

An Assessment on the Activities of African  
Development Bank (ADB) on Rural  
Development  
(A Case Study of Tadmora II Project of  
Agave Sector)

BY

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**AN ASSESSMENT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT  
BANK (ADB) ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

**(A CASE STUDY OF FADAMA II PROJECT OF JIGAWA STATE)**

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**BEING A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT  
OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION; COLLEGE OF BUSINESS AND  
MANAGEMENT STUDIES, JIGAWA STATE POLYTECHNIC, DUTSE,  
IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE  
AWARD OF ADVANCE DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

***OCTOBER, 2016***

## CETIFICATION PAGE

I certify that this work recorded in this report was carried out by Malam Gambo Uba in the department of public administration college of business and management studies, Jigawa state polytechnic, Dutse.

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**October, 2016**

## APPROVAL PAGE

this dissertation has been read and approved in partial fulfillment for the award of advance Diploma in Public Administration, in the Department of public Administration, college of business and management studies Jigawa state polytechnic, Dutse.

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**External Examiner**

## DEDICATION

The Research work is dedicated to:

my further Alh. Musa Idrith.

my mothers Hindatu Abdullahi and Habiba Musa.

My Brothers; Idrith Musa, Ashiru Musa, Nasiru Sulaiman, Auwalu Sulaiman  
Mohd Zubairu.

My sisters; Maryam Musa, Binta Musa, Hadiza Musa, Asma'u Musa,

My Uncle Malam Zubairu Idrith and Hajiya Nafisatu Idrith all members of Idrith  
Kara Families dead of alive.

To my Lovely and Sweet Heart my husband Dr. Nasir Yahaya for there  
contribution to impact my learning Condition thank you

may God Reward You with Aljannatul Firdausi.

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## ABSTRACTS

This project is centered on "AN ASSESSMENT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (ADB) ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT" (a case study of Jigawa State Fadama Development Project).

The project is divided into five chapters, Chapter one deals with Introduction part of the project. Chapter two deals with related literature review. Chapter three deals with method of data collection, Chapter four deals with data presentation and analysis while chapter five deals with summary, conclusions and recommendations.

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## CHAPTER ONE

### 1.1 GENERAL INTRODUCTION.

In the rural sector of Nigeria, more than 70 percent of households are poor, infant mortality is estimated at 70 per 1000 births, and maternal mortality at 948 per 100,000. Poverty increased from 27.2 percent in 1980 to 65 percent in 1996, and the worsening situation, particularly in the rural areas, has led the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) to make the eradication of poverty the central objective of its economic policy. In order to expedite agricultural and rural development that, in turn, requires a streamlined institutional framework to ensure efficient provision of technical and social services to the agriculture and rural sector.

The Federal Government of Nigeria launched a national policy and strategy for Integrated Rural Development in October 2001 which was a precursor of new strategies and policies such as the Rural Development Strategy, the White paper and was also a reference for the preparation of NEEDS. This was complemented in 2002 by the agricultural development policy. Within the broader framework of poverty reduction strategy, the Government of Nigeria has just concluded the development of her home-grown National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy, commonly known as "NEEDS". The NEEDS is a nationally coordinated framework of action in close collaboration with the states and local government.

The major thrusts of the national policy are: (i) Creating a conducive macro-economic environment to stimulate greater private sector

investment in agriculture; (ii) Rationalizing the roles of the different tiers of government; (iii) Re-organizing and rationalizing the institutional framework for government intervention in the sector; (iv) Actualizing and implementing integrated rural development and promoting increased use of machinery and inputs through favourable tariff policy.

Effective Implementation of this policy has been constrained due to: (i) the predominant urban bias in the selection of projects and policy measures; (ii) a lack of community participation in the dialogue and key decisions which concern rural development and (iii) pervasive public interference in what, in fact, should be private enterprise. Recently, however, the Government has made concerned efforts, through its decentralization policy, in providing state and local governments with additional resources, to enable them improve service provision in production infrastructure development and social services.

The NEEDS also focuses on four key strategies: reforming the way of government and its institutions work, promoting the private sectors, implementing a social charter for the people, and reorientation of the people with an enduring African value system. The agriculture and the rural development sector issues are tackled under the theme of reforming the way government works, including institutions, with objective of increasing the productivity of peasant farmers since over 50% of the poor are in agriculture sectors.

### **1.1.2 INTERVENTION OF ADB IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY UNDER FADAMA II PROJECT**

Various donors including Bank Group (ADB) have been supported the Federal Government's efforts to implement the Rural Development Strategy. Bank Group (ADB) was one among the donors to effectively contribute to the Rural Development Strategy by financing community-based agricultural and rural development activities.

Its contribute with a focus on capacity building at community, local government, and state level and production and rural infrastructure development through a Community Development Fund based on demand driven approach to the development.

### **1.2.1 BACKGROUND OF FADAMA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (FDP).**

The project has built on the experiences of National Fadama Development (Fadama I). The World Bank financed the National Fadama Phase I Project from 1993 -1999. This project, with a total cost USD 67.5 million, was build on the achievements of some of the Agricultural and Rural Development Programs in the north of the country in developing the farming through Irrigation System through the extraction of shallow groundwater with low-cost pumping devices. By making agricultural production less dependent on erratic rainfall, the project raised farmers' incomes and contributed to food security and poverty alleviation. One of the shortcomings of the project, however, was that not enough attention was accorded to downstream process and marketing.

The Bank Group and the World Bank co-financed the on-going Fadama II project approved in 2003 with designed a component that address capacity building issues at state and local government levels as well as the communities and improve the important performance of Rural Development and agricultural projects.

The Jigawa State is one of the beneficiaries of the Second National Fadama Development Project among the 6 State supported by African Development Bank Group (ADB) i.e. Borno, Katsina, Jigawa, Kogi, Kwara and Plateau State. State Fadama Development Office has operational autonomy as such to ensure efficiency, effectiveness and accountability of the implementation of the project SFDO has the number of population comprise: the Project Coordinator, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, Finance Officer, Environmental Officer, Infrastructure Officer, Community Development and Gender Officer, Advisory Services Officer, Procurement Officer as well as supporting Staff. It also have the 10 participating Local Government Areas and each participating Local Government Area has Desk Office managed by 3 Staff, 1 Desk Officer with 2 Facilitators.

In addition SFDO work with fifty (50) Fadama Development Associations (FCAs) in which approximately have the total members of 1,250 households and each FCA is attached with the primary beneficiaries of the project called Fadama Resource User Group (FRUGs). The population size of FRUGs is projected to be between twenty – thirty households and as such, may comprise from 150 – 350 households per FRUG. The approximated population of FRUGs

members of the Fadama project per 578 groups is worth 202,300 individuals.

## **2.2 THE FADAMA PROJECT CONCEPT AND RATIONALE**

The Fadama Development Project (FDP) is part of the Second Fadama Development Project (Fadama II). The Project consists of various activities including those in infrastructure development, irrigation, capacity building, advisory services, and environmental protection and awareness. The project foresees activities in at least 18 States. 12 states will be supported by the World Bank 6 states by the African Development Bank (ADB) i.e. Borno, Katsina, Jigawa, Kogi, Kwara and Plateau state.

The Project sector goal is to reduce poverty by improving the living conditions of the rural poor and to contribute to food security and increased access to rural infrastructure.

Specifically, the project will enhance agricultural production, productivity and value addition for smallholders and rural entrepreneurs in the Fadama areas of six states on a sustainable basis.

## **12.3 THE FADAMA PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

The designed and implementation of Fadama Development Project (FDP II) is participatory whereby potential beneficiary groups are assisted by facilitators to collectively identify and prioritize their development and production needs and to design strategies for meeting the needs. Together the needs and strategies are summarized in

Community Development Plans (CDPs) at the level of Fadama Community Associations (FCAs). A typical CDPs comprises (i) an agreed list of priority public infrastructure sub-project that are technically and economically feasible, environmentally sustainable, consistent with existing development plans of local and state government authorities, and than will contribute towards raising the productivity and incomes of all Fadama resource user groups; (ii) a list of priority advisory needs; (iii) agreed mechanisms for financing the operations and maintenance of subprojects investments (including levying user fees where appropriate); (iv) a plan for training and building the capacity of FCAs in financial management, community-based procurement, social and environmental impact screening of subprojects, and other aspect of organization and management of the association; and (v) a gender and poverty reduction plan; and (iv) an agreed mechanism to manage and resolve conflicts, especially concerning Fadama usufruct rights (right to use without owning).

### 1.3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH.

The main aim of this research is concerned with the intension of the research, which is usually to answer questions raised by the topic of the study. However, it is not adequate to state the purpose of the study in a very general form. It is usually necessary to breakdown the identified purpose of the study into its constituent part. These parts could be described as specific objectives of the study which represent those things which if they are done would provide comprehensive and adequate answers to the study on "An assessment on African



Development Bank (ADB) activities on Rural Development” under the Fadama II Project in Jigawa State.

#### 4. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY.

Under this heading, the research must state very clearly why it thinks this topic warrant investigation, it must point out how the result of the topic be answered. A careful presentation of the implications of knowledge gained from the study will help to give to research urgency, justifying its worth. As like “An assessment of ADB activities on Rural Development” could be that the result of the study would help people to decide on utilize the impact benefit. The research or result of the study could also provide basis for improvement of the social activities in our communities.

The research will also serve as a reference for students and researchers who might be interested in development rural development (i.e. commitment on rural development activities). It will also serve as a source of relevant information to prospective individuals, self-help group wishing involve in rural development commitment.

#### 1.5. LIMITATION OF THE STUDY.

Every research study has some shortcomings which arise as a result of problems encountered by the researcher in the course of his work. The shortcoming of the research study is referred to as limitations of the study. The limitation could be due to external forces and sources or could be blame on the researcher.

Some of the permanent limitation could be that the researcher has not got enough money and time to do his project and this lead to decide to study only a small sample size from a large population. This could also lead to arise if the researcher is not able to use suitable statistics to analyze his data.

Finally, there may be problem of indifference and uncooperative attitude by some respondents. Based on that, these limitation not withstanding the finding of the study will be reliable.

#### 1.6. HYPOTHESIS.

The research hypothesis is a tentative answer to the study of the research under assessment. It is however, an answer which has no evidence supporting it until a full investigation is carried out. This research hypothesis may therefore be seen opinion statement. This hypothesis may obtain at the end of investigation is that hypothesis is expressing what you think ought to be and the later is a categorical statement based in research finding.

#### 1.7 DEFINITION OF TERMS.

The necessary for the above sub-heading is to try and explained the concepts crucial to the understanding the theme of the study. This became necessary because concepts tend to have different meaning and description based on when and where they are used.

- a). **Assessment:** means evaluation, a judgment about something based on an understanding of the situation.
- b). **Activities:** something that somebody takes part in or does.

- 6/2/2024
- c) **Rural** means any place found in or living in the country.
  - d) **Development:** the process of changing and becoming larger, stronger, or more impressive, successful, or advanced, or of causing somebody or something to change in this way

## CHAPTER TWO

### ASSESSMENT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF ADB ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT BASED FADAMA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

#### INTRODUCTION.

The on-going project is consistent with Government's Rural Development Strategy, which is reflected in the Interim Poverty Strategy aims to bring about poverty reduction and enhanced food security through sustainable agriculture and rural development. According to the Fadama Project Strategy, the objectives would be pursued through:

- a). Promotion of rural farm and non-farm productive activities;
- b). human resource development;
- c). enhancement on rural infrastructure – physical, economic and social, and their maintenance by beneficiary communities;
- d). special programme for target groups, such as women, youth and children; and
- e). organization and mobilization of rural communities.

In line with Bank Group strategic priorities, potentials and capacities, the project is contribute to poverty reduction in the rural areas through the construction of rural infrastructures;

## **1 INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT.**

In order to increasing the number and quality of demand-driven rural infrastructures such as small-scale irrigation and livestock development systems, feeder and access roads, community storage and marketing infrastructure as well as social and rural infrastructures that Fadama resource users may name as priorities and agree to implement, operate and maintain by themselves. The Bank Group in their supported project is assisted in building the capacity of the communities in managing and maintaining these rural infrastructures. The project support financed, in principle, only those structures, which are considered public goods such as:

### **2.2 ACCESS AND FADAMA ROADS**

With hope to improve accessibility of access road to communities, the project is financed the designed works and construction of about 180km rural roads with cross drainage systems and rehabilitate an additional 180km. The selection of these roads will be based on the participation of community in the selection, prioritization, cost-sharing and signed of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with State Fadama Development Team (SFDT) stipulating community commitment to the routine and regular maintenance of the infrastructure; the vetting of construction designs by qualified local consultants to ascertain technical appropriateness, and environmental friendliness; commitment by concerned LG and State Authorities to include the cost of periodic maintenance of the concerned roads in their budgeted programme of regular road maintenance.

### 3 PROVISION OF ROAD MAINTENANCE.

Road maintenance is assured by the project through:

- i) Routine Manual Maintenance undertaken by the communities on day – to – day basis;
- ii) Recurrent Maintenance, responsibility of the communities and;
- iii) Periodic Maintenance, which entails a heavy machine-based maintenance, carried out three to four years after the initial construction/rehabilitation road works and which is, the responsibility of the communities will be stipulated in the Local Development Plan.

The project has planned to procure 600 set of small hand tools such as hand hammers, shovels, digger, wheel barrows, head pans, watering cans, cutlasses and rake for maintenance and capacity building purposes.

### 2.4 STOCK ROUTES AND GRAZING RESERVES.

In an effort to reduce conflict between farmers and pastoralists and increase living standard as revenue from livestock farming among the rural populace, stock routes are ordinary tracts used by pastoralists and livestock. The project financed and demonstration basis, the surveying, demarcation and gazetting of at least one stock route in each 10 participating local government in Jigawa State. Specifically the project is also financed the establishment resting points at intervals of 100km and watering points in each local government,

construction of veterinary clinics, grazing grounds and supplementary feed storage facilities.

#### 5 HYDRAULIC STRUCTURE.

To increase the availability of potable water facilities, the project provided at least 300 boreholes for the 10 participating LGAs, 120 boreholes and construct or rehabilitate 12 springs and 6 infiltration galleries for domestic water supply purpose. Simple hand pumps for boreholes and wells and water quality control testing kits is also provided when completed. It is also provided and financed the by the project for the rehabilitation of spillways and the embankment of some of the existing small earthen dams, which are used as drinking points for livestock as well as for some crop production.

Additional support provided for the rehabilitation of at least 6 flood regulation and 24 dykes and weirs. Once completed, the maintenance of these works will, in principle, be the responsibility of the concerned local governments. As prerequisite for expenditure of project funds, the concerned local governments would have to make a written undertaking to ensure the maintenance of the structure. These structures will represent the mandatory 5% of the number of tube wells and wash bores, likely to be constructed and or rehabilitated for agriculture development. Pumps and accessories were also financed. As is the case for the other hydraulic structures, maintenance of these infrastructures will be the responsibility of the local government.

#### 2.6 STORAGE INFRASTRUCTURE AND PRODUCE MARKETING.

To ensure rural development on marketing basis, the Bank Group organized on a resources user group basis, whereby farmers collect and dry their produce before transporting it to rural markets. The problem with the distribution chain is that often there are no collection centers in the Fadama areas or that the roads are in such a state of disrepair the produce cannot be collected and transported. Many of these centers are not equipped to store produce even for a few days. Consequently, some, especially the perishables are spoilt before their marketing. To overcome some of these constrains, the project has financed construction of 120 collection centers and drying sheds. It also financed for the construction of 120 evaporating cooling sheds complete with watering points and overhead tanks in the 10 participating local government townships. Construction of drainage, sanitation and waste disposal system has been done. These public structure will owned by the local government for its community, which, as a requirement for the project funding, will have to agree to levy user charges in order to raise funds for maintenance of the infrastructure.

## 2.7 GENDER ISSUES.

Some of the major obstacles to socio-economic empowerment of the smallholders, in particular female farmers, can be attributed to comparatively less access to and control over production resources. In some parts of the project areas 80% of the rural female population is engaged in the agriculture and forestry sector as unpaid family labour. In agriculture, they are involved in small farming activities for home consumption and for subsistence level marketing. The sector differentiates between what are called "women's crops" such as



groundnuts, cassava, vegetables, and other horticulture crops. Crops grown by male are more likely to be cash crops such as cereals, maize, and *fadama* crop production for marketing. Although women tend to be engaged in their own small farming, they usually contribute labour to the "men's field". Furthermore, women's access to appropriate irrigation equipment, farming tools, and inputs is limited. Therefore, production levels tend to be low and highly dependent on rain. Nevertheless, one of the features of Nigerian agriculture sector in the high level of differentiation as to the gender division of labour in production, marketing and use of resulting income. Some of the constraints that women in Nigeria face is inadequate time to develop productive activities, initiate new activities or profit from training. They have, in general, limited access to extension, training and research, credit, health and information even though in some parts of the country women account for a significant share of the food consumed in the household and contribute to expenditures using revenue from trading activities and processing.

In addition, women have less access to social capital, including education and health, and the ability to participate effectively in decision-making and are less able to enforce the basic legal rights, including those for entering into contracts, and inheritance. For the most part decision-making especially in rural areas, both within the household and at community levels, attending meetings and performing other public functions are largely male preserves, thus further weakening women's abilities to protect their rights. Adult illiteracy amongst Nigeria adult women and men is 61% to 45%, and for

15-20 year olds it is 40% to 30%. Primary school enrolment in rural areas is 26% to 32% female to Males and 45% to 55% in urban areas.

**Source:** Women in Agric and Community Development, Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources (1989).

## 2.8 HIV/AIDSs and Malaria Issues

HIV prevalence was estimated at 5,8% in 2001 and AIDS has killed more than 1.7m people and orphaned 1.5m children. Some 2.7m Nigerians, including 120,000 children are now living with HIV/AIDSs. Malaria is endemic as well, especially in the in the south of the country and contributes a high risk, especially for children under five. Nigeria's life expectancy has, as a result, fallen to 47 years by 2004 against 53 during 1980 to 1995. As the majority of those affected are within the economically active population group, AIDS and Malaria are having a significant effect on the economy. It has been estimated that HIV/AIDSs along is responsible for a 0.5% drop in the country's economic growth rate. In response to the AIDS pandemic, the President created the Presidential AIDS Council and the multi-sector National Action Committee on AIDS in the year 2000 (NACA, which is in the process of developing an Emergency Action Plan and a national 4-year HIV/AIDSs strategy).

Malaria is also endemic and is a major risk especially for children under 5 for whom it accounts for 30% and 42% of mortality and morbidity, especially, ADB insert the roll back malaria programme with the hope of sensitizing the population towards prevention of the disease through the elimination of the vector mosquito.

**Source:** National Action Committee on AIDS ( NACA, 2000).

## 2.9 ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Environmental concerns arise out of the potential reduction in economic, social and environmental benefits accruing to society as a result of degradation including desertification of the natural resource base. Land degradation may be due to natural hazards resulting from biological and/or physical conditions that act to predispose the resources to degradation including desertification, and direct causes resulting from unsustainable agricultural practice, deforestation; and other forms of removal of natural vegetation, including overgrazing. Factors that contribute to environmental degradation include pressure on land, the tendency of small-scale farming systems to adopt low-cost methods to maximize short-term gains while causing irreparable damage in the long-term to the environment, inadequate rural infrastructure and limited environmental institutional support. Indeed as competition for the use of Fadama resources between various users intensifies, the risk for degradation of the resources will increase unless specific conservation measures are taken. To address these issues measures and structures have been put in place of Fadama Development Project.

## CHAPTER THREE

### 3.0 INTRODUCTION.

Research methodology therefore has to do with identifying the available strategy or framework to generate, collect, and organize data on a problem which one has identified as crucial either the individual, group society, institution, or the nation, or the international system at large.

In this project the data collection can be described as facts, observations or information in isolation and relating to the subjects of the study. One of the major steps in research is method of data collection as described in the above heading. Method of data collection provides information on how to obtain the necessary data on which the results and conclusions obtained at the end of a research project are based. The data required for any research is collected by the aid of research instruments.

This research will consider some of the instrument of data collection. Research instruments are device used in measuring or recoding data. Developing a research instrument, through time consuming, is an important aspect of research study. Care must be taken when developing a research instrument because a faulty instrument always leads to wrong answer to a research.

### **3.1 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.**

In this assessment the primary data will be collected through the administration of closed or structured questionnaire and secondary data also collected through the oral questionnaire (interview) which is to be face to face interaction.

Before administering questionnaire some procedures for formulating this design of questionnaire is to consider, who or what, will fall into the population need to be studied? Research embarks on the work which desirable to define and clearly identify the population size.

### **3.2 POPULATION SIZE.**

The State Fadama Coordination Office has operational autonomy as such to ensure efficiency, effectiveness and accountability of the implementation of the project SFDO has the number of population comprise: the Project Coordinator, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, Finance Officer, Environmental Officer, Infrastructure Officer, Community Development and Gender Officer, Advisory Services Officer, Procurement Officer as well as supporting Staff. It also have the 10 Local Government Fadama Desk Office in each 10 participating Local Government Areas and each Desk Office managed by 3 Staff, 1 Desk Officer with 2 Facilitators.

In addition SFDO work with fifty (50) Fadama Development Associations (FCAs) in which approximately have the total members of

1,250 households and each FCA is attached with the primary beneficiaries of the project called Fadama Resource User Group (FRUGs). The population size of FRUGs is projected to be between twenty – thirty households and as such, may comprise from 150 – 350 households per FRUG. The approximated population of FRUGs members of the Fadama project per 578 groups is worth 202,300 individuals/houses hold.

### 3.3 SAMPLING SIZE

Having now identified the population, the research has to decide whether every member of the population needs to be studied or only a sample of the member of the population. Usually the decision on this matter is influenced by the size of the population. Limitations of the research in terms of time and money, the level of proof aimed at, the state of existing knowledge and so on.

A case study area categorized as follow:

No. of Facilitators/Desk Officer in LGAs	-	30
No. of Fadama Community Associations	-	50
No. of Fadama Resource User Groups (FRUGs).		578
Total	=	658

The research will take 100 members out of 658; the number of selected members is to be taken as a sample size which is 10 from Facilitators/Desk Officers, 20 from the Fadama Community Associations (FCAs) and 70 will be from the Fadama Resource User Groups which are the primary beneficiaries of the project.

This research also use with two instrument method of data collection as stated above (questionnaire and oral interview), so that the research will divide these study members into two forms, 50% of the members will be conducted their respond through administered of questionnaire and the remaining 50% will be conducted their respond through oral interview respectively.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### 4.0 INTRODUCTION

As earlier mentioned that the basic instrument of data collection used in this study is questionnaire, in addition, it is important instrument fact like face to face interview would be utilized to accomplish the areas where questionnaire may serve inadequately.

This chapter is devoted to data presentation and analysis based on the data gathered through the methods elucidate in chapter three by personal interview, questionnaire and observation as mentioned above.

### 4.1 DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

Jigawa State Fadama Development Project (JGSFDP) supported by African Development Bank Group (AfDB) worked with 10 participating Local Government Areas (LGAs) namely Gwaram, Kiyawa, Jahun, K/Hausa, Auyo, K/Kasamma, Ringim, Maigatari, Yankwashi and Kazaure, each participating LGA has 3 staff which comprised 2 Facilitators and 1 Desk Officer making a total of 20 Facilitators and 10 Desk Officers in Local Government level.

The Jigawa State Fadama Development Project II also worked with 50Nos. Fadama Community Association (FCAs) and 568Nos. of Fadama Resources User Groups (FRUGs) respectively.

Based on identified the population and also the sample taken, the research distributed fifty (50) numbers of Questionnaires and



fortunately the forms were successfully retrieved completely. The distribution formula was done through the random sampling method that is each and every respondent was given equal chance to be selected or not. The questionnaires were distributed among the beneficiaries of the project and local government project coordinators namely Fadama Community Association (FCA) Members, Facilitators and Fadama Resources User Groups (FRUG) members.

In this situation the analysis will be presented in a tabular form that is the frequency of any response will be presented by its percentage. Where there is observation, this will appear in the interpretation, so that all the data will be successfully utilize.

The first part of the questionnaire is seven questions on the personnel information of the respondents, while the remaining part on the general data need of the research topic.

4.2 Table 4.1: Sex Distribution

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Male	35	70%
Female	15	30%
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100%</b>

From the above table one can concluded that 70% of the respondents are male while the remaining 30% are female

4.3. **Table 4.2: Age Distribution**

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
18 - 25	15	
25 - 30	18	30%
30 - 35	9	36%
35 - 40	5	18%
40 and above	3	10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100%</b>

In an attempt to find out the ages of respondents, the table above shows that respondents who are in between 25 - 30 age groups got the lightest percentage of 36%. Those who are between 18 - 25 age groups came second in the aims of percentage with 30%, 30 - 35 age group have 18% while those who are between 35 - 40 age groups have the 10% and the lowest percentage are those in the category 3.

4.4 **Table 4.3: Marital status**

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Married	30	70%
Single	10	20%
Widowed	7	14%
Divorce	3	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100%</b>

In the table above, it was understood that 30 of the respondents, which is equivalent to 70% are married, those who have 20% are single and

also those who have 14% are widowed while the remaining 3 of the respondents, which is 6% are Divorces.

4.5 **Table 4.4: Name of Village/LGA**

The research gathered the information from 1 FCA each of the participating LGAs which includes; Basirka FCA in Gwaram, Dangoli FCA in Kiyawa, Harbo Sabuwa FCA in Jahun, Ashuran Makera in K/Hausa, Gatafa FCA in Auyo, Turabu (A) FCA in K/Kasamma, Algama FCA in Ringim, Fulata FCA in Maigatari, Kuda FCA in Yankwashi and Gada FCA in Kazaure Local Government Area respectively.

4.6 **Table 4.5: Educational Background**

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Primary Certificate	4	8%
SSCE/Grade II Cert.	7	14%
NCE/Diploma Cert.	30	60%
HND/Degree Cert.	6	12%
Master and Others	3	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100%</b>

The above table shows the number and percentage of the respondent. From the result it shows that 60% of the respondents qualification are NCE/Diploma Certificate and 14% are NCE/Grade II while 12% are HND/Degree, in which the 8% are Primary and 6% Master and above.

4.7 **Table 4.6: Religion**

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Islam	40	80%
Christianity	7	14%
Traditional	3	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100%</b>

Information gathered shows that Muslim respondents have the highest percentage with 80% while Christian followed with 14%, and 6% is from Traditional religion.

4.8 **Table 4.7: Occupation**

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Civil Servant	10	20%
Farming	33	66%
Self employed	5	10%
Student	2	4%
Others Specify	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100%</b>

In an attempt to gather the occupation of the respondents, the table above shows that respondents whose major occupation is farming got the highest percentage of 66%. Those who are Civil Servant came second in the order of percentage with 20%, self employed followed with 10% while those who are student have the 4%.

4.9 **Table 4.8: How do you know about Fadama programme?**

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Media	7	14%
Facilitators	35	70%
Local Authority	5	10%
Friend	3	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100%</b>

The above table shows the 35 of the respondent which got 70% know about Fadama Development Programme through the Fadama Community Facilitators, followed by 14% who are view and hired from Media while 10% got their knowledge from their Local Government Authority and the remaining 6% know about Fadama Development through the friends.

4.10 **Table 4.9: Do you have an Association in your village?**

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Yes	50	100%
No	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100%</b>

The above table observed that 100% of the respondents answered yes, they have Association in their villages.

4.11 Table 4.10: If yes, what is the name of the association?

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERC. (%)
Fadama Community Association (FCA)	10	20%
Fadama Resource User Groups (FRUGs)	40	80%
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100%</b>

The above table shows that 20% of the respondents indicate that they have Fadama Community Association (FCA) while 80% of the respondents have Fadama Resource User Groups (FRUGs).

4.12) Table 4.11: How many members are there in the association?

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
15 - 20	5	10%
20 - 25	10	20%
25 - 30	15	30%
30 - 35	20	40%
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100%</b>

From the above table above shows that 10% of the respondents have minimum of 15 - 20, 20% have 20 - 25 while 30% have 25 - 30 and the 40% have minimum of 30 - 35 members in their association.

4.13 Table 4.12: How do you elect officials of the association?

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Election	40	80%
Nomination	10	20%
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100%</b>

From the table above observed that 80% of the respondent elect the official of the association through the conduct of election while 20% indicated that the elect the official through the nomination.

4.14 Table 4.13: How frequent do you perform meeting?

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Weekly	15	30%
Fortnightly	25	50%
Monthly	7	14%
Quarterly	3	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100%</b>

The table above shows that 15 respondents with 30% performed their meeting weekly, 50% performed fortnightly while 14% performed monthly and 6% who have 3 respondents performed their meeting quarterly.

4.15 Table 4.14: what is the composition of the association?

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
No. of Men	35	70%
No. of Women	15	30%
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100%</b>

From the table above indicate that No. of Men are at the percentage of 70% while No. of Women are at the percentage of only 30% respectively.

4.16 **Table 4.15: Does the association make contributions?**

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Yes	50	100%
No	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100%</b>

The above table observed that 100% of the respondents answered yes, they make contributions.

4.17 **Table 4.16: If yes, how much does a member contributes?**

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
N100.00	20	40%
N200.00	15	30%
N300.00	5	10%
N400.00	10	20%
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100%</b>

The table above indicates that, 40% of the respondents contributed N100.00, 30% also contributed N200.00 while the 10% contributed N300.00 and the remaining 20% contributed N400.00.



4.18 **Table 4.17: How frequent does the members contribute?**

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Weekly	20	40%
Fortnightly	15	30%
Monthly	5	10%
Quarterly	10	20%
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100%</b>

The table above shows that 20 respondents with 40% contribute weekly, 30% contribute fortnightly while 10% contribute monthly and 20% who have 3 respondents contribute quarterly.

4.19 **Table 4.18: what do you intend to do with the money?**

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERC. (%)
Maintenance of a subproject	30	60%
Creation of income generating activity	20	40%
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100%</b>

From the table above observed that 30 respondents with 60% rate intended to maintained their sub-project with the money the have contributed while the 40% intended to create income generation with their money they have contributed.

4.20 **Table 4.19 List the type of existing infrastructures in your community?**

100% of the participating Fadama beneficiaries have answered that they have a lot of existing infrastructural facilities such as Feeder

Roads, Boreholes and Drilled water point, cooling shed, etc but they are all not in use and they have the problems of maintenance.

4.21 **Table 4.20: Before the Intervention of Fadama II, do you have portable drinking water?**

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Yes	20	40%
No	30	60%
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100%</b>

From the table above indicate that 40% of the respondent have portable water supply before intervening of Fadama II Project while the 60% which have the majority have no portable water supply.

4.22. **Table 4.21:If no, how do you source your drinking water?**

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
An open well	30	60%
A pond	15	30%
River	5	10%
Others	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100%</b>

The above table shows that 60% source their drinking water from an open well, 30% also source their own from a pong while the 10% source their drinking water from river.

4.23 **Table 4.22: State the distance you cover to fetch portable drinking water.**

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
500m	30	60%
1Km	15	30%
2km	5	10%
Other	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100%</b>

The above table shows that 60% source their drinking water from a distance of 500m, 30% also source their own from a distance of 2km while the 10% source their drinking water from a distance of 3km.

4.24 **Table 4.23: State below the kind of Intervention benefit you received from Fadama II.**

The above question was answered by the beneficiaries of Fadama II Project that the kind of benefit received based on intervention of Fadama project this comprises; Portable Drinking Water, Drainages, Construction and Rehabilitation of Fadama access roads, cooling shed, Sanitary waste disposals, Watering point for livestock, veterinary clink, stock route development, grazing reserve for livestock, reduce conflict between farmers and pastoralist and increase living standard.

4.25 **Table 2.24: In what way do you contribute to a subproject you've prioritized?**

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
10% of Sub-project Cost	35	70%
In Kind	10	20%
Labour	5	10%
Others	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100%</b>

The table above shows that 35 of the respondents which have 70% contributed a 10% out of the sub-project cost, 20% of the respondents contributed in Kind while 10% of the respondents also contributed with labour.

4.26 **Table 4.24: who is responsible for the maintenance of the Sub-projects?**

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Community/beneficiaries	50	100%
Local Government	0	0%
State Government	0	0%
Others	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100%</b>

From the above table indicate that 50 of the respondent which is 100% believed that Community/Beneficiaries are responsible for the maintenance of the sub-project.

4.27 **Table 4.26:** what type of impact did you notice in your community as a result of the intervention?

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Positive Impact	50	100%
Negative Impact	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100%</b>

From the above table indicate that 50 of the respondent which is 100% believed that, the notice positive impact as a result to intervention of Fadama Development Programme in their Community.

4.28 **Table 4.27:** If the impact is positive, how did you notice it?

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERC.(%)
Reduction in distance to fetch portable water	0	0%
Good access road to convey farm output to market	0	0%
Health status have improved	0	0%
Reduction in conflict over the use of Fadama resources and increase in economic activities.	0	0%
All of the above	50	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100%</b>

From the above table observed that 50 of the respondents with 100% answered all of the above.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### 5.0 SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.1 SUMMARY

In summary of the assessment shown that several aspects of project design help to ensure the infrastructure and capital assets subprojects undertaken represent the least-cost, best alternatives.

**Firstly**, the demand-driven nature of each subproject permits scarce resources to flow where they are most needed. Social inclusiveness and community participation under the umbrella of FCA ensure that only those subprojects will be chosen which can be implemented by the local community and which do not create conflicts in the community.

**Secondly**, the use of standard technical designs for the most common types of infrastructure and capital asset subprojects (including corresponding cost parameters) ensures that community associations employ least-cost models for subproject implementation and also decrease search and information costs.

**Thirdly**, the delegation of subproject implementation directly to the decentralized implementation structure and community associations— with support from the vast network of trained Facilitators and consultants — has proven to generate cost-savings when compared to comparable quality works implemented by centralized top-down public sector agencies.

## 5.2 CONCLUSIONS

The analysis demonstrates that the successful implementation of this project would significantly improve the well being of participating fadama resource users on a sustainable basis. It is been shown that in long-term participating fadama resources users would realize financial returns on their investment of up to 35%. This is more than twice the opportunity cost of the invested fund.

The study highlighted the importance of rural development projects as rural poverty reduction agents. Despite their complexity, such projects contributed in diverse degrees in the local government such as Gwaram, Kiyawa, Jahun, K/Hasusa, Auyo, K/Kasamma, Ringim, Maigatari, Yankwashi and Kazaure, to laying a solid foundation for rural structuring through farmers' sensitization and professional organization.

Initial quality weaknesses which partly accounted for the failure of past rural development projects improved significantly, thanks to the operations review system. With the gradual understanding of institutional issues in new generation projects, there are high hopes that the development objectives, especially in connection with poverty reduction, will be better attained than used to be the case for rural development projects that the Bank funded.

The sustainability of rural development projects was hampered mostly by the institutional and financial weaknesses in the local government

concerned (generally unable to cover the recurrent expenditure). The application of the participatory approach and demonstration in recent projects contains prospects for enhanced beneficiary involvement in poverty reduction initiatives. However, it is necessary to set up a rigorous follow-up mechanism based on reliable and measurable indicators.

### 5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS:

The project has already significantly improved the rate of drinking water and sanitation supply, reinforced the involvement of women in the management of water and sanitation facilities, and developed the private sector in the various areas of intervention.

1) Women and youth will benefit from capacity building, production and rural infrastructure development. Community Driven Development Teams, with the assistance of the State Fadama Development Office on rural development will strive for equal gender participation in training programmes and in preparing the Community Development Plans. As part of these plans, women will fully participate and prepare a gender and poverty strategy which will outline activities to reduce women's poverty.

2) Women will benefit through the increased availability of food and fuel wood. The rural infrastructure works and the involvement of the community in the establishment of these works will not only provide off-farm employment opportunities but also contribute to improved livelihoods by providing rural health services, adult literacy programmes; HIV/AIDS and Malaria awareness; improved access to



schools for children and sanitation facilities. There will also be improved access to safe drinking water whereby the incidences of water borne diseases will be reduced. This programme is estimated to benefit at least 1.6 million rural poor of whom more than 60% will be women.

- 3) In terms of income, the production development component will on average increase the net income under rain fed conditions from Naira 45,000 to at least 90,000 and under fadama farming to not less than 100,000. It is expected that about 270,000 farm families will benefit from the former and 5,400 farmer groups from the latter. The improvement of 270 km of feeder and access roads and construction and rehabilitation of 270 collection and drying shades and marketing points will see to it that price differential will reduce and that producer prices will increase.

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**JIGAWA STATE POLYTECHNIC**  
**COLLEGE OF BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES,**  
**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, DUTSE**

**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR BENEFICIARIES OF FADAMA II**  
**DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**

This questionnaire is designed to collect data on the topic "An assessment of the activities of ADB on Rural Development" (A case study of Fadama II Project in Jigawa State). The data requested is mainly for academic purpose and will be treated as confidential.

**Part One: Personal Data:**

1). Sex

a) Male [    ]

b) Female [    ]

2). Age

a) 18 - 25 [    ]

b) 25 - 30 [    ]

c) 30 - 35 [    ]

d) 35 - 40 [    ]

e) 40 - above [    ]

3). Marital status

a) Married [    ]

b) Single [    ]

c) Widowed [    ]

d) Divorce [    ]

4). Name of Village/LGA

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5). Educational Background

- a) Primary Certificate [    ]
- b) SSCE/Grade II Cert. [    ]
- c) NCE/Diploma Cert. [    ]
- d) HND/Degree Cert. [    ]
- e) Master and Others [    ]

6). Religion

- a) Islam [    ]
- b) Christianity [    ]
- c) Traditional [    ]

7). Occupation

- a) Civil Servant [    ]
- b) Farming [    ]
- c) Self employed [    ]
- d) Student [    ]
- e) Others Specify \_\_\_\_\_

**Part Two:**

8). How do you know about Fadama programme?

- a) Media [    ]
- b) Friend [    ]
- c) Facilitator [    ]
- d) LG Authority. [    ]

9). Do you have an Association in your village?

- a) Yes [    ]
- b) No [    ]

10). If yes, what is the name of the association?

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11). How many members are there in the association?

- a) 15 – 20 [    ]
- b) 20 – 25 [    ]
- c) 25 – 30 [    ]
- d) 30 – 30 [    ]

12). How do you elect officials of the association?

- a) Election [    ]
- b) Nomination [    ]

13). How frequent do you perform meeting?

- a) Weekly [    ]
- b) Fortnightly [    ]
- c) Monthly [    ]
- d) Quarterly [    ]
- e) Others specify \_\_\_\_\_

14). what is the composition of the association?

- a) No. of Men \_\_\_\_\_
- b) No. of Women \_\_\_\_\_

15). Does the association make contributions?

- a) Yes [    ]
- b) No [    ]

16). If yes, how much does a member contributes?

- a) N100.00 [    ]
- b) N200.00 [    ]
- c) N300.00 [    ]
- d) N400.00 [    ]
- e) Others Specify \_\_\_\_\_

17). How frequent does the members contribute?

- a) Weekly [    ]
- b) Fortnightly [    ]
- f) Monthly [    ]
- g) Quarterly [    ]
- h) Others specify \_\_\_\_\_

- 18). what do you intend to do with the money?
- a) Maintenance of a subproject [    ]
  - b) Creation of income generating activity [    ]

**Part Three:**

- 19). List the type of existing infrastructures in your community?

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- 20). Before the Intervention of Fadama II, do you have portable drinking water?

- a) Yes [    ]
- a) No [    ]

- 21). If no, how do you source your drinking water?

- a) an open well [    ]
- b) a Pond [    ]
- c) River [    ]
- d) Others Specify \_\_\_\_\_

- 22). State the distance you cover to fetch portable drinking water.

- a) 500m [    ]
- b) 1Km [    ]

c) 2Km

d) Others Specify \_\_\_\_\_

[   ]

23). State below the kind of Intervention you received from Fadama II

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24). in what way do you contribute to a subproject you've prioritized?

a) 10% of Sub-projects Cost [   ]

b) In Kind [   ]

c) Labour [   ]

d) Others Specify \_\_\_\_\_

24). who is responsible for the maintenance of the subprojects?

a) Community/beneficiaries [   ]

b). Local Govt. [   ]

c) State Govt. [   ]

d) Others Specify [   ]

25). what type of impact did you notice in your community as a result of the intervention?

a) Positive Impact [   ]

b) Negative Impact [   ]



27). If the impact is positive, how did you notice it?

- a) Reduction in distance to fetch portable water [    ]
  - b) Good access road to convey farm output to market [    ]
  - c) Health status have improved [    ]
  - d) Reduction in conflict over the use of Fadama resources [    ]
- Increase in economic activities