BAYERO UNIVERSITY KANO
FACULTY OF SOCIAL MANAGEMENT SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

THE SOCIO- ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF FADAMA III PROJECT ON FARMERS IN KARAYE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF KANO STATE, NIGERIA

BEINGRESEARCH PROJECTSUBMITTED TO THE
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF MSC SOCIOLOGY

BY

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this work is the product of my own research efforts, undertaken under the supervision of Dr. SANI LAWAN MALUMFASI It has not been and will not be presented elsewhere for the award of degree or certificate. All sources of literature have been duly acknowledged.

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CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the research work of this dissertation and the subsequent preparation of this dissertation by "SAFIYA ALIYU DANMARAYA SPS/09/MSO/00002" were carried out under my supervision.

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Praise be to Allah, Most Beneficent, Most Merciful. Peace and Blessings be upon His Messenger Muhammad (S.A.W)

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To my sisters, brothers, nieces and nephews, thanks for being darlings, may Allah guide and protect you all.

DEDICATION

I dedicate this project to my husband Musa K Bakori and to my parents Alh. Aliyu Danmaraya and Hajia Hassana Danmaraya.

ABSTRACT

The study examines the socio-economic benefits of National Fadama Development Project III on farmers in Karaye Local Government Area of Kano State; by investigating the socio-economic benefits, production efficiency, types of assistance derived and problems and challenges of National Fadama Development Project III on farmers in the study area. To achieve the objective of the study, five fadama community associations (FCAs): Karaye Cikin-gari, Daura, Kusalla, Yashin Kofar-Dabga, and Tumfafi Yalwa were randomly selected from the LGA. A total of 250 farmers constituted the sample size for the study. Questionnaire was used for data collection. Descriptive statistics like frequency and percentage were used to analyze the data. Evidence from the study revealed an increase in the standard of living, agricultural production and facilities were achieved by the beneficiaries of the project. The income and efficiency of production was enhanced through use of high level of facilities for the development of farming in terms of farming inputs, modern equipment and implements and new agricultural method and innovations. Some of the problems discovered on the operation of farms in the villages are inadequate infrastructural and storage facilities, inadequate capital for the farm operations, insufficient access to micro-credit facilities and other support services by farmers. The study concludes that, Fadama Project III has done well in facilitating agricultural development in the study area. Evidently, the project is a panacea for agricultural development by increasing food production and income to the rural dwellers. Fadama programme serves as major means for agricultural development and in the advancement of the rural communities. It is however recommended that, government should do more to increase interest in dry season production by strengthening support and public-private partnership so as to boost production and win niche markets for farmers, while at the same time ensuring that production technologies adopted are more environmentally sustainable, the government should, as well, develop more commitment to the development of infrastructural facilities that would help enhance the development and productivity of Fadama farming in the local Government, state and the country at large through the Fadama Development Project.

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CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0 Background to the Study

Fadama is a Hausa word for describing flood plains, lowlands, swampy areas found along Nigeria's river system that have potentials for dry season or irrigation agriculture. Fadama is now internationally adopted for use in describing project funded by the World Bank, through the International Development Association (IDA) to reduce poverty among farmers and other users of fadama resources. The National Fadama Development Project III is a follow-up of Fadama I and II projects to address the inadequacies in the provision for the operation and maintenance of facilities and the little involvement of the communities and other Fadama resources users in the planning, construction and maintenance of facilities required for development in the Fadama rural community. The project will fast tract the provision of rural infrastructure and create jobs for the teaming unemployed individuals particularly those in the rural areas.

The project is equally eager to reap from higher agricultural yields, more personal incomes for user groups and hopefully a higher GDP for the nation. The programme had some fore - runners such as Operational Feed the Nation, Green Revolution, DFFRI and FEAP, which all attained various degree of success, their limited success were due to challenges which includes, poor funding, corruptions,

inaccurate and lack of focus by officials and the beneficiaries who implemented them.

According to the minister of Agriculture of the Federal Republic of Nigeria-Dr Adesanya, the implementation of the three (3) phases of FadamaI, II and III in Nigeria is a success "story" and that it has led to job creation, rural infrastructural development and conflict resolution among others and also the strengths and weaknesses of the previous programmes were learned. The federal government of Nigeria impressed by the achievements of Fadama I through adoption of the well/wash bore, improved seeds and inorganic fertilizer for support, sought to expand the achievements of Fadama programme in Fadama II in both scope and size following FAO's report of 1966 in which the drought became a catalyst for the development of a number of irrigation projects like Bakolori Dam Project in the Northern part of the country.

The coming of Fadama III project which serves as the topic of this study attracted a lot of support from the World Bank. The World Bank simply support the National Fadama III project in collaboration with Federal, State, Local Governments and registered associations which serve as a co-financiers in achieving their goals in cooperating their incentive structure. Through sustainable increase in the incomes of Fadama users (Farmers, fishermen, hunters, pastoralists, people with special disabilities, widows etc.) the programme sought to make

farmers to take charge of their “Development needs” through the provision of “matching grant”.

In the design of Fadama I the programme did not support rural infrastructural development and did not consider other resource users such as livestock producers, fisher-folk, pastoralists, the hunters, among others. The focus on crop producers contributed to increase in crop production, increased surplus, but the project did not support post harvest technology, contributing to reduced crop prices and increased storage losses. And most importantly, it adopted top-down development approach or strategy.

Fadama II was first implemented in 2005 and operated in twelve (12) states, nine (9) of which were Fadama I states (Bauchi, Kebbi, Niger, Benue, Taraba, Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Ogun, Oyo and Lagos). The Fadama II project sought to address the shortcoming of Fadama I by employing paradigm shift from a top-down and supply-driven public sector development approach. It supported activities and services other than crop production as well as the other Fadama resource users that the Fadama I ignored. One of the great achievements of National Fadama II project was an expected increase of the income of farmers by about 20% percent in its mission and at least the project got at the other end was over 63% percent increase which is very important.

Unlike the other two projects, Fadama I and II, the Fadama III project is developed using community driven development (CDD) strategy that saddled the communities with the authority to initiate, plan and implement priority sub-projects that will bring sustainable improvement in incomes of Fadama land and water resource users and the establishment of infrastructures that would have to be crafted into a local development plan (LDP) to be funded by the project in the region of 90%/10% between International donor agency (IDA) and the community through Fadama Community Association (FCAs) for infrastructures, 70%:30% between IDA and households for assets acquisition through Fadama User Groups (FUGs) and also 50%:50% between IDA and household to support procurement of productive inputs. The project will enable the beneficiaries Fadama User Associations (FUGs) both Apex and Primary groups in the participating Local Government and communities access and utilize productive resource/infrastructure to gain improved access to complementary service thereby increasing income on sustainable basis to reduce poverty-FCAs

The areas in which the project invests include: empowerment of communities, promoting private enterprises to foster growth in the non-oil sector as identified in the country partnership strategy (CPs). Subprojects with social and security implication are regarded as in-eligible expenditure and is not financed by the project.An integral aspects of the project is “capacity building through

extensive facilitation, training and technical assistance provided to ensure that poor rural communities including women, youths, vulnerable groups especially the physically challenged participate in the collective decision making process and in the project implementation.

Through this process, the project also aims to build a culture of trust between communities and authorities and also promote democratic governance by imbibing CDD approach in public investment planning and management for transparency and accountability at local level.In the design the project had a five (5) years life span (2008 – 2013) and include nineteen (19) states that did not participate in Fadama II project and the eligible Fadama II eighteen (18) states and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) Abuja that make a total of thirty six (36) states and FCT. The focus of this study is therefore an assessment of the impact of Fadama III project on farmers in Karaye Local Government Area of Kano State.

1.1 Statement of the Research Problem

One of the major goals of any country is to provide adequate food for its citizens. Underlying the trend of poor performance in the agricultural sector in which the farming systems entail mainly upland subsistence agriculture that depend mainly on vagaries of weather and where the potentials for irrigation using underground and surface water remain under developed action is require to tackle the problem of the poor performance. With the growing awareness to maximize welfare

through economic development, there is a need to reduce unemployment, the rapid population growth rate, and poverty among rural dwellers. Various agricultural programs and policies have been instituted in the past that were meant to improve sustainable productivity and farmers' income, consequently the quality of lives of the rural households.

The National Fadama Development Project (NFDP) started in Nigeria in 1992 as an agricultural development project (ADP) with a view to effectively develop small scale irrigation in the Fadama areas of the country. Records showed that organized irrigation, under the state ministry of agriculture started in the former Kano State in the early 70s with the Kano river project. The aim of introducing the river project is to provide employment opportunities to the rural dwellers, who often migrate from their village/towns to urban centres especially during dry season when virtually there was nothing to do at the farm. However, despite the beneficial goals of the project in phases, some communities are yet to participate and benefit from the services offered in the study area. This is because they lack the required basic infrastructures and thus reducing their production efficiencies and capacities to meet market demands. It is believed that if all the farmers were aware of the potential benefits of participating in the project, they would get more involved.

The introduction of the programme as Fadama I, II and III was intended to empower small holder and poor farmers to acquire capital assets which they will use to undertake a wide range of small-scale income generating activities as well as improve their access to markets, increase food security, reduce conflict and provide complementary support that add value to the farm produce. The project wants to make the farmers not only to be concerned with rain fed agriculture but engage in irrigation enabling them to be involved in all year around activities which helps in stabilizing crop production.

In this regard, it becomes pertinent to know how effectively Fadama III project has tackled these problems of agricultural productivity and production, poverty and rural infrastructural development. This study therefore is designed to examine the impact of National Fadama Development Project III on farmers in Karaye Local Government Area of Kano State on the farmers in terms of their standard of living, increase productivity, access to necessary enabling facilities-input and infrastructures and general well-being of the beneficiaries.

1.2 Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the study is to examine the impact of National Fadama Development Project III on farmers in Karaye Local Government Area of Kano State. The specific objectives are:

1. To analyze the socio-economic benefits of Fadama III project on the farmers.
2. To examine the production efficiency of farmers under Fadama III project.
3. To identify the types of assistance obtained by the farmers under Fadama III project.
4. To identify the problems and challenges faced by farmers in the Fadama III project.

1.3 Research Questions

1. What are the impacts of National Fadama Development Project III on the farmers in Karaye Local Government Area of Kano State?
2. What types of assistance do farmers obtain from Fadama III project?
3. Are there problems and challenges faced by farmers in the Fadama III project?

1.4 Scope of the Study

The study examinestheimpact of National Fadama Development Project III on farmers in Karaye Local Government Area of Kano State. The study therefore limits its scope to selected villages and farmers involved in the project.

1.5 Justification

The success of this research Maylikely lead to significant increase in agricultural productivity and also help in observing the extent of participatory appraisal of the community drivenfocusand an assessment of the programme. The beneficiaries would be encouraged to acquire their own assets based on their local development plan (LDPs) and also evaluate the target objectives to be exposed to better training in the handling and the management of their assets acquired.

1.6 Significance of the Study

The research findings are relevant to the Fadama farmers, general public, the government and academy. These relevancies, beside others could be seen as follows;

It would enable the beneficiaries appreciate the changes in their livelihood due to the new improved technology in our farming system, the research findings will help provide solution to major issues in agricultural productivity and the rural living conditions, It would enable the users have better understanding of the project components, the study would provide an understanding on how the Fadamausers' Association programme is useful to Karaye Local Government, It will provide an insight to the major obstacle of the programme to the farmers, learning points will help inform policies for decisions making by the state and society, at the practical level. It would also guide or help in exploring workable policy making and

implementation, it will serve as guide to future researchers in the area of rural development as additional source of literature as well as promote further researches.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.0 Introduction

The classical theorists view agriculture as a passive contributor to economic development (led by Arthur Lewis in the 1950s) as a growth process of factors of production, especially labour, from an agricultural sector characterized by low productivity and the use of traditional technology to a modern industrial sector with high productivity. The contribution of agriculture to development was passive. Agriculture acted as a source of food and labour rather than a source of growth. Although passive, agricultural growth was still seen as necessary for successful economic transformation for two reasons: (1) it ensures the supply of food and prevent rising food prices and wages from undermining industrial development; and (2) it utilizes a major natural resource-land-as an additional "free" source of growth that would not compete with resources for industrial growth.

2.1 Agriculture as an Engine of Growth

Beginning in the 1960s, a major revision in development thinking argued for a central role for agriculture as a driver of growth, especially in the early stage of industrialization. This view of agriculture as having an active role, stimulated in

large part by the emerging experience in Asia, which was found on two core contributions. First, it was recognized that traditional agriculture could be transformed rapidly into a modern sector through the adoption of science-based technology, thereby making a large contribution to overall growth. Second, economists now explicitly identified the strong growth linkages and multiplier effects of agricultural growth to the nonagricultural sectors. Agriculture has strong, direct forward linkages processing and backward linkages to input-supply industries.

It is known empirically that a large share of manufacturing in the early stage of development is agriculturally related. This multiplier effect is not insignificant. Recent work in Latin America indicates that after accounting for these backward and forward linkages in an input-output framework, agriculture's share of GDP is about 50% higher than official statistical estimate (Perry et.al, 2005). Although other studies have suggested the linkages are broad-based agricultural productivity growth raises incomes of poor farm households as well as households of landless labourers who primarily depend on agricultural wages. A large body of empirical studies of the green revolution in Asia demonstrated how agricultural growth reached large numbers of farms, increased demand for rural labour, and lifted enormous numbers of people out of poverty (see, for example, Rose grant and Hazel 2000). Increased agricultural productivity also brings strong indirect benefits

for the poor. Probably the most important pro-poor linkage is generated by the effects of agricultural productivity growth on staple foods price (Timmer, 1997). The poor typically spend a high share of income on staple food, and therefore they benefit from a productivity induced decline in the real prices of staple foods. Benefits are largest for the urban and landless labourers, but even many poor farmers benefit, since they are net food purchasers. Widely shared increase in incomes of farm workers also reduces poverty by providing a market for labour-intensive consumer goods. Therefore, the concept of rural development implies that the government will invest in a particular region in order to reap a return at some time, in the future. Thus, the process of development implies a willingness to invest scarce resources which have alternative and competitive uses in society to achieve a future output. What is needed for a development to be successful is that those resources which are invested today must at the same time in future produce a yield or pray off, commensurate with that investment in light of the alternative presently available.

2.2 Rural Development

Buttern (1967), defined rural development "as almost any form of local betterment which in some way is achieved through the willing cooperation of the people living together in defined areas" Mabogunje (1980), took the issue even further. And for him rural development is concerned with the improvement of

living standard of the low income population living in rural area on self-sustaining basis, through transforming the socio-spatial structure of their productive essence, rural development implies a broad based re-organization and mobilization so as to balance their capacity to cope effectively and to note changes.

According to Elekwe (1987), until recently Nigeria policy makers and planners equated rural development with agricultural development on theground that since 70% of the Nigeria live in rural areas where their main economic activities is agriculture.

Alade (1986) describe developmental policies as misdirected stress in government responsible for balance development and a consequent emergence of an increase in regional development disparities as between urban and rural areas on the one hand and among different geographical areas of the nation on the other hand. This simply means that past regimes with their idea of rural development, were not actually focused upon increasing agricultural productivity as an afterthought. They thought that pumping money and other resources into agricultural sector could bring about development in the rural communities.

Diejeomah (1973) also defined rural development "as a process of not only increasing the level of per capital in rural areas, but also the standard of living of rural dwellers which depends on factors such as health, education, housing and

recreation. The integrated rural development policy is one on the growth with emphasis on the need for an integrated approach to poverty alleviation through the simultaneous development of both human and physical capital integrated rural program project try to integrated many components including credit, extension, input, supply and marketing irrigation scheme and storage facilities, water-supply rural electrification, education help etc.

Health housing etc an increase in the productivities of peasant unit is the top priority and indeed a prerequisite for poverty alleviation. Provision of basic service and the participation of peasant in self-help activities. Agricultural development involves a large number of disparate activities that must orchestrate in one way or the other, if agricultural production is to rise, while rural development involves the integration of large number of different activities that constitute another system. Some elements are common to both systems (such as provision of adequate agricultural support activities while others are an integral part of the system (Martian, 1978).

The purpose of rural development is to create job opportunity, community service, better quality of living and an improve in social and physical environment in small cities, towns, village and communities, agricultural development is an important aspect of rural development since it contributes immensely in achieving the desired goals of rural development.

2.2.1 Critique of Rural Development Programme in Nigeria

In the past, rural development efforts have led to a situation called by Hunter et al (1978) as" top heaviness" at the centre; This is a situation whereby new department authorities, boards and so on are created to meet apparently new needs rather than re-modify or beef up existing ones. This has often resulted in shortage of skill, manpower duplication and conflict in the field, which is detrimental to development. For instance, where Idachaba (1984) describes the relationship between Agricultural Development Projects (ADPs) and River Basin Development Authorities (RBDA) as traditionally cold and sometimes hostile. The injection of new technology, trained manpower and the provision of infrastructure to operate and manage the development process are seen as the solution. Hence, change in agriculture should be seen as a technical means of increasing food production but as a central process in the collection advancement of mankind in the society.

According to Martian, (1978), technical change in Agriculture in developing countries may be a necessary but not a sufficient condition for improvement of human condition. He argued that what is needed is a sufficient mechanism for the distribution of social and economic proceeds of growth. Abalu et al (1981), argued that the crucial issue involved in meeting food requirements in Nigeria that the formulation of development issue involved in meeting food requirement is organization of development should involve all, or at least a greater majority of the

farmers. The “trickle down” or progressive farmers approach used by some of these programme tends to exacerbate peasant differentiation and their polarization along class distinction.

2.3 Overview of National Fadama Development Project

2.3.1 Beneficiaries

The project will intervene in all 36 states plus the FCT. Target groups will include: (a)the rural poor engaged in economic activities (farmers, pastoralists, fishermen, nomads, traders, processors, hunters and gathers as well as other economic interest groups); relatively disadvantaged groups (women including widows) such as the handicapped, the sick including people living with HIV/AIDS, and the youth; and service providers, including government agencies, private operators and professional/semi-professional associations operating in the project areas. This will reach approximately 2.2 million direct beneficiary households, or about 16 million households, or about 16 million household members. In addition, it is expected that the project would also reach at least two million indirect beneficiary households, as members of the Fadama communities not benefiting directly from subprojects and non-Fadama communities will gain from the investments in public infrastructure and from additional income and employment effects.

2.3.2 Key Performance Indicators

The key indicators are targets that with allow for tracking progress toward the Project Development objective and include:

1. *Income of participating households:* 75 percent of Fadama user households, who benefit directly from project-supported activities, would have increased their average real incomes by at least 40 percent by 2013.

2. *Yields of primary agricultural products of participating households:* 20 percent increase in yield of primary agricultural products of participating households.

3. *Savings of Participating Groups:* 10 percent of the replacement value of the common asset used for income-generating activities of the FUGs is saved annually (with effect from year 2).

4. *Physical verification* of operations, maintenance and utilization of assets at midterm and a at project closing by surveys of random selected sites.

5. *Surveys at mid-term* and at project closing to show that at least 75 percent of Fadama users are satisfied with operations, maintenance and utilization of community owned infrastructure and capitals assets acquired through the project.

2.3.3 Target Population

The roughly 16 million individuals that the project aims to support include the following target groups: (a) the rural poor engaged in economic activities (fammers, pastoralists, fishermen, nomads, traders, processors, hunters and gatherers, as well as other economic interest groups); (b) the disadvantaged groups (widows, the handicapped, the sick and other vulnerable groups, including people living with HIV/AIDS and the youth; and (c) service providers, including government agencies, private operators and professional/semi-professional associations operating in the project areas. The inclusion of all private economic agents who legitimately share the common land and water resources in the project zone as beneficiary groups aims to ensure that (1) conflict arising from resource access-based among competing users is acknowledged and addressed, and (2) participatory implementation mechanisms are needed to sustainably manage the land resource at scales larger than plot (i.e., watershed, ecosystem, landscape).

2.3.4 Geographic Coverage

The project coverage will be national. It will include, first and foremost, the 19 States which did not benefit from the Fadama I Project and the Fadama II States that meet the eligibility criteria, which include: (I) satisfactory disbursement performance; and (ii) pro-poor impact from the resources disbursed directly through community subprojects. The project will be implemented in 20LGAs.

In Fadama II States, up to ten LGAs will be added to the 10LGs that have benefited from the ongoing Fadama II project. The 37 states involved are as follows:

2.3.5 Project Components

There are six project components, including project management, monitoring and evaluation, plus additional preparation facility. These components are summarized in table 2 below.

Table 2: project cost by Component

S/N	COMPONENT	INDICATIVE	%	BANK	%BANK
1.	Capacity Building, communication and information support	87.50	19.44	28.20	11.28
2.	small-scale community-owned infrastructure	73.57	16.67	6.07	27.00
3.	Advisory Service and input support	39.50	8.78	24.60	9.84
4.	support to ADPs and Adaptive Research	37.43	8.11	6.43	2.22
5.	asset Acquisition for Individual FUGs/EIGs	150.0	33.33	105.0	42.00
6.	Project Administration, Monitoring and Project	2.70	0.60	2.70	1.08

	Preparation Facility				
	Total Project Costs	450.0	100.0	250.0	100.0

Source: problem Generating structure in Nigeria's Rural development, 2013.

The Project will be implemented over a five-year period from July 2008 to June 2013. It will terminate in December 2013 the project is anchored on the Community Driven Development (CDD) approach. Community organizations will decide on how the resources will be allocated among the priorities that they themselves identify and they will manage the funds. Extensive facilitation, training, and technical assistance will be provided through the project to ensure that poor rural communities, including women and vulnerable groups, especially the physically challenged, participate in the collective decision-making process. The project will help give choice to the communities as well as promote the principles of transparency and accountability in planning and management of public investments within the LGAs. Improving the way the LGAs do business is expected to reinforce trust between the communities and the local government administrations. Enhanced trust will underpin popular participation in efforts of local administration to address management of public lands and to enforce regulations on environmental protection.

Economic agents who derive their livelihood directly or indirectly from the exploitation of the natural resources in participating communities (covering a

diversity of agricultural activities, upstream and downstream of production). In other words, Fadama III is an agricultural diversification project, it is designed to expand incomes, generate employment and contribute to food security, poverty reduction and achievement of the MDGs).

The project would empower the FACAs with resources and the needed training and technical support to properly manage and control. Priorities of individual FCAs are identified through an inclusive participatory planning process, with special attention paid to give voice to marginalized and vulnerable groups. The output of this planning process will be a Local Development Plan (LDP) on which consensus has been reached with the members of each FCA.

2.3.6 Project Scope

The projects life space is 5 years (2008 – 2013) and includes: nineteen (19) states that didn't participate in Fadama II programme and the eligible Fadama II eighteen (18) states and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) Abuja that make a total of thirty six (36) states and FCT.

2.4 The Paradigms Shift under National Fadama Development Project III

The main paradigm shift under the project is a change from the supply driven (top down) approach to a relatively new but tested and proven demand-driven (Bottom up) approach. Through this approach, Fadama III would be a

powerful instrument/tool for achieving the government's poverty reduction objective. Fadama III beneficiaries are the private.

2.4.1 Credit Conditions

The project effectiveness have at least one subsidiary agreement which has been executed on behalf of the recipient and one participating state. The disbursement of the Fadama Community Association (FCA) must be legally constituted as civil and non-political association, recognized by both state and local government law.

An integral aspects of the project "Capacity building" through extensive facilitation, training and technical assistance will be provided to ensure that poor rural communities including women, youth, vulnerable groups especially the physically challenged participated in the collective decision making process in project implementation. Through this process, the project also aims to build a culture of trust between communities and local communities authorities administration and promote democratic governance by imbibing CDD approach in public investment, planning and management for transparency and accountability at local level in the design five (5) years life span of the project.

FCAs (Fadama Communities Associations) ; training and TA support to empower the communities to identify, design, share investment costs, implement

and maintain productive assets and activities at the community level in a sustainable manner; the training of women, vulnerable and marginalized groups will be emphasized in order to make the project more socially inclusive; (ii) preparation of LDPs; (iii) support to FUGs/FCAs in operating savings schemes, linking beneficiaries with MFIs and enhancing their capacity in formulating demand for and managing advisory services; and (iv) training, TA, and facilitation support for project implementation at the local level. This support includes what is needed for the establishment and operation of the Fadama Users' Funds (FUFs under Component 5). GEF support will strengthen selective communities and local institutions to integrate land management into the LDPs.

2.4.2 Capacity Building for Local Government

The project sill finance technical assistance, training, equipment, and other institutional support to the participating local governments. The expected outcomes of this subcomponent includes: (i) innovations in local planning at the community level; (ii) integration of community plans in the local government (LG) planning program to enhance sustainability; and (ii) improvements in good governance and organizational capacity of local governments (both elected officials and line department staff). The project will build capacity of LGs to extend technical, financial and management support to communities as well as enhance their efficiency in operational work, such, investment planning, community

mobilization, and supervision and monitoring of community development projects. Through training, technical assistance, and institutional support to local government, particularly at district administrations, and by improving their internal and financial procedures, the LG's capacity for decentralized administration and their effectiveness to deliver services to community operations will be enhanced. Moreover, by decentralizing decision-making authority and funds, management to the local level for project implementation this project will help facilitate government's decentralization efforts as well. It will improve LG's role in the Fadama system, including the review and appraisal of proposals by FCAs (thought the LFDC) and by providing process facilitation and community mobilization support. Financial management and accounting controls will be put in place to reduce fiduciary risks. Each LG will keep a dedicated project account that will be subject to annual audits. There will be an MOU between the State Fadama Coordination Office (SFCO) and participating LGs. As there are a maximum of 20 MOUs (i.e. 20 LGs per state) to be signed, the MOUs will be finalized prior to transfer of funds. All MOUs will be signed at project start.

2.4.3 Communications and Information Support

This will finance (i)technical assistance to permit the participating states to disseminate information about the project and its guidelines to potential beneficiary communities; enhance the level of the beneficiaries' comprehension of

the content of these project implementation manual, their rights and obligations under the project, and increase their awareness of what actions they can take to report irregularities of possible fraud, elite capture and collusion during project implementation; (ii) the design and implementation of the communications program. In addition, the project will (in close partnership with the social CDD operations assisted by the Bank in the project zone) also fund the establishment of one pilot community radio (CR) station in each selected Fadama Community. Community radio is owned, operated, and run by the community on volunteer basis. The implementation costs of the communications subcomponent will include appropriate multimedia mobile vehicles, simplified posters, leaflets, radio/television spots, and videos/DVDs. The project will provide technical assistance and funds for piloting the use of information technology by community associations and local governments to increase transparency by making available real time information about the Fadama III program as well as using the internet to connect communities to markets. GEF financing will support the development of communication and awareness building modules on sustainable land management integrated into the above.

The instruments for implementing the various forms of capacity building under this component will include a combination of workshops, limited external training, technical exchanges, on-site/on-farm training and/or demonstration, and

more traditional technical assistance, drawing upon local expertise within the state-consultants, universities/colleges, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and other local service providers as well as national and international technical assistance agencies and individual consultants. To this effects, the project will finance consultant services, training materials and courses, seminars, workshops, related studies and operating costs. In addition to the consultant fees, this component will also finance cost reralted to the operational work of the consultant, particularly, the Fadama Development Facilitators (FDFs), such as travel, operating cost not covered by government counterpart, motorcycles (provided on loan) for the FDFs. Vehicles (if necessary) and office rental and equipment for the Fadama Desk Officer, and facilitation work. The criteria for selecting facilitators, consultants, and other service providers are covered hi Vol. 2: Annexes to the PIM (Facilitation Guide).

2.5 Component2: Small-Scale Community-Owned Infrastructure-Financed By IDA):

Much remains to be done to improve rural infrastructure. This operation is designed to allow communities to identify and act on their most urgent needs for improved infrastructure.

Grant resources will be allocated annual to each of the participating FCAs for implementing priority demand-driven community-owned projects. The FCA

owned infrastructure subprojects, ranging in size from $1,000 to $10,000, identified by the communities, and complementary services identified in the LDPs will adhere to cost-sharing principles. The menu of subprojects will include: (a) rehabilitation and/or construction of feeder and access roads, culverts, and small bridges; (b) rural markets; and (c) infrastructure for sustainable natural resource management including improved conservation of soils and agronomic practice, and water harvesting techniques, and where feasible, integration of this infrastructure into local/community land-use planning supported under Component 1. In addition, the Project will finance; (d) infrastructure that cuts across FCAs and/or LG boundaries, including stock routes, pastures and watering points. The process FCA infrastructure subprojects identified by groups of FCAs will range from the distance of the roads to be funded will be established during the participatory needs assessment (PNA) and the project will rely on variable design standards to deal with local agro-ecological conditions and differential capacity to pay. The project will finance civil works and related equipment, technical services for pre-feasibility studies, and infrastructure subproject design, including estimation of subproject cost, technical and financial viability analysis, appraisal of Q&M plans, bidding documents as well as environmental and social impact analysis. Funding principles will be 90 percent of the investment costs (in cash or in materials and

labour) from the FCAs. Prototypes designs for the menu of subprojects to be funded under this component are presented in the manual.

2.6 Component 3: Advisory Services and Input Support:

Under this component the project will finance the following two sub-components: (a) delivery of advisory services responsive to the needs of Fadama users in production, processing, marketing, and supply chain management; and (b) input support.

a) ***Advisory Service***: The project will provide support to empower Fadama users–farmers/pastoralists and other economic interest groups (EIGs), working within their organizations and through their LGAs to purchase advisory services from both public and private soirees. Grants will be channelled from the state level of government through the SFCOs to the FCAs for use in financing advisory service contracts. The content and scope of the advisory service will be determined by the FCAs, with the assistance of the Facilitators and qualified consultants and articulated in the LDPs. The project will finance the delivery of comprehensive advisory service packages demanded by the FCAs working within and through then: organizations and SFCOs. Fadama users will select their service providers. Further details on the eligibility criteria to accesses this facility and the applicable guidelines will be outlined in the Advisory Service Operational Manual. Information on

the permissible limits of annual advisory service contracts per FCA/FUG can be obtained from the Manual.

b) ***Input Support***: The project will continue the matching grant arrangement successfully tested under the Fadama III project. This facility shares the risks involved in the adoption of a new technology by the farmers to enhance their financial capacity to purchase farm inputs (mainly seeds, fertilizers and agro-chemicals) and to build savings from incremental earnings to finance future purchases. Farmers receive a grant, equipment to 50 percent of the purchase price of the input per FUG, with, the remaining 50 percent due as the FUG beneficiary-counterpart contribution. Confirmation of deposit of the counterpart contribution into the Project Account by the project is required before actual purchase of the input. Access to this facility will be for a maximum of two years, during which time the FUGs are expected to become familiar with the selected new technology. The criteria to access this input support facility to covers in Vol: Annex to the PIM (Guideline for subprojects).

In order to ensure sustainability of the production process after the second season, the beneficiaries will be assisted to link with financial institutions through capacity building support (component 1) to open savings accounts and to access credit for future purchase of inputs.

2.7 Component 4: Support to the ADPs, Sponsored Research and On-farm Demonstrations:

The project will provide support to the Agricultural Development Program (ADPs) offices to carry out the following 5 specific and limited areas:

a) ***Support to Advisory Service Providers:*** the project will provide specialized technical assistance, training, experience-sharing, and knowledge-exchange opportunities to service providers, with emphasis on improving the quality, effectiveness; availability, affordability and timeliness of advisory services. The beneficiaries will be established public and/or private sector service providers, with a proven record certified by the ADP. The training menu will include specific agricultural technologies, such as new varieties and cultivation methods, participatory methodologies and facilitation skills, marketing and enterprise management, improved cultural practices, soil fertility management, sound use of agro-chemicals, soil and water conservation, sustainable pasture management, as well as sustainable ecosystem management. The project will finance the cost of training and mentoring activities, including contracting consultant services in areas in which the ADPs lack the necessary expertise and production and provision of training materials.

b) ***Quality Assurance of Advisory Service***: the project will fund the incremental operating costs to all the ADPs to certify service providers and provide technical quality control to ensure that the advisory service delivered to project beneficiaries meet established quality standards. To strengthen the ADP's capacity to provide training to service providers and the Facilitators and to perform quality control on advisory services, the project will finance the setting up of a mall computerized research laboratory with full internet connectivity. It is estimated that each participating ADP will require at least 5 computers to operate this facility. The laboratory will give the ADPs capability in data coding, analysis and monitoring of adoption of project-funded technologies through improvements in the M& E system. It will also allow access to real time information and regular update of techniques relevant for the training of the Facilitator and the advisory service providers. The subject-matter specialists of the ADPs will, thus, have the opportunity to update knowledge, keep up with developments in their fields and acquire cutting-edge skills and information that they can use to support on-farm demonstrations, in partnership with contractors from participating research information.

c) ***Training of Facilitators:*** the project will provide periodic support to the facilitators, including training, workshops on formulation of demand for

advisory services, and participatory implementation and supervision of such activities as well as to perform

2.8 Theories of Development

In modern history of humanity, development theory is divided into broad categories: Modernization and dependency theories.

2.8.1. Modernization Theory:

Modernization idea was the pre-occupation of development theorists in the late 1950s and early 1960s, when they were bent on unveiling the mystery surrounding the underdevelopment of economies. To a large extent, modernization theory became not only a paradigm for development but an ideology and a policy thrust of the American Government to get non-Western societies to toe the line of development of Western, albeit capitalist societies in face of the Cuban and Chinese revolutions which in the eyes of third countries and their elite could be another framework for development.

As a theory of development, the methodological basis of research into modernization is the dichotomy between traditionalism and modernism. It sees development as the movement from a traditional society to modern society. The modernization perspective was a social science project contributed by sociologists, economists, political scientists and psychologists. This diversity led to confusion as

modernization was framed to contain three simultaneous tendencies at once: An attribute of history, a specific historical transitional process and a certain developmental policy for the third world countries (Smith, 1978).

Sociologists have directed their attention on structural differentiation, prescribing characteristics of modernity and traditionality, which fitted the characteristics of Euro-American culture and colonial world respectively (whether in works of Durkheim, Parsons Spencer, and Comte). Political scientists see modernization in terms of institutional development, nation building and several political modernizations as this approximates the Euro-American model of representative democracy (Almond 1970, Apter 1965). Economists equate modernization to economic development (Moore, 1964). Psychologists see motivation as a prerequisite to achievement and ultimate development (Nash 1964, McClelland 1959).

However, the most prominent and renowned of the modernization theorists is Walt Whiteman Rostow, an American Economic historian popularized in his book entitled “stages of economic growth: A non-communists manifesto. Rostow’s containment scholarship was clearly stated. He listed five stages in which modernization could be achieved without recourse to revolution. These were; the traditional stage, the pre-condition to take-off, the take-off stage, Drive to maturity, and the Age of high mass consumption.

Modernization grouped societies into two enclaves-traditional and modern. It contends that the traditional which represents backwardness in development of countries of third world is characterized by values which are obstacle to development, while the modern societies represents the industrialized capitalist countries of Europe and American, are characterized by values which promotes development. Following this posit that, for the traditional societies to develop they must shed their values and embrace that of the modern societies. The implication here is that, capitalism is the most viable or only path to development (Ibaba, 2006, and Ibezim, 2001).

Modernization theories emphasize and encourage the transfer of capital, technology, spread of Western value system, such as trade liberalization, deregulation, democratic governance, characteristics of the capitalist world to the societies of the third world. This school considered the underdeveloped societies as an original state with the concomitant characteristics of backwardness and traditionalism (Jhingan, 2002, and Zwingina, 1992).

With regard to rural development, the endogenous development theory and Agro-Industrial (rural) Districts theory are the versions of modernization theories. The notion of endogenous development, as suggested by Bassand et al. (1986), has been put forward in opposition to traditional understanding, or in other words 'modernist' notion of development. Endogenous development as the hypothesis

that improvements in the socio-economic wellbeing of disadvantaged areas can best be brought about by recognizing the collective resources of the territory itself (Ray 2000). According to Bassand (1986) “the new meaning of development, that is, qualitative and structural indicators, and not just quantitative and monetary measures, are used as criteria and culture, social, political, and ecological values as well as social cost and long term effects are combined” for endogenous development (cited in Bruggerr, 1986).

This theory show that Development in rural areas was created through a more comprehensive approach as an alternative to the practice of central authorities in designing intervention which deal with sectors of social and economic life in isolation from each other and/or which assume that socio-economic problems can be solved by standard measures, regardless of location or culture. Here the emphasis has been very much upon what areas can do for them and support and assistance has been geared towards the enablement of local economic growth (OECD 1996).

According to Lower et al (1998:12) the basic characteristics of the endogenous model of rural development are as follows:

1. Key principle – the specific resources of an narea (nature, human and cultural) hold the key to its sustainable development;

2. Dynamic force - local initiative and enterprise;
3. Function of rural areas – diverse service economies;
4. Major rural development problems - the limited capacity of areas and social groups to participate in economic and development activity.
5. Focus of rural development – capacity building (skills, institution and infrastructure) and overcoming social exclusion.

The Agro-Industrial (rural) Districts theory which is the old concept of industrial districts in the rural development areas (Marshall 1890 and 1997 cf. Fanfani 1994; lower et al 1995). This literature, furthering the endogenous approach, offers a more complex understanding of the connection between local and extra-local factors of development. They consider long standing socio-economic networks, originating from the agriculture past, as a crucial factor for success, "Collective action enables small entrepreneurs to mobilize social relations to improve their economic performance and create new opportunities for growth. Successful cases of rural development demonstrate that collective action produces a local framework in which a constructed environment, institution, symbols, and routines facilitate the activities of small firms by giving them access to resources that could not be re3ached by individual action alone" (Brunori and Rossi 2000).

The theory suggests that Rural Industrial district are understood in the framework of flexible specialization and a growing integration between food production,

processing and retailing. According to Lower et al (1995:95) “closely networked relations between local farms, processors, distributors and retailers make for flexibility in adapting to technological and market changes, but at the same time, allow value-added in the non-agricultural aspects of the food chain to remain within the regional economy, rather than being captured by exogenous, and often multinational, food companies. “Successful innovation is bound up with the associational capacity of local actors (Cooker & Morgan 1993).

It is instructive to know that modernization is very popular in policy circles. The United Nations, World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF) among others, totally embrace it (Ibaba, 2006). In Africa including Nigeria, it dominates policies and programmes of development. This explains why liberal capitalist policies such as: privatization and commercialization, trade liberalization, deregulation, devaluation and Structural Adjustment (SAP) Programme et cetera are widespread in the region.

However, modernization suffered a major setback because of its policies ineffectiveness in promoting development in third world. The theory provoked a great deal of criticism if not hostility. This is largely attributable to the fact that, they are a historical and arrogantly ethnocentric. A. G. Frank and other critics, critized modernization theory as empirically untenable and invalid, theoretically

fragile and insufficient, and practically incapable of generating development in the third world countries.

2.8.2. Dependency Theory

Dependency theory came in the mid 1960 in response to the failure of the modernization school to explain the process of development. The criticism of modernization led directly to the emergence of dependency theory which is a product of two intellectual traditions: the neo-marxist and the bourgeoisie nationalist. But the writing theme in both traditions was a conception of metropolitan capitalism as an all pervading phenomenon directing development or under development in the third world. The dependency theory differs sharply with modernization on the source of underdevelopment. The notable scholars here (A.G. Frank, 1969; Dos Santos, 1970; F. Cardoso, 1970; C. Furdado, 1971; Samir Amin, 1971; P. Baran, 1973; Daniel Effiong, 1980; Claude Ake, 1982; Bade Onimode, 1988; and others) argued that third world countries have been structurally attached to the metropolitan societies in an unequal as well as exploitative relationship during slavery, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

Some scholars try to make distinctions between dependence or dependency by pointing out that whereas dependency refers to "external reliance on other actors", dependency refers to the "process of incorporation of less developed

countries (LDCs) of the third world into global capitalist system and the structural distributions resulting there from" (1978: 1).

The theorists maintained that, the world is divided into two blocs: centre (Developed Countries DCs) and periphery (Less Developed Countries LDCs) or metropolis and satellite. The tradition directly linked development in metropolitan capitalism with underdevelopment in the periphery. A. G. Frank points out succinctly that, "it is capitalism both world and national, which produced under development in the past and which still generate under development in the present". He clarified further that, the backwardness of the under developed periphery is because of its systematic exploitation by international capitalism and its reactionary allies in third world economies (in. Brewer, 1980: 158). In what, he refers to as "the development of underdevelopment". Frank argued that development and underdevelopment constitute a system that generate an economic wealth for the few and poverty for the many (Frank, 1969).

For Samir Amin, the third world is poor because it has been systematically exploited by the developed countries. The under development of the third world is functionally related to the development of the core in which international system had permitted the advanced core to drain the periphery of its economic surplus, transferring from the less developed countries to the developed capitalist economies through the mechanism of trade and investment (1973).

Billy Dudley (1982) described the metropolis cum satellite relationship very clearly. According to him the centre state (x), consisting of two sets of people $x_1$and x_2 (ruler and the ruled) maintain its exploitative relationship with the periphery nation (Y) through the ruling elite (y_1) who act as internal collaborators in a systematic exploitation of (y_2) who are the oppressed classed in the periphery nation (in Edosa, 1993).

The implication of dependency goes beyond surplus transfer through trade: it has also subjects the less developed countries to the manipulations of the advanced countries and international organizations such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank, United Nation, et cetera, which promote and guarantee the interest of imperialism through recommendations of unviable capitalist development strategies, policies and programme to the third world.

Concerning rural development, the Network Paradigm in Rural Development Theory seeks to established a 'third way' (Lowe et al 1995) or synthesis between endogenous (local, bottom-up) and exogenous (extra-local, top-down) links in order to foster learning and innovation process (OECD 1993) and 1996). These are deemed to be central to economic growth by many others (Camagni 1995; Capello 1996; Cooke and Margan 1993; Powell 1990; Powell and smith-Doerr 1994).

However, the dependency theory has not gone without some criticism. Critics assert that, the theory is weak in inspiring useful political analysis in Africa. Critics also levelled that, the theory is guilty of alleging conspiracy between the indigenous ruling class and the foreign ruling class against the masses in the indigenous dependent societies. But inspite of some of its illogical and unscientific methods as forwarded by critics, dependency thesis appear so far, as the only theoretical framework relevant to the understanding of the underdevelopment situation of the third world. It is the perspective popular to politically conscious people, and consequently, the only inspiration for revolutionary action for development.

2.9 Theoretical Frame Work

Among the development theories reviewed in this study, the Network Paradigm in Rural Development Theory – The 'Third Way is the most appropriate in view of its relevance, especially under the topic in discussion. The theory provides a background to which the research is based. Thus, the Network Paradigm in Rural Development Theory – The 'Third Way is presented and adopted in this study.

The Network Paradigm in Rural Development Theory – The 'Third Way'

Given this mosaic, it may be that endogenous and exogenous approaches are not necessarily an exclusive solution to bridge the perceived division which is to harness the rural development potential of networked relationships. Amin and Thrift (1994) Cooke and Morgan (1993) and Murdoch (2000). However, this new understanding of networks is somewhat different from that used in endogenous development theory to describe a relationship between local firms and actors, based on trust, reciprocity and understanding that lays the foundations for local economic development.

According to Lowe et al (2002) and Huylenbroeck (2002) 'multi-functionality' could also be considered as a 'third way' for rural development, alternative to the opposing liberalist and interventionist models. Nevertheless, multi-functionality differs from the rural development approach (referred to as the 'new paraddigm' the network parading on integrated rural development that it remains primarily targeted upon agriculture and agricultural enterprises.

Van der ploeg et al (2000) underlining the importance of the agriculture sector that, although constructed under the new paradigm, agriculture and farmers are still central to rural development success. They for example, building on the literature and practical experiences agree that rural development agree that rural

development processes can involve many different actors, yet reject the notion that rural development can only proceed through the expropriation' of agriculture. They state that (integrated) 'rural development can be constructed very effectively using the innovativeness and entrepreneurial skills present in the agricultural sector itself. Furthermore, rural development is a "new development model for the agricultural sector" that is reconstructing the eroded economic base of both the rural economy and the farm enterprise" and can be seen as "newly livelihood strategies development by rural households in their attempt to increase the pool of livelihood assists at their disposal' As stated by their approach, new development practices break away from the specialization of the modernization period, where agricultural production was excluded from alternative activities. Rural development is understand here as a kind of 'representation' of European farming where "the highly diversified flow of outputs, there grounding of productive activities in relatively autonomous and historically guaranteed types of reproduction and increasing control over the labour process, result in higher levels of technical efficiency"

In contradiction with both the Endogenous development theory and agro-industrial (rural) district theory. The network paradigm seeks to established a 'third way' (Lowe et al 1995) or synthesis between endogenous (local, botton-up) and exogenous (extra-local, top-down) links in order to foster learning and innovation

process (OECD 1993) and 1996). These are deemed to be central to economic growth by many others (Camagni 1995; capello 1996; cooke and margan 1993; Powell 1990; Powell and smith-doerr 1994). From their work, it appears that networks offer the most appropriate means through which to deliver innovation and learning.

The 'network paradigm' in rural development provide the theoretical basis upon which this study was established. The justification of this stand is from the fact that; as stated by many authors, the state (or the political/economic centre) has a role to play in promoting rural development: encouraging the development of network, entrepreneurial culture, assisting with economic transformation and providing resource to enhance cooperation between local actors. It may be appropriate for government to intervene at various points in the vertical network, of the society. While Hunter, (1978) imputed the failure of well-articulated programmes to the choice of organization methods, and is intuitional form of administering them.

According to Adama, (1978), small farmers cannot increase production without social and institutional change in the organization of the rural communities.

Isrealson and Hason (1962) in their work on irrigated agriculture show that there are records and evidence of continued irrigation for thousands of years in Egypt, and Egypt claims to have the world's oldest Dam 355ft long and 40ft high built some 500 years ago to store water for irrigation and drinking. Basin irrigation introduced in the Nile about 3300BC still plays an important role in the Egyptian agriculture, in China the famers Tuking Dam built by Mr. D and his son in the chi-dynasty about 200BC provide irrigation water for about 1.5million acres of rill fields affecting the life of the people in many ways.

The drought conditions (low rainfall) of 1972/73 in Nigeria further helped in drawing attention to the difficulties farmers frequently face in this hither to surplus food producing areas. This forced the Nigerian Government to come to terms with the bitter reality and consequently the government has been committed to River Basin Development mainly for irrigation purpose as a way of solving the country's food production problems (Sangari, 1987).

Also available evidence shows that out of millions of hectares of Fadama land adorning the Nigeria's River Basins, only about 1 million hectare are effectively being brought under, cultivation. The Kano and Hadejiya River Basins for instance, provide over 87,000 hectares of Fadama lands. In Taraba State, the Donga alone provides over 100,000 hectares of prime Fadama lands are also to be found in other Northern and Southern River Basins (Sangari 1992).

The third National Fadama Development Project here is to sustain and increase the income of Fadama resources users by directly transferring resources efficiently and effectively to them, empowering them collectively on how to take decisions and apply the resources for their livelihood activities as well as giving them, capacity for the implementation of their sub-projects within the chosen enterprises, that is economic activities area they are engaged in (NFCO, 2008).

The beneficiaries' cut across virtually all the agricultural sector that is, to say the crop farmers, processors, marketers, fisheries, agro-forestry, livestock producers as well as gatherers who go to the forest and collect edible fruits and other resources in the Fadama areas, youth, unemployed, vulnerable groups, widows, aged persons, physical disabilities or physical challenge and ensure the support goes directly to the intended targets and avoid hijack of dividends by the privileges.

The project comes with implementation Manual (PIM) which is to guide staff of National and state Fadama Coordination Offices (NFCO & SFCO), and the other stakeholders in implementing the third National Fadama Development Project. It is designed to assist project-contracted facilitators and participating local governments to undertake project related activities at the level of Fadama Development' Project. It is designed to assist project-contracted facilitators and participating local governments to undertake project related activities at the level

of Fadama Community-Association (FCA'S) and other beneficiary groups as here below explain in details:

In a nutshell, the network paradigm as the theoretical framework is an integrated approach to rural development that found priority on agricultural sector as a new development model, consequently Fadama project has been identified as a key source of agricultural growth and development.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter describes the methodology used in attaining the stated objectives of the study. The main focus is on the area of study, population of the study, method of data collection, sample size and sampling procedures, and methods of data analysis.

3.1 Study Area

Karaye Local Government is part of Kano State of Nigeria. The Local government was created in May, 1989 when the military regime announced the creation of additional 87 local governments in the federation. Its headquarters is in the town of Karaye. The district area comprised of 17 villages head under the auspices of the Emir of Karaye (SarkinKaraye).

Karaye Local Government lies between Latitude 11^0 47'1"N and Longitude $8^0$0'49"E with a land area of 479Km2. The land form is generally flat with patches of flood plain where rivers and streams exist. It shares boundaries with Gwarzo local government area to the North East, Kiru to the South East and Katsina State to the West.

The climate the local government is described as "ardous" with wide variation and rapid changes in temperature and humidity. The period of rainfall is

usually four to five months (from May – September) with August as the wettest month. The dry season begins in the middle of October and normally last in May. The temperature is predominantly high throughout the year with the exception of the harmattan period where temperature can go down to 15^0C. Hence the mean daily maximum temperature is 34^0C to 15^0C respectively.

Natural vegetation is Sudan Savannah with large espenses of woodland savannah, with Khaya Senegalense (Mahogany) Acacia spp, Adansoniadigitate (Baobab) and AzadirachtaIndica (Neem). These trees are valuable source of fuel wood in the flooded wetland swamping grasses such as typhaaustratic (Reedmace) and are dominant. Some of the swamp grasses are sources of fodder and grazing for livestock in the dry season.

The local government has an estimated population of 141,407 people (Census, 2006). The main ethnic groups are Fulani and Hausa. The Fulani are largely settled and semi-settled pastoral cattle herders especially at Kumbugawa, Dederi, Tumfafi Yalwa, Danyola, Yola, Maa and some part of Tsanyawa near Katsina State border.

The cultivation of land and rearing of animals are the major occupation of the teaming populace. Farming forms the basis of food supply in the study area; although, other purchase food crops from neighbouring villages or urban market.

The common food crops in the area are millet, sorghum, maize, cowpea, groundnut, cassava, rice, sugar cane, sweet potatoes and cotton. In addition, vegetables like tomatoes, onion, pepper bott (sweet and hot) papaya, lemon, and banana are commonly cultivated, though a large proportion of these are traded for cash, while some are consumed at home.

Majority of the people living in the area have access to land suitable for rain fed cropping, but it is the most unstable and least productive type of cropping system. However, some communities do not have access to Fadama land suitable for rice or dry season and are therefore mainly dependent on rain fed farming. As a result of lack of good irrigation channels in the two dams, the farming activities are less in the dam sites due to the lack of good channels in the irrigation site, though government is planning to do some work especially at Challawa gorge dam to be utilized for farming in high capacity. The coming of Fadama III project, the programme assisted a lot with matching grants to cater the proposal or subprojects forwarded by farmers. The programmes also help with professional personnel's for rendering assistance for capacity building or advisory services in carrying out farming activities. The Fadama III projects achievements in Karaye Local Government includes provision of water pumps machines, grinding machines, yields and crops, animals traction and equipment's by the grants disbursed to FCA's.

Irrigation with water pump is widespread in the area due to the introduction of Fadama I and III. It is important to note that before the introduction of the projects some few farmers have started using pump machine, but many others use traditional water lift system (Shadoff). Some groups of farmers use hired labour system to cultivate in their farms. Where access to pump machines is uncertain, farmers tend to have smaller farms and may use smaller irrigation basins in order to permit manual irrigation in their farms.

3.2Population of the Study

The population of the study comprise of the fadama farmers in Karaye Local Government Area, as fadama farmers are the prime target i.e the beneficiaries of fadama III project.

3.3 Method of Data Collection

The study made use of both primary and secondary sources of data. Under the primary source of data, the research instrument employed was structured questionnaire. The questionnaire was constructed and validated for the purpose of the study. Questions were designed to gather information from the selected towns and their fadama community association. The five (5) villages participating in Fadama crop production namely Karaye Cikin-gari, Daura,

Kusalla, Yashin Kofar-Dabga, and Tumfafi Yalwa were selected for the administration of the questionnaire, on the level of awareness of the project, socio-

economic aspect of the project and community involvement. The questionnaire administered was designed to obtain information on the benefits of the project on the farmers. In order to do so the method adopted in Fadama Community Association was considered well as the number and size of Fadama Association developed, the method adopted in developing the association, including the benefit to the association from the project, and the duration of the project.

Secondary sources of data and information were employed and utilized in this study from both published and unpublished sources; they consist of documents such as gazettes, seminar papers, policy publications, Annual statistics, Books, Journals and previous documented research findings and reports of other researchers.

The sample population of two hundred and fifty (250) constitutes the sample size of the study, which is expected to represent the entire population of Karaye Local Government Area as the study area, and to select the sample size, cluster sampling method was employed, in which the study area was divided into clusters based on the seventeen (17) villages in the LGA, five (5) villages participating in Fadama crop production were purposively selected out of the 17 villages, this was based on their involvement in fadama farming. The villages are Daura, Karaye Cikin-gari, Kussalla, Tunfafi and Yash Kofar-Dabga. These villages formed the cluster units for data collection. In each village, fifty (50) questionnaires were

administered to the crop production farmers based on accidental sampling technique, the farmers were met in their farms at the time of the visit and were thus conveniently selected and the questionnaire was administered

3.4 Method of Data Analysis

The data collected was analyses using simple statistical tools of frequencies and percentage. This simple descriptive analysis of the data was employed to establish the extent of the benefits of the Fadama III project in the study area.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRSENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.0 Introduction

The chapter is divided into five major parts. The first part is concerned with the introduction, the second part concerns with socio-economic characteristics of the respondents, the third part is concerned with general information on the impact fadama project on farmers, while the last part discusses the major findings. A total of 250 respondents was used and they form the population of the study.

4.1 Section A: Socio-Economic Characteristics

The section deals with f the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents in the area of the study. This includes Sex, number of wives, marital status, education and average level of income.

Table 4.1: Socio Economic Characteristics of the Respondents

(A)

CHARACTERISTICS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
SEX		
Male	226	90.4
Female	24	9.6
TOTAL	**250**	**100.0**

(B)

NUMBER OF WIVES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
0 Single	38	15.2
1	55	22.0
2	64	25.6
3	57	22.8
4	29	11.6
5 Widowed/ Divorced	7	2.8
TOTAL	**250**	**100.0**

(C)

VILLAGES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
Tunfafi	63	25.2
Daura	58	23.2
Karaye C/gari	18	7.2
Kussalla	81	32.2
Yash K/Dabga	30	12.4
TOTAL	**250**	**100.0**

(D)

MARITAL STATUS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
Single	33	13.2
Married	180	72
Divorced	15	6.0
Widow	22	8.8
TOTAL	**250**	**100.0**

(E)

LEVEL OF EDUCATION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
Quranic	100	40.0
Primary School	55	22.0
Secondary School	39	15.6
OND/NCE	30	12.0
Degree/HND	26	10.4
TOTAL	**250**	**100.0**

Sources: Field Survey, 2012.

From the table 4.1 above ninety percent of the respondents are male (226) and only 9.6 percent of respondent (24) are females. This means that male participated more in Fadama programme than the female. The study also shows that majority of the respondents have an average of 2 wives in the area of the study (25.6 percent). The average number of child by the families is 8 children. Majority of the respondents in the study are from Kusalla (32.4 percent), followed by Tumfafi Yalwa (25.2percent), Daura (23.2 percent) and the least are from Karaye Cikin -Gari (7.2 percent) and Yashi Kofar-Dabga (12.4 percent).

4.2 Section B: General Information on the Impact Fadama Project on Farmers

The section deals with the impact of fadama project on farmers. It provides the detail data on the labour type and sources, sub-project acquired and the impacts assessment.

Table 4.2: Response on the Types of Tools.

TYPE OF TOOLS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
Traditional Tools	226	90.4
Modern Tools	24	9.6
Total	**250**	**100.0**

Sources: Field Survey, 2012.

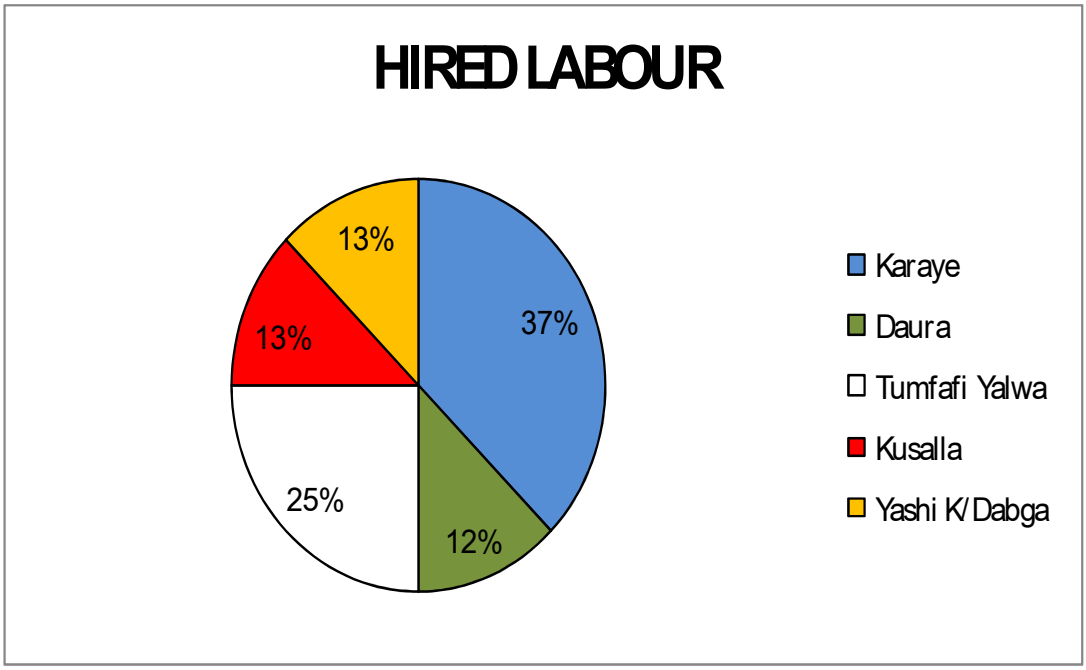
From table 4.2, it shows that greater percentage of the interviewed farmers makes use of traditional tools for all types of operations. Most of the farmers rely their on traditional tools as they cannot afford modern machines to cultivate their land in the area. The ministry of Agriculture and the local government are trying their best to provide modern tools on hire-purchase at low price the effort still is not sufficient but the National Fadama has increased effort to disburse grants to the Associations to facilitate the use of animal traction by the Fadama user associations.

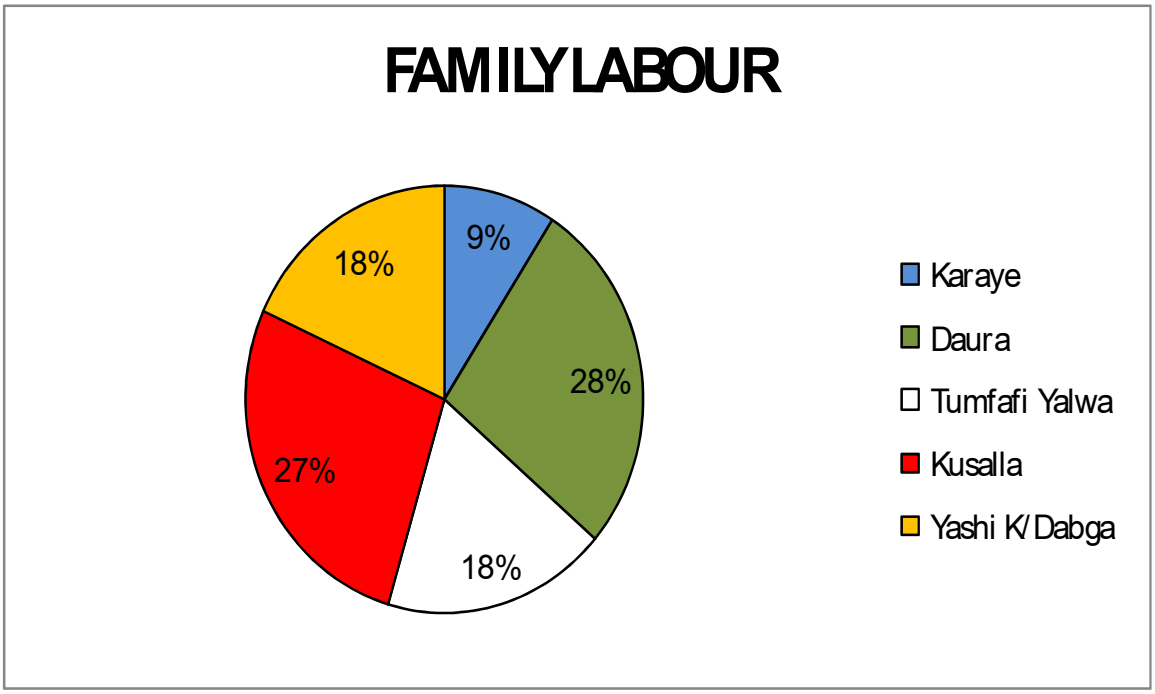
Table 4.3: Response on the Types of labour

TYPE OF LABOUR	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
Hired Labour	80	32
Family Labour	110	44
Both	60	24
Total	**250**	**100.0**

Sources: Field Survey, 2012.

The above table shows clearly that the highest percentage of the interview farmers from the five sample town used the family labour. Farmers major reason for depending on the family labour is that hired labour is found to be scarce in the area and if found it is very costly.


HIRED LABOUR
13%
37%
13%
25%
12%
Karaye
Daura
Tumfafi Yalwa
Kusalla
Yashi K/Dabga


FAMILY LABOUR
9%
18%
28%
27%
18%
Karaye
Daura
Tumfafi Yalwa
Kusalla
Yashi K/Dabga

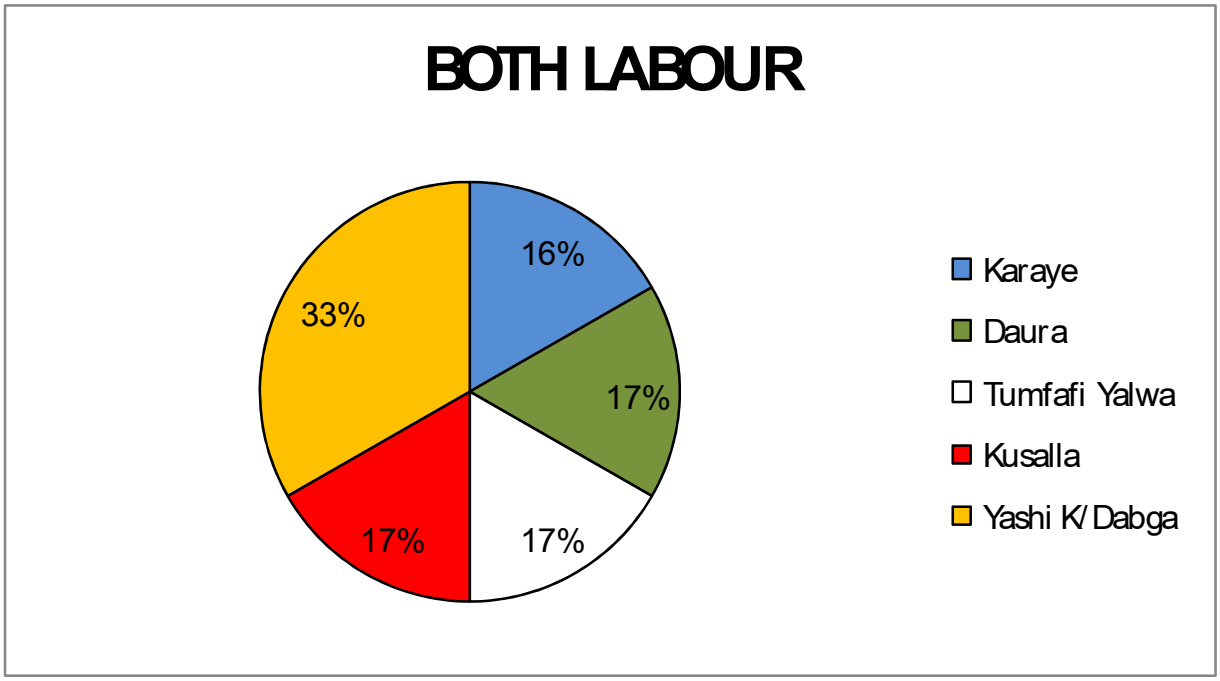


Table 4.5: Response on the Awareness of Fadama Farming Programme

AWARENESS OF FADAMA FARMING	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
Aware	234	93.6
Not aware	16	6.4
Total	**250**	**100.0**

Sources: Field Survey, 2012.

The respondents were asked if they knew about Fadama farming programme in their various location. 93.6% are aware of fadama farming programme in the communities under study. They also pointed out that many farmers who are not among the associations are also aware of the programme.

Table 4.6: Response on the Provision of farm inputs, to Fadama farmers

Whether Input are provided	**FREQUENCY**	**PERCENTAGE (%)**
Yes	216	86.4
No	29	11.2
Total	**250**	**100.0**

Sources: Field Survey, 2012.

From the table, majority of the respondents have indicated having access to inputs and other supports from the programme (86.4 percent)) while only 11.2 percent claim they did not benefit anything from the program in terms of infrastructure, inputs and implements (table 4.6). However it is evident that majority of the people in the area have benefited from the programme through access to inputs and other things.

Table 4.7 Response on the provision of farm implements to the Fadama farmers

Provision of Implement	**Frequency**	**Percentage (%)**
Yes	209	83.6%
No	41	16.4%
Total	**250**	**100%**

Source: Field Survey, 2012.

From the table above, majority the respondents with 83.6% states that they were provided with farming implement while 16.4% of the respondent disagree with the statement. This shows that, farmers are being provided with farming implement through the Fadama programme.

Table 4.8 Response on the provision of infrastructure in the Area

Provision of Infrastructure	**Frequency**	**Percentage (%)**
Yes	183	73.2%
No	67	26.8%
Total	**250**	**100%**

Source: Field Survey, 2012.

From the table above, 73.2% of the respondent who are the majority said that, Fadama programme has provided them with infrastructural facilities while the remaining 26.8% did not with the assertion. This implies that, the programme has contributed in providing infrastructure which supports the development of facilities and social amenities in the villages.

Table 4.9: Response on the specific benefits derived from the National Fadama III Program.

SPECIFIC BENEFIT DERIVED	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
Farming Inputs	39	15.6
Advice and New Techniques	117	46.8
Infrastructure	33	13.2
all of the above	40	16.0
None	21	8.4
Total	250	100.0

Sources: Field Survey, 2012.

The respondents were asked to state the specific benefit they derive from the program in which 46.5 percent said they have benefited from getting advice and new techniques in their farming program, followed by 15.6% for farming inputs, 13.2% for infrastructures and 16 percent have benefited in relation to all the benefits listed. Only 8.4 percent indicated not benefiting from the programme.

Table 4.10:Response on whether Farmers learn modern farming through Fadama Farming.

LEARNT MODERN PRATICE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE(%)
Yes	238	95.2
No	12	4.8
Total	**25**	**100.0**

Sources: Field Survey, 2012.

The table clearly shows that farmers has been able to learn modern techniques of agriculture where 95.2 percent agreed that farmers learnt modern farming as a result of participation in the program. This means that the Fadama Programme has influenced and facilitated modernization of farming in the study areas.

Table 4.11 Response on receiving equipment support from the Fadama Programme

Receive Equipment Support	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
Yes	241	96.4
No	9	3.4
Total	**25**	**100.0**

Sources: Field Survey, 2012.

Majority of the farmers believe that Fadama programme has distributed the equipment and other facilities which benefited the farmers. From the study 96.4 percent of the respondent has received the equipment distributed by the programme. Only 3.6 percent indicated not having received this support.

Table 4.12 Response on help for Equipment Maintenance

HELP ON EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Helped	208	83.2
Not Helped	42	16.8
Total	**25**	**100.0**

Sources: Field Survey, 2012

From the study, 83.2 percent of the respondents have said they have learnt how to maintain equipment through various capacity building trainings by the personnel's of the National Fadama III Project.

Table 4.13: Response on whether the provision of modern equipment is encouraging

PROVISION OF MODERN INPUT	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
Encouraging	239	95.6
Discouraging	11	4.4
Total	**25**	**100.0**

Sources: Field Survey, 2012

The respondents were asked about whether the equipment has made any significant impact on their general wellbeing. It is obvious that 95.6 percent have seen the initiative as encouraging.

Table 4.14:Response on the success of the new method introduced by Fadama Program

NEW METHOD INTRODUCE BY A FADAMA	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
Very successful	105	42.0
Successful	134	53.6
Unsuccessful	8	3.2

Total	**250**	**100.0**

Sources: Field Survey, 2012

The ratings of the programme shows that 42.0 percent rated the program very successful, 53.6 percent rated it successful, and only 1.2 rated the program as unsuccessful thus, there is a general understanding that the programme has had tremendous impact on the farmers in the area.

Table 4.15: Response on the impact of the programme on standard of living of farmers.

CHANGES IN STANDARD OF LIVING	**FREQUENCY**	**PERCENTAGE (%)**
Yes	241	96.4
No	9	3.6
Total	**250**	**100.0**

Sources: Field Survey, 2012.

It is evidently from the table that majority of the respondents (96.4 percent) believed that the programme has been successful in improving the living condition of the farmer in the area. Only 3.6 percent do not believe.

Lastly, the respondent provided an answer to the research questions on the farmers productivity at pre-intervention period compared to the interview period. They reserve that the situation of farmers in Karaye Local Government in terms of education, income and well being have improved a great deal. Thus, it can be surveyed that the Fadama project has had tremendous impact on farmers and farming in the study area.

4.4 Section C: Discussion of Major Findings and Policy Implication

Findings from the study revealed that the project enabled respondents/farmers to have access to information, cheaper inputs, extension services, profitable and other intangible benefits that enhance efficiency in production.

Also the study revealed that more agricultural production and higher income is earned by the beneficiaries of the project. This has been possible due to increase access to support in terms of inputs and implements from Fadama programme which led to increase in the productivity of farmers in Karaye Local Government.

More so, it was found that the Fadama farming scheme as introduced by the World Bank has supported and encouraged farmers in the local government area to increase their farming activities, having this helped to transform farming and enhance rural development.

The study discovered that majority of the respondents learnt how to maintain equipment given to them by the programme and engendered increase in the modernization of agriculture. The study also found that the farmers in Karaye Local Government produce higher level of output compared to pre-intervention period. And have thus seen a positive impact of the programme on their income and living condition which have greatly improved. Their livelihood condition in forms of such indices as income, education and productivity performance have added value to the agricultural contribution to GDP in the country.

This study found that Fadama farming has helped transform the entire Fadama user community and the programme has contributed to the rehabilitation and development of infrastructure and other social amenities to the rural communities for agricultural and rural development in the area. It can thus be said that the programme is one of activities of the government which has succeeded in promoting agricultural development, improvement in the living condition of the rural communities and a wide-range of development of rural areas in the country. The findings clearly support the theoretical framework of Network paradigm in rural development in which the programme has clearly demonstrated the ways in which rural development potentials are harnessed through network relationships as observed by Amin and Thrift (1994) Crolea and Morgan (1993) and Murdock (2000).

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.0 Introduction

The study focused on the impact of the National Fadama Development Project III on farmers in Karaye Local Government Area of Kano State. To achieve the objectives, the study was organized in to five chapters. Chapter one is an introduction, it contains the background, research problem, questions, objectives, hypotheses, scope, justification and significance of the study. Chapter two presents a review of the existing literature and studies in the area of the research which provides empirical background on the interrelationship between the variables. Emphasis is placed on Agriculture as an engine of growth, critique of rural development programme in Nigeria, overview of Fadama project III, the paradigm shift under fadama III, theories of development and the theoretical framework. Chapter three is a detailed description of the methodological approach adopted in this study: area of study, population of the study, method of data collection, sample size and sampling procedures, and methods of data analysis. The fourth chapter contains the data presentation, analysis, testing of hypothesis and discussion of major findings and policy implication. The final chapter presents summary, conclusion and recommendations of the study.

5.1 Summary

The study found out that the Fadama programme has had tremendous impact on agricultural and rural developments in the study area. It has led to increase in agricultural production, increase in income and living condition of the farmers as well as the modernization of agriculture. Similarly, the programme has been observed to have been a case of successful governmental intervention in rural and agricultural development. Where farmers were made to learn and carry out utilization of new ways of agriculture production.

5.2 Conclusion

From the study it can be concluded that National Fadama Project III has done well in facilitating agricultural development in the study area. The evidence gathered from the study shows that Fadama farming introduced by the World Bank and government is a panacea for agricultural development in the communities involved. Change in agricultural production has been shown to have served as a means of increasing food production and income to the rural dwellers. Fadama programme has served as central means for agricultural development and in the advancement of rural communities.

The success on the National Fadama III Project for the small scale farmers are due to adoption of an acceptable approach for notifying the interviewed

farmers about the project this include provision of agricultural inputs, infrastructure and various other support to the farmers through the programme.

5.3 Recommendations

To improve the National Fadama III project, the following recommendations are considered vital:

- In order to ensure the continued success of Fadama III project in Kano State and the country at large, political interference of any kind must be discouraged.
- Government should renew interest in dry season production by strengthening support and public-private partnership so as to boost production and win niche markets with a challenge of making better markets for farmers.
- Government should as well develop more commitment to the development of infrastructural facilities that would help enhance the development and productivity in these Fadama lands in the country at large.
- Duration of the project should if possible be extended in order to give room to more people living in the Fadama areas and those willing to take part from non Fadama III Project areas to acquire the new irrigation technology, for them to be able to depend on themselves.

- Provision of quality fertilizers and improved seeds by project is very essential.
- Sustainable land management used and practiced needs to be enhanced.
- High attention of soil analysis and water conservation needs to be improved before planting.
- Fadama land for pastoralists should be well demarcated and reserved for the grazing reserve areas which the farmers encroaches and make it as farms. This is in order to bring to an end the seasonal conflict between Fulani herders and farmers in the area.

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APPENDIX

BAYERO UNIVERSITY, KANO

FACULTY OF SOCIAL AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

I am a postgraduate student of Bayero University, Kano conducting M.Sc.research on the title "The impact of Rural Development Policies (Fadama Farming Program) in Karaye Local Government, Kano State". The Questionnaire is designed to obtain information for academic purpose only. Thus all the information obtained will be kept strictly confidential and utilized for the purpose of research. Therefore, your maximum support and cooperation are highly needed. Kindly answer the following questions.

SIGNED

SafiyaAliyuDanmaraya

SPS/09/MSO/00002

Section A

Personal Information

1. Name of Community/ Village.....
2. Sex of the Respondent: Male [ ] Female [ ]
3. Age:.....

4. Marital Status:

   a. Single [ ]

   b. Married [ ]

   c. Divorce [ ]

   d. Others [ ]

5. If Married

   a. Number of Wives [ ]

   b. Number of Children [ ]

6. Educational Background

   a. Qur'anic [ ]

   b. Primary School [ ]

   c. OND/NCE [ ]

   d. Degree/HND [ ]

   e. Other Specify [ ]

7. Income per Month

   a. N3,000-N6,000 [ ]

   b. N7,000- N10,000 [ ]

   c. N11,000- N14,000 [ ]

   d. N15,000- N18,000 [ ]

   e. N19,000- and above [ ]

Section B:

Fadama Farming Program And General Agricultural Development

8. For how long have you been in farming business?.....
9. Are you aware of the existence of Fadama Farming Programme in your area?
   a. Yes [ ]
   b. No [ ]
10. Do you think Fadama Farming Programme is functional in your area?
   a. Yes [ ]
   b. No [ ]
11. Is there any significant increase in your agricultural productivity due to the existence of this Fadama Farming Programme?
   a. Yes [ ]
   b. No [ ]
12. If yes, what are the specific increase/benefits you derived from the program?

   .....

   .....

   .....

13. If not, explain why not?.....

14. Do you think Fadama Farming Programe has any impact on the agricultural productivity?

    a. Yes [ ]

    b. No [ ]

15. If yes, to what extent? .....

16. Did you benefit from any of the supports in terms of inputs in the Fadama Farming Programme?

    a. Yes [ ]

    b. No [ ]

17. Did you benefit from the support in terms of implements.

    a. Yes

    b. No

18. Did you benefit from the support in terms of infrastructural provision

    a. Yes

    b. No

19. If yes, which of the following have you benefit from?

    a. Farming inputs [ ]

    b. Basic necessity [ ]

    c. Infrastructure [ ]

    d. All of the above [ ]

e. None [ ]

20. Do you think the target of the new modern farming practice as professed by Fadama Farming Programme could be achiened?

a. Yes [ ]

b. No [ ]

21. Are you aware of any equipment distribution exercise support by Fadama Farming Programme?

a. Yes [ ]

b. No [ ]

22. Are you part of the beneficiaries?

a. Yes [ ]

b. No [ ]

23. If Yes, are the equipment's easy to maintain as to ensure continuous usage?

a. Yes [ ]

b. No [ ]

24. How do you feel about the impact with regard to the provision of these equipment?

a. Yes [ ]

b. No [ ]

25. What is your assessment about the impact of Fadama Farming Programme with regards to farmer's adoption of the new innovation?

    a. Very successful [ ]

    b. Successful [ ]

    c. Unsuccessful [ ]

    d. No Response [ ]

26. Is there any significant change in your standard of living compared to the period before the project?

    a. Yes [ ]

    b. No [ ]

27. If yes, How?.....

28. If No, explain why not?.....

29. What do you think is the problem of Fadama Farming Programme inour community?.....

    .....

    .....

30. What do you think could be done to address this specific problems in your community?.....

    .....

    .....

31. Suggest other ways for Fadama Farming Programme to improve gricultural and development in Karaye Local Government, Kano State and Country in General?.....

.....

32. What type of farm implements/inputs does the project provide to you?

a. Sssss

b. S

c. S

d. S

e. S

33.Did you have road that linked your village with farm area before the project?

a. Yes [ ]

b. No [ ]

34. If yes (who constructed such access farm road and what is the approximate distance of such road?)

.....

.....

.....

35. How do you acquire your farmland in the area?

a. Inheritance

b. Purchase

c. Lease

d. Through Fadama Association

e. Others (specify).....

36. What do you understand to be the main aim of the project?

a. To sustainably increase the income of fadama users

b. Reduce poverty and create employment in the rural areas

c. Increase opportunities for rural economic development.

d. Increase food production and control rural migration and reduce conflict.

e. All of the above

f. Other specify.....