield positive results in a good policy environment and that a poor country with good policy should get more aid.

As the record of foreign donor assistance in several countries shows, donor interventions may be incapable of yielding significant results unless it is accompanied by complementary domestic measures such as basic reforms in land tenure systems, additional taxation, investment in human capital and more efficient government administration (Lewis, 1982:303).

Donors have come to recognize that recipient country ownership is essential to the effectiveness of aid and development efforts. It has become increasingly evident that ownership of specific policy measures or programme and good governance in general, can only be achieved if recipient governments begin to take a more proactive role in determining how aid is allocated and managed (Menocal and Mulley, 2006).

Reasons for Donor Interventions in the Economies of Developing Countries

Several reasons have been given why donors intervene in developing countries. Lewis (1982:299) remarks that all donor nations have mixed purposes for intervening and that these can be categorized into three groups; first, economic assistance to further the donor's national interest in the following ways; a) strategic and defense purpose, b) ideological and or political purpose, and c) the donor's own economic and commercial interests, sought through expanded export, increase access to scarce materials or new opportunities for private investors.

Second, donors intervene partly for humanitarian, moral or ethical reasons. This drive is clearest in respond to sudden disasters, but it also includes abiding concern for the poorest of the poor. A third rationale for intervention lies midway between these two rationales mentioned above. It has picked up a variety of confusing names-"mutual interest", the "management of interdependence" and "world economic security". The premise of this rationale is based on the fact that the planet is a system of various sub-systems affecting one another. Hence, issues like environmental degradation, population growth, etc need the support of all and sundry.

Consequently, the results of research on the impact of donor interventions in the economies of developing countries vary depending upon the models, data and countries of analysis. Therefore, the debate is on-going and open to further study.

Liberal Perspective on the Development of Third World Countries

There have been various strands of the liberal perspectives concerning the development of Third World countries. These include the Growth-oriented theorization by W.W. Rostow, Lewis and M.

Friedman, the Growth with Equity perspectives (H. Chenery, et al, etc) and the poverty reduction postulations (R. MacNamara, M. Yunus, J Sachs, etc) among others. However, they all bear certain things in common particularly in their bid to prescribe to Africa and other Third World countries the process of development of the West otherwise known as modernization.

Therefore, our attempt to review the liberal perspectives of development will focus largely on the modernization school of thought as it is the major perspective of the liberal scholars. The basic premise behind the modernization perspective is that African societies are in the process of becoming modern societies in which efficiency and scientific processes would replace traditional values and belief systems. Modernization theories emanate from the West and were closely related to development in American Political Science in the 1950s. It analysts assumed that a focus on the transformation from traditional to modern environments would lead to a generalized theory of political development.

In addition, it tends to assume that the explanations for the economic crisis in Africa are to be found in the lack of appropriate technology. More so, the modernization theorists also saw the economic crisis as stemming from lack of capital for investment among other factors. The modernization perspective implies stagnation of traditional culture prior to European intervention, and the superiority of foreign culture and technology. What is involved in modernization is a total transformation of a traditional or pre-modern society into the types of technology and associated social organization that characterized the advanced economically prosperous and relatively political stable nations of the Western World.

It is interesting to note that in economic terms, modernization was seen as commensurate with mechanization, rapid industrialization and economic growth. In social terms, its goals were defined as increasing individual mobility, controlling the political imperative of communal identities, and establishing procedures for equitable resource allocation (Chazan, 1988:14). Furthermore, in political terms as put by Higgott (1993), modernization entails institutional expansion, the rationalization of government apparatus, power concentration and an increased measure of political participation and an augmentation of capacities in order to meet growing demands.

Modernization scholars treat African states as self contained units, whose political, social and economic systems can be analyzed in themselves. They positively project that colonial and neo-colonial imperialism have been such as to stimulate development. In sum, the two main assumptions were that:

i) The industrialization of African states must necessarily follow a path similar to, and/or in conformity with pre-existing forms of capitalist industrialization.
ii) The processes of economic penetration of African economies, which have characterized both colonial and post-colonial periods, are essential prerequisites for modernization (Taylor, 1979).

By viewing African societies as closed systems, modernization theorists concluded that underdevelopment was an original state, with the concomitant characteristics of backwardness and traditionalism. Development would then consist of abandoning these characteristics and adopting those of industrialized countries. That is, a movement from African characteristics of

particularism, ascription and functional diffuseness to industrialized nations' characteristics of universalism, achievement orientation and functional specificity.

With the attainment of independence of many African states in the 1960s and the adoption of the modernization postulations, many of the objectives of modernization were not achieved. Hence, the utility of its models became increasingly questioned. Confronted with the realities of Africa's underdevelopment, the modernization perspective came out clearly as an approach geared toward the study of order rather than changes. This bias towards equilibrium and social harmony, which is elitist and supportive of the status quo, was found particularly unacceptable.

In spite of this, the World Bank is very much in agreement with the modernization perspective in terms of the character of Third World agricultural and rural underdevelopment and the solutions to same. Hence, the World Bank recommendations for agricultural and rural development are informed by the logic of the injection of capital into the so-called traditional sector of the Third World economies. This view is based on what Hunt (1985) has referred to as the "fallacy of Dualism". This he says informs the view of a number of development theorists. From this perspective, the underdeveloped countries suffer from "dual economies", that is, two distinct sectors; the "modern" and the "traditional". With the problem identified in this way, the solution is then seen as to lie in extending the modern sector into the traditional which invariably is "modernization".

This model of development sees underdevelopment in the Third World as an original condition to be transcended in several stages till the less-developed countries can achieve “take-off” like the advanced capitalist countries. With such a picture of the character of the Third World economies, the major factor which comes to be associated with underdevelopment is capital. Therefore, based on such identification of underdevelopment, the World Bank has given out loans to Third World countries and Nigeria in particular with increasing priority to agriculture.

It can be inferred that this view of integrating sectors through the injection of capital informs the establishment of agricultural programmes and projects in Nigeria such as the Agricultural Development Projects in Funtua, Gusau and Gombe. Others were those of Ayangba, Lafia, Bida and Ilorin (Beckman, 1982). Apart from institutions like the World Bank, other donor agencies have also emphasized the need to pump more money to agriculture and the rural areas so as to bring about the desired integration of the sector termed; traditional with that of the so-called modern sector. This, according to this idea will bring about the development of the agricultural sector, the rural areas and the entire nation concerned.

The major limitation in the liberal theory of the role capital and donor agencies play in rural development issues in Nigeria is its piece-meal approach in locating factors that are responsible for the underdevelopment of agriculture and the rural areas or those that are supposed to lead to the development of agriculture and the rural areas.

It is worth saying that most of the explanations proffered by the liberal perspective fail to grasp the profound nature and complexity of the factors responsible for the underdevelopment of the rural areas and agriculture in the Third World in general and Nigeria in particular. This can best be seen in relation to the historical subjugation of the peasantry to capitalist exploitation, the low and uneven development of productive forces, rural decay and mass poverty and the absence of basic utilities in the neglected rural areas. It is within this context we can understand the underdevelopment of the rural areas.

Furthermore, liberal perspectives fail to recognize the significance of power structure, conflict and contradictions, social relations of production and the sequential development of capitalism itself through the periodization of history (Onomade, 1985). These are just taken for granted even though they are vey decisive in the successful implementation of the suggestions and solutions advocated by these liberal scholars.

Looking at the World Bank thesis on “modern” and “traditional” sectors and the need for capital, the problem of piece-meal theorizing becomes glaring. If underdevelopment in the agricultural sector is attributed to insufficient capital, then automatically, international capitalist exploitation and colonialism stand exonerated. This means that agricultural underdevelopment cannot be explained as a function of the expropriation of surplus from the agricultural sector. Rather, this is said to be the existence of an unpenetrated traditional sector into which capital should be injected. Yet today, it is impossible to understand agrarian and rural underdevelopment in Nigeria, or in Africa and the Third World at large, without understanding the restructuring of African

agrarian economies by international capital initially under the colonial state and increasingly in post-colonial Third World countries.

A very important demonstration of the fact that the injection of capital alone is not the solution to agricultural and rural development can be found in the outcome of the World Bank interventions witnessed in the Agricultural Development Projects in Nigeria. Those projects were supposed to have raised the income and standard of living of the rural population. However, studies have shown that they are targeted at big farmers who are not in the majority of Nigeria's rural population. Beckman (1982) remarks that:

> …the World Bank sponsored ADPs seem to offer a strategy for peasant based transformation by re-enforcing the economic and political leadership of big peasants… this may not be very helpful to the mass of poor peasants who will not only have difficulties in getting access to project benefits but may also find their own position undermined.

Hence, capital could be pumped into the agricultural sector, but the question of who benefits or looses from agricultural and rural development activities remains a political and class question which the wide assertions of an increase in rural income and standards of living glosses over. In reality, the poor peasantry is further marginalized as a result of injection of World Bank capital into the Nigerian agricultural sector (Beckman, ibid).

However, what appears missing from the modernization postulation is its inability to focus on the politico-historical factors that may have resulted in the condition that calls for Africa's underdevelopment (Mou, 1981:61). Therefore, the modernization theory is not suitable as a

framework of analysis in this work. Hence, the study examines the dependency theory as an appropriate framework of analysis.

2.2: Theoretical Framework

Several theories have been used by scholars trying to explain the role of capital as it relates to the role foreign donor agencies play in the development of Third World economies. They have come up with different conclusions and sometimes opposing views. The appraisal of the liberal perspectives of the role capital, and by extension, donor agencies play in the development of the Third World, as shown in the preceding section, points to the fact that the liberal perspective fail to grasp the complex historical, political and socio-economic factors that brought about the debilitating conditions that now prevail in the Third World.

This brings us to the dependency perspective. Theories of dependency are directly opposed to the assumptions of the modernization theories. According to dependency perspectives, development in Africa has been, and continues to be impeded by forces bent on the ongoing exploitation of the continent and its resources. Imperialism is seen as the main reason why Third World economies are continuously depending on Western countries for support to develop. The interest of the capitalist could only be held at bay if the global system underwent a fundamental change that would alter the structural relations between the developing countries and the industrialized economies.

The dependency theory originates in Latin America and it focused attention on the less developed countries. Dependency theories which contain an underdevelopment component were rooted in Neo-Marxist political theory, an offshoot of classical Marxism (Alapiki, 2005). The major proponents of the perspective are Samir Amin, Walter Rodney, Dos Santos, Ander Gunder Frank, among others. According to these theorists, the development of the capitalist advanced countries and the underdevelopment of the Third World can only be fully understood within the historical process that saw the linkage of the Third World countries to the advanced capitalist countries. This historical process, according to this postulation, has blocked Third World chances of the development of an indigenous and independent capitalism that is devoid of the exploitative grip of international capital. This blockage has further led to the distortion of the development of productive forces in the Third World (Rodney, 1972). Amin (1975:23) maintains that:

> Just as the economic system of the periphery cannot be understood by itself because its relations with the centre are crucial, so the social structure of the periphery is a mutilated structure, which cannot be understood unless it is properly situated as an element in a world social structure.

The dependency approach postulates that the beginning of Africa's systemic impoverishment could be linked to imperialism which not only brought the continent into the global economy but did so in a structurally unequal manner (Dos Santos, 1973). More so, because of superior information and communication network, technological know-how, wealth and market advantages at their disposal, the metropole (core, centre, etc) industrialized economies hold a decisive advantage in the exchange encounters with the African countries of the periphery (satellite). This asymmetrical relationship constitutes a necessary step to the underdevelopment and dependence of the periphery African societies. Hence, dependency is imperialism seen from the perspective of underdevelopment. The assumption is that in dependency the development alternative open to

Africa are defined and limited by its integration and role within the world market economy. At best, Africa will experience the “development of underdevelopment”.

The inflows of aid into Third World countries from the developed capitalist countries could be perceived from the dependency perspective as an instrument of imperialism. This is seen as a means to further integrate the Third World into the Western capitalist system without giving it the opportunity to develop on its own. Hence, the conditionality attached to aid could be viewed as a way to further emasculate the economies of the Third World. According to the dependency perspective, since the underdevelopment of the Third World countries could be attributed to their historical linkage to the West, rooted in colonialism and now neo-colonialism or neo-imperialism, the only way out of this situation is to de-link from the grip of the advanced capitalist countries.

It is very clear that dependency theory has given us more insight into the nature of the constraints and challenges to development in Africa. Its vitality lies in the importance it attributes to external factors in the explanation of Africa’s present predicaments. It presents some historical, economic and external limitations that operate in the African socio-economic environment. In spite of all these, the dependency perspective has been subjected to certain criticisms. The major weakness of this perspective, as presented by its critics, stems from the uniformity it imposed on the study of Third World societies. More so, insufficient attention is given to the specificity of nationalist forces, the significant role of the intricacies of social changes and political development in specific African economies.

In addition, the dependency theory does not seriously consider the internal fragmentation or dynamics of each developing African economy. However, in spite of its shortfalls, the dependency postulation is considered more appropriate in explaining the role donor agencies play in the development or otherwise of the rural areas in the Third World. Hence, this study has adopted the dependency theory as its theoretical framework.

Chapter Three

Contributions of Donor Agencies in Rural Development in Nigeria

3.1: The Presence of Donor Agencies in Nigeria: A Historical Background

The Sachs Report (2005) suggested that many developing countries are stuck in a poverty trap that requires substantial and coordinated support, a big bang approach. The underlying assumption is that outsiders can create a vibrant private sector through general and specific interventions, including interventions beyond investment climate support.

The premise that African countries are poor and cannot be developed without external intervention from the developed West has brought about the involvement of both bilateral and multilateral donor agencies in the development process of many African countries. The interventions have mainly being in form of the injection of capital into certain sectors of the economies of African states. However, some donor agencies have also intervened directly in certain programmes and projects in the developing countries, thereby completing government efforts in the development process.

In Nigeria, since independence in 1960, many bilateral and multilateral donor agencies have responded to the development needs of the country by way of intervening in developmental programmes and projects. Some of these interventions have been in the agricultural sector and in rural areas. The assertion is that majority of the population live in rural areas and is in the agricultural sector of the economy. Hence, the development of agriculture will translate to the development of the rural areas.

However, some donor agencies are also interested in issues relating to good governance. The belief is that with good governance, the process of development in a country will be put in motion. In Nigeria, some of the donor agencies that have intervened in developmental programmes and projects since the 1960s include the World Bank, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) among others. The following sections take a historical look at the activities of these donor agencies in Nigeria.

3.1.1: The World Bank in Nigeria

The history of the World Bank's involvement in Nigeria pre-dates the country's political independence. In 1955, five years before Nigeria attained independence, the World Bank sponsored and undertook a critical study on the future of Nigerian economy titled the *Economic Development of Nigeria* and made critical examination of the structure of the Nigerian economy and its prospects in the years ahead (Alkali, 1997: 69).

In 1958, the Bank extended its first loan of $28.0 million to Nigeria to complete the railway line from Gombe to Maiduguri. By June 1993, the Bank had approved a total of 84 IBRD loans valued at $6,248.2 million and 14 IDA credits worth $902.9 million. This gives a total of 98 projects worth $7.151 million making Nigeria the 12th largest borrower of the Bank in the World accounting for up to 15.73% of the Bank's investment in Africa (Alkali, 1997: 69).

In a period of 40 years; 1955 to 1995, since the World Bank entered into the Nigerian economy, it has penetrated nearly every sector of the national economy and society. Over the years, since the World Bank extended its first loan to Nigeria, it has made three distinct shifts in its lending operations. These phases which overlap each other were infrastructural development, agricultural and rural development, and structural adjustment lending (Alkali, 1997:70).

In the early 1960s up to 1970, the World Bank interventions in Nigeria were mainly in the area of highway transport, seaport, telecommunications and electricity energy. Between 1958 and 1970, a total of twelve projects were financed by the Bank in Nigeria totaling $284.3 million (Alkali, 1997:70).

The second phase of the Bank's lending to Nigeria started in 1971. With the rise of green revolution technology and politics of food, during the second Development Decade, agriculture became an arena of action for the Bank. Agriculture and rural development became prominent throughout the 1970s. The Bank extended its first agricultural loan to Nigeria in 1971 for financing cocoa production in the Western Region (ibid). In 1974, the Bank sponsored four pilot enclave Agricultural Development Projects (ADPs) in Funtua, Gombe and Gusau and two more were added in Lafia and Ayangba in 1977, all in the Northern States of the country. By 1986, there were 14 ADPs across the country (Alkali, 199:71).

The third phase of the Bank's lending to Nigeria began in 1980, when the Bank started plans to introduce non-project and quick disbursing Structural Adjustment Loans in its global operations.

SAP was officially introduced in Nigeria in September, 1986. In November, 1986, the Bank approved the first loan of $452.0 million to support "Trade Policy and Export Development" in Nigeria. The second loan of $500.0 million was approved in 1989 for the implementation of SAP (Alkali, 1997:71).

According to the World Bank, agriculture formed the core of the Bank's lending to Nigeria. In the first 30 years, 1958 to 1987, the Bank's loans to the agricultural sector amounted to $1,591.8 million for 29 projects. Between 1987 and 1993, six more loans valued at $471.1 million were approved for the agricultural sector. This gives a cumulative total of $2,062.9 million for 35 projects. However, in spite of the huge amount of money channeled to the agricultural sector in Nigeria, the sector is yet to achieve the required development that can translate into the development of the rural areas and the entire country at large.

3.1.2: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

The UNDP is the United Nation's global development network, an organization advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge and resources to help people build a better life. In Nigeria, UNDP has been operating since independence in the 1960s, providing the country with relevant assistance required for sustainable economic and social development (web.ng.undp.org).

In the 2003-2008 programme cycle, UNDP provided capacity building and policy development support to the Federal Government and 21 states drawn from the six geo-political zones in four programme areas: Governance and Human Rights; Poverty Reduction; HIV and AIDS; and Energy and Environment.

In November 2008, the Federal Government of Nigeria and UNDP agreed and signed a new 7th Country Programme (CP) that runs from 2009-2012 under the UN Development Assistance Framework, UNDAF II. The 7th CP offers a menu of programme options and components from which the federal and participating states government partners could chose. They are: **i the Economic Governance Programme, ii the Capacity for Governance Programme, iii. the Private Sector Development Programme and, iv. the Sustainability and Risk Management Programme.** The 7th CP is being implemented through effective partnership with relevant federal government institutions and selected states (web.ng.undp.org).

3.1.3: United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID)

The United Kingdom Department of International Development (DFID) was set up in 1997 to manage the aid programme of the United Kingdom. The programme before 1997 was managed by the Overseas Development Administration (ODA), a wing of the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office. Since inception, DFID has made fighting world poverty its top priority. This marked a turning point for Britain's aid programme, which until then mainly involved economic development (www.dfid.gov.uk).

The UK, through its aid programme has been one of the largest supporters of development in Nigeria. It has supported the country in the education, health and other sectors with the aim of meeting the Millennium Development Goals in 2015. In the health sector, it is helping the country

to tackle malaria by supplying long lasting insecticidal bed nets to millions of the people (www.dfid.gov.uk).

In 2002, DFID supported a water and sanitation programme with UNICEF to eradicate guinea worm in 16 endemic states in Nigeria. By the end of 2009, 1,300 boreholes had been installed in the worst affected states in the country. DFID is now supporting a follow on programme with UNICEF to address further needs for hygiene, sanitation and clean water in Nigeria which will tackle other health issues such as diarrhea.

DFID has also funded Girls' Education Project in Nigeria to encourage more girls to go to school by training young, local teachers. These qualified female teachers, who are likely to return to their rural villages, will help to make schools girl friendly. They are expected to act as mentors to promote education and ensure that parents are happy to send their girls to school.

In its activities in Nigeria and elsewhere, DFID aims to:

- Act as a catalysts and facilitator, rather than intervening in markets;
- Work in partnership with a range of other actors, including the private sector;
- Strengthen the business environment for all firms; and
- Make market work for the poor.

DFID is involved in:

- Improving the business and investment environment (encouraging public-private dialogues, regulatory reform, infrastructure, trade, competition policy and land reform);
- Improving business capacity, e.g. by increasing private sector access to finance, and by improving business access to quality services, including information and skills; and
- Improving corporate and social responsibility.

3.2 Policy Orientation of Donor Agencies

The intervention of donor agencies in the development process of aid recipient countries is most often than not conditioned by certain conditionality which are basically policy issues. The level and direction of intervention are influenced by the policy orientation of the donor agencies. Some donor agencies intervene in the economies of other countries because they have strategic interest to protect, while others do so because of certain needs of the recipient.

As a matter of policy, most donors attach conditions to their aid to developing countries. Most foreign aid is conditional. According to Bertin (2005), two major types of conditionality can be distinguished. The first type, input conditionality, restricts the recipient's discretion in the spending of the resources and ties it to procurement conditions (i.e. procurement of goods and services in the donor country) traditional project aid is a typical example of a form of input conditionality.

The second type of conditional aid, output conditionality, ties aid to changes in the recipient's behaviour and institutions (specific policy decisions, institutional reforms, etc) however, the recipient retains most of the responsibility for management in this case. This position is supported by Burnside and Dollar (2000) when they demonstrate how aid has no noticeable impact on economic growth in the recipient country unless it is instrumental in triggering policy reforms that the country would not otherwise undertaken.

Since the 1980s, there has been a shift away from input conditionality to output or result-based conditionality, mostly in the form of budget support and structural adjustment programmes, but also in more traditional project aid. Many donors like DFID and UNDP are largely concerned with the results of their intervention; hence, they support governments and intervene in countries which interests aligned with theirs.

However, recently, donor policy seems to be moving even further away from conditionality towards partnership and (co)ownership programmes (Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005). Full ownership by donors and recipients is possible only when their preferences are fully aligned-which is rarely the case. As such the shift in aid semantics towards softer and less conditionality-base terminology does not change the fundamental issue (Bertin, 2005: 646-647). The following section presents the policy orientation of DFID as an example of donors' policy orientation.

3.3 Programmes and on-going Projects of Donor Agencies in Nigeria

3.3.1: World Bank

The World Bank is helping to fight poverty and improve living standards for the people of Nigeria. As of April 2010, the World Bank had approved over 130 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) loans and International Development Association (IDA) credits to Nigeria for a total amount of more than US$10.5 billion. The commitment value of the 28 ongoing projects is about US$4.5 billion. Some of the on-going projects are listed in the table below:

Table 3.1: World Bank On-going Projects in Nigeria

S/N	Project Name	Approval Date
1.	Lagos Urban Transport Project 2	June 29, 2010
2.	Nigeria Urban Transport	June 29,2010
3.	Additional Financing for National Urban Water Sector Reform Project	June 29,2010
4.	EarthCare Solid Waste Composting Project	June 29,2010
5.	Nigeria State Governance and Capacity Building Project II	June 29,2010
6.	Nigeria Phase II: EITI Implementation	October 6, 2009
7.	Nigeria HIV/AIDS Program Development Project II	June 16, 2010
8.	Malaria Control Booster Project-Additional Financing	June 16, 2009
9.	Nigeria Electricity and Gas Improvement Project (NEGIP)	June 16, 2009
10.	Commercial Agriculture Development	January 15, 2009
11.	Third National FADAMA Development Project (FADAMA III)	July 1, 2008

Source: World Bank, 2000

3.3.2: United Nations Development Programme

The UNDP has several on-going programmes in Nigeria, most of the programmes are however related to governance issue and they can be classified into four broad categories as follows:

(A) **Capacity for Governance Programme (CGP): Accountability and oversight in resource management**

The CGP is designed to improve the lives of the people by strengthening government accountability, increasing public participation in governance and through sustainable electoral processes. The programme will be delivered through three sub-components-Electoral reform and Deepening of democracy, Public accountability and Local governance.

The programme aims to deliver the following four main objectives:

1. Increased ability of national and state independent electoral commissions to successfully conduct free and fair elections.
2. More open and responsive public institutions and greater citizen engagement in the political process and decision making (political parties and legislatures, group and actors such as women, youth, civil society and the mass media).
3. Further integration of anti –corruption measures and procurement reform in public sector management.
4. Functioning local governance systems that are responsive to public demands, proving improved coverage and quality of basic services in selected states.

(B) Economic Governance Programme (EGP): Prioritising resources for development

The EGP aims to support the government's fiscal planning to achieve medium to long-term development priorities through three sub-components-Development planning and statistics, Fiscal policy reform and Aid coordination.

The programme aims to deliver the following four main outcomes:

1. A coherent evident-based development planning system combining strategic national development priorities at federal and state levels.
2. Substantive progress toward the adoption and implementation of fiscal responsibility legislation at State level that provides the mechanisms for prudent and effective use of public resources to achieve desires development outcomes.
3. Available, accessible, gender disaggregated and timely date at Federal and State levels to reform policy and planning and to serve as a credible and transparent basis for monitoring development performance.
4. Institutionalization of an architecture and system for aid coordination and management which assists Nigeria in meeting its objectives, in line with the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action, aligning development assistance with national priorities, improved transparency, increased aid effectiveness and greater emphasis on mutual accountability (www.web.ng.undp.org)

(C) Sustainability and Risk Management Programme (SRMP): Protection of the resource base

The SRMP is to support the protection and development of the people and natural resources including preventing crisis that can delay or interrupt development processes by promoting

enabling policies, laws and regulations. Building on lessons from the 6th CP programmes on integration of energy and environment and mainstreaming of HIV and AIDS into development of policies and frameworks, as well as support to the resolution of crisis in the Niger Delta. The programme will be delivered through three sub-components: Governance of environmental resources and risks, Governance of the country response to HIV/AIDS and Conflict prevention, management and peace-building. The five major outcomes of the SRMP are:

1. Environmental governance at the federal level and in selected states based on enabling policy. Legal and regulatory frameworks which protect natural resources and livelihood.
2. National action on climate change-policies, institutions and financing.
3. Development and implementation of gender sensitive policies to strengthen national HIV response and prevent/mitigate the impact of AIDS by relevant federal and states institutions.
4. Development and budgeting for responsive plan and programmes that address the social and economic needs in the Niger Delta.
5. Prevention and management of crisis and conflict in selected other parts of Nigeria.

(D) Private Sector Development Programme (PSDP): Growing the non-oil resource base and promoting inclusive markets

This programme is aimed at growing the non-oil resource base and creating wealth for the poor through the concept of 'inclusive market', essentially an approach designed to make market work better for the poor as entrepreneurs, wage employees and consumers of goods and services by boosting employment, value added production and incomes.

The programme will tackle unmet needs of the productive sector in the areas of reliable and affordable credit and energy to meet the following four outcomes:

1. Increased access to affordable and reliable sources of renewable energy for Small and Medium–scale Enterprises (SMEs) in rural and urban settlements.
2. Developed and/or expanded growth and linkages in agriculture and agro-industry to meet demands in domestic, regional and international markets, whilst boosting productivity, value addition, employment and income especially in rural and peri-urban areas.
3. An expanded base of private sector-base service providers targeting business and market development for SMEs, including microfinance and entrepreneurial training.
4. Application of innovative corporate social responsibility (CSR) models that integrate SMEs with core business of large and medium sized corporate organizations.

3.3.3: United Kingdom Department for International Development

The UK is one of the largest supporters of development in Nigeria, although there has been considerable success in economic and health-sector reform, huge challenges remain in other areas. DFID has over forty (40) on-going projects in the different sectors of the Nigerian economy. Some of these projects can be found in the health, education and governance sectors. The following are some of the on-going projects and programmes being supported by DFID in Nigeria:

1. **Education Sector Support Programme in Nigeria (104200)**

   This programme commenced in August, 2008 with a budget of £105,782,500 (www.dfid.gov.uk). It is aimed at planning, financing and the delivery of sustainable and replicable basic education services in terms of access, equity and quality. The programme is being implemented at the federal government level and in up to six states across the country. It focuses on education policy and administrative management.

2. **Partnership for Transforming Health Systems 2 (104229)**

   With a budget of £148,638,000, the project came on board in October, 2008. It focuses on

   health policy and administrative management. The aim is to improve the delivery and use of effective, replicable, pro-poor health services for the management of common health problems.

3. **State Partnership for Accountability, Responsiveness and Capability (104189)**

   The project aims at enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of selected state level government's use of public resources. It has a budget of £43,999,180 and focuses principally on public sector financial management. The project has been in operation since 2008.

4. **Enhancing Nigeria's Response to HIV/AIDS (1142206)**

   In 2008, this project was approved with a budget of £40, 850,000. It aims to improve access to, and coverage of, effective HIV and AIDS prevention, treatment,

care and support information and services reaching the most vulnerable populations. The projects principal focus is STD control including HIV/AIDS

5. **Growth and Employment in States Programme (GEMS) (104190)**

   The project aims at improving private sector competitiveness for employment generation. It intends to do this by focusing on small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development. The project started in September, 2008 and £39,987,000 is budgeted for its implementation.

6. **Girls Education Project (104199)**

   The project became operational in 2004 with a budget of £39,950,000. The principal focus area is primary education for the girl child. The goal is to improve girls' access, attendance, retention and relevant learning outcomes at primary and junior secondary level (UBE).

7. **Enhancing Nigerian Advocacy for a Better Business Environment (ENABLE) (114073)**

   This project started in 2008 and it is meant to enhance the capacity of business associations, labour unions and media groups to advocate effectively for change and engage successfully in public/private dialogue. With a budget of £7,500,000, the project focuses principally on trade policy and administrative management.

8. **Coalition for Change (104186)**

   In 2006, the project became operational and it is aimed at ensuring that Nigeria's Public Resources are used in a more accountable and effective fashion in the

delivery of Pro-Poor services. The project has a budget of £7,485,000 and it focuses on public sector financial management.

9. **Enduring Peace in Jos: Arresting the Cycle of Violent Conflicts (201417)**

   This project has a budget of £311,587 and it is aimed at ensuring lasting peace in Jos. It started in December, 2009 and focuses principally on civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution.

10. **State Level Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability/Procurement Bills Reviews (201684)**

    This project focuses on public sector financial management and it aims at assessing fiscal performance and public management in participating states. £480,000 is budget for the project and it has since commenced in April, 2010.

3.4: Impact Analysis: The Case of Sasakawa Global 2000

Sasakawa Global 2000 had its origins during the Ethiopian famine of 1984/85 when the Japanese philanthropist, the late Ryoichi Sasakawa, mobilized funds to send emergency food aid to Ethiopia and other stricken countries in the region. But he also saw that, in Asia, the advent of high-yielding rice and wheat varieties, in combination with fertilizer use and improved agronomic practices, had

overcome periodic famines and set many nations on a path towards agricultural productivity-led development (www.thefreelibrary.com/SG+2000).

Ryoichi brought together Dr. Norman Borlaug, Nobel Peace Prize Laureate and father of the Green Revolution in India and Pakistan in the 1960s, and ex-President Jimmy Carter of the US, who was also deeply concerned about Africa's food crisis, to examine the problem. Norman Borlaug concluded that the knowledge and improved agricultural technologies need to expend Africa's food production were available but were not reaching the millions of smallholder farmers who grew most of Africa's food-mainly in nutrient deficient soils. So was born Sasakawa Global 2000- a partnership between the Sasakawa Africa Association, which serves as the lead management organization in Africa, and Global 2000

of the Carter Presidential Center in Atlanta, USA. The programme was funded from its onset, by the Nippon Foundation of Japan (ibid)

Sasakawa Global 2000 first food crop technology transfer projects were in Ghana and Sudan in 1986. Then, as now, the focus was Africa's small-scale farmers, dramatically increasing their yields of staple food crops. Since that time, as a direct result of Sasakawa Global 2000 projects in 14 African countries, millions of farmers across the continent have doubled, and sometimes tripled their yields of staple food crops (ibid)

In Nigeria, the Sasakawa Global 2000 project began in 1992 in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources and the Agricultural Development Programmes

(ADPs) of two northern states; Kano and Kaduna. The main objective was to rapidly introduce improved technologies in wheat and maize in northern Nigeria. This is done through the use of management training plot (MTP), a farmer's field of a quarter to a half hectare in which the farmer practices the full technological package Sasakawa Global 2000 recomments. Technology recommended in the maize MTP calls for less use of fertilizer than had been common in the period when Nigeria subsidized fertilizer, but with better timing and a method of application, thus reducing cost. In the Management Training Plots, farmers are taught modern farming techniques, they are introduced to improved seeds and they are trained on the use and application of fertilizers.

Before 1996, national political and economic crisis limited the project to three northern states, and the number of participating farmers remained smaller than in other Sasakawa Global 2000 countries. But in 1996, the Federal Agricultural Coordination Unit (FACU) recognized the effectiveness of the programme approach and organized a number of study tours for the heads of ADPs where Sasakawa Global 2000 was not working. SG 2000 provided training to extension staff for those non-SG 2000 states. Recognizing the achievement of the programme, the Federal Department of Agriculture directed the other states of Nigeria to adopt the MTP approach demonstrated by SG 2000. In 1996, 3,900 MTP were mounted.

From 1992 to 1998, over 11,000 farmers participated in the programme, planting wheat and maize in MTPs in the four northern states of Kano, Kaduan, Jigawa and Katsina. In 1998, Gombe and Bauchi states were included in the programme. According to Sasakawa Africa Association Progress Report (2009), over 100,000 farmers in Nigeria have benefited from the program since 1992, and

by 2008, activities had expanded into 6 core and 6 'facility' states. In addition to maize and wheat, the crop portfolio now includes rice, millet, sorghum, cowpea, soybean, sesame, cassava and cotton.

3.4.1: Collaboration between SG2000 and other Stakeholders in Agricultural Development in Nigeria

Sasakawa Global 2000 is working in partnership with national and international research institutes, Federal and State ministries of Agriculture, State Agricultural Development Programmes, Agricultural Input organizations and farmers. The objectives are to diffuse improved Agricultural Technology to farmers in order to increase output, assist in developing quality extension services through trainings and demonstration and strengthening of linkages amongst research services, private sector agricultural organizations and farmers.

SG2000 collaborates with other stakeholders involved in agricultural development. In the area of research, it partners with the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), the Nigerian Institute for Agricultural Research (IAR), the National Cereals research Institute (NCRI) and Lake Chad Research Institute among others. On extension projects, it works alongside the National

Agricultural Extension and Research Liaison Service (NAERLS) and the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA).

3.4.2: SG2000 Agricultural Strategy

The current SG2000 strategy in agricultural technology transfer is farmer participatory through Farmer Learning Platforms at community level from planning, implementation, data collection and reporting. It is in this light that the following levels of demonstrations are developed for implementation:

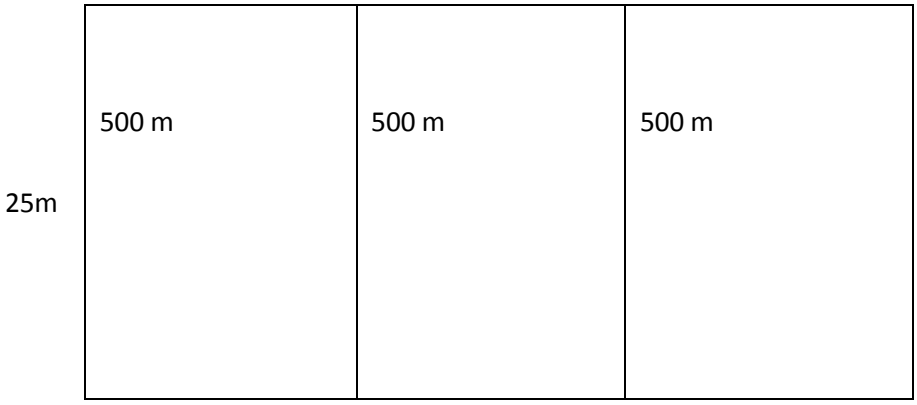
1. **Technology Option Plots (TOPs)**

   These are community Learning Plots with multiple training sessions that follow the cropping cycle and culminate with community field days, participatory in nature, in which several options of technology with effective input cost structure are evaluated under farmer's conditions.

   The TOPs are 1500sqm plot and each TOP plot is divided into the contiguous sub-plots. The first sub-plot will be devoted to demonstrating the official (from national and International Agricultural Research Stations) recommendation on the technology be it input or cultural or agronomic; the second is half the recommended rate and the third is farmers' practice, (which shows prevailing farmer practice in the area). On crops, the first sub-plot will be devoted to the first improved variety, the middle plot will be devoted to farmers' local

variety of the crop and the third plot will be devoted to the second improved variety of the same crop.

Figure 3.1: Typical TOP Plot Layout



2. **Voucher Assisted Demonstration (VAD)/Women Assisted Demonstration (WAD)**

These are designed to serve women farmers to demonstrate effective crop production technologies. Women farmers will provide the necessary land and labour for VADs plots. They will receive extra training and a voucher for inputs required for two years. The plot size for VAD/WAD is 100sqm

Figure 3.2: VAD/WAD Plot Layout



3. **Production Test Plots**

These are plots to be implemented by farmers based on the outcome of the results from TOPs that are adoptable and accepted in the area. PTP farmers are encouraged to attend training sessions and seek the guidance from Community Based Extension Agents (CBEA). The CBEA is also expected to facilitate linkages between the farmers and AgricInput Agencies, Agro-Processors, Market outlets, Credit Agencies, and NGOs. PTP farmers are expected to source for their inputs, and those with more resources will have the option of growing larger plots of approximately 0.510ha which is a multiple of the ideal plot.

3.4.3: Project Component

In spite of the fact that the SG 2000 projects are located in various countries in Africa, their main approach of the small farmers' problems is similar. Before launching a new project, SG 2000 determines if there is a pool of appropriate technology that could have a significant impact for the country, if the citizens are poor, the country food insecure and if the government is committed to agricultural development.

On that basis, SG 2000 and the government draw up a memorandum of understanding that lays out the responsibilities of both parties. SG 2000 insists on working through government agencies rather than setting up a parallel organization outside the government.

3.4.4: SG 2000 Project in Kano State

Kano State is one of the two states in the Northern part of Nigeria where SG 2000 was launched in 1992. The focus of the program then was to adopt modern technology to improve wheat production in the state. Since then, the program has included other crops such as: maize, soybean, cowpea and millet. Currently, the program is being implemented in the following Local Government Areas of the state: Tudun Wada, Doguwa, Gwarzo, Rogo and Bagwani. Others are Bichi, Takai, Wudil, Gabasawa and Bunkure.

In 2005, across the areas in which the program worked, the highest maize MTP yield recorded for the season was in Kano State (7.4t/ha), the average cost of production was nearly US$390 per hectare, but average net income was over US$725 per hectare-more than 20% higher than the previous season (www.thefreelibrary.com/SG+2000).

In 2004, there was 2,500ha of maize MTP in the state; it rose to 15,250ha in 2005 and 16, 300ha in 2006. In 2008, 10,000 Community Based Extension Agents (CBEAs) and 6,500 farmers were trained with support from the state government and private sector agricbusiness companies.

During the 2005/2006 dry season, 385 wheat MTPs were established in Jigawa and Kano States. The average yield on these plots was 3.7t/ha, about 5% lower than the previous season's average of 3.9t/ha. Still the national average wheat yield for the same season was only 1.2t/ha, about 70% less than the MPT average (SAA Annual Report, 2005, 2006)

In 2009, the following Technology Option Plots (TOPs) were produced in Kano state:

Table 3.2: TOPs Produced in Kano State in 2009

SN	Type of TOP	Number
1.	Maize Hybrid, 2 Fert Levels	10
2.	Maize OPV, 2 Varieties	1
3.	Rice, 2 Varieties	7
4.	Sorghum, 2 Varieties	6
5.	Millet, 2 Varieties	10
6.	Cowpea, 2 Varieties	6
	Total	40

Source: SG2000

3.4.5: SG 2000 Project in Kaduna State

In 1992, SG 2000 was launched in Kaduna state just like it was done in Kano state in the same year. However, unlike in Kano, the program focused on the cultivation of maize. The program took place in basically three zones in the state. They are: Lere zone, Birni Gwari zone and Maiguna zone.

In 2008, 5,300 Community Based Extension Agents (CBEAs) and 23,000 farmers were trained with support from the state government and private sector agric business companies. The program in Kaduna has since stopped (in 2008)

Chapter Four

The Impact of Sasakawa Global 2000 Programme in Kano and Kaduna States (1990-2009)

Data Presentation and Analyses

This chapter is the presentation and analysis of data gathered from the field. The quantitative data are mainly presented in tables, while the qualitative information is used to complement the quantitative data.

4.0: Presentation of Data from Kano

Table 4.1: Age of Respondents

Age	Frequency	Percent
Below 20	2	1.3
20-30	4	2.7
31-40	33	22.0
41-50	83	55.3
51 and above	28	18.7
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

Table 4.1 above shows that 83 farmers; representing 55.3% were between 41 and 50 years old, while 22% were between 31 and 40 years old, 18.7% of them were 51 years and above. The data indicate that majority (83) of the farmers fall between 41 and 50 years of age.

Table 4.2: Sex of Respondents

Sex	Frequency	Percent
Female	11	7.3
Male	135	90.0
No Response	4	2.7
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

In Table 4.2 above, 90% of the farmers were male, while 7.3% were female. In spite of the fact that a number of women had benefited from the SG2000 programme, they were difficult to reach due to cultural and religious factors.

Table 4.3: Respondents' Level of Education

Education	Frequency	Percent
Islamic/Qur'anic	71	47.3
Adult Literacy	4	2.7
Primary	42	28.0
Secondary	31	20.7
Tertiary	2	1.3
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

In Table 4.3 above, 47.3% of the farmers had Islamic/Qur'anic education, 28% had primary education and 20.7% had secondary education. Only 1.3% of the farmers had tertiary education,

while 2.7% had adult literacy education. It is obvious as shown in the table that majority of the respondents were not very educated.

Table 4.4: Respondents' Marital Status

Status	Frequency	Percent
Married	146	97.3
Single	3	2.0
No Response	1	0.7
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

Table 4.4 shows the marital status of the farmers, 97.3% of them were married, while only 2% said they were not married. Hence, majority of the farmers were married.

Table 4.5: Respondents who grew maize before participating in SG2000 Programme

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	93	62.0
No	57	38.0
Total	**150**	**100**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

Table 4.5 above shows the number of farmers who grew maize as against those who did not before the intervention of SG2000. 62% of the farmers said they grew maize before participating in SG2000 programme, while 38% said they did not. However, it shows that majority of the farmers grew maize before they were involved in the SG2000 programme.

Table 4.6: Respondents who grew wheat before participating in SG2000 Programme

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	125	83.3
No	25	16.7
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

83.3% of the farmers as shown in Table 4.6 above said they were wheat farmers before they got involved in the SG2000 programme, while 16.7% said they were not.

Table 4.7: Respondents who grew Soybean before participating in SG2000 Programme

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	96	64.0
No	54	36.0
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

In Table 4.7 above, 64% of the farmers were engaged in soybean farming before participating in the SG2000 programme, while 36% said they were not soybean farmers. When SG2000 was introduced in Kano state in 1992, Soybean was not one of the crops of concern; emphasis was placed on wheat. However, due to successes recorded in wheat cultivation, soybean was included in the crops of concern.

Table 4.8: Respondents who grew Cowpea before participating in SG2000

Response	Frequency	Percent

Yes	53	35.3
No	97	64.7
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

Majority (64.7%) of the farmers as shown on Table 4.8 above in Kano and Kaduna States were not engaged in cowpea farming before they got introduced to the SG2000 programme. Only 35.3% of the farmers said they were cowpea farmers before they were introduced to the programme. The data indicate that cowpea farming was not a priority among the farmers before participating in the programme.

Table 4.9: Respondents who grew millet before participating in SG2000 Programme

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	49	32.7
No	101	67.3
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

In Table 4.9 above, 32.7% of the farmers said they were millet farmers before they participated in the programme, while 67.3% said they were not millet farmers before participating in the programme. Hence, majority of the farmers were not growing millet before they got involved in the SG2000 programme.

Table 4.10: Respondents who grew other crops before participating in SG2000 Programme

Response	Frequency	Percent

Yes	11	7.3
No	139	92.7
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

Table 4.10 above shows that only 7.3% of the farmers said they were growing other crops like rice, groundnut and guinea corn before they participated in the programme; while a significant majority (92.7%) said they did not grow other crops that were not listed on the questionnaire.

Table 4.11: Respondents who grew maize after participating in the SG2000 Program

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	139	92.7
No	11	7.3
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source, Questionnaire, 2011

From Table 4.11, as shown above, 92.7% of the farmers grew maize after participating in the programme. This is compared to 7.3% who said they did not grow maize after the program. This is an indication that the number of farmers who grew maize increased with the intervention of the programme. It should be noted that the SG2000 programme targeted maize production in Kaduna State when it started in 1992. More so, in an interview with the Crop Productivity Coordinator of SG2000 in Nigeria, he said that maize production used to be cultivated in backyard farms except in places like Saminaka and Funtua axis where production was in commercial quantities. However, with the introduction of high yield varieties by the programme, maize is now being produced in commercial quantities in Kano State as well. He went further to say:

> Maize can now be grown anywhere in the North, the research institutes have developed different varieties of maize that adapt to different ecological conditions of the Northern States.

Table 4.12: Respondents who grew wheat after participating in the SG2000 Program

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	127	84.7
No	23	15.3
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

Table 4.12 above shows that 84.7% of the farmers said they grew wheat after participating in the program, while 15.3% said they did not. It should however, be noted that majority of the wheat farmers are in Kano State. When SG2000 was introduced in Kano State in 1992, it focused on wheat production. This is what the Crop Productivity Coordinator of the programme had to say: *in Kaduna, the programme targeted maize production, while in Kano it targeted wheat production.*

Table 4.13: Farmers who grew Soybean after participating in the SG2000 Program

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	112	74.7
No	38	25.3
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

In Table 4.13 above, 74.7% of the farmers said they grew soybean after participating in the program, while 25.3% said they did not. These figures, when compared to those of Table 4.7 above, indicate an increase in the number of farmers who now grow soybean. This could be

translated to mean that the programme made more farmers to engage in the cultivation of soybean. The Crop Productivity Coordinator of the programme said:

> ….with the success recorded in maize and wheat production, farmers who grow other crops said SG2000 should include other crops like rice, millet, cowpea, etc in its programme.

Table 4.14: Farmers who grew cowpea after participating in the SG2000 Program

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	55	36.7
No	95	63.3
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

In Table 4.14 above, the figures show that 36.7% of the farmers grew cowpea after participating in the program, while 63.3% did not.

Table 4.15: Farmers who grew millet after participating in the SG2000 Program

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	50	33.3
No	100	66.7
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

In Table 4.15 above, 33.3% of the farmers said they grew millet after participating in the program, while 66.7% said they did not.

Table 4.16: Farmers who grew other crops after participating in SG2000 Program

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	40	26.7
No	110	73.3
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

In addition to the crops mentioned above, other crops such as rice, groundnut and guinea corn were also grown by 26.7% of the farmers as shown on Table 4.16 above. 73.3% of them said they did not grow other corps.

Table 4.17: Hectares of land cultivated by Farmers before participating in SG2000

Hectares	Frequency	Percent
Less than one	98	65.3
Between one and five	38	25.3
Between six and ten	10	6.7
More than ten	2	1.3
No response	2	1.3
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

Table 4.17 above shows the hectares of land cultivated by the farmers before they participated in the SG2000 programme. Majority (65.3%) of the farmers cultivated less than one hectare of land, while 25.3% of them cultivated between one and five hectares of land. The table also shows 6.7% of the farmers who cultivated between six and ten hectares. Only 1.3% of the farmers cultivated

more than ten hectares. It is not out of place that majority of the farmers cultivated less than one hectare of land before participating in the programme, one of the criteria for selecting farmers to partake in the programme according to the Kano State Coordinator of the programme is that they should be small holder, poor farmers. The Crop Productivity Coordinator of the programme said one of the criteria for selection is:

> ….small-holder resource poor farmers, because this is the category of farmers who feed the entire population [of Nigeria], they have no link to new innovations [in agriculture]

Table 4.18: Hectares of land cultivated after participating in SG2000 Programme

Hectares	Frequency	Percent
Less than one	5	3.3
Between one and five	89	59.3
Between six and ten	19	12.6
More than ten	33	22.0
No response	4	2.7
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

In Table 4.18 above, only 3.3% of the farmers cultivate less than one hectare of land after participating in the programme. Majority of the farmers; representing 59.3% cultivated between one and five hectares of land after participating in the programme, while 12.6% cultivated between six and ten hectares and 22% cultivated more than ten hectares. The figures clearly show a marked increased in the hectares of land farmers cultivate after participating in the programme.

This suggests that farmers who participated in the programme benefited in a way that enabled them to increase the size of land they needed to farm on.

Table 4.19: Bags of crop harvested before participating in SG2000 Programme

Bags	Frequency	Percent
Less than ten	84	56.0
Between ten and twenty	29	19.3
Between twenty-one and fifty	19	12.7
Between fifty-one and one hundred	9	6.0
More than one hundred	5	3.3
No response	4	2.7
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

Table 4.19 shows the number of bags farmers harvested from their farms before participating in the programme. 56% which represents majority of the farmers said they harvested less than ten bags, 19.3% said they harvested between ten and twenty bags, while 12.7% harvested between twenty-one and fifty bags. 6% of the farmers harvested between fifty-one and one hundred bags and only 3.3% harvested more than one hundred bags. The figures indicate that majority of the farmers were small-holder farmers before they participated in the programme. This is why the Country Director of SG2000 said one of the objectives of the programme is to:

> raise productivity of small holder farmers and add value to what they produce in a view to ensure food security and increase the income level of the farmers.

Table 4.20: Bags of crops harvested after participating in SG2000 Programme

Bags	Frequency	Percent
Less than ten	1	0.7
Between ten and twenty	65	43.3
Between twenty-one and fifty	22	14.7
Between fifty-one and one hundred	27	18.0
More than one hundred	30	20.0
No response	5	3.3
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

In Table 4.21 above, only 0.7% of the farmers said they harvested less than ten bags of crops after participating in the SG2000 programme, 43.3% said they harvested between ten and twenty bags and 14.7% of them said they harvested between twenty-one and fifty bags. 18% of the farmers harvested between fifty-one and one hundred bags. Remarkably, 20% of the farmers said they harvested more than one hundred bags after participating in the programme. The figures indicate a remarkable increase in yield among majority of the farmers after participating in the programme. According to the Kano State Coordinator of the programme, one of the objectives of the programme is to increase productivity through improved varieties of seeds. The figures in the table suggest that this objective has been achieved to some extent. To corroborate this assertion, the State Coordinator went further to say:

> In Alkamawa in Kano State, they are now getting an increase in wheat production from 1tonne to 2.5tonnes. They are now seed producers.

To add to this, the Crop Productivity Coordinator had this to say:

> The national average for maize production was 1.2tonnes [now 1.5tonnes] per hectare, with the intervention of the SG2000 programme, farmers were able to raise their yield for maize from 3.5tonnes to 5tonnes per hectare. Wheat production rose from 1.1tonnes to 3.5tonnes [in the programme states from 1993 to date].

More so, the Country Director of the programme remarked that farmers have been able to increase their yield with the intervention of the programme, he said:

> You [farmers] have 15 bags before, and now you are getting 40 bags; there is increase in income, food security….

Table 4.21: Farmers using hoes and cutlasses before participating in SG2000 Programme

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	146	97.3
No	4	2.7
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

Table 4.21 above shows that an overwhelming majority (97.3%) of the farmers surveyed made use of hoes and cutlasses before participating in the SG2000, only 2.7% said they were not using hoe and cutlasses before participating in the programme. This is an indication that the farmers were mainly small-holder farmers.

Table 4.22: Farmers using animal traction tools before participating in SG2000

Response	Frequency	Percent

Yes	80	53.3
No	70	46.7
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

Table 4.22 above shows 53.3% of the farmers who said they were using animal traction tools before they got involved with SG2000, while 46.7% said they were not using animal traction tools. Therefore, majority of the farmers were using animal traction tools before participating in the programme.

Table 4.23: Farmers using tractors before participating in SG2000 Programme

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	15	10.0
No	135	90.0
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

In Table 4.23 above, 10% of the farmers were using tractors before they got involved in the SG2000 programme, while an overwhelming 90% had no access to tractors. This further confirms the assertion earlier made that the farmers were small-holder farmers.

Table 4.24: Farmers using hoes and cutlasses after participating in SG2000 Programme

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	146	97.3
No	4	2.7
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Questionnaire, 2011

Table 4.24 shows the numbers of farmers who still made use of hoes and cutlasses even after participating in the programme. 97.3% of them said they still made use of hoes and cutlasses to cultivate their farms, while 2.7% of them said they did not use hoes and cutlasses. Although, the number of farmers who made use of hoes and cutlasses before and after participating in the programme remained unchanged, Tables 4.25 and 4.26 below suggest that they made use of hoes and cutlasses in addition to other farm implements. However, from interviews conducted with the Kano State Coordinator and the Crop Productivity Coordinator of the programme, they said that the programme introduces farmers to new technology, but that it is the responsibility of the farmers to provide for themselves farming tools or machinery. However, in the first three years after inception, the programme provided farm inputs for the farmers on credit. This is what the Crop Productivity Coordinator had to say:

> Inputs were initially provided to the farmers on credit and the recovery was good in the first 2-3years. Since the recovery level was good, it meant that the farmers could pay for the inputs. So, SG2000 decided to withdraw the credit and link farmers to all the other input sources using their own resources to procure [them].

The withdrawal of inputs on credit by SG2000 has actually affected the farmers' ability to procure modern farming implements. Access to credit facilities from financial institutions has been a major

challenge to the farmers. However, in order to address the problem, the Crop Productivity Coordinator said:

> There is a plan to include credit finance for small holder farmers in collaboration with finance institutions like Commercial and Agricultural Banks in Nigeria.

Table 4.25: Farmers using animal traction tools after participating in SG2000 Programme

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	146	97.3
No	4	2.7
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source, Questionnaire, 2011

In Table 4.25 above, 97.3% of the farmers said they made use of animal traction tools in their farms after participating in the program, while only 2.7% said they did not. This however, represents an improvement compared to the number of farmers who made use of such tools before participating in the programme.

Table 4.26: Farmers using tractors after participating in SG2000 Programme

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	61	40.7
No	89	59.3
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

40.7% of the farmers said they made use of tractors to cultivate their farms as shown in Table 4.26 above, while 59.3% said they did not make use of it. In spite of the fact that majority of the farmers (59.3%) did not make use of tractors on their farms, the figures indicate an increase in the number of farmers who make use of tractors for cultivation having participated in the programme. This further confirms the increase in the size of land cultivated by the farmers as shown in Table 17 above.

Table 4.27: Annual income of Farmers before participating in SG2000 Programme

Income	Frequency	Percent
Less than N50,000	112	74.7
Between N51,000 and N100,000	23	15.3
Between N101,000 and N200,000	10	6.7
Between N201,000 and N300,000	1	0.7
More than N300,000	2	1.3
No response	2	1.3
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

Table 4.27 above shows the annual income of the farmers before they participated in the SG2000 programme. 74.7% of them said they were earning less than N50, 000, while 15.3% said they earned between N51, 000 and N100, 000 annually. More so, 6.7% of them were earning between N101, 000 and N200, 000, only 1.3% earned between N201, 000 and N300, 000 and another 1.3% earned more than N300, 000. It is obvious that the figures indicate that majority of the farmers

were small scale and poor farmers as they were the target population of the programme. In fact one of the objectives of the programme according to the Country Director is to:

> raise productivity of small holder farmers in a view to ensure food security and increase the income of the farmers.

Table 4.28: Annual income of Farmers after participating in SG2000 Programme

Income	Frequency	Percent
Less than N50,000	7	4.7
Between N51,000 and N100,000	70	46.7
Between N101,000 and N200,000	18	12.0
Between N201,000 and N300,000	19	12.7
More than N300,000	29	19.0
No response	7	4.7
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

In Table 4.28 above, only 4.7% of the farmers said they were earning less than N50, 000 after participating in the programme, 46.7% said they earned between N51, 000 and N100, 000, while

12% earned between N101, 000 and N200, 000. The table also shows 12.7% of the farmers who earned between N201, 000 and N300, 000 and 19% of them earning more than N300, 000 per annum. These figures indicate that the farmers have experienced an increase in their annual income after participating in the SG2000 programme. The Country Director had this to say:

> all SG2000 farmers, their production have gone up, and they can now afford certain things they could not afford before.

The figures in Table 4.29 above also suggest that the living conditions of the farmers would have improved with increase in income. Subsequent tables below also attest to this assertion. Hence, with increase in income, the poverty level of the farmers would also have been reduced. It follows therefore, that the SG2000 programme has helped in reducing the poverty level of the farmers engaged by it. This finding has helped us in achieving objective III of the study.

Table 4.29: Farmers dwelling place

Response	Frequency	Percent
Rented apartment	8	5.3
Own house	139	92.7
No response	3	2.0
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

Table 4.29 above shows 5.3% of the farmers who said they lived in rented apartments, while 92.7% said they lived in their own houses. This suggests that the farmers were able to build houses of their own, while others have renovated their houses. The Crop Productivity Coordinator said:

> We have seen a lot of farmers whose lives have change in terms of standard of living….some of them have renovated their houses.

Table 4.30: Kind of house respondents live in

Response	Frequency	Percent
Mud house	61	40.7
Cement house	86	57.3
No response	3	2.0
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source, Questionnaire, 2011

In Table 4.30 above, 40.7% of the farmers lived in mud houses, while 57.3% lived in cement houses. This may also suggest that the living conditions of the farmers have improved after participating in the programme. According to the Country Director of SG2000:

> There is increase in income, food security, you find some farmers could afford to…., change their houses from thatched roofs to zinc….

Table 4.31: Respondents with refrigerator

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	42	28.0
No	108	72.0
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

In Table 4.31 above, 28% of the farmers had refrigerator, while 72% of them did not have. Hence, majority of the farmers do not have refrigerator. This could be as a result of a number of factors, one of which could be the unavailability of electricity in many rural areas.

Table 4.32: Farmers with television

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	116	77.3
No	34	22.7
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

77.3% of the farmers had television sets as shown in Table 4.32, while 22.7% did not. Therefore, it means that majority of the farmers could afford to buy television sets.

Table 4.33: Farmers with motorcycles

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	129	86.0

No	21	14.0
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

Table 4.33 above presents 86% of the farmers who said they had motorcycles and 14% of them who said they did not have. Hence, majority of the farmers could afford motorcycles as a means of transport. This finding was also corroborated by the Crop Productivity Coordinator of the programme, this is what he had to say:

> We have seen a lot of farmers, whose lives have changed in terms of their standard of living, buying or acquiring other essential items like bicycles, motorcycles and even cars.

Table 4.34: Farmers with cars

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	18	12.0
No	132	88.0
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

Table 4.34 above presents 12% of the farmers who said they had cars after participating in the SG2000 programme, while majority (88%) said they did not have cars. The figures suggest that majority of the farmers could not afford to buy cars.

Table 4.35: Farmers with trucks

Response	Frequency	Percent

Yes	4	2.7
No	146	97.3
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

In Table 4.35 above, 2.7% of the farmers said they had trucks, while 97.3% said they did not have. From the data, one may suggest that majority of the farmers were still small scale farmers irrespective of the improvement in their standard of living.

Table 4.36: Farmers with other assets

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	16	10.7
No	134	89.3
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

In Table 4.36 above, 10.7% of the farmers said they had other property like bicycles, while 89.3% said they did not have other assets. In Alkamawa community in Kano State, the Kano State Coordinator of the programme said the farmers have been able to form an association that helps to develop their community. He said they have built blocks of classroom for their children to go to school.

Table 4.37: How Farmers got to know about SG2000 Programme

Response	Frequency	Percent

Through a friend	6	4.0
Contacted y SG2000	19	12.7
Farmer's association	93	62.0
Others	28	18.7
No response	4	2.7
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

In Table 4.37 above, 4% of the farmers said they got to know about the SG2000 programme through friends, 12.7% said they were contacted by SG2000. Majority (62%) of the farmers said they became aware of the programme through their farmers' associations. 18.7% got to know through other means. Therefore, the figures suggest that the programme operates mainly with organized group of farmers. To add to this point, the Country Director of the programme remarked that:

> …when we started [the programme], the farmers were not in groups, we try to form them into groups and they have seen the advantages; farmers can access inputs in groups, they can also market their produce in group.

He went further to say:

> …now, when we operate, we try to identify a group [of farmers] and we get somebody's farm among the group for demonstrations.

Table 4.38: Have you participated in any of the SG2000 Training Programme?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	138	92.0
No	12	8.0

Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

Table 4.38 above presents 92% of the farmers who said they participated in the training programme of SG2000, while 8% said they did not. The figures show that the farmers were actually trained by SG2000.

Table 4.39: The period in which Farmers were trained

Period	Frequency	Percent
Between 1992 and 1997	48	32.0
Between 1998 and 2003	19	12.7
Between 2004 and 2009	77	51.3
No response	6	4.0
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

In Table 4.39 above, 32% of the farmers said they were trained between 1992 and 1997, 12.7% were trained between 1998 and 2003, while 51.3% were trained between 2004 and 2009. The programme is still on-going in six Northern States, Kano inclusive. The programme has stopped temporarily in Kaduna State due to certain challenges. The Crop Productivity Coordinator had this to say:

> The programme has closed in Kaduna due to some problems, because there were no policy support from the state government and other stakeholders. There are plans to go back to Kaduna. Indirectly, we are still working in Kaduna State; we are conducting

> a programme of maize value chain with the USAID market programme.

To corroborate this, the Country Director added thus:

> we were working in Kaduna State for over 15years [from 1992] and I think there were some kind of problems; administrative or logistics that the two partners could not agree. So, Sasakawa pulled out, but we are making efforts to go back now.

The Country Director also said that SG2000 has sent a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to the Kaduna State government and that SG2000 will go back to the state immediately the MoU is signed.

Table 4.40: Farmers trained in the use of modern farming tools

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	122	81.3
No	28	18.7
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

In Table 4.40 above, 81.3% of the farmers said they were trained on how to use modern farming tools, 18.7% said they were not trained in modern farming tools. However, the farmers are expected to provide such tools for themselves after the training; many of them cannot afford to do so.

Table 4.41: Farmers trained on how to apply fertilizers

Response	Frequency	Percent

Yes	143	95.3
No	7	4.7
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

In Table 4.41 above, 95.3% of the farmers were trained on how to apply fertilizers to their farms, while 4.7% said they were not trained. The Crop Productivity Coordinator of the programme said:

> In the past, before the intervention of SG2000, many farmers waste their fertilizers in the name of applying it to their farms. They only spread the fertilizers to their farms haphazardly without applying the modern method of doing it.

He went further to say that the training has greatly improved the way the farmers now apply fertilizers to their farms and that the increase in yield being experienced by the farmers attest to this fact.

Table 4.42: Farmers trained in the use of improved seeds

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	139	92.7
No	11	7.3
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

Table 4.42 above presents 92.7% of the farmers who said they were trained on the use of improved seeds on their farms, 7.3% said they were not trained in that regard. According to the

Crop Productivity Coordinator of the programme, it is one of the objectives of the programme to introduce farmers to improved seeds varieties so as to increase their yield.

Table 4.43: Farmers who received other kind of trainings

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	30	20.0
No	120	80.0
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

Table 4.43 above shows 20% of farmers who received other types of training, while 80% said they did not receive other forms of training other than those mentioned above.

Table 4.44: Was the method of training easy for Farmers to understand?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	147	98.0
No	3	2.0
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

Table 4.44 above shows that 98% of the farmers said that the trainings they received were easy for them to understand, while 2% said they were not easy to understand. Farmers were trained on demonstration plots, therefore, it was easy for them to see and understand what they were being taught. More so, the Country Director of SG2000 said the criteria for selecting farmers for the programme are:

they must be small-holder farmers who are interested in the programme and must have the ability to learn fast and should be ready to learn new ideas.

Table 4.45: Did the training address farmers needs in any way?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	144	96.0
No	6	4.0
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

Table 4.45 presents 96% of farmers who said the training addressed their farming needs. While 4% said otherwise. It is therefore indicative that the training addressed the farming needs of majority of the farmers. Such needs include among others, modern methods of fertilizer application, the use of new farming technologies and the use of improved varieties of seeds.

Table 4.46: Did Farmers learn anything different from what they already knew?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	133	88.7
No	17	11.3
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

In Table 4.46 above, 88.7% of the farmers said they learnt something different from what they already knew on farming by participating in the SG2000 programme, while 11.3% said otherwise. This is to attest to the fact that farmers were introduced to new farming techniques.

Table 4.47: New methods learnt in the use of improved seeds

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	146	97.3
No	4	2.7
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

In Table 4.47 above, 97.3% of the farmers said they learnt new methods in the use of improved seeds, while only 2.7% said they did not. Therefore, an overwhelming majority of the farmers were trained in the use of improved seeds. According to the Crop Productivity Coordinator of the programme, SG2000 collaborates with agricultural research institutes to introduce the farmers to improved seeds. For instance, he said:

> The research institutes have developed different varieties of maize that adapt to different ecological conditions of the Northern States.

Table 4.48: New methods in the application of fertilizer

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	141	94.0
No	9	6.0
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

Table 4.48 above presents 94% of the farmers who said they were trained in new methods of applying fertilizers, while 6% said otherwise. The Crop Productivity Coordinator of the programme when interviewed said many farmers do not have the requisite skills of applying fertilizers on their

farms; hence, they end up wasting large quantity of the fertilizers by wrongly applying it on their farms without getting encouraging results. SG2000, according to him aims to reverse the trend by training farmers on modern methods of applying fertilizers on their farms.

Table 4.49: The use of agro-chemicals

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	145	96.7
No	5	3.3
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

In Table 4.49 above, 97.7% of the farmers said they were introduced and trained on the use of agro-chemicals, while only 3.3% said they were not. Therefore, majority of the farmers were trained on the use of agro-chemicals in order to improve their yield.

Table 4.50: Did you apply the knowledge gained on your farm?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	144	96.0
No	6	4.0
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

In Table 4.50 above, an overwhelming majority (96%) said they applied the knowledge gained from the programme to their farms, while 4% said they did not. It is therefore indicative that the farmers applied knowledge gained on their farms.

Table 4.51: How has the programme affected your yield?

Response	Frequency	Percent
No difference	1	0.7
Increased yield	143	95.3
No response	6	4.0
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

In Table 4.51 above, a significant majority (95.3%) of the farmers said the SG2000 programme has increased their yield, while only 0.7% said it made no difference to their yield. It is therefore indicative that majority of the farmers have increased their yield by participating in the programme. The Crop Productivity Coordinator of the programme had this to say:

> ….with the intervention of the programme, farmers were able to increase their yield from 3.5tonnes to 5tonnes per hectare for maize production, [while] wheat production was increased from 1.1tonnes to 3.5tonnes per hectare.

According to him, this increase has been from 1993 to date (2011). The Country Director of SG2000 also said that all SG2000 farmers register between 4-5tonnes per hectare in maize production. More so, statistics show that there have been remarkable increases in the yield of farmers across all the states SG2000 is operating in and among all crops of concern. Table 4.53 below presents farmers yield before and during SG2000 intervention between 1992 and 2006.

Table 4.52: Farmers Yield before and during SG2000 Intervention (1992-2006)

S/N	Crops	Farmers Yield before SG2000 (ton/ha)	Farmers Yield during SG2000 (ton/ha)
1	Maize	1.16	5.18

2	Millet	0.52	1.7
3	Rice	1.20	4.5
4	Wheat	2.40	4.5
5	Cowpea	0.62	1.25
6	Sesame	0.68	1.12
7	Groundnut	0.85	2.35

Source: SG2000

Table 4.52 above shows that maize production rose from 1.16tonnes per hectare before the intervention of SG2000 to 5.18tonnes per hectare during the period of intervention (1992-2006), Millet rose from 0.52tonnes to 1.7tonnes within the same period. It is also interesting to note that wheat production rose from 2.40tonnes to 4.5tonnes. The figures indicate that farmers have experienced increase in the yield since the intervention of SG2000 in 1992.

More so, the figures in Tables 4.52 and 4.53 above indicate that Sasakawa Global 2000 programme has contributed in no small measure to food supply in the states where they operate. This invariably, provides answers to objective II of the study. However, there are limitations to the coverage of the programme in states where they operate, particularly in Kano and Kaduna States. The limitation in available funds for the programme has made it difficult to scale the programme up. According to the Country Director of the programme:

> Sasakawa Global 2000 cannot do the job of States and the Federal government, we can trigger it, and to scale it up to a large level, I think is a government responsibility.

Table 4.53: lack of credit as a challenge faced by farmers

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	119	79.3
No	31	20.7
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

In Table 4.53 above, 79.3% of the farmers said that their inability to access credit facilities remains a major challenge to them, while 20.7% said it is not a challenge to them. SG2000, according to the Crop Productivity Coordinator, introduces farmers to banks for credit, however, the conditionality attached to such credit (collateral, interest rate, etc) remains a big challenge to the farmers as many of them cannot meet up with such demands from the banks. He went further to say:

> A farmers' group of about 15 to 20 people can get a loan of between N200,000 and N250, 000 from the Agriculture Bank, when shared [among themselves], it is not enough to make a change.

The Country Director of the programme confirms it that credit is one of the greatest challenges facing farmers in Nigeria. This is what he had to say:

> One of the greatest problems [farmers face] is credit….only rich farmers get credit. We still have a problem in the issue of financing agriculture produce in the country; high interest rates, payment problems and meeting the standards of the banks, e.g. collateral, etc.

Table 4.54: Low quality seeds as a challenge

Response	Frequency	Percent

Yes	118	78.7
No	32	21.3
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

In spite of the fact that the SG2000 introduces farmers to high quality seed varieties, Table 4.54 above presents 78.7% of the farmers who said low quality seeds have been a challenge to them. On the other hand, 21.3% of them said it is not a challenge. The reason for this assertion could be attributed to the few seed companies in Nigeria, considering the large size of the country. The Crop Productivity Coordinator of SG2000 attested to this assertion by saying that the very limited seed companies in the country has been a major challenge to the farmers because the seeds are not readily available to the farmers. Furthermore, it is not the mandate of SG2000 to provide seeds to the farmers; it only introduces the farmers to improved seeds and their sources.

According to the Country Director of the programme:

> The seed industry has not developed to the level that they can provide the needed services to farmers, we have problems of adulteration, poor performers of seeds and even their [the industry's] network does not reach the grassroots farmers.

Therefore, even though the farmers are aware of high quality seeds, the unavailability of the seeds remains a great challenge to them.

Table 4.55: Poor Storage facilities as a challenge

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	117	78.0

No	33	22.0
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

Table 4.55 above shows that 78% of the farmers said poor storage facilities have been a major challenge to them, while 22% said it is not. Therefore, it is obvious that majority of the farmers are faced with poor storage facilities.

Table 4.56: inadequate farming tools as a challenge

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	117	78.0
No	33	22.0
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

Table 4.56 above shows 78% of the farmers who said inadequate farming tools had been a major challenge to them, while 22% said it was not. Hence, inadequate farming tools have been a major challenge to the farmers. The withdrawal of credit on farm inputs by the programme has in a way compounded the problem of lack of adequate tools for the farmers as many of them cannot afford such modern tools.

Table 4.57: How has SG2000 been able to address the challenge of lack of credit?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Adequately	28	18.7
Fairly	45	30.0
Not at all	72	48.0
No response	5	3.3
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

Table 4.57 above clearly shows that 18.7% of the farmers said SG2000 had adequately addressed the problem of lack of credit facilities for them, 30% said SG2000 had performed fairly in that regard, while 48% said SG2000 had done nothing to address the problem. Therefore, the figures suggest that the challenge of lack of credit for the farmers had not been addressed. However, the Kano State Coordinator of the SG2000 said it is not the mandate of the programme to provide credit facilities for the farmers, but that they can only introduce farmers to banks for such facilities. In addition, the Crop Productivity Coordinator said:

> plans are on the way to include credit finance for small holder farmers in the programme. This will be done in collaboration with financial institutions….

Table 4.58: How has SG2000 been able to address the challenge of low quality seeds?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Adequately	109	72.7
Fairly	40	26.7

Not at all		
No response	1	0.7
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

In Table 4.58 above, 72.7% of the farmers said SG2000 had been able to address the problem of low quality seeds, while 26.7% said it had fairly addressed it. The figures therefore suggest that SG2000 had succeeded in addressing the problem of low quality seeds among the farmers. The farmers were aware of the improved seed varieties that they could use on their farms. However, access to such seeds remains a challenge due to the limited seeds companies in the country as explained in Table 4.54 above.

Table 4.59: How has SG2000 been able to address the challenge of poor storage facilities?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Adequately	24	16.0
Fairly	117	78.0
Not at all	8	5.3
No response	1	0.7
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

Table 4.59 above presents 16% of the farmers who said SG2000 has been able to address the problem of poor storage facilities, majority (78%) of the farmers said it has fairly addressed the problem, while 5.3% said it had not addressed the problem. The figures therefore suggest that poor storage facilities among the farmers have been fairly addressed by the SG2000 programme in Kano and Kaduna State.

Table 4.60: How has SG2000 been able to address the challenge of inadequate farming tools?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Adequately	22	14.7
Fairly	110	73.3
Not at all	17	11.3
No response	1	0.7
Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

In Table 4.60 above, 14.7% of the farmers said that SG2000 had adequately addressed the challenge of inadequate farming tools, while 73.3% said this had been done fairly. On the other hand, 11.3% said the problem had not been addressed in any way. The figures may suggest that the challenge of inadequate tools among the farmers had been fairly addressed, however, it further suggest that inadequate farming tools remains a problem. The Country Director of the programme said SG2000 has plans to address the problem of inadequate tools among farmers. This is what he had to say:

> We are introducing a new idea now; capacity to individuals to acquire machines by giving some down payment and continue to pay for the machines until they pay up. They can use these machines to provide services to their communities.

It should be noted that many of the farm inputs introduced to the farmers are imported from abroad without import duties paid. This in a way does not encourage Nigeria's local manufacturers who could be engaged in the manufacturing of such inputs.

4.1: Presentation of Data from Kaduna

Table 4.1.1: Age Distribution of SG2000 Trained Farmers in Kaduna State

Age	Frequency	Percent
20-30	2	4
31-40	10	20
41-50	23	46
51 and above	15	30
Total	**50**	**100**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

Table 4.1.1 above shows that 46% of the farmers were within 41-50 years age range, while 30% of them were 51 years and above.

Table 4.1.2: Sex Distribution

Sex	Frequency	Percent
Female	5	**10**
Male	45	**90**
Total	**50**	**100**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

Table 4.1.2 above shows that majority (90%) of the farmers were males, while 10% of them were females.

Table 4.1.3: Level of Education

Education	Frequency	Percent
Islamic/Quranic	23	46
Adult Literacy	4	8
Primary	10	20
Secondary	11	22
Tertiary	2	4
Total	**50**	**100**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

Table 4.1.3 above shows that 46% of the farmers had Islamic/Quranic education, 22% had Secondary education and 20% had primary education. 4% of the farmers had tertiary education.

Table 4.1.4: Marital Status

Status	Frequency	Percent
Married	48	96
Widowed	1	2
Single	1	2
Total	**50**	**100**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

Table 4.4.4 above shows that 96% of the farmers were married, 2% were widows and another 2% singles.

Table 4.1.5: Distribution of Farmers who grew maize before and after participating in SG2000 Program

Response	Before	Percent	After	Percent
Yes	49	98	49	98
No	1	2	1	2
Total	**50**	**100**	**50**	**100**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

Table 4.1.5 above shows that 98% of the farmers cultivated maize before and after participating in SG2000 program.

Table 4.1.6: Distribution of Farmers who grew wheat before and after participating in SG2000 Program

Response	Before	Percent	After	Percent
Yes	5	10	3	**6**
No	45	90	47	**94**
Total	**50**	**100**	**50**	**100**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

As shown on Table 4.1.6 above, 90% of the farmers grew wheat before participating in the SG2000 program. The figure rose to 94% after they participated in the program. This suggests that more farmers were encouraged to grow wheat during the program.

Table 4.1.7: Distribution of Farmers who grew Soybean before and after participating in SG2000 Program

Response	Before	Percent	After	Percent
Yes	28	56	34	68
No	22	44	16	32
Total	**50**	**100**	**50**	**100**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

Table 4.1.7 above shows that 56% of the farmers grew Soybean before participating in the SG2000 program. The figure rose to 68% after they participated in the program.

Table 4.1.8: Distribution of Farmers who grew Cowpea before and after participating in SG200 Program

Response	Before	Percent	After	Percent
Yes	19	38	21	42
No	31	62	29	58
Total	**50**	**100**	**50**	**100**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

In Table 4.1.8 above, 38% of the farmers grew Cowpea before they got involved in the SG2000 program. The figure rose to 42% after they participated in the program.

Table 4.1.9: Distribution of Farmers who grew Millet before and after participating in SG2000 Program

Response	Before	Percent	After	Percent
Yes	19	38	20	40
No	31	62	30	60

Total	**50**	**100**	**50**	**100**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

Table 4.1.9 above shows that 38% of the farmers cultivated millet before they participated in SG2000 program. The figure rose to 40% after participating in the program.

Table 4.1.10: Distribution of hectares of Land cultivated by farmers before participating in SG2000 Program

Hectares	Frequency	Percent
Less than one	3	6
One-Five	27	54
Six-Ten	7	14
More than ten	13	26
Total	**50**	**100**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

Table 4.1.10 above shows the hectares of land cultivated by farmers before participating in the SG2000 program. 54% of them cultivated from one to five hectares, 14% cultivated from six to ten hectares, while 26% cultivated more than ten hectares of land.

Table 4.1.11: Distribution of hectares of Land cultivated by farmers after participating in SG2000 Program

Hectares	Frequency	Percent
Less than One	3	6
One-Five	27	54
Six-Ten	7	14

More than ten	13	26
Total	**50**	**100**

Source: Questionnaires, 2011

Table 4.1.11 above shows the hectares of land cultivated by farmers after participating in the SG2000 program. 54% of them cultivated from one to five hectares of land, while 26% cultivated more than ten hectares.

Table 4.1.12: Bags of Crops harvested by farmers before participating in SG2000 Program

Bags	**Frequency**	**Percent**
Less than ten bags	24	48
Ten-Twenty bags	11	22
Twenty-one-Fifty	9	18
Fifty-one-One hundred	5	10
More than One Hundred	1	2
Total	**50**	**100**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

In Table 4.1.12 above, 48% of the farmers harvested less than ten bags of crops before participating in the SG2000 program, 22% harvested within ten to twenty bags and 18% harvested within twenty-one and fifty bags.

Table 4.1.13: Bags of Crops Harvested by farmers after participating in SG2000 Program

Bags	Frequency	Percent
Less than ten	2	4
Ten-Twenty	23	46
Twenty-one-Fifty	2	4
Fifty-one-One Hundred	7	14
More than one hundred	16	32
Total	**50**	**100**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

In Table 4.1.13 above, 46% of the farmers harvested within ten to twenty bags of crops after participating in the SG2000 program, while 32% harvested more than one hundred bags.

Table 4.1.14: Farm tools used by farmers before participating in SG2000 Program

Tools	Frequency	Percent
Hoe and Cutlass	21	42
Animal Traction	26	52
Tractor	3	6
Total	**50**	**100**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

As shown on Table 4.1.14 above, 42% of the farmers used hoe and cutlass to cultivate their farms before participating in the SG2000 program, while 52% made use of animal traction tools.

Table 4.1.15: Farm tools used by farmers after participating in SG2000 Program

Tools	Frequency	Percent
Hoe and Cutlass	9	18
Animal Traction	25	50
Tractor	16	32
Total	**50**	**100**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

Table 4.1.15 above shows 18% of the farmers who made use of hoe and cutlass after participating in the SG2000 program, 50% made use of animal traction tools and 32% made use of tractors.

Table 4.1.16: Farmers annual income from the sales of farm produce before participating in SG2000 Program

Income	Frequency	Percent
Less than N50,000	34	68
N50, 000 – N100, 000	11	22
N101, 000- N200, 000	4	8
N201, 000- N300, 000	1	2
Total	**50**	**100**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

Table 4.1.16 above shows that 68% of the farmers earned less than N50, 000 as annual income, from the sales of their farm produce, before they participated in the SG2000 program. On the other hand, 22% earned between N50, 000 and N100, 000.

Table 4.1.17: Farmers' annual income after participating in SG2000 Program

Income	Frequency	Percent
Less than N50, 000	4	8
N50, 000- N100, 000	22	44
N101, 000- N200, 000	4	8
N201, 000 – N300, 000	5	10
More than N300, 000	15	30
Total	**50**	**100**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

In Table 4.1.17 above, 44% of the farmers earned between N50, 000 and N100, 000 after participating in the SG2000 program, while 30% earned more than N300, 000.

Table 4.1.18: Do you own or rent the house you live in?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Rented house	5	10
My house	45	90
Total	**50**	**100**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

Table 4.1.18 above shows that 90% of the farmers lived in their own houses, while 10% of them lived in rented apartments.

Table 4.1.19: What sort of house do you live in?

Type	Frequency	Percent
Mud	19	38
Block (cement)	30	60
No response	1	2
Total	**50**	**100**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

As show in Table 4.1.19 above, 60% of the farmers lived in houses made of cement blocks, while 19% lived in mud houses.

Table 4.1.20: How did you get to know about SG2000 Program?

Knowledge	Frequency	Percent
Through a friend	2	4
Contacted by SG2000	1	2
Farmers Association	35	70
No response	12	24
Total	**50**	**100**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

Table 4.1.20 above shows that majority (70%) of the farmers got involved in the SG2000 program through farmers association.

Table 4.1.21: What year were you trained in SG2000 Program?

Year	Frequency	Percent
1992-1997	18	36
1998-2003	7	14
2004-2008	23	46
No response	2	4
Total	**50**	**100**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

In Table 4.1.21 above, 36% of the farmers were trained by SG2000 between 1992 and 1997, while 46% of them were trained between 2004 and 2008.

Table 4.1.22: Distribution of Farmers who receives training on the use of modern farming tools

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	44	88
No	6	12
Total	**50**	**100**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

Table 4.1.22 above shows that 88% of the farmers were trained on the use modern farming tools.

Table 4.1.23: Distribution of farmers trained on how to apply fertilizer

Response	Frequency	Percent

Yes	49	98
No	1	2
Total	**50**	**100**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

Table 4.1.23 above shows that an overwhelming majority (98%) of the farmers were trained on how to apply fertilizers to their farms.

Table 4.1.24: Distribution of Farmers introduced to improved seeds

Response	**Frequency**	**Percent**
Yes	49	98
No	1	2
Total	**50**	**100**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

In Table 4.1.24 above, 98% of the farmers were introduced to improved seeds to be used on their farms.

Table 4.1.25: Did the training address you farming needs?

Response	**Frequency**	**Percent**
Yes	48	96
No	2	4
Total	**50**	**100**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

Table 4.1.25 above shows that 96% of the farmers said the trainings they received addressed their farming needs.

Table 4.1.26: Did you learn anything different from what you already knew?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	43	86
No	7	14
Total	**50**	**100**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

Table 4.1.26 above shows 86% of the farmers who said that they learnt new things from the trainings received.

Table 4.1.27: How has the SG2000 affected your yield?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Increased yield	49	98
No difference	1	2
Total	**50**	**100**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

Table 4.1.27 above shows that 98% of the farmers maintained that their crop yield had increased with the intervention of SG2000.

Table 4.1.28: Is lack of credit a challenge to you as a farmer?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	39	78

No	11	22
Total	**50**	**100**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

In Table 4.1.28 above, 78% of the farmers said lack of credit is a challenge to them.

Table 4.1.29: Is access to improved seeds a challenge to you as a farmer?

Response	**Frequency**	**Percent**
Yes	36	72
No	13	26
No response	1	2
Total	**50**	**100**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

Table 4.1.29 above shows that 72% of the farmers who said that they could hardly access improved seeds for their farms.

Table 4.1.30: Are poor storage facilities a challenge to you as a farmer?

Response	**Frequency**	**Percent**
Yes	37	74
No	13	26
Total	**50**	**100**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

In Table 4.1.30 above, 74% of the farmers said that poor storage facilities are challenges to them.

Table 4.1.31: Are inadequate farming tools a challenge to you as a farmer?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	39	78
No	10	20
No response	1	2
Total	**50**	**100**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

As shown on Table 4.1.31, 78% of the farmers maintained that inadequate farming tools are challenges to them.

Table 4.1.32: How has SG2000 addressed the challenge of lack of credit to farmers?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Adequately	10	20
Fairly	17	34
Not at all	20	40
No response	3	6
Total	**50**	**100**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

Table 4.1.32 above shows that 20% of the farmers said SG2000 was able to adequately address the challenge of lack of credit to farmers, 34% said SG2000 had fairly addressed the problem and 40% of then said SG2000 had not addressed the challenge.

Table 4.1.33: How has SG2000 addressed the challenge of low quality seeds?

Response	Frequency	Percent

Adequately	30	60
Fairly	18	36
Not at all	2	4
No response	1	2
Total	**50**	**100**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

Table 4.1.33 above shows that 60% of the farmers who maintained that SG2000 had adequately addressed the challenge of low quality seeds among farmers. 36% of them said the problem was fairly addressed.

Table 4.1.34: How has SG2000 addressed the challenge of poor storage facilities to farmers?

Response	**Frequency**	**Percent**
Adequately	8	16
Fairly	39	78
Not at all	2	4
No response	1	2
Total	**50**	**100**

Source: Questionnaire, 2011

Table 4.1.34 above shows that 78% of the farmers said that SG2000 had fairly addressed the challenge of poor storage facilities to farmers.

Table 4.1.35: How has SG2000 addressed the challenge of inadequate farming tools?

Response	**Frequency**	**Percent**
Adequately	10	20

Fairly	38	76
Not at all	1	2
No response	1	2
Total	**50**	**100**

Source: questionnaire, 2011

In Table 4.1.35 above, 76% of the farmers said that SG2000 had fairly addressed the challenge of inadequate farming tools to farmers.

Chapter Five

Summary and Conclusion

5.1: Summary of Findings

The development of the agriculture sector in Nigeria is one of the most important prerequisite to the development of the rural areas. The livelihood of majority of the rural dwellers mainly depends on agriculture. Many developmental policies for rural areas largely focus on agriculture as a harbinger to the eventual development of the rural areas. This study sets out to examine the impact of donor agencies on rural development with particular emphasis on Sasakawa Global 2000 (SG2000) agricultural programme in Kano and Kaduan States.

The objectives of the study were: (i) to examine the role of Sasakawa Global 2000 in agricultural development programmes in Kano and Kaduna States; (ii) to examine the impact of Sasakawa Global 2000 programme on food supply in the two states; and (iii) to determine the effect of Sasakawa Global 2000 programme on poverty reduction in the project areas.

With regards to the first objective of the study, findings indicate that SG2000 programme has played an important role in contributing to the development of agriculture in the areas where they operate. Modern farming techniques were being used by farmers in those areas. They are now aware of modern methods of fertilizer application, use of agro-chemicals and improved seeds. Interestingly, 97% of the farmers surveyed said they now apply knowledge gained from the programme to their farms. However, due to financial limitations, the programme has not been

able to touch as many farmers as would be necessary to bring about the much desired development in agriculture and the rural areas where it operates.

More so, the study observed that in spite of the fact that farmers are being trained in modern farming techniques, they are still left with the challenges of lack of credit to procure modern farming tools, they lack access to fertilizer supply and they could hardly get improved seeds for their farms. These are challenges that are also affecting the success rate of the programme.

In terms of food supply, the programme has increased food supply in the states where it operates. 96% of the farmers in the programme said that their yield increased as a result of the intervention of the programme. Statistics have also shown that maize production rose from 1.16tonnes per hectare to 5.18tonnes per hectare in the places where the programme has intervened. This is compared to a national average of 1.5tonnes per hectare. For wheat production as shown by the study, it rose from 2.4tonnes per hectare to 4.5tonnes per hectare. It is therefore obvious that the programme has helped in the increase of food supply in Kano and Kaduna States. However, the coverage level of the programme remains very limited, for example in Kano State, the programme operates in about ten areas, while in Kaduna State it operated in three zones and has since stopped due to some challenges between the Kaduna State government and SG2000.

The increase in farmers' yield can also be translated to mean increase in their annual income as shown in Table 4.29 above. This further suggests that the farmers living conditions were also improved by the intervention of the programme. Hence, the poverty level among majority of the

famers was reduced. However, due to the continuous existence of challenges like lack of credit, inadequate farming tools and unavailability of improved seed varieties, some of the farmers are still unable to increase their income to a level that would tremendously take them out of the poverty threshold.

The study also shows that farmers are greatly constraint in their access to fertilizers. This, according to the Country Director of SG2000, is as a result of the regulation of fertilizer supply by the government. The subsidy on fertilizers has made the commodity scarce and out of the reach of the small holder farmers. This is affecting their productivity.

The study has shown that the success recorded by SG2000 in the increase of crop productivity has made the Federal Government of Nigeria to adopt the SG2000 Management Training Plots (MTPs) as a method of training farmers in the use of modern farming techniques. What this suggests is that SG2000 methods have in a way influenced the government policy in that regard.

It is important to note that the introduction of new farming techniques to small holder farmers is pivotal to the development of agriculture in Nigeria, however, new techniques without a corresponding enabling environment that allows farmers access to credit, fertilizers, market, etc cannot bring about the desired development of the sector. In many instances, donor interventions do not adequately address these challenges. Therefore, their efforts do not engender the development of agriculture and the rural areas, irrespective of the capital injected into the sector. For instance, the SG2000 programme provides training to farmers on new farming techniques;

however, many of the farmers have not been able to develop significantly because of the challenges they face in accessing credit, improved seed varieties, etc

5.2: Conclusion

The development of the rural areas in Nigeria through agriculture cannot be done by donor agencies alone. The study reveals that donor agencies can only contribute their bits to the development process, but the bulk of the work has to be done by the government. The government needs to formulate and implement policies that would bring about the growth and development of the rural areas. The rural areas are being faced with a lot of challenges that would always serve as encumbrances to any development effort. The infrastructures are inadequate, power supply is almost non-existent and access to market and fertilizer for farmers is problematic.

Therefore, whatever efforts put in by donors in the development of the rural areas would always be to complement the efforts of the government. The coverage level of donor agencies is very limited; they can only affect few people in those areas. For instance, SG2000 has done remarkably well in terms of increasing crop productivity in areas where they operate. However, their impacts have always been limited to few farmers in the rural areas.

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APPENDIX I

Questionnaire

This questionnaire seeks to collect information on the impact of donor agencies on rural development in Nigeria (1990 2009) with particular emphasis on Sasakawa Global 2000 program in Kano State. The research is conducted by Umaru Ibrahim Yakubu, a postgraduate student of the Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. The study aims to examine whether or not the SG2000 program has made any impact on the livelihood of its beneficiaries and by extension contributed to rural development. Therefore, I am soliciting for your objective response to the questions as they would be used strictly for academic purpose only.

Questionnaire Number		
01	Local Government Area	
02	Locality Name	
03	Type of Settlement	01) Rural { } 02) Semi Rural { }
04	Date of Interview	
05	Name of Interview	
06	Checked by	

Section A: Bio Data

Q1 Age

01) Below 20 { }

02) 20 30 { }

03) 31 40 { }

04) 41 50 { }

05) 51 and above { }

Q2 Sex

01) Female { }
02) Male { }

Q3 Level of Education

01) Islamic/Qur'anic { }
02) Adult Literacy { }
03) Primary { }
04) Secondary { }
05) Tertiary { }
06) Others Specify…….

Q4 Marital Status

01) Married { }
02) Divorced { }
03) Widowed { }
04) Single { }

Section B: Farming Details

Q5 Tick the kind of crop(s) you grow before your participation in the SG2000 programme from the options below:

Crop	**Yes**	**No**
Maize		
Wheat		

Soybean		
Cowpea		
Millet		
Others, specify		

Q6 Tick the crop(s) you grow now from the options below:

Crop	**Yes**	**No**
Maize		
Wheat		
Soybean		
Cowpea		
Millet		
Others, specify		

Q7 How many hectares of land did you cultivate before your participation in SG2000 programme?

01) Less than one { }
02) Between one and five { }
03) Between six and ten { }
04) More than ten { }

Q8 How many hectares of land do you cultivate now?

01) Less than one { }
02) Between one and five { }
03) Between six and ten { }
04) More than ten { }

Q9 How many bags of the crop(s) did you harvest on your farm before participating in SG2000 programme?

01) Less than ten bags { }
02) Between ten and twenty bags { }
03) Between twenty and fifty bags { }
04) Between fifty and one hundred bags { }
05) More than one hundred bags { }

Q10 How many bags do you harvest now?

01) Less than ten bags { }
02) Between ten and twenty bags { }
03) Between twenty and fifty bags { }
04) Between fifty and one hundred bags { }
05) More than one hundred bags { }

Q11 What kind of tool(s) did you use in cultivating your farm before you participated in the programme?

Tool	**Yes**	**No**
Hoe and Cutlass		
Animal traction tools		
Tractor		
Others, specify		

Q12 What kind of tool(s) do you use now?

Tool	**Yes**	**No**
Hoe and Cutlass		
Animal traction tools		

Tractor		
Others, specify		

Section C: Economic Status

Q13 How much did you make from the harvest of your farm annually before the programme?

01) Less than N50, 000 { }
02) Between N50, 000 and N100,000 { }
03) Between N100,001 and N200,000 { }
04) Between N200,001 and N300,000 { }
05) More than N300,000 { }

Q14 How much do you make now?

01) Less than N50, 000 { }
02) Between N50, 000 and N100,000 { }
03) Between N100,001 and N200,000 { }
04) Between N200,001 and N300,000 { }
05) More than N300,000 { }

Q15 Do you live in a rented apartment or a house of your own?

01) Rented apartment { }
02) My house { }

Q16 What kind of house do you live in?

01) Mud house
02) Cement house

03) Others, specify…….

Q17 Which of the following do you have?

Item	Yes	No
Refrigerator		
Television Set		
Motorcycle		
Car		
Truck		
All above		
Others, specify		

Section D: On SG2000

Q18 How did you get to know about the SG2000 program?

01) Through a friend { }
02) Public Announcement { }
03) Contacted by SG2000 { }
04) Farmer's Association { }
05) Others, specify……

Q19 Have you participated in any of the SG2000 training?

01) Yes
02) No

Q20 In what year were you trained in the program?

01) Between 1992 and 1997 { }
02) Between 1998 and 2003 { }

03) Between 2004 and 2009 { }

Q21 What kind of training did you receive?

Training	**Yes**	**No**
Use of modern farming tools		
How to apply fertilizer		
Introduction to improved seeds		
Others, specify		

Q22 Was the method of training easy for you to understand?

01) Yes { }

02) No { }

Q23 Did the training address your farming needs in any way?

01) Yes { }

02) No { }

Q24 if Yes to 23 above, in what way(s)……

…….

…….

Q25 If No to 23 above, explain: ……..

…….

…….

Q26 Did you learn anything different from what you already know?

01) Yes { }

02) No { }

Q27 If Yes to Q26 above, what new farming method did you learn from the program?

Training	Yes	No
Use of improved seeds		
How and when to apply fertilizer		
The use of agro chemical		
Others, specify		

Q28 Did you apply the knowledge gained on your farm?

01) Yes { }

02) No { }

Q29 If No, Why……

……..

Q30 How has the program affected your yield?

01) No difference { }

02) Increased yield { }

03) Decreased yield { }

04) Others specify: ----------

Q31 What are your greatest challenges as a farmer?

Challenge	Yes	No
Lack of credit		
Low quality seeds		

Poor storage facilities		
Inadequate farming tools		
Others		

Q32 How has SG2000 been able to address the challenge of lack of credit?

01) Adequately
02) Fairly
03) Not at all

Q33 How has SG2000 been able to address the challenge of low quality seeds?

01) Adequately
02) Fairly
03) Not at all

Q34 How has SG2000 been able to address the challenge of poor storage facilities?

01) Adequately
02) Fairly
03) Not at all

Q35 How has SG2000 been able to address the challenge of inadequate farming tools?

01) Adequately
02) Fairly
03) Not at all

Q36 Name any three things you think should be sustained in the program

(i)……

(ii)……

(iii)……

Q37 Name any three things you think should be changed in the program

(i)……

(ii)…….

(iii)…….

APPENDIX II

Interview Guide

Q1 What does SG2000 aims to achieve in its program in Nigeria?

Q2 To what extent has the program achieved its set objectives?

Q3 What are the criteria for selecting farmers to participate in the program?

Q4 How do you monitor the progress level of the farmers?

Q5 Can you explain the mode of partnership SG2000 has with other stakeholders in Agricultural Development in Nigeria?

Q6 Is the program solely funded by SG2000 or is there a financial commitment from other stakeholders?

Q7 How has the program been affected by government policies, especially agricultural and rural development policies?

Q8 Are the farmers expected to contribute to the program in terms of finance or farming tools, machinery?

Q9 When does the program terminate and how does it intend to sustain its achievements?

Q10 How has the program affected food supply in the state and the country?

Q11 Do you think the livelihood of the farmers has improved with the intervention of SG2000?

Q12 What are some of the challenges faced by the program since its inception?

Q13 What suggestions do you have to make to bring about rural development through agricultural development?