

Full Length Research Paper

An assessment of the National Fadama II project in Kagarko Local Government Area of Kaduna State

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This paper appraises the Fadama II project impact on it's beneficiaries in Kagarko Local Government Area of Kaduna State. Primary data was collected from beneficiaries and farmers residing in the area using 783 copies of well structured questionnaire which were administered to the respondents. Data collected were analyzed using descriptive methods. The study result reveals that accessing agricultural inputs keeps degenerating rather than improving because the rate of providing the inputs to the genuine users has always been impeded by so many factors and where the inputs are accessed, the technique to apply for better yield is deficient on the users Government over the years has attempted to tackle the problem by direct intervention and/or through agencies. Fadama II is one of such attempts made by the government where Fadama resources are harnessed through the impartation of techniques to the Fadama users to explore the resources to sustainably increase their output. The success of the programme has led Government to expand the scope of the project, it is with this belief that the recommendation as proffered will go a long way to make the new programme successful.

Key words: National Fadama development II, Fadama resource users, Fadama user group, State Fadama development office, Local Fadama development office.

INTRODUCTION

The National Fadama Development Project (NFDP II) was designed in the early 1990s to promote simple and low-cost improved irrigation technique under the World Bank financing. The wide spread adoption of the technique enabled farmers to increase production by more than 300% in some cases (Federal Ministry of Agriculture 1988). Federal Government impressed by the achievement of FADAMA I approached the African Development Bank (ADB) for support in expanding the achievement of FADAMA I in scope and in size. To achieve its broad objective, Fadama Development Project (FDP) adopted the Community-Driven Development (CDD) approach much in line with the Development Bank policies and strategies for Nigeria which emphasizes in poverty

reduction, private sector leadership and beneficiary participation.

The NFDP II is a follow up of the first phase of the NFDP I, which had its main objective of exploiting ground water using simple drilling technique for increased fadama production. The Fadama II objective was to sustainably increase the income of Fadama Resources Users (FRUs). Those who depend directly or indirectly on fadama resources (that is, farmers, pastoralist, fishermen, hunters, gatherers and service providers) through empowering communities to take charge of their development agenda (that is, each community would decide what they want before funding any project) and by so doing reducing conflicts between fadama users. The objective of the fadama project comprises of five components which includes: Capacity building, Fadama infrastructure, pilot assets acquisition support, demand advisory services and project management, monitoring and evaluation. The

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project took a demand-driven approach whereby all users of fadama were encouraged to develop participatory and socially inclusive local development plans (LDPs); the LDPs provided the basis for the support under the project.

The Fadama II of which Kaduna state is among the 12 states of the federation that participated in its implementation sponsored by the World Bank to the tune of seven million U.S dollars (\$7m) as Kaduna state share of the loan out of a total of one hundred million dollars (\$100m). The loan agreement was signed on 17 February 2004 between the Federal Government of Nigeria and the International Development Associations of the World Bank. While subsidiary credit agreement was signed between the Federal Government of Nigeria and Kaduna State Government on the 4th of May 2004 and the project was declared effective on the 17th May 2004. The Fadama II implementation in Kaduna state is spread among the three senatorial districts, Kagarko Local Government Area is among the ten local government areas implementing the project. The other participating local government areas are Soba, Makarfi, Lere, Kubau, Giwa, Birnin Gwari, Kajuru, Kuru and Zangon-Kataf. The project has an implementation period of six (6) years effective from May 2004 to December 2010.

Statement of problems

The NFDP II was aimed at sustainably increasing the income of those Fadama resources users (FRUs) who depend on it directly or indirectly by empowering the communities to take charge of their own development agenda.

Each community decides what they want before funding any project by so doing reduce conflict between Fadama users. These projects are both physical and service in nature; however, the project implementation in Kagarko Local Government has been faced with some problems, which include:

1. Low community participation;
2. Programme implementation is more of services than physical development;
3. Project implementation is considered as political favour to the communities;
4. Targeted beneficiaries are not considered in the project implementation.

Aim

The study is aimed at assessing the Fadama II in Kagarko Local Government Area of Kaduna State with a view to identifying the physical development implemented and to make improvement proposals.

Objectives

1. To examine the funding of the project;
2. To assess the capacity building level of Fadama users';
3. To identify and assess the Fadama Infrastructure of the project;
4. To assess the pilot assets acquisition support to the project;
5. To identify and assess the demand advisory services of the project;
6. To examine the relevance of the project management, monitoring and evaluation to the Fadama users'

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This is a survey research. The source of data for the study is divided into primary and secondary sources. The primary sources are questionnaire, reconnaissance survey conducted on the study area, Kaduna State Agricultural Development Project (KADP, 2010), Kaduna World Bank Office, Kagarko Local Government Area, and Fadama Users Group from the study area. While the secondary sources are literature to FADAMA II, reports of KADP.

The method of data collection includes, reconnaissance conducted on the study area to take inventory of the development and the facilities and extent of success or otherwise. Information that could not be obtained through the physical survey, questionnaires are designed and administered on the implementing agencies (KDSFDO-KADP, LFDO-Kagarko Local Government Area), and benefiting Fadama Users Group (FUGs) from the study area. Interviews were conducted also on World Bank Kaduna office and other agencies involved in similar projects.

To reduce the burden of time and resources in conducting the research, a sample population frame of seven hundred and eighty three (783) of the total beneficiaries from the study area was used. This forms 72% of the total number one thousand and eighty seven (1087) which forms forty seven (47) FUGs of beneficiaries to the scheme. The sample frame formed the basis for choosing the sample size of beneficiaries that were interviewed. The sample size became two hundred and sixty (260) beneficiaries forming 23.9%.

The random sampling technique was adopted to give every beneficiary the opportunity of being considered without being influenced. 100% census of the FUGs was conducted and interview of the beneficiaries and Directors of coordinating agencies was conducted. All data were collected and analyzed.

Funding of the project

The project is a World Bank funded project with counterpart funding from participating states. At the state level, the Federal Government funds the project through their Fadama Development Office (SFDO) domiciled at the participating State Agricultural Development projects (SADPs), at the Local Government level; the Local Fadama Development Office (LFDO) coordinates the activities and execution of the local development plans. The project was budgeted with the sum of ninety seven million nine hundred and fifty one thousand three hundred and fifty naira nil kobo (₦97,951,350.00). The Project/Bank contribution to the project was budgeted to the sum of eighty eight million one hundred and fifty six thousand two hundred and fifteen naira only (₦88,156,215:00), forming 88%, the Local Government counter funding to the project was five million naira only (₦5,000,000:00), forming 5.1%, while the Fadama Community Associations (FCAs) contribution was dependent

Table 1. Break down of contribution of project/bank.

S/N	Year	Amount (N m)
1	2004	5,495,186,4.00
2	2005	5,495,186,4.00
3	2006	5,495,186,4.00
4	2007	5,495,186,4.00
5	2008	5,495,186,4.00
6	Total	27,475,932.00

Source: SFDO, Kaduna, 2010.

Table 2. Breakdown of Kagarko lga contribution.

S/N	Year	Amount (N m)
1	2004	1,000,000.00
2	2005	1,000,000.00
3	2006	1,000,000.00
4	2007	1,000,000.00
5	2008	1,000,000.00
6	Total	5,000,000.00

Source: LFDO, Kagarko 2010.

on the number of the Fadama User Groups (FUGs), forming 4.9% during the course of undertaking this study; the information obtained on the Bank and State Government counterpart funding to the project was given as a bulk amount, this amounted to twenty seven million four hundred and seventy five thousand nine hundred and thirty two naira only (N27,475,932.00). The Local Government contributed five million naira only (N5,000,000.00), the Fadama Community Association contributed eight million seven hundred and fourteen thousand eight hundred and fifty eight naira only (N8,714,858.00) (Tables 1 and 2).

The survey reveals that the Project/ Bank contributed 90%, the Local Government Contributed 5.1% and the Fadama Community Associations contributed 4.9% as shown in Figure 1. This implies that all the agencies concern gave their contributions, even though the Project/Bank did not contribute their expected amount.

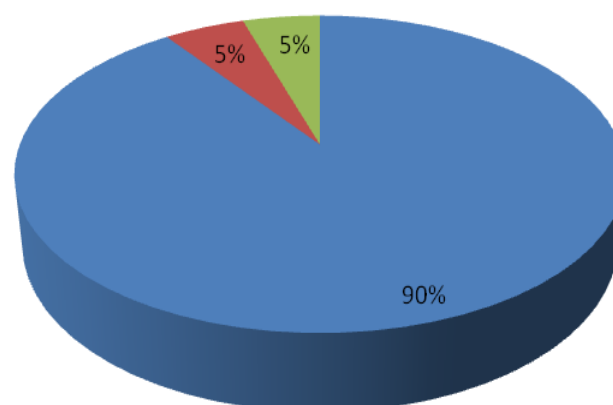
The project concept expects the FCAs to identify and decide on the project they want before funding it; during the period under study the LFDC approved four (4) Local Development Plans (LDPs), the components of the approved LDPs includes:

1. Capacity building - N5,251,900.00
 2. Pilot assets acquisition - N47,631,000.00
 3. Advisory services activities - N5,687,550.00
 4. Rural Infrastructures - N39,382,900.00
- Total - N97,951,350:00

The LDP financial disbursement was done as shown in Table 3. The total amount budgeted for the LDPs amounted to ninety seven million nine hundred and fifty one thousand three hundred and fifty naira only (N97,951,350.00) the amount contributed and disbursed in the LPDs amounted to thirty six million eight hundred and fifty eight thousand eight hundred naira only (N36,858,800.00), this amounts to 37.6% of the budgeted amount for the project. From the foregoing, it shows that the State Government hid under the Bank contributions, while the Local Governments counterpart funding of 5.1 % was grossly inadequate.

The survey and Figure 2 reveals that the Project/Bank disbursed

■ Project/Bank ■ Local Govt. ■ FCAs

**Figure 1.** Breakdown of contributions.

66.7%, while the Local Government Council doisedbursed 21.2% and the Fadama Community Associations disbursed 12.1% towards funding the programme.

Capacity building

The component objective of the capacity building is to strengthen the capacity of the Fadama Community Associations and their constituents Fadama Users' Groups. The project in its effort to implement this component, budgeted five million three hundred and thirty thousand four hundred naira only (N5,334,000.00); it expended four million and nine hundred and nine thousand six hundred naira only (N4,909,600:00). This amount to 92% of the amount budgeted for this component. The 47 FUGs participated in the programme as shown in Table 4.

The component parts that were treated are:

1. Group management techniques
2. Conflict management and resolution
3. Recording keeping
4. Management and maintenance of assets
5. Saving, mobilization and credit formations
6. Sensitization on HIV/AIDS

All the 47 FUGs participated in the training programme indicating 100% execution of the capacity building programme (Table 5), however, the project facilitators complain that majority of the beneficiaries are not literate at the same vain majority of the beneficiaries indicated that the component improved on their little knowledge in the management of their Fadama resources and their awareness of their health status.

Previous experiences from former leadership for Cooperatives Societies have created lack of trust among society members (Federal Ministry of Agriculture 1996), the capacity building improved on the FUGs management of conflicts and resolutions.

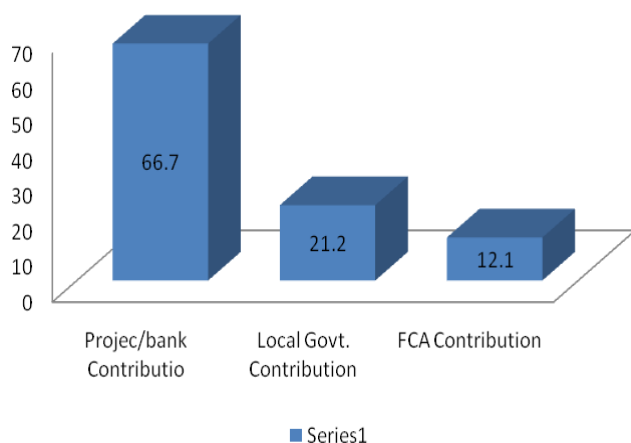
The poverty level before the implementation of the project was high; the average fadama user had and use an average of 1.5 ha, and earn an average of eighteen thousand naira only (N18,000.00) in a year (LFDO, Kagarko, 2009), at the end the project, a Fadama user earns an average of thirty thousand naira only (N30,000.00) in a year as a result of improved techniques.

The survey as shown in Figure 3 reveals that 100% of the

Table 3. Disbursement to FCAs LDPs.

S/N	Name of FCA	CB	PAA	ASA	RI	Total (₦)
1	Kagarko	814,300.00	1,883,000.00	254,390.00	-	2,951,610.00
2	Kubacha	813,300.00	1,817,640.00	1,363,780.00	-	3,996,720.00
3	Dogon Kurmi	830,500.00	1,783,890.00	667,850.00	6,670,100.00	9,952,340.00
4	Jere South	563,800.00	3,335,680.00	3,126,200.00	3,357,560.00	10,383,240.00
5	Iddah	563,800.00	3,908,000.00	737,810.00	-	5,209,610.00
6	Shadalafiya	799,900.00	1,096,900.00	306,960.00	-	2,203,760.00
7	Katugal	523,000.00	1,080,180.00	558,260.00	-	2,162,440.00
8	Total	4,909,600.00	14,905,290.00	7,016,250.00	10,027,660.00	36,858,800.00

Source: LFDO Kagarko, 2010.

**Figure 2.** Percentage of contributions.

Fadama Community Associations participated in the capacity building component. This implies that Fadama Community Associations improved on their mangement resources and their health status.

Pilot assets acquisition support

The overall objective of this component is to enhance the fadama users' productivity and income by facilitating their acquisition of productive assets, through spporting the FUGs to produce productive assests through increasing their capacity to mobilising their funds and by providing matching grants. Table 6 is the summary of assets acquired:

The assets were distributed as shown in the Table 7. The assets acquired and distributed to the FCA/FUG beneficiaries and the training on new and improved fadama resources usage improved on their productive capacity.

The project and the FCAs contributed a total of fourteen million nine hundred and five thousand two hundred and ninety naira only (₦14, 905,290.00) (Table 8).

Figure 4 reveals that the Project/Bank contributed 32.73% while the participating communities contributed 67.27%. That implies that the communities contributed more than the Project/Bank.

Demand advisory services

The goal of this component is to enable Fadama users' groups

participating in the project to adopt productivity-enhancing techniques and appropriate marketing practices in order to overcome major constraints on increased productivity of their fadama enterprise and increase incomes. Eligible criteria for this component includes and not limited to:

- Should deal with issues that are more effectively addressed at a level beyond individual user groups and FCAs.
- Address priority constraints or opportunities that affects a larger number of Fadama users in an area as reflected in LDPs or through appropriate studies and analysis.
- Should provide Fadama users the know-how and/or sustainable linkages to input services or markets required to overcome constraints to more profitable Fadama enterprise.
- Not to promote environmentally unsound practices and production enterprise to include training and demonstration activities to ensure environmentally sound prtices.

To meet up with this component requirement, the project and the participating communities contributed a total of seven million and sixteen thousand, nine hundred and fifty naira only (₦7,016,250.00). While the Fadama communities contributed six million one hundred and eighty seven thousand, nine hundred and fifty naira only (₦6,187,950.00), the balance of eight hundredthousand and twenty eight hundred was contributed by the Local Government as shown in Table 9.

All the FCAs/FUGs participated in the Fadama component, however, because of the illiteracy level of majority of the beneficiaries, the level of understanding was limited, but this majority accepted that the programme did enhance their techniques and marketing practices.

Fadama infrastructure

The output of this component is to increase supply of small-scale rural infrastructure, prioritized, planned, implemented and maintained by the Fadama Groups. The infrastructure is expected to contribute to the project development objective of raising the income of the fadama users' by reducing some of the constraints on production, storage, processing, transportation (Fadama roads etc), financing the construction or rehabilitation of eligible small – scale infrastructure sub projects specified as priorities in the LDPs. Eligible sub – projects under the positive list include but not limited to:

- Fadama road improvement and rehabilitation (feeder roads, culverts, stock routes, grazing reserves and services);
- Market infrastructure (VIP latrines, drainages, boreholes, cold rooms);
- Cooling sheds, rice production and – harvesting equipment and milling machines into flour;

Table 4. Money budgeted and expended.

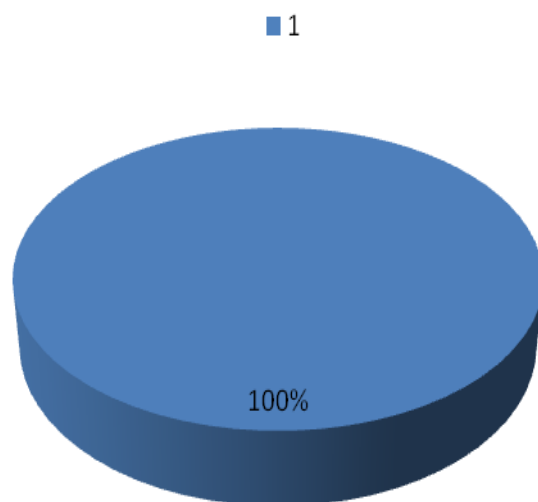
S/N	FCA	Amount in LDP (₦)	Amount expended (₦)
1	Kagarko	444,200:00	814,300.00
2	Kubacha	397,200:00	814,300.00
3	Jere South	900,000:00	568,800.00
4	Iddah	900,000:00	568,800.00
5	Dogon Kurmi	900,000:00	568,800.00
6	Shadalafiya	900,000:00	799,900.00
7	Katugal	900,000:00	523,000.00
8	Total	5,331,400:00	4,909,600.00

Source: LFDO, Kagarko, 2010.

Table 5. Number of participants.

S/N	FCA	FUGs	No. of beneficiaries
1	Kagarko	6	128
2	Kubacha	7	102
3	Jere South	6	165
4	Iddah	6	167
5	Dogon Kurmi	9	83
6	Shadalafiya	8	64
7	Katugal	5	74
8	Total	47	783

Source: LFDO Kagarko, 2010.

**Figure 3.** Number of participants.

- d. Tube wells, pumps, pipes, watering cans and sprinklers for irrigation;
- e. Hunting equipments and traps, fishing traps, nets and canoes;
- f. Agricultural machines (tillers and equipment);
- g. Processing equipment and installation for local production (maize shellers, oil pressers, rice threshers, drying platforms, garri processing set ups, fruit processing equipment and fish smoking installations, cattle herding installations and equipments, local

- storage structure);
- h. Sheds and milk cooling processing equipments;
- i. Local transport equipments (hand carts, ox trailers for power tillers, bicycles), and
- j. Tools for building or serving any project.

The project budgeted the sum of thirty nine million three hundred and eighty two thousand nine hundred naira only (₦39,382,900.00) in the execution of the Fadama infrastructure. Each of the participants was to contribute towards the execution of this component. In their effort to implement the Fadama infrastructure contributed the following amount:

Fadama community associations - ₦335,756.99
 Local government council - ₦667,010.00
 Bank - ₦9,024,890.00
 Total - ₦10,027,660.00

This form 25.46% of the amount budgeted for this component of the project and only three (3) fadama infrastructures were executed out of the numerous fadama infrastructures eligible for financing (Table 10).

The survey and Figure 5 reveals that 3% of the fadama infrastructures were executed and 97% has not been executed. This implies that most of the infrastructure are not executed.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

This component measures performance at the various milestones and has three elements:

Table 6. Summary of assets acquired.

S/N	Item	Quantity
1	Irrigation pump	155
2	Knapsack sprayer	196
3	Vegetable grinding machine	71
4	Wheel barrows	126
5	Bicycle	70
6	Storage bin (Rumbu)	104
7	Rice hullers	12
8	Fishing boats	3
9	Fishing nets	5
10	Ox drawn ridgers	9
11	Work bulls	18
12	Garri processor	3
13	Total	786

Source: LFDO Kagarko, 2010.

Table 7. Distribution of assets to FCAs/FUGs.

FCA	FUGs	No. of Items
Kagarko	6	128
Kubacha	7	102
Jere South	6	168
Iddah	6	167
Dogon Kurmi	9	83
Shadalafiya	8	64
Katugal	5	74
Total	47	786

Source: LFDO Kagarko, 2010.

- Management information system (MIS).
- Impact evaluation and beneficiary assessments.
- Monitoring of the environmental management Plan.

It finances operating cost for monitoring activities such as collecting and analyzing data on physical parameters of local development plans (LDPs) and subprojects, gathering information on crop area and yield, conducting thematic and market surveys and gathering data for impact evaluation. The project will guide the FCAs in carrying out participatory monitoring and the evaluation of their activities as well as finance specialized studies, including an impact assessment at mid term and at the end of the project. Some of the general impacts of Fadama developments include:

- Loss of natural habitats
- Surface/ground water contamination
- Water logging
- Salinization of soils

- Increase incidences of water borne diseases
- Soil erosion
- Air pollution
- High competition for fadama resources by stakeholders
- Conflicts

Based on these impacts, it is intended that this component develop and recommend mitigation measures that would address the above unfriendly impacts that might be triggered by the activities of the FCAs and FUGs. Annual implementation/performance reviews of project qualitative and quantitative achievements, including assessing the level of beneficiaries' satisfaction is to be conducted. The results of these evaluations will be used to identify areas of improvements during the course of project implementation in order to increase the impact of Fadama activities.

During the course of undertaking this study, it was discovered that the normal approach of project monitoring of agricultural extension services were used to undertake the monitoring and evaluation of the beneficiaries. However, in the area of conflicts incidences and resolutions, attempt was made with some degree of successes (Oredipe et al., 2007). During the period under study, eleven (11) conflicts were recorded mainly among farmers and pastoralist. There were no cases of lost crops worth thirty five thousand naira (N35, 000.00). There was notable conflict resolution instrument which included traditional rulers, police and community leaders and the pastoralist (Ardo's) leaders. The most efficient of these instruments was found to be traditional rulers approach. The combined traditional/district heads, farmers, fishermen, pastoralist and police to provide security. Suggestions were put forward in arriving at the resolutions management; these include:

- Pastoralist must seek permission from crop – farmers before allowing animals to graze on farmlands after harvest.
- Hunters should seek and obtain permission before setting the bushes on fire. They are also required to undertake fire – tracing before setting any bush on fire.
- Fishermen should not use chemicals for fish harvesting. This is to prevent poisonings grazing animals on the field.

The survey reveals that all the conflicts were 100% resolved as shown in Figure 6. This implies that the project serves as a successful conflict resolution instrument.

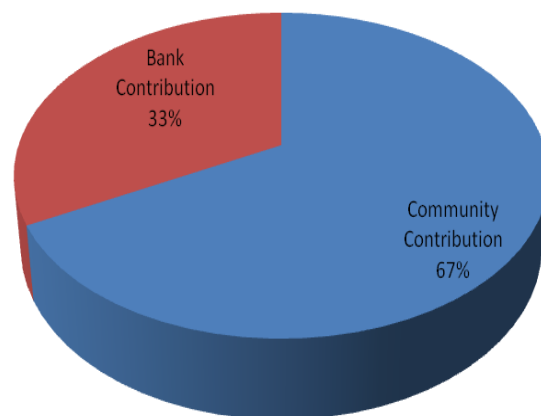
Conclusion

Agriculture remains a basic necessity of life; the agricultural input needs of the average Nigerian farmer remains particularly high. The situation of accessing

Table 8. Break down of distribution and cost of fadama infrastructure.

S/N	Item	Kagarko	Kubacha	Jere South	Iddah	Dogon Kurmi	Katugal	Shadalafiya	Total quantity	Bank contribution	Community Contribution	Total cost
1	Irrigation pumps	16	20	46	43	12	8	10	155	4,261,960	1,997,440	6,259,000
2	Vegetable grinding machines	19	18	4	8	12	7	5	71	1,102,568	620,100	1,703,000
3	Rice huller	1	-	-	8	1	1	1	12	779,100	330,900	1,110,000
4	Knapsack sprayers	37	28	25	45	17	15	29	196	1,102,568	499,622	1,602,204
5	Work bulls	-	-	10	-	8	-	-	18	378,000	162,000	540,000
6	Work Bull Implements	-	-	5	-	4	-	-	9	77,000	33,000	110,000
7	Wheel barrows	33	21	25	31	9	4	3	126	585,225	309,225	894,450
8	Bicycles	9	9	34	15	2	-	1	70	411,940	198,260	610,200
9	Garri processing machine	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	144,500	62,500	207,000
10	Grain grinding machine	-	-	-	4	4	3	2	13	739,900	317,100	1,057,000
11	Fishing boat	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	154,000	66,000	220,000
12	Fishing nets	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	35,000	15,000	50,000
13	Wheel chairs	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	15,400	6,600	22,000
14	Storage bins (Rumbu)	13	6	11	14	13	35	12	104	260,000	260,000	520,000
15	Total	128	102	168	167	83	74	64	786	10,027,493	4,877,797	14,905,290

Source: LFDO Kagarko, 2010

**Figure 4.** Contributions by project/bank and FCAs.

these inputs keeps degenerating rather than improving because rate of providing the inputs to the genuine users has always been impeded by so many factors. In situations where the inputs are accessed, the technique to apply for better yield is deficient on the users. Government over the years has attempted to tackle the problem by direct intervention and/or through agencies. FADAMA II is one of such attempts where fadama resources are harnessed through impartation of techniques to the fadama users to explore the resources to sustainably increase their output. The success of the programme has led Government to expand the scope of the project, it is with the belief that the recommendation as proffered will go a long

way to the success of the new programme.

PROPOSALS

From the findings, it is clear that the Government took bold step to exploit the use of ground water using simple techniques and further increases sustainably the income of the Fadama Resources Users through empowering communities to the charge of their own development agenda (deciding what they want before funding any project). Though a remarkable percentage of success is achieved, some areas need to be looked into and tackled. The researchers have come out with a number of proposals for the project.

Table 9. Expenditure on advisory services.

S/N	FCA	Amount In LDP(₦)	Amount implemented (₦)
1	Kagarko	640,200:00	254,390.00
2	Kubacha	617,000:00	1,364,780.00
3	Jere South	1,040,000:00	3,126,200.00
4	Dogon Kurimi	460,000:00	667,850.00
5	Iddah	1,122,200:00	737,810.00
6	Shadalafiya	1,918,150:00	306,960.00
7	Katugal	390,400:00	558,260.00
8	Total	6,187,950:00	7,016,250.00

Source: LFDO Kagarko, 2010.

Table 10. Fadama infrastructure contributions.

S/N	FCA	Sub-project	Qty	Community contribution	Local Govt. contribution	Bank contribution	Total cost
1	Jere South	Construction of market stalls VIP latrines at Gada	4	335,756	-	3,021,800:00	3,357,560:00
2	Dogon Kurumi	Construction of Fadama access road at Kasabere	2.8 km	-	667,010:00	6,003,090:00	6,670,100:00
Total				335,756:00	667,010:00	9,024,890:00	10,027,660:00

Source: LFDO Kagarko, 2010.

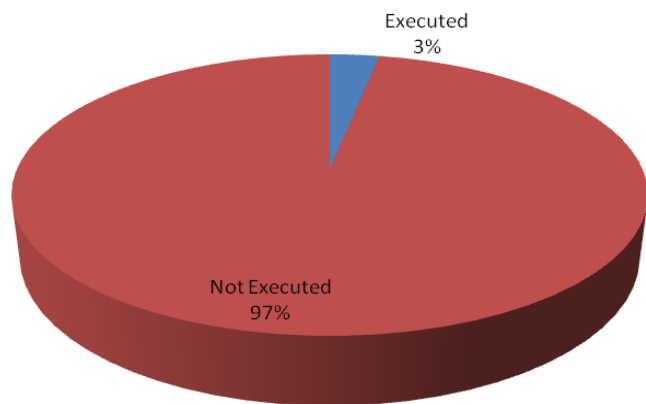


Figure 5. Fadama infrastructure executed.

c. Local government council should contribute 30% of the fund to the project to encourage it to mobilize more communities in subsequent programme being the government closer to the grass root.

Capacity building

- a. The remaining 14 districts lie along fadama plains; therefore they should be involved in the subsequent FADAMA programme.
- b. Adult literacy education should be included in the programme to enable the participating communities to assimilate the capacity programme.
- c. The implementing agencies should work in harmony to encourage collective participation to eliminate the distrust of heir leadership.

Pilot assets acquisition

- a. The participating communities should be involved in identifying what assets are beneficial to them, to boost their productivity and storage.
- b. The participating communities should be trained in the maintenance of their assets.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Funding

- a. The project should encourage participating communities to contribute in the identification of the project programme.
- b. The project should be made to pay all their budgeted money so as to be able to execute more components of the programme.

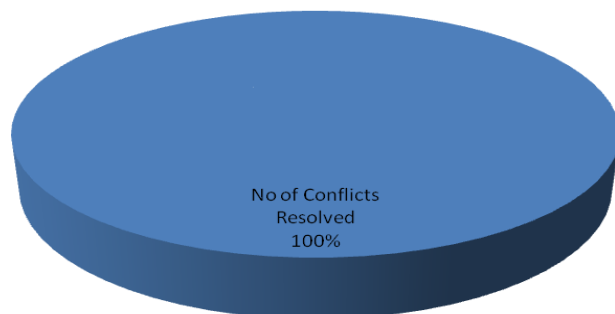


Figure 6. Number of conflicts resolved.

Fadama infrastructures

- a. Most of the participating communities are located off the trunk roads, as such, physical development such as construction as feeder roads, culverts, should be embarked on to ease taking fadama produce to the market.
- b. Kagarko local government area has a regional market as such provision of improved mechanized implements, small scale industries and marketing practices should be embarked on to enable beneficiaries to participate profitably in the regional market activities.

Monitoring and evaluation

The implementing agencies should separate the monitoring and evaluation component from capacity building to enable the beneficiaries to use the knowledge acquired on their projects.

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