



The Role of Community-Based Agricultural and Rural Development Programme in Poverty Reduction in Bursari Local Government Area of Yobe State, Nigeria: 2005-2009

Authors: Usman Al-amin, Halima Baba Shehu , Fati Mohammed Ngaran
Submitted: 20. April 2017
Published: 24. April 2017
Volume: 4
Issue: 2
Keywords: Agriculture, development, poverty, government, programme, rural, community, Yobe, Bursari, intervention, CBARDP/IFAD
DOI: 10.17160/josha.4.2.285

JOSHA

josha.org

**Journal of Science,
Humanities and Arts**

JOSHA is a service that helps scholars, researchers, and students discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content

The Role of Community-Based Agricultural and Rural Development Programme in Poverty Reduction in Bursari Local Government Area of Yobe State, Nigeria: 2005-2009

Usman Al-amin, Halima Baba Shehu, and Fati Muhammad Ngaran*

Department of History, University of Maiduguri Borno State, Nigeria

Corresponding author: alaminusman81@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The Community Base Agricultural and Rural Development Programme (CBARDP) in conjunction with International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD subsequently referred as CBARDP/IFAD) is an important poverty reduction Programme. The Programme contributed to improvement of the lives of the people, particularly the vulnerable in poor rural participating areas, which also helped in the prevention of degradation of the environment. This study examines the role of the Programme in poverty reduction in the participating communities of Guba, Kaliyari, and Kurnawa in Bursari Local Government Area of Yobe State, Nigeria from 2005–2009. In doing so, examination of relevant materials and conduction of interviews with some of the beneficiaries of the scheme and staff of the Programme formed the sources of data used in analysing the impact of the programme. It was discovered that before the introduction of CBARDP/IFAD the participating communities suffered from endemic poverty, desert encroachment and lack of social amenities such as adequate water supply, good education, health care facilities, and access to capital etc. However, with the introduction of CBARDP/IFAD to the target villages, significant changes were recorded, which includes the provision of portable water supply for domestic uses, development of the agricultural sector of the economy, improvement of health, education and the development of micro enterprises in support of vulnerable groups. Thus, the CBARDP/IFAD as a model for poverty reduction has succeeded relatively in Bursari Local Government Area (LGA) of Yobe state, Nigeria as the final assessment of this study shows.

Introduction

The effort of Yobe State Government to reduce poverty has not achieved the desired result since the inception of the state in 1991¹. As a result, a quartet partnership between, the Federal Government, Yobe state Government, Bursari Local Government and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, formed the Community-Based Agricultural and Rural Development Programme ². This was with the sole aim of tackling poverty, particularly among vulnerable groups in participating communities³. This research studied the role of CBARDP/IFAD in reducing poverty in the participating communities of Guba, Kaliyari and Kurnawa of Bursari Local Government Area of Yobe State, Nigeria.

1.1 Understanding the Geographical and Historical Backgrounds of Bursari Local Government Area, Yobe state

Bursari Local Government Area was a District under the former Damaturu Local Government before attaining the status of an independent Local Government area in 1991 with the creation of Yobe state and new Local Government(see map below). The headquarters of Bursari L.G. is Dapchi town, about a hundred kilometers to the southwest of Damaturu, on the Damaturu-Geidam-Gashua Trunk B Federal Highway⁴. Bursari L. G. A shares boundaries with Yusufari L.G.A. to the north, Yunusari L.G.A and Geidam L.G.A to the east, Fune L.G.A and Damaturu L.G.A to the south before the creation of Tarmuwa L.G.A. It is now bounded by Tarmuwa L.G.A and Fune L.G.A to the south,⁵ Bade L.G.A and Jakusko L.G.A. to the west. Bursari L.G. is made up of 15 village area units, with each village headed by a village head known as *Lawan*⁶ and are answerable to the District Head at

¹ Federal Military Government under the regime of Major General Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida: State Creation and Transitional Provisions Decree No. 37 of 1991. However, with the creation of Yobe state, government embarked on establishing programmes that can improve the living standard of the rural communities such programmes includes family support, Youth empowerment, Agencies, North East Arid Zone Development Programme etc up to 2001 when it introduced CBARDP/IFAD to some LGAs including Bursari.

² Programme Agreement between IFAD and the state of Yobe, signed by Muhammad M. Mustapha on 21st may 2002.

³ The participating communities in this study are: Guba, Kaliyari and Kurnawa of Bursari Local Government of Yobe state, Nigeria.

⁴ It is also important to note that Yobe state is located in northeastern Nigeria bounded by Niger republic to the north, Borno state to the east, Bauchi state to the west, Jigawa state to the northwest and Gombe state to the south.

⁵ A.K. Buba, *Movement for the creation of Tarmuwa Local Government*, A Pamphlet, 1994.

⁶ B. Usman and N. Alkali, *Studies in the history of pre-colonial Borno*, New Nigeria Publication Company, Zaria, 1985.

Dapchi the headquarter of the Local Government. Bursari L.G.A. has a population of about 100,000 people based on the 1991 census figure, which had a slide increase of about 9,124 people in the 2006 census⁷. The climatic conditions and vegetation is of semi-arid nature, characterised by large mass of grassland and few scattered trees. The LGA has a large area of watersheds and tributaries from the River Yobe which spread itself from the north and River Kumodugu Gana from the extreme south. The presence of the water channels attracts cattle rearers, seasonal migrant irrigation farmers and fishermen who settle along the banks of the rivers.

The major ethnic groups are the Kanuri, Manga, Bade, Fulani and Hausa. Most of the people are farmers, cattle rearers and fishermen, though quite a number of them are engaged in blacksmithing, leather works, wood work and carving. Only a few people engage in trading. One characteristic feature of the area is the marketing of a locally produced cheese from camel called *chuku*⁸. Today there is a large *chuku* market in Dapchi. The known sources of income of the people are through the cultivation of rice, beans, *guna* seed (*citrullus lunatus*), animal husbandry and fishing. Gum Arabic is found in Kurnawa village in a large quantity. However, the gum tapping was stopped about eight years ago because of frequent attacks by armed robbers.⁹ The major markets in the L.G.A. are Bayamari, an important junction town on the Federal Trunk B road from Damaturu to Gahsua-Nguru and Geidam (see map 2). The road also linked Dapchi with Sabon Garin Guba and Dumbuli markets. Dapchi, as the headquarters of Bursari L.G.A. has been an old settlement and since colonial period was one of the cash crops markets and collection centers. The settlement pattern in Bursari L.G.A. is divided into pastoralist, semi-pastoralist and sedentary agriculturalist hamlets and villages. The sedentary agriculturalists are located on the banks of Kumodugu-Yobe River, while the semi-pastoralists are mostly found in the countryside where they graze their cattle especially in the grassland areas on the banks of the Rivers Kumodugu-Yobe. The pastoralists depend on the well being of their flocks, while the agriculturalists are mindful of the cultivation of their farmland.

Most of the villages, like Bayamari, Kaliyari, Bururu, Ajiri, Juluri, Damaya, Guba, Dapso, Abbari and Masaba, are agricultural settlements on the banks of the rivers, where they have good water supply for drinking and fertile soil for agriculture. During the dry season,

⁷ National Population Commission (NPC), *Gazette*, Vol. 94, No, 24, 2007.

⁸ Baba Goni Ibrahim, age 35, civil servant, interviewed at Dapchi on 27 June 2010.

⁹ Mallam Sani, age 60, gum Arabic tapper interviewed at Kurnawa, on 24 April 2010.

these areas experience low water availability and had to turn to the use of local wells and boreholes in villages like Kurnawa, Dapchi, Ajiri, Garin Alkali and Masaba. It is noted that all wells dug in these areas are less likely to dry up before the next rainy season. This is why many people, especially the cattle rearers, moved with their cattle and spend the hottest season in temporary camps. This is a common practice among the Fulani nomads in the area.

The history of Bursari Local Government dates to the 16th century, the period of Kanem-Borno Empire, where the Komodugu valley provided a fertile ground for agriculture and animal husbandry, which in the 19th century also provided the room for wheat, fruits and vegetables cultivation on specially irrigated farms¹⁰. In the Political changes following the ascension of the Al-Kanemi dynasty in the 19th century, the Galadima of Bornu was transferred from his old Headquarter at Nguru to Bursari by Muhammad Al-Amin Al-Kanemi as a means of effective supervision and control of such a powerful territorial governor.¹¹ Also in 1826 the forces of Al-Kanemi lost the battle of Fake to the Emir Yakub of Bauchi. As a result of that defeat Al-Kanemi established a military garrisons under *Kachallas* between the western borders of Borno and the eastern Emirates of the Sokoto Caliphate and Bursari was one of the garrison towns under the command of *Kachalla* Muhammad Manzo from 1835¹². He succeeded in conquering his neighbours and thereafter, became a powerful military and religious leader, ruled for forty years and later died at his palace at Bursari after a brief illness¹³.

Poverty and its Reduction as the Cause of Intervention

2.1 The Level of Poverty in Participating Communities in Bursari Local Government

Nigeria as a predominantly oil endowed and agriculturally based economy, has suffered an alarming downward trend in the productivity of her economy over the years due to several factors, such as falling growth in agricultural production, an ever increasing population, political and economic instability led to poor governance and soil degradation that impeded growth, with the rural areas as the most disadvantaged¹⁴. According to 1992 census the population was 88.92 million¹⁵ and by 2006 was 138 million¹⁶. The average income of a

¹⁰J. E. Leaver, "Kanem and Borno to 1800", in [Ed] Ikemi, *Groundwork of Nigeria History*, Heinemann Educational Books Nigeria PLC, 1980, p. 204.

¹¹ Ibid. P 333.

¹² Ibid. P 334.

¹³ Kachalla Rufai, age 85 interviewed at Dapchi on 1 January 2012.

¹⁴ CBARDP/IFAD: Main Report: Volume 1.

¹⁵ National Population Commission, Census Report, 1991.

citizen of any country is based on the Gross National Product per capita, which put Nigeria as the 26th of the poorest¹⁷. Given the indices used by international organizations in 2006, Nigeria's GNP per capita of about \$260 was below that of poorest countries such as Bangladesh with a low per capita income of \$370¹⁸. Nigerian low per capita income is compared with those of smaller African countries with less endowment in natural resources such as Tanzania with a per capita income of \$260 and Mozambique of about \$220¹⁹. Poverty has risen in Nigeria, with almost 100 million people living on less than a \$1 (£0.63) a day, despite economic growth, statistics have shown that 60.9% of Nigerians in 2010 were living in "absolute poverty" -this figure had risen from 54.7% in 2004.²⁰ The bureau predicted this rising trend was likely to continue. Nigeria is Africa's biggest oil endowed but the sector has been tainted by accusations of corruption. According to the report, absolute poverty is measured by the number of people who can afford only the bare essentials of shelter, food and clothing. Nigeria's population in poverty in 1980: 17.1 million, 1985: 34.7 million, 1992: 39.2 million, 1996: 67.1 million, 2004: 68.7 million, 2010: 112.47 million²¹. However, Northern Nigeria manages to be poorer than even the average poor, about ten poorest states in Nigeria are all in the north.²² The rate of poverty in the northern part of the country though most Nigerian are poor, the relative poverty was most apparent in the north of the country, with Sokoto state's poverty rate the highest at 86.4%²³. In the north-west and north-east of the country poverty rates were recorded at 77.7% and 76.3% respectively, compared to the south-west at 59.1%, 13% -35% of the population of the south-south and 13%-27% in the south-east²⁴.

These were linked with unemployment other than the fact that the Nigerian economy did not create new job at that time, the available jobs had being lost by factory closure arisen from high cost of production. Some archaic cultural practices in the northern part of the country such as early marriage, denial of girl child education and restriction of women to domestic activities etc also contributed to the poverty. Almajiri system in certain part of the north continue to produce personnel of unskilled labour that can hardly be productively

¹⁶ National Population Commission, Census Report, 2006.

¹⁷ United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and World Bank Report: 1627 facts and figures, statistic and information on Nigerian Economy, 2006.

¹⁸ Commonwealth: Year Book, 2002.

¹⁹ The Guardian: online 7th March, 2002.

²⁰ Nigeria's National Bureau of Statistics.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Ibid.

²³ www.nairaland.com/307986/Nigeria.

²⁴ Ibid.

engage in modern means of wealth creation. In addition less than 5% of north Nigerian women in rural area can read and write and about 91% of southern women do. Some northern group have in the past boycotted immunization programmes saying they are western plot to make muslim women infertile, this led to reoccurrence of polio. Northern Nigeria should not be the least developed part of the country that it is today. A 2007 survey by Economic Associates found that the North contributed only 23 per cent to national Gross Domestic Product when three Southern states “Lagos, Delta and Rivers “contributed 36 per cent.

Northern Nigeria had the largest number of children in the world that did not go to school²⁵. The late Premier of Northern Nigeria, Sir Ahmadu Bello, and his colleagues had sought ardently in the 1950s to reverse the region’s backwardness when they discovered that, between 1950 and 1956, the region had only 10 university graduates while the South-East had 877 and the South-West over 2,000. Successive Northern leaders have failed to see the supreme wisdom in compulsory mass education such that, 51 years after independence, the gap between the North and the South is widening, not closing²⁶. Lamido, noted that only five northern states scored above the national literacy level of 75.3 per cent²⁷. Failure to prioritise mass education has saddled Sokoto State with a literacy level of 33.1 per cent and Bauchi 39.5 per cent²⁸. Female literacy in Sokoto, Kebbi, Zamfara, Jigawa, Katsina, Bauchi and Niger is below 20 per cent, compared to 81 per cent and above in Ekiti, Imo, Anambra, Ogun and Lagos in the South²⁹. He said unemployment was higher in the Northern states than the national average of 23.9 per cent, with Zamfara having 42.6 per cent, Bauchi 41.4 per cent, and Niger 39.4 per cent³⁰.

The 19 Northern states, especially the North-East and North-West, will need to mobilise their people for mass and compulsory basic education. Illiteracy not only creates unemployment, it makes millions, who, without formal education and skills, become unemployable for life. When the Northern leaders organised a summit on the almajirai problem in 2009, they came out with a curious resolution to “reform” the system that has created a mass of two million beggar-children across the North with one million in Kano State alone. But child destitution needs total eradication and the children put to school to acquire knowledge and skills that are required in an increasingly globalised era. Sadly, recent

²⁵ Studies by the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme show a clear correlation between illiteracy and poverty, 2011.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ L. Sanusi. People media forum by the governor Central Bank of Nigeria, Abuja.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Ibid.

comments by some leading Northerners place the blame for underdevelopment everywhere except where it rightly belongs: the poor management of resources by Northern leaders. But the Northern states, like other parts of the country, will not climb out of poverty until a new, visionary leadership emerges that will harness the region's abundant resources and wipe out illiteracy and religious extremism.

The Federal Government of Nigeria became concerned about the situation and initiated a framework for Rural Development Strategy to the World Bank and other donors' agencies in April 2001 during a stakeholders meeting held in Abuja³¹. The RDS was based on participatory approach, transferring of resources to the local communities, policy dialogue, support for the decentralize process, equity among disadvantaged groups such as women. In addition, it also aimed at improving rural infrastructure or providing essential ones where they are nonexistent or in dilapidated conditions. This is particularly regarding health care delivery services, inadequate drinking water, standard educational facilities etc. It is also important to add that the result of the evidence derived from the participatory poverty assessments conducted by the World Bank and other donor agencies operating in Nigeria through rural communities interaction, formulation and appraising missions revealed the degree and levels of rural community deprivation in the northern states of Nigeria.

These areas of northern Nigeria there are the largest livestock herds, with the most extensive grains and fiber production in the country. As a result they are much more vulnerable and susceptible to minor economic or seasonal changes in the areas. More so up to 60% households are found to be headed by low privileged old men, youths and women whose husbands have left them with farm lands of about 1-2 hectares to farm using little or no inputs in addition to a few livestock to take care of³². The RDS was planned because of Nigerian concern in the increasing rate of poverty in some parts of the country (like Bursari the area of study), where high level of poverty, illiteracy and other socio-economic vices especially in the rural areas with adverse climatic conditions are the worst hit³³. Qualitatively, poverty in Nigeria has many manifestations and dimensions including joblessness, over indebtedness, economic dependence, lack of freedom, inability to provide the basic needs of life for self and family/dependents, lack of access to land and credit and inability to save or own assets³⁴. It was based on this strategic context of implementation that CBARDP/IFAD was

³¹ IFAD/CBARDP: Dairy/Reference Manual for Programme Staff, Office and Field Activities, Section 2, February 2011.

³² Nigeria: CBARDP Working Paper 1. Target Groups and Targeting Considerations.

³³ Bukar Tijani, Key note address at the opening of Basic Training of REDFLS Agents in Katsina state, 2006.

³⁴ NEEDS, Nigeria Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy, Central Bank of Nigeria, Abuja, 2005.

formulated, appraised, negotiated from February –May, 2001 and IFAD agreed to extend a Special Drawing Right (SDR: 23, 800, 000) for financing the Programme on 13th September 2001, which was to be effective on January 31st 2003.³⁵ Finally, the Yobe state government signed to participate on 21st May 2002³⁶.

Bursari Local Government became one of the participating Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Yobe state as a result of the rural participatory appraisal mission by the National Planning Commission for target areas and implementation of targeting considerations³⁷. This is because Bursari Local Government area is among the places that are mostly suffering from desertification, with predominantly sedentary farming communities growing mainly cereal crops such as sorghum and millet and engaging in fishing and animal husbandry. The impact of desertification and drought on the socio-economic life of the people in Bursari LGA is immense, particularly on those living on the banks of rivers Kumodugu gana (river Yobe) and Kumodugu. As a result, Bursari L.G. signed to participate in the CBARDP/IFAD with the Yobe state Ministry of Finance in 2004, with the village areas of Guba, Kaliyari and Kurnawa as the selected participating communities in the Local Government³⁸. These village areas were strictly selected on the basis of the base-line survey, which shows their vulnerability in terms of lack of adequate drinking water for human and animal consumption, poor educational, health care facilities and skills as well as insufficient capital for businesses.

2.2 The Organizational Structure of CBARDP/IFAD Intervention in Bursari Local Government of Yobe State.

The International Fund for Agricultural Development acted as the lender for the Community-based Agricultural and Rural Development Programme loan to the Federal Ministry of Finance as the statutory national agency responsible for external borrowing (i.e. from IFAD) on behalf of the participating states³⁹. The FMOF managed the disbursement and recovery of the loans on behalf of the Federal Government of Nigeria to the respective states and monitor the use of the loans for the intended purposes. It also supervised the evaluation of the implementation of the Programme with the National Planning Commission in order to develop and redefine the national poverty reduction policies⁴⁰.

³⁵ IFAD Loan No: 564-NG, Identification No. UI-PO811231.

³⁶ Loan agreement between IFAD and Yobe state Government.

³⁷ Nigeria. CBARDP/IFAD: Working Paper 1, Op. Cit.

³⁸ Appraisal Report Vol. 1, 2003.

³⁹ CBARDP/IFAD: Final Draft Programme Implementation Manual, General Procedure, Vol.1, September 2004, p. 31.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

In addition, at the Federal level of intervention under NPC a specialized Programme Support Office (PSO) of the National Food Reserve Agency under the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development which coordinated and supervised the overall implementation of the IFAD/CBARDP across the participating states⁴¹. The PSO have offices to take care of issues such as Gender and Community Driven Development Office, which provided leadership and guidance to sensitive activities/issues⁴². There was also the Programme Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation unit under the GCDDO, which trains personnel how to maximize women and vulnerable group participation headed by Community-driven Development Officer⁴³. Related to that is the Rural Enterprises Development and Financial Linkage Services Officer, who is in charge of coordination, supervision and monitoring of REDFLS activities including developing an overall implementation strategy of the component⁴⁴. In addition, the Programme Community Infrastructural Engineer supported and facilitated planning, implementation and monitoring of community infrastructural activities in the participating village areas⁴⁵. In the same regard, the Programme Monitoring and Evaluation Officer developed and implemented a system of participatory monitoring and evaluation of all programmes, particularly Community-Driven Development activities at the ward, village and Local Government levels⁴⁶.

At the state level of intervention, the State Support Office under the state Ministry of Agriculture performed similar function with the same components as the PSO and headed by State Programme Officer⁴⁷. Also the State Ministry of Health provided support, training and supervision of health personnel and instructions and guidelines on health issues and related activities⁴⁸. Furthermore, the Agency for Mass Literacy provides services and technical assistance to the communities as specified by the Local Government Chairperson as the head of the programme at Local Government level⁴⁹. Allied to that is the State Ministry of Local Government⁵⁰, which is responsible for the financial management, planning and support of the L.G. monitoring and evaluation of the programme and the training of Community Driven Development Team.

⁴¹ CBARDP/IFAD: Dairy for field staff, No.6, December 2007, p 5.

⁴² CBARDP/IFAD: Final Draft Programme Implementation Manual, General , Op. Cit. p 32.

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ Ibid. P 33.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ CBARDP/IFAD: Dairy for field staff, Op. Cit. p 5.

⁴⁸ CBARDP/IFAD: Final Draft Programme Implementation Manual, General, Op.cit, p. 32.

⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ Ibid. P 35.

At the Local Government level, for planning and preparation of Annual Work Plan and Budget, conducting monitoring and evaluating, there was the Planning and Evaluation Unit of the programme headed by the Planning Officer under the office of the Local Government Chairperson; who coordinated CBARDP/IFAD activities at the LGA and within the target village areas⁵¹.

At the community level of the Project implementation, a specialized extension agents guided by the CDDT and REDFLS agents were responsible for the organization, development of micro enterprises and linking them with the financial service providers⁵². Similarly, the CDDT consisted of members from the L.G. departments involved in the implementation of the programme, namely health, education, agency for mass literacy and works⁵³. Also at the community level of participation, there was an Apex Association called Community Development Association, which was responsible for the implementation of the communities' micro development projects⁵⁴. This involved identification of site, procurement, storage, labour/contracting, monitoring and evaluation and reporting. The CDA is headed by a chairperson, chosen amongst them and was in charge of encouraging the beneficiaries to give their local contributions as well as chairing the development committee meeting and maintaining the progress of the projects. The secretary was responsible for implementation of the resolutions agreed at meetings and the Financial Secretary was responsible for project financial management; while the auditor was responsible for auditing the records of financial transaction⁵⁵. Furthermore, there was a team of a male and a female Community Based Animators, who are responsible for disseminating information and representing their village areas, so as to ensure that the proposals from their village areas are correctly reflected in the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB)⁵⁶.

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² CBARDP/IFAD: Combined Dairy / Reference, Manual for Programme Staff Office and Field Activities, Op.cit, p86.

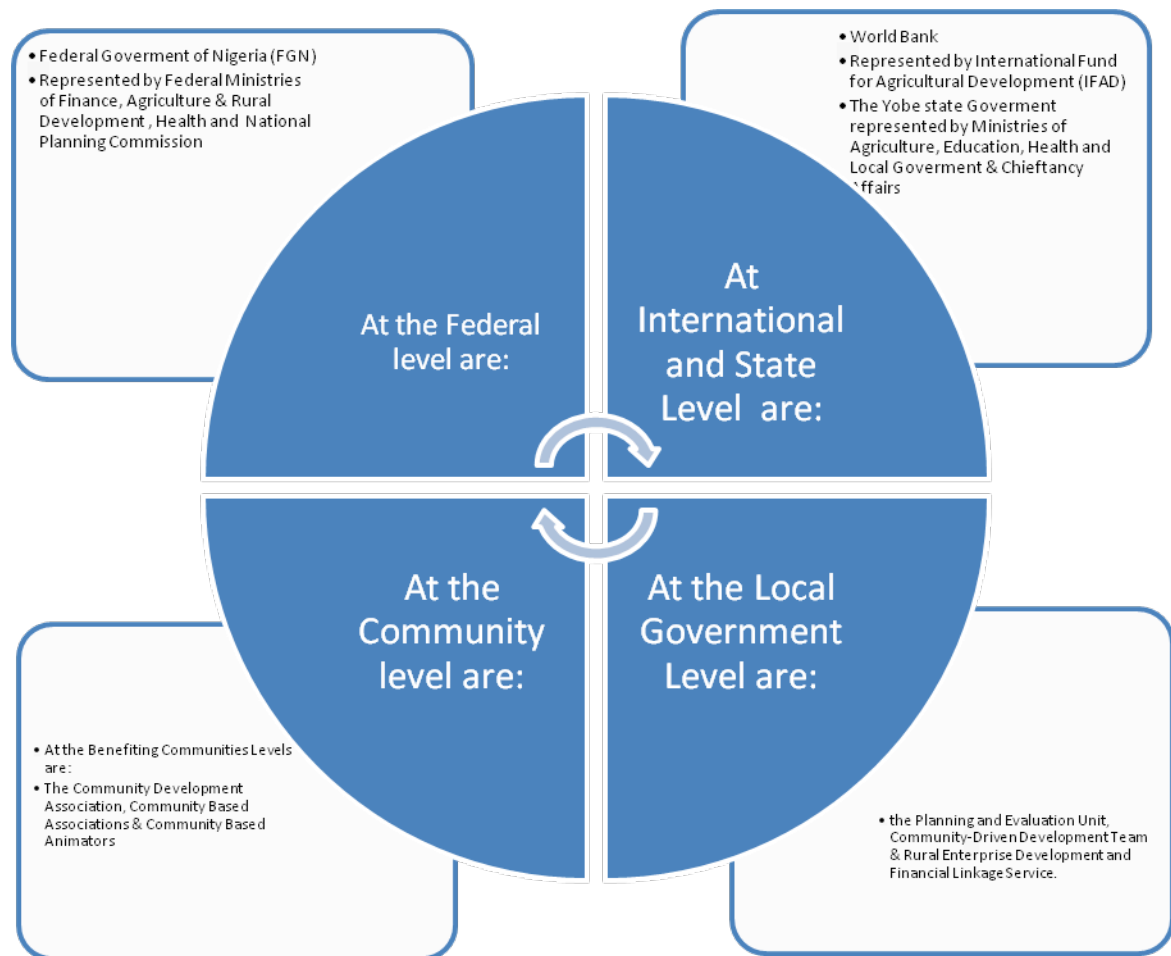
⁵³ Ibid. P87.

⁵⁴ Ibid. P102.

⁵⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁶ Ibid.

Organizational chart of the CBARDP-IFAD management



2.3 The Nature of Funding of the Programme

The Programme was financed through contributions of the three tiers of governments, the participating communities and IFAD, which is examined subsequently for 2005, 2007 and 2008⁵⁷. The governments and participants bore the major burden of Programme funding with IFAD funding being used for essential the Programme support and development services to catalyze the effective use of local financial resource contributions⁵⁸. This joint financial approach to rural development was essentially to ensure the ownership and sustainability of operations by the rural communities after IFAD funding ends.

The arrangement was that the awareness and capacity building component costs were to be provided by IFAD 30%, the FGN and state Governments 50%, and the participating

⁵⁷A Compendium of Implemented Community Projects of the National Food Reserve Agency, Programme Support Office of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources (NFRA-PSO) January, 2003-June, 2007, p 4.

⁵⁸ Ibid.

communities 20% in cash, labour and kind respectively⁵⁹. The Budget of the programme was based on the agreed Annual Work Plan and Budget guide lines, which was established each year during the review and planning process of activities for the community groups to implement.⁶⁰

The agreed Community Development Fund sharing formula for the execution of development projects was 70% Community Infrastructure, 15% Sustainable Agricultural Development, 5% REDFLS and 10% Gender and Vulnerable Group Support⁶¹.

2.3.1 Support services funding for 2005

In 2005, the sum of...forty-one million four- hundred and thirty- eight thousand, eight-hundred and thirty- six Naira only was spent on the participating communities in Bursari Local Government⁶². The total amount of thirty-two million, eight-hundred and thirty-six thousand, eight hundred and thirty-six Naira only was used for community development and Nine- million, two hundred and eight thousand two hundred Naira only for support services⁶³

2.3.2 Community Development Funding of 2007

Similarly, in 2007, CBARDP disbursed twenty-two million, two hundred and six thousand, one hundred and six Naira only. The sum of Nine million, nine-hundred and ninety-two thousand, seven-hundred and forty-eight Naira only was contributed each by IFAD and the Governments, the benefiting communities of Guba, Kaliyari and Kurnawa contributed two million, two-hundred and twenty-thousand, six-hundred and eleven Naira only was used to developed community infrastructure in the three participating village areas⁶⁴. In addition, for sustainable agricultural development of the CBARDP, IFAD fund, Governments and the participating communities contributed a total sum of Five million, nine-hundred and eighty-one thousand, five hundred and thirty-three Naira only⁶⁵.

Similarly, for Micro Enterprises development of CBARDP, IFAD, the state and federal governments and the participating communities contributed the sum of nine

⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁰ Ibid.

⁶¹ IFAD/CBARDP: Dairy / Reference Manual, February 2011, Op. Cit, p107.(it is important to note that the sharing formula is in line with approved AWPB of 2006)

⁶² AWPB 2005,CBARDP/IFAD Yobe State Government: YB PY2 LGCs

⁶³ Ibid.

⁶⁴ CBARDP AWPB 2007: YB PY LGCs, PP. 3 and 5.

⁶⁵ Ibid, the details are that the contributed over five million Naira is as follows: IFAD, the state and Federal governments contributed each the sum of ₦2,691,673.5 (Two million, six hundred and ninety-one thousand, six hundred and seventy-three Naira, five Kobo), and the participating communities contributed the remaining balance of ₦598,153 (Five hundred and ninety eight thousand, one hundred and fifty-three Naira only).

hundred and sixty-five thousand Naira only. The sum of four hundred and thirty-four thousand, five hundred and fifty Naira only was contributed each by IFAD, the Governments and the communities contributed ninety-five thousand, nine hundred Naira only⁶⁶.

Also for gender and vulnerable group development of the CBARDP, IFAD, federal and state governments and participating communities contributed the sum of Seven hundred-eighty two thousand, five hundred-sixty Naira only with IFAD and the governments each contributed the sum of Three hundred and forty-five thousand, four hundred and two Naira only, and the sum of ninety-one thousand, seven hundred and fifty-six Naira only was contributed by the communities of Guba and Kurnawa⁶⁷.

2.3.3 Community Development Funding for 2008

In 2008, for the same related development, CBARDP disbursed the sum of Nineteen million, one hundred and fifty-seven thousand, five hundred and eighty-one Naira only for the participating communities⁶⁸. In this case it was only IFAD that contributed for the projects, namely three million Naira only to sustained agricultural development, for REDFLS one million, five hundred thousand Naira only⁶⁹. while the sum of five hundred and sixty five thousand, eight hundred and forty-two Naira seventy-seven Kobo was used on supporting gender and vulnerable group⁷⁰.

3.1 The Nature of the Intervention of CBARDP/IFAD

The Programme was divided into two main components. The first component involved awareness, capacity building of stakeholders for mobilization and sensitization⁷¹, and the second component comprised of community development fund, which included four sub-components namely: the Community Infrastructure which embarked on renovation, rehabilitation and construction of infrastructure⁷², Sustainable Agricultural Development in which the Programme provided modern agricultural technological inputs, environmental management skills and better agricultural production methods⁷³, Rural Enterprises Development and Financial Linkage Services, which organized the participating

⁶⁶ Ibid.

⁶⁷ Ibid.

⁶⁸ CBARDP AWPB 2008: Yobe State Government, YB PYLGs, pp. 5, 6 and 7.

⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁰ Ibid.

⁷¹ CBARDP: Working paper 3, capacity building for community development.

⁷² CBARDP: Working paper 5, community Infrastructural development.

⁷³ CBARDP: Working paper 4, SAD.

communities' micro enterprises in to cooperatives and further linked them with financial service providers⁷⁴, and the final and forth sub- component is the Gender and Vulnerable Group Development that gave material support to such target groups in the participating villages of Guba, Kurnawa and Kaliyari as areas of peculiar intervention of the Programme in Bursari Local Government Area ⁷⁵. It is important to note that all the services provided by the programme were strictly based on the demand needs of the participating communities.

This work examines the intervention of the programme in five years, from 2005 to 2009 respectively.

3.2 Awareness and Capacity Building

2005 intervention

The first of the main component, that is awareness and capacity-building component of the Programme in 2005, involved the employment of the services of consultants in improving the quality of the staff for efficient-capacity building, in providing good managerial skills acquisition and training for better result achievement in the implementation of the intervention⁷⁶. This also included the mobilization and sensitization of all the beneficiaries in the participating communities. As a result, the programme trained beneficiaries from the benefiting communities in the repair of borehole generators, irrigation pumps, grinding and husking machines, as well as bricklayers and carpenters etc⁷⁷.

2006 intervention

Likewise in 2006, the CBARDP/IFAD organized in-house retreat training and workshops for improved capacity of the staff involved in the programme⁷⁸, particularly, those agents of Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation. Community Demand Driven Team and Rural Enterprises Development and Financial Linkage Service. In addition, were the following training courses also done, Principle of Agricultural Extension, Methods of Approaching the Beneficiaries, Crop Storage and Processing, Annual Work Plan Preparation and Memo Writing , Computer Appreciation, Water Purification , Conflict Management and Resolution with the involvement of international partners in the conference organized by IFAD for African participating countries in Ghana.

⁷⁴ CBARDP: Working paper 6, REDFLS.

⁷⁵ Working Paper1, op-cit.

⁷⁶ Ibrahim Kasim. Age 45, Planning officer interviewed at Dapchi on 19th June 2011.

⁷⁷ Ibid.

⁷⁸ Audu Chana. Age 50, State REDFLSO interviewed at Damaturu on 1 June 2012.

2007 and 2008 interventions

In the cases of 2007 and 2008, national conferences, inter and intra state tours to CBARDP/IFAD participating Local Government Areas, including technical review meetings, monthly workshops etc were organized to further enhance the effective and efficient intervention operations of the programme etc⁷⁹.

The details of the second main component dealing with community development aspect of the programme are examined in the fore going discussion. These involved one to four sub-components (i.e Sustainable Agricultural Development, Community infrastructure, Rural Enterprises Development and Financial Linkage Services and Gender and Vulnerable Group Support).

3.3 Community Development Fund

3.3.1 Sustainable Agricultural Development (SAD) interventions in 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009.

This is also to improve the agricultural sector in the participating communities, the SAD sub-component of the CBARDP/IFAD provided services, which included the development of livestock and farming activities. Therefore, in 2005, for livestock development, the participating community of Guba was provided with fifteen rear *balami* rams for breeding, forty modern agricultural chicken cockerels to start commercial poultry, financial support to eligible fish farmers including the provision of modern fish farming techniques for an effective system of fish pond construction and management and the supplied of veterinary drugs⁸⁰. An equally significant aspect of it was that, the dry season farmers were supported with three sets of animal traction and four water pump for irrigation farming⁸¹. In line with the measures of combating desertification, the programme provided an orchard and nurseries with two hundred and fifty trees planted on a ten hectare of degraded farmland as rehabilitation measure under taking by the programme⁸².

In continuation of supporting agricultural development in 2006, the programme fund provided the community with ten rams and ten set of animal tractions, farmers' field school at

⁷⁹ Ibid.

⁸⁰ Zarami B. Age 23, fish farmer, interviewed at Guba on 2 January 2010.

⁸¹ Modu G. Age 70, dry season farmer interviewed at Guba on 2 January 2010.

⁸² Aisa Wakil. Age 20, poultry farmer and Goni M, age 70, dry season farmer interviewed at Guba on 2 January 2010 .

six sites, ten water pumps for irrigation⁸³. In addition to vaccination of about one thousand livestock, CBARDP/IFAD also gave fertilizers to farmers and distributed fishing materials such as nets, harpoons and hooks to some fish farmers⁸⁴. At the same time the Programme fund also established three fodder banks along cattle routes and introduced cassava plantation and seeds multiplication system⁸⁵. As equally, fund expanded the orchards in the by a hectare of land, on which it planted mangoes and guava seedlings and also established back yard gardens of sixty hectares⁸⁶.

It could also be said that in 2007, CBARDP/IFAD fund provided with forty *balami* rams and forty cockrels to improved animals and poultry development in the area and water pump and accessories, five sets of animal tractions. In addition to the extension of orchard by ten hectares, including the provision of modern agricultural production techniques involving agro-chemical for pest control were provided⁸⁷. In the same regard, officially organized visitation to join community and programme farmers' field school in the benefiting communities⁸⁸.

Equally in 2008, CBARDP/IFAD efforts to sustain agricultural development in the participating community of Guba supported the production of sesame, rice, vegetables, including the provision of a solar vegetable dryer, and two hundred and fifty cockerels for poultry⁸⁹. The seasonal Rivers of Yobe and Komadugu gana that transverse the participating areas dries up during the dry season and to ameliorate this situation of lost of livelihood to the fishermen, they were trained the technique of modern fish farming in three particular sites in Guba, this was done in 2009 due to the delay in contribution to the 2008 budget at the side of government⁹⁰.

Kurnawa participating community

Similarly in 2005, CBARDP/IFAD supported the Kurnawa participating community with the followings: four sets of animal traction, fifty gallons of agro-chemical for pest-control and five knap-sack sprayers to enable the farmers protect their crops and improve the

⁸³ Aisada Dauda. Age 34, secretary women enterprise committee interviewed at Kaliyari on 3 January 2010.

⁸⁴ Ibrahim Ali. Age 29, para-professional veterinarian interviewed at Guba on 4 January 2010.

⁸⁵ Mallam Sani. Op-cit.

⁸⁶ Sabitu K. Age 23, Gardener, interviewed at Guba on 4th January 2011.

⁸⁷ Mohammad M. Age 68, farmer interviewed at Lamido Mungu in Guba on 4 Jan 2010.

⁸⁸ Muhammed Aji. Op-cit, the REDFLES agent stated that farmers field school is a system of join improve farming, whereby the beneficiary in participating communities and the programme farmed a land, which later was given back to the community as the sole owner at an affordable price.

⁸⁹ Yakura M. Age 41, tailor and Yagapchiya, age 39, knitter interviewed at Guba on 10 February. 2011.

⁹⁰ Mallam Bukar. Age 35, fish farmer interviewed at Guba on 22 November 2011.

productivity of their farms⁹¹. In addition, regarding livestock development CBARDP purchased another twenty *balami* sheep to increase the quality of the local breed in the area. Also fifty cockerels was purchased to establish poultry and veterinary drugs were provided to address the problem of animal' diseases⁹². Furthermore, community nurseries were established in ten degraded farmlands as a means of reclaiming them⁹³.

Further point to be considered was the intervention in 2006 in Kurnawa participating community, the support from CBARD/IFAD fund included ten set of animals traction, seven sets of farm carts and fifteen *balami* rams⁹⁴. In addition, 450kg of veterinary drugs, fifty bags of fertilizers were also supplied to the community. Moreso, CBARDP/IFAD fund also established a community nursery, garden in sixty hectares of land and purchased sixty cockerel chickens to improve poultry development in the participating area and the provided water points along cattle routes in some areas⁹⁵.

Still in 2007, was supported with six set of animal traction, twenty goats, forty cockerels, the provision of basic veterinary services, the establishment of a community planted nursery with different type seeds of tree in twelve hectares of land, which were planted as a measure against desertification⁹⁶. In addition, Kurnawa was also supported with the production of sesame and women groups in the area were financially supported to improve animal husbandry through artificial insemination⁹⁷.

Kaliyari Participating Community.

Undoubtedly in 2005 in Kaliyari participating community, CBARDP/IFAD fund supported the people with three sets of traction animal, thirty gallons of agro-chemical for pest-control and four knap–sack sprayers, three water pumps to enhance the farmers' productivity⁹⁸. Also, to improve the quality of the local breed of ram and sheep, CBARDP purchased twenty *balami* sheep for cross breeding, forty cockerels chicken for poultry, supported the development of fishery and the supply of veterinary drugs to improve animal health. On the other hand, CBARD/IFAD shows the beneficiaries how to make compost as well as

⁹¹ Bellemeri Usman. Age 41, farmer interviewed at Kurnawa on 4 January 2010.

⁹² Ya Kellu I. Age 56, animal husbandry and Abubakar A, age 80, farmer interviewed at Kurnawa on 4 January 2010.

⁹³ Ahmadu A. Age 53, farmer at Kurnawa on 4 January 2010.

⁹⁴ Bursari L.G. CBARDP: Annual report of 2006.

⁹⁵ Abara Muhammadu. Age 50, cattle rearers interviewed at Kurnawa on 4 October 2010.

⁹⁶ Bursari L.G. CBARDP: Annual Report of 2007.

⁹⁷ CBARDP/IFAD Quarterly Report of February-April 2008.

⁹⁸ Mallam Sani. Age 41, farmer interviewed at kaliyari on 6 January 2010.

rehabilitating ten degraded farmlands by establishing a community orchard and nursery on them⁹⁹.

It is however important to note that in 2006 in Kaliyari, CBARDP/IFAD fund provided each of the communities with ten rams and ten set of water pumps for fadama farmer¹⁰⁰. In addition to vaccination of about one thousand livestock, CBARDP/IFAD also gave fertilizers to farmers and distributed fishing materials such as nets, harpoons and hooks to some fish farmers¹⁰¹. At the same time the Programme also established three fodder banks along cattle routes and introduced cassava plantation and seeds multiplication system¹⁰². beside, CBARDP/IFAD fund expanded the orchards in each participating community by a hectare of land, on which it planted mangoes and guava seedlings it was additionally provided with two hundred and fifty broilers for its poultry farming¹⁰³.

However, in 2007 in Kaliyari, five set of animal tractions, twenty *balami* rams, thirty cockerel, five water pumps and a vegetable garden on three hectares of farmland for the ten members of women associations, farmer field school at eight sites and the extension of their orchard by a hectare was done by CBARDP/IFAD fund. Moreover in 2008, farmers were given financial support to increase the production of rice, sesame, vegetables and the community orchard was expanded by 0.8 hectare.

3.3.2 Rural Enterprises Development and Financial Linkage Services (REDFLS) interventions 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009.

The REDFLS is sub-component made up of two parts, with the development of Rural Non-Farm income generating activity or rural micro-enterprises as the first part¹⁰⁴. The second deals with the development of Micro-Financial Institution which served the need of the rural people¹⁰⁵.

To development micro enterprises in 2005, CBARDP/IFAD organized micro enterprises into cooperatives and introduced them to formal saving procedures with the provision of Pass Book, Monthly and Daily contributions, Fixed Target Savings, the incorporation and support to the informal traditional *asusu* saving model to improve their

⁹⁹ Bursari L.G, CBARDP: Annual Report of 2005.

¹⁰⁰ Aisada Dauda. Age 34, secretary women enterprise committee interviewed at Kaliyari on 3 January 2010.

¹⁰¹ Ba Maji Kolo. Age 50, fish farmer interviewed at Kaliyari on 3 January 2010.

¹⁰² Mallam Sani. Op-cit.

¹⁰³ Amodu H. Age 40, poultry farmer interviewed at Kaliyari on 6 January 2010.

¹⁰⁴ Working Paper 6, Op-cit.

¹⁰⁵ Ibid.

businesses¹⁰⁶. Furthermore, CBARDP/IFAD fund linked some cooperatives with financial service providers like the Nigerian Agricultural Rural Development Bank, Gashua Branch and private medium scale enterprises within the Local Government area in order to develop their financial capacities¹⁰⁷. The programme fund also initiated loans for about forty five cooperative groups such as Kwalchi Mandawa Multi Purpose Co-operative Society, Kaliyari Irrigation Farmers Cooperative, Warodi Multi Purpose Trading Cooperative Society, Kurnawa Women in Agriculture etc, (see appendix for the detail). In addition, the Nigerian Agricultural Cooperative and Rural Development Bank, Gashua Branch has been designated as the sole cash disbursing and collector for payment and repayment of financial support beneficiaries¹⁰⁸. Also a support package both in cash and kind was given to the beneficiaries, depending on the nature of the demand of individual entrepreneur and cooperative societies to start their businesses¹⁰⁹. CBARDP/IFAD fund usually gave loan to the rural non-farming activities in both cash and kind.¹¹⁰

As a result in 2005, CBARDP/IFAD fund supported the participating community of Guba in establishing of micro enterprises like agro processors with twelve bags of groundnut, five bags of locust beans and tailors with ten sewing machines in each of the participating community.¹¹¹ The support was also extended to 2006 when the micro enterprises was supported in the form of ten oil extracting machines, three knitting machines, vulcanizing machine, a set of modern barbing saloon equipments in the community. Moreover, the carpenters, welders, petty traders and brick layers were also financially supported and some of the micro enterprises were linked with financial service providers within the Local Government. Also in 2007 provided with a grinding machine, an embroidery machine and ten sewing machines for the promotion of entrepreneurship¹¹². Similarly in 2008, CBARDP fund supported small scale farmers and women cooperative societies in the participating community as follows: in Guba they were given tomatoes blenders and rice milling machine and accessories¹¹³

In fact in 2005 in Kurnawa, the effort to develop Small Scale Enterprises by the programme it targeted on such economic activities like tailoring, groundnut oil processing

¹⁰⁶ Mohammed Aji. Op-cit.

¹⁰⁷ Mohammed Aji. Op-cit.

¹⁰⁸ CBARDP Bursari L.G.REDFLS: Annual Report 2005.

¹⁰⁹ Ibrahim Kashim. Op-cit.

¹¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹¹ Maimuna Abba. Age 53, daddawa processor interviewed at Guba on 2nd July 2011.

¹¹² Mallam Dogo. Age 46, machine operator, interviewed at Kurnawa on 4th January 2010.

¹¹³ Baba Ali. Age 43, rice processor interviewed at Guba on 23 May 2011.

which were supported with ten sewing machines and nineteen bags of groundnut.¹¹⁴ Yet in 2006, the micro enterprises were supported with ten oil extraction machines, two knitting machines and a set of modern barbing saloon equipments¹¹⁵. In addition to that was the financial support given to welders, vulcanizing, petty traders, and carpenters etc¹¹⁶. Again, in 2007, was provided with ten sewing, one grinding machine; more so, in 2008 in Kurnawa, financial support was given to groundnut oil cooperative, youth traders as well as furniture to the office of the Family Support Association¹¹⁷.

It follows that in 2005 in Kaliyari, CBARDP/IFAD fund supported the establishment of micro enterprises like agro processors with twelve bags of groundnut, five bags of locust beans and tailors with ten sewing machines¹¹⁸. Still 2006, the micro enterprises in Kaliyari participating community in the form of ten oil extracting machines, three knitting machines, vulcanizing machine, a set of modern barbing saloon. Moreover, the carpenters, welders, petty traders and brick layers were also financially supported and some of the micro enterprises were linked with financial service providers within the Local Government. Again, in 2007, Kaliyari participating community, where CBARDP/IFAD provided them with an embroidery machine, an electric generator and ten sewing machines¹¹⁹. Furthermore in 2008 and 2009, the participating community Kaliyari got financial support and a blending machine was given to the vegetable sellers¹²⁰.

3.3.3 Community Infrastructure (CI) interventions 2006 and 2007

In the case of the Community Infrastructure sub-component CBARDP/IFAD emphasized infrastructural development to uplift the living standard of the beneficiaries in the targeted communities, particularly in the realm of social infrastructure. No wonder in 2006, Guba, two hand-dug wells were rehabilitated, three boreholes drilled, four VIP restrooms were constructed and the installation of solar energy to the community dispensary¹²¹. In the same regard, in 2007, fund rehabilitated two old wells, constructed four new cement wells, drilled two boreholes and extended water-pipe lines to the participating community of Guba¹²². It

¹¹⁴ Fanna M. Age 30, groundnut oil seller interviewed at Kurnawa on 3rd March 2011.

¹¹⁵ Sule Garba. Age 24, vulcanizer, interviewed at Kurnawa on 4 January 2010.

¹¹⁶ Ishaku Umar. Age 23, barber interviewed at Kurnawa on 4th January 2010.

¹¹⁷ Adama Yunusa. Age 46, groundnut cake seller interviewed at Kurnawa on 4th January 2010.

¹¹⁸ Maimuna Abba. Age 53, daddawa processor interviewed at Guba on 2nd July 2011.

¹¹⁹ Alhaji Adam. Age 24, embroider interviewed at Kaliyari on 29 May 2011.

¹²⁰ Yakaka Lawan. Age 31, vegetable seller interviewed at Kaliyari on 29 May 2011.

¹²¹ Ya Balu Modu. Age 51, farmer interviewed at Guba on 3rd January 2010.

¹²² Lawan Kawu. Age 63, village head interviewed at Guba on 3rd January 2010.

also built a shopping complex, new primary school, and staff quarters and renovated another primary school and staff quarters in Guba too¹²³.

Similarly, in 2006 Kurnawa participating community benefited from the construction of the three restrooms, drilling of three single phase boreholes, and rehabilitation of two hand-dug wells and the completion of an uncompleted adult education classroom by CBARDP/IFAD fund¹²⁴. In addition, the programme installed solar panels to the community dispensary¹²⁵. Again in 2007; CBARDP fund constructed three new cement wells rehabilitated one old well and extended water pipe lines to some areas¹²⁶. The programme further renovated two primary schools and built a skill acquisition center, as well as the construction of a veterinary health post¹²⁷.

Equally in 2006, Kaliyari participating community they were provided with three restrooms and two hand-dug wells were also rehabilitated¹²⁸. Furthermore, the programme drilled three boreholes, provided an incinerator and installed solar energy to the Kaliyari community dispensary¹²⁹.

Furthermore, in 2007, Kaliyari participating community, CBARDP/IFAD intervened with a similar support, where it constructed six new cement wells, provided two hand pumps and three single-phase boreholes¹³⁰. Educationally, CBARDP renovated more primary schools and built new one with the provision of new furniture, a skill acquisition center and the erection of a temporary site for adult education classes.¹³¹

3.3.4 Gender and Vulnerable Group Support (GVGS) intervention 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009.

The GVGS sub-component has its main task to improve the living standard of the down trodden and neglected people in rural areas, particularly the vulnerable groups such as women, children and the ultra poor who had no land holding.

As such in 2005, vulnerable groups in Guba, Kurnawa and Kaliyari participating communities were supported each with twenty local spaghetti processing machines and ten

¹²³ Danliti Adu. Age 32, primary school head master interviewed at Guba on 3rd January 2010.

¹²⁴ CI. Annual Report 2006.s

¹²⁵ Jibrilla Abdulkareem. Age 42, trader interviewed at Kurnawa on 23 February 2011.

¹²⁶ Mallam Bulama. Age 59, Community Development Officer interviewed at Dapchi on 18th June 2011.

¹²⁷ Yagana Bulama. Age 12, student interviewed at Kurnawa on 23 February 2011.

¹²⁸ Ya kaka K. Op-cit.

¹²⁹ Alhaji Deri. Op-cit.

¹³⁰ Ibrahim Sale. Age 27, ward head interviewed at Kaliyari on 11 June 2011.

¹³¹ Halima muhammed. Age 20, teacher interviewed at Kaliyari on 11 June 2011.

sewing machines.¹³² In addition, skill acquisition and literacy centers were equipped for the vulnerable group¹³³. Also CBARDP/IFAD gave seed capital to enable the communities to start businesses¹³⁴. With some of them trained purifying water for drinking in line with the Millennium Development Goals of sufficiency of potable drinking water by 2015¹³⁵. Local midwives or *ngwozoma* were supported with modern safe clinical materials such as hand gloves, surgical blades and cord clamps for facilitating safe delivery¹³⁶.

Awareness campaigns were organized on HIV/AIDS and Malaria so as to sensitize people on the danger of these diseases as well as the distribution of mosquito nets and provision of first aid boxes to dispensaries¹³⁷. These enlightenment campaigns took place in all the participating communities throughout the first phase of the programme¹³⁸.

In 2006 the most significant development was the support to girl-child education, which the Programme cited as a very important intervention area for the overall human development of the participating communities¹³⁹. Most notable of all was the enlightenment that female education has a beneficial impact on reducing maternal and child mortality¹⁴⁰. In that line, adult education classes were organized for any interested adult person to attend. In the same year, Guba participating community was supported with medical materials and support was given for promotion of girl child education¹⁴¹. In addition to two husking, five blending machines and two motor cycles were ?..., Guba participating community got financial support for forty people to the tune of fifteen thousand Naira per person, the including provision for pomade, soap making as well as how to make tie and dye¹⁴², as well as the fattening of livestock was supported by given of seventy *balami* rams¹⁴³.

Similarly, the fund supported the fattening of livestock with eighty one *balami* rams to Kurnawa¹⁴⁴. In addition, two husking, two grinding, five blending machines and two motor cycles each were given to each of the participating communities to support vulnerable

¹³² Baban iya. Age 40, civil servant interviewed at Guba on 2th January 2011.

¹³³ Iya Uwani. Age 50, local spaghetti processor interviewed at Guba on 2 January 2011.

¹³⁴ Ba kura. Age 18, trader interviewed at Kaliyari on 4 August 2011.

¹³⁵ Midpoint assessment reports by WHO and UNICEF on MDG target for drinking water and sanitation services, 2002.

¹³⁶ Ya Malaram. Age 60, *ngwozoma* interviewed at Kaliyari on 13 April 2011.

¹³⁷ Hajiya Mama. Age 50, GVG agent interviewed at Dapchi on 18 June 2011.

¹³⁸ Alhaji Deri. Op-cit.

¹³⁹ Ya Shatu Abba. Age 22, teacher interviewed at Kurnawa 20 April 2010.

¹⁴⁰ Ibid.

¹⁴¹ Falmata Isa. Age 13, student interviewed at Guba on 7 March 2010.

¹⁴² Kori Ali. Age 24, key soap seller interviewed at Guba on 7 March 2010.

¹⁴³ Mele Yakubu. Age 60, husbandry interviewed at Guba on 7 March 2010

¹⁴⁴ Mai Malum. Age 70, cattle rearers interviewed at Kurnawa on 20 April 2010.

groups¹⁴⁵. Similarly, CBARDP/IFAD gave seed capital support for forty people to the tune of fifteen thousand naira per person.

In line with education, teaching facilities like blackboard, chalk, exercise books and furniture were provided by the Programme in support of the students at Kaliyari primary schools¹⁴⁶. In addition, two husking, two grinding, five blending machines and two motor cycles were given to the participating community to support vulnerable groups. Also the fattening of livestock was supported by given of seventy *balami* rams to Kaliyari, as well got financial support for forty people to the tune of fifteen thousand Naira per person; including provision for pomade, soap making as well as how to make tie and dye¹⁴⁷

In continuation of its health awareness campaign in 2007, the Programme organized campaign against HIV/AIDS and Malaria, the purification of drinking water and modernization of the traditional birth attendants for safe delivery in the participating communities¹⁴⁸. To make the campaign effective mosquito nets and disease prevention packages were given to those who attended enlightenment campaigns¹⁴⁹. The Programme also provided twenty local spaghetti processing machines to women cooperative and ten sewing machines to vulnerable groups that were trained¹⁵⁰. To make efficient management of the use of the water resource, vegetable gardens were established for Guba and Kaliyari participating communities¹⁵¹.

In the case of Kurnawa participating community, the vulnerable groups were also supported with husking machine and a blender. In addition, provision was made for another set of vulnerable people to acquire skills in the skill acquisition center and through literacy classes. CBARDP/IFAD also supported those groups involved in mason work, pomade making, knitting and dying. Also, in support of Kurnawa, twenty local spaghetti processing machines to women cooperative and ten sewing machines to vulnerable groups that were trained.

However in 2008 and 2009, CBARDP fund supported a girl child education, provided nutritional and health care facilities to Guba participating community¹⁵². In a related intervention, CBARDP/IFAD fund gave seed capital to vulnerable group and supported

¹⁴⁵ Baana Ibrahim. Age 21, husking machine operator interviewed at Kurnawa on 20 April 2010.

¹⁴⁶ Abdullahi Umar. Age 24, teacher, interviewed at Kaliyari on 5 March 2010.

¹⁴⁷ Mele Bukar. Age 23, trader interviewed at Kaliyari on 5 March 2010.

¹⁴⁸ Alhaji Deri. Age 50, CDD officer health interviewed at Dapchi on 1 March 2010.

¹⁴⁹ Ibid.

¹⁵⁰ Iya Uwani. Op-cit.

¹⁵¹ Annual report 2007.

¹⁵² Hajja Yakubu. Op-cit.

nutritional and health care services in Kurnawa ¹⁵³. In addition, the fund gave financial support to girl-child education, nutritional and environmental sanitation exercises in Kaliyari participating community¹⁵⁴.

Tables and Illustrations

The result of CBARDP/IFAD fund intervention in Bursari LGA can be assess from the target groups of intervention and targeted actions of intervention to be achieved. This involves the people who are to be the beneficiaries of the programme and the nature of intervention in the participating communities accordingly. In this regard, the first phase of the Programme in accordance with its founder’s policy plans was basically to improve the living standard of the rural populace, through the targeting of poverty and its reduction as a primary aim. The context of the Programme fund has at its core a very strong grassroots approach to poverty reduction with the rural undeveloped, desert threaten and backward communities of Yobe State as its targeted areas of intervention. As a result the CBARDP/IFAD adopted a strategy to uplift the living standard of the rural populace through various means, which at its centre had a sustainable agricultural development strategy. The main feature of this approach included reclaiming of degraded lands, introduction of new seedlings, development of fishery, poultry etc. Also, it utilized skill acquisition as part of its training Programme and human capital development in the participating communities.

In this regard, beneficiaries from the participating communities benefited from different training in skills, such as tailoring, carpentry¹⁵⁵, bricklaying, welding, mechanic and knitting etc as a means of engendering the spirit of self-reliance through self employment¹⁵⁶. Therefore, through such activities of CBARDP/IFAD, many people were economically empowered, which to a greater extent helped in reducing the level of poverty among the people of the target village areas in Bursari LGA. This is subsequently analysed in the various areas of interventions in the different participating communities and their beneficiaries.

Table 1. CBARDP/IFAD fund intervention in man power development

S/No.	Skill acquired	Benefiting Communities	Grand total
-------	----------------	------------------------	-------------

¹⁵³ Ibid.

¹⁵⁴ Alhaji Deri. Op-cit.

¹⁵⁵ B wakili. Age 27, carpenter, interviewed a Kurnawa, on 3rd Feb 2011.

¹⁵⁶ Bello Abdu. Age 25, barber, interviewed at Guba on 22nd March 2010.

		Guba	Kaliyari	Kurnawa	
1.	Tailoring	53 people	60 people	42 people	155 people
2.	Knitting	17 people	21 people	28 people	66 people
3.	Carpentry	20 people	18 people	12 people	50 people
4.	Brick Layer	20 people	20 people	20 people	60 people
5.	Mechanic	11 people	17 people	21 people	49 people
6.	Welding	4 people	5 people	13 people	24 people
7.	Vulcanizing	2 people	2 people	2 people	6 people

Source: summary of first five years of CBARD/IFAD in Bursari LGA.

The introduction of utility machines such as for husking and grinding has drastically reduced hard labor in the processing of food crops among women¹⁵⁷. Also, besides the provision of portable water for human and animal use, the provision of clean water policy brought about improvement in the health of the people, and of the prevalence of water born diseases and removed the burden on the vulnerable groups like women and children who consistently went through in search of water throughout the day.¹⁵⁸ This allowed them to actively participate in more productive endeavors, including acquisition of knowledge through adult education¹⁵⁹. Also the adoption of purifying water for drinking and improvement in the care for the environment (i.e. in improved sanitation and re-invigoration of degraded farm lands), further contributed to the reduction in illness such as diarrhea, vomiting, infant and child mortality, fever as well the infection and spread of other communicable diseases.

In the provision of water, Guba, Kaliyari and Kurnawa communities benefited from water schemes for domestic use¹⁶⁰. This involved the provision of pipe borne water from boreholes with overhead tanks and the rehabilitation and provision of old and new improved cement wells as indicated in table 2.

Table 2. CBARDP fund intervention in Water Projects

S/N	Projects	Benefiting Communities			Grand total
		Guba	Kaliyari	Kurnawa	
1.	Cement well	6	9	6	21

¹⁵⁷Ya kundiri. Age 37, trader, interviewed at Kurnawa on 3 February 2011.

¹⁵⁸ Halima Gambo. Age 51, daddawa seller interviewed at Kurnawa on 3 February 2011.

¹⁵⁹ Ya Adama. Age 23, groundnut oil seller interviewed at Kurnawa, on 26 February 2012.

¹⁶⁰ L. Abara . Age 62, cattle rearers interviewed at Kaliyari on 27th April 2011.

2.	Hand pump well	2	2	2	6
3.	Pipe Borne Water	1	1	1	3
4.	Over Head tank	2	3	2	7
5.	Boreholes	5	3	3	11

Source: Annual Work Plan and Budget of CBARDP 2006-2007.

Moreover, the measure taken against desertification has relatively ensured environmental sustainability in the participating communities. Particularly, the establishment of orchards and nurseries, encouraged the people who planted mango and guava trees around their habitat¹⁶¹. These fruit trees were used as a means to both combat desertification and for human consumption¹⁶². The orchards, nurseries and gardens established by CBARDP/IFAD to enrich the degraded farm lands and provide means of sustenance to the participating communities are shown in table 3.

Table 3: CBARDP fund intervention in land gradation

S/No	Support services	Benefiting Communities			Grand total
		Guba	Kaliyari	Kurnawa	
1.	Orchard	1	1		2
2.	Nursery/ garden	60 Hectares	60 Hectares	60 Hectares	180 Hectares

Source: AWPB of CBARDP/IFAD, 2005, 2006 and 2007.

In education, CBARDP/IFAD improved the learning conditions in Primary schools in the participating communities through the provision of new classrooms, furniture, staff quarters, the renovation of old classes and educational materials like chalk, blackboard and exercise books¹⁶³. The support given by CBARDP/IFAD to education in the participating communities is shown in table 4.

Table 4. CBARDP/IFAD fund intervention in educational development

S/ N	Project	Benefiting Communities	Grand
------	---------	------------------------	-------

¹⁶¹ M. Mala. Age 19, petty trader, interviewed at Kaliyari, on 3 February 2011.

¹⁶² Ya Zainab. Age 22, farmer interviewed at Kaliyari on 27 January 2012.

¹⁶³ Ya Hadiza Moduram. Age 30, groundnut oil processor interviewed at Guba on 22 March 2010.

		Guba	Kaliyari	Kurnawa	total
1.	New Primary schools classrooms and staff quarters	3	2	2	7
2.	Staff quarters renovated	3	2	2	7
3.	Skill acquisition center	1	1	1	3
4.	Set of Classrooms Furniture	1 sets	2 sets		3 sets
5.	Adult education class (AEC)		1	1	2

Source: AWPB of CBARDP/IFAD 2006, 2007 and 2008.

Another significant development that took place was the campaign against HIV/AIDS and malaria, which created awareness among the people not only as a combating measure but also as a preventive one¹⁶⁴. Likewise, the support given to traditional birth attendance contributed to the reduction and improvement in maternal and infant mortality¹⁶⁵. Moreover, the intervention of the programme in health sector also led to the improvement in the standard of living of people in the participating communities¹⁶⁶.

Furthermore, in the area of healthcare services, CBARDP/IFAD provided solar panels, first aid boxes, built restrooms, distributed mosquito nets, and renovated dispensaries. This is shown in table 5.

Table 5. CBARDP/IFAD fund intervention in health services

S/No.	Project	Benefiting Communities			Grand total
		Guba	Kaliyari	Kurnawa	
1.	Dispensaries Renovated	1	1	1	3
2.	Solar panel installed at dispensaries	1	1	1	3
3.	Mosquito nets	500 pieces	500ps	500ps	1500ps
4.	First aid boxes	2	2	2	6
5.	New restrooms built	4	3	3	10

Source: AWPB of CBARDP/IFAD, 2006 and 2007.

¹⁶⁴ M.M Ali. Age 39, chairman Kaliyari irrigation farmers interviewed at Kaliyari on 13th December 2011.

¹⁶⁵ Ya Gajiram. Age 60, birth attendance interviewed at Kaliyari on 3rd February 2011.

¹⁶⁶ Bukar M. Age 40, farmer interviewed at Guba on 23 September 2010.

In the area of agriculture, the scheme provided *balami* rams, sheep and goat, poultry chickens, vegetables dryer, introduced the production of sesame and modern method of fish farming and poultry, provision of basic veterinary services, artificial insemination of some of the animals, animals tractions, hand pumps, knap sack sprayer and agro-chemicals¹⁶⁷. These were indicated in table 6.

Table 6. CBARDP/IFAD fund intervention in Agriculture development.

Source: AWPB of CBARD/IFAD, 2005, 2006 and 2007.

S/ No	Support services	Benefiting Communities			Grand total
		Guba	Kaliyari	Kurnawa	
1.	Veterinary health post/drugs	1	1	1	3
2.	Artificial insemination for livestock	20 heads	20 heads	20 heads	60 heads
3.	Agro chemicals for pest control	650kg	30	50gallons	
4.	<i>Balami</i> sheep, rams and goats	65	65	55	185
5.	Poultry chicken	350	70	90	510
6.	Fodder banks	3	3		6
7.	Animal tractions	18	17	20	55
8.	Water pumps	15	18		33
9.	Fish pond	3 Sites	3 Sites		6 Sites
10.	Knap-sack sprayers		4	5	9
11.	Number of Livestock vaccinated	1000	1000		2000
12.	Vegetable dryer	1	1		2

The people have adopted the modern method of fish farming and poultry. They have acquired a new way of drying their vegetables¹⁶⁸. The provision of veterinary health post and drugs has reduced the dead rate among the livestock and the artificial insemination of some of the animals lead to increase in number of livestock in the area, new species of ruminant *balami* sheep which was not common in the area before¹⁶⁹.

¹⁶⁷ M.B Mati. Age 45, dry season farmer at Kaliyari on 16th January 2012.

¹⁶⁸ Hajja Ayi Yakubu. Op-cit.

¹⁶⁹ Ya Fanchada. Age 47, farmer interviewed at Kaliyari on 21st March 2010.

In supporting the issue of gender and vulnerable people, CBARDP/IFAD gave materials that promoted gender equity and the empowerment of women in the participating communities of Bursari Local Government¹⁷⁰. As a result of these interventions, women became more involved in the economic, social and political activities of their respective village areas¹⁷¹. The provision of micro machines and commercial commodities such as local spaghetti processing machines, knitting machines, sewing machines, oil extraction machines, barbing saloons, shopping complex, locust beans and groundnut etc has led to the development of cottage industries processing farm produced such as daddawa cube, local spaghetti, groundnut oil and cake, roasting sesame¹⁷² etc and improvement of trading activities in participating communities¹⁷³. As shown in table 7.

Table 7. CBARDP/IFAD fund intervention in Cottage Industries

Source: AWPB of CBARDP/IFAD, 2005, 2006, 2007.

S/ No.	Support services	Benefiting Communities			Grand total
		Guba	Kaliyari	Kurnawa	
1.	Locust beans	5 bags	5 bags		10 bags
2.	Barbing saloon	1	1	1	3
3.	Oil extraction machines	10	10	10	30
4.	Knitting machines	3	3	12	18
5.	Local Spaghetti processing machines	20	40	40	100
6.	Sewing machines	40	30	30	70
7.	Groundnut	22 Bags	12 Bags	29 Bags	63 Bags
8.	New shopping complex	1			1
9.	Seed capital	200	200	200	600

However, it is important to note that in an attempt to develop the micro enterprises, the direct intervention of the CBARDP/IFAD boosted the morale and increased the entrepreneurial

¹⁷⁰ Ya kaltum Bunu. Age 15, beanscake seller interviewed at kurnawa on 3 February 2011.

¹⁷¹ Hindatu Inuwa. Age 31, Local spaghetti processor, interviewed a Guba, on 23 March 2010.

¹⁷² Ya Hauwa Mada. Age 23, local spaghetti processor interviewed at Guba on 23 March 2010.

¹⁷³ Sule Garba. Age 29, mat weaver interviewed at Guba on 23 March 2010.

abilities of the small scale businesses¹⁷⁴. As such CBARDP/IFAD has succeeded in rejuvenating the non-farming income generating activities, which ensured their sustainable growth and created partnership in development among the people in the participating communities. In addition, it has also improved public sector efficiency, promoted transparency and encouraged private-public sectors participatory engagement in development. This is shown in table 8 and 9 where the programme organized co-operatives and further linked them with financial service providers.

Table 8: Some of the registered cooperatives in Kurnawa.

S/N	Names of Co-operatives in Kurnawa participating community	Registration No.	Membership strength	Members in CDA
1.	Kurnawa B. Vulnerable	5200	17	3
2.	Kurnawa A. Vulnerable	5199	17	3
3.	Kurnawa Agricultural Farmers Co-operative Society	5171	15	3
4.	Kurnawa Agricultural Co-operative Society	11342	15	3
5.	Kurnawa Micro Finance	11185	20	3
6.	Korsori Traders and Marketing Co-operative Society	6357	15	3
7.	Belemeri Mixed Farming Co-operative Society	7451	12	3
8.	Abbari Millet and beans Producers	7434	14	3
9.	Kurnawa Multi Purpose	6353	15	3
10.	Abbari Tsangaya Multi Purpose	11341	15	3
11.	Kurnawa B Multi Purpose	7450	14	3
12.	Abbari Agricultural Farmers	3583	16	3
13.	GarinBoka Millet Farmers co-operative Society	6317	9	3

¹⁷⁴ M.Yerima. Age 21, tailor interviewed a Kurnawa on 27th January 2012.

Table 9: Some of the registered cooperatives in Guba

S/N	Names of Co-operatives in Guba participating community	Reg no.	Member ship strength	Members in CDA
1.	Sabon Gari Youth Farmers Association	7449	10	3
2.	Marhaba Youth Multi Purpose Guba	6335	10	3
3.	Marari Multipurpose / Marketing Co-operative Society	6331	16	3
4.	Kwalchi Mandawa Multi Purpose Co-operative Society	5175	10	3
5.	Guba Fadama Farmers Co-operative Society	7453	12	3
6.	Guba Women Fisheries Co-operative Society	6383	10	3
7.	Guba Women Groundnut Seller Association	5239	10	3
8.	Guba Multi Purpose Co-operative Society	5173	15	3
9.	Abuja Fish Farmers Co-operative Society	9300	10	3
10	Sunowa Upland Farmers Co-operative Society	12104	10	3

CONCLUSION

As pointed earlier, CBARDP-IFAD, right from its take off was targeting to overcome the Socio-economic challenges faces by the poor rural areas in developing countries. Based on the survey CBARDP-IFAD Selected the states and the villages area that are considered to participate in the programme. Bursari become one of the participation Local Government because of the landmass and topographical features which is mostly of semi arid nature.

It is evidently clear that the scheme is a veritable tool for poverty reduction. It has evolved an efficient organizational structure which is greatly enhancing the attaining of its objectives. It has successfully adopted a poverty reduction approach which involved the masses in the setting of objectives target and their attainment. By providing agricultural implements and soft loans, new farming technique in upland and Fadama system. It has increased agricultural output which means more food supply for the rural people.

Therefore, the various interventions by the Programme in the fields of education, health, agriculture, micro finance and enterprise development among other things, has significantly contributed to the reduction in the level of poverty among the people in the

target village areas in Bursari LGA. This is subsequently examined in detail in the case of each participating village area.

REFERENCES

(a) Primary Sources

(i) List of Interview

- Baba Goni Ibrahim, age 35, civil servant, interviewed at Dapchi on 27 June 2010.
- Mallam Sani, age 60, gum Arabic tapper interviewed at Kurnawa, on 24 April 2010.
- Kachalla Rufai, age 85 interviewed at Dapchi on 1 January 2012.
- Ibrahim Kasim. Age 45, Planning officer interviewed at Dapchi on 19th June 2011.
- Audu Chana. Age 50, State REDFLSO interviewed at Damaturu on 1 June 2012.
- Zarami B. Age 23, fish farmer, interviewed at Guba on 2 January 2010.
- Modu G. Age 70, dry season farmer interviewed at Guba on 2 January 2010.
- Aisa Wakil. Age 20, poultry farmer
- Goni M, age 70, dry season farmer interviewed at Guba on 2 January 2010 .
- Aisada Dauda. Age 34, secretary women enterprise committee interviewed at Kaliyari on 3 January 2010.
- Ibrahim Ali. Age 29, para-professional veterinarian interviewed at Guba on 4 January 2010.
- Sabitu K. Age 23, Gardener, interviewed at Guba on 4th January 2011.
- Mohamadu M. Age 68, farmer interviewed at Lamido Mungu in Guba on 4 Jan 2010.
- Yakura M. Age 41, tailor and Yagapchiya, age 39, knitter interviewed at Guba on 10 February. 2011.
- Mallam Bukar. Age 35, fish farmer interviewed at Guba on 22 November 2011.
- Bellemeri Usman. Age 41, farmer interviewed at Kurnawa on 4 January 2010.
- Ya Kellu I. Age 56, animal husbandry at Kurnawa on 4 January 2010.
- Abubakar A, age 80, farmer interviewed at Kurnawa on 4 January 2010.
- Ahmadu A. Age 53, farmer at Kurnawa on 4 January 2010.
- Abara Muhammadu. Age 50, cattle rearers interviewed at Kurnawa on 4 October 2010.
- Mallam Sani. Age 41, farmer interviewed at kaliyari on 6 January 2010.
- Aisada Dauda. Age 34, secretary women enterprise committee interviewed at Kaliyari on 3 January 2010.
- Ba Maji Kolo. Age 50, fish farmer interviewed at Kaliyari on 3 January 2010.
- Amodu H. Age 40, poultry farmer interviewed at Kaliyari on 6 January 2010.
- Maimuna Abba. Age 53, daddawa processor interviewed at Guba on 2nd July 2011.

Mallam Dogo. Age 46, machine operator, interviewed at Kurnawa on 4th January 2010.

Baba Ali. Age 43, rice processor interviewed at Guba on 23 May 2011.

Fanna M. Age 30, groundnut oil seller interviewed at Kurnawa on 3rd March 2011.

Sule Garba. Age 24, vulcanizer, interviewed at Kurnawa on 4 January 2010.

Ishaku Umar. Age 23, barber interviewed at Kurnawa on 4th January 2010.

Adama Yunusa. Age 46, groundnut cake seller interviewed at Kurnawa on 4th January 2010.

Maimuna Abba. Age 53, daddawa processor interviewed at Guba on 2nd July 2011.

Alhaji Adam. Age 24, embroider interviewed at Kaliyari on 29 May 2011.

Yakaka Lawan. Age 31, vegetable seller interviewed at Kaliyari on 29 May 2011.

Ya Balu Modu. Age 51, farmer interviewed at Guba on 3rd January 2010.

Lawan Kawu. Age 63, village head interviewed at Guba on 3rd January 2010.

Danliti Audu. Age 32, primary school head master interviewed at Guba on 3rd January 2010.

Jibrilla Abdulkareem. Age 42, trader interviewed at Kurnawa on 23 February 2011.

Mallam Bulama. Age 59, Community Development Officer interviewed at Dapchi on 18th June 2011.

Yagana Bulama. Age 12, student interviewed at Kurnawa on 23 February 2011.

Ibrahim Sale. Age 27, ward head interviewed at Kaliyari on 11 June 2011.

Halima muhammed. Age 20, teacher interviewed at Kaliyari on 11 June 2011.

Baban iya. Age 40, civil servant interviewed at Guba on 2th January 2011.

Iya Uwani. Age 50, local spaghetti processor interviewed at Guba on 2 January 2011.

Ba kura. Age 18, trader interviewed at Kaliyari on 4 August 2011.

Ya Malaram. Age 60, ngwozoma interviewed at Kaliyari on 13 April 2011.

Hajiya Mama. Age 50, GVGD agent interviewed at Dapchi on 18 June 2011.

Ya Shatu Abba. Age 22, teacher interviewed at Kurnawa 20 April 2010.

Falmata Isa. Age 13, student interviewed at Guba on 7 March 2010.

Kori Ali. Age 24, key soap seller interviewed at Guba on 7 March 2010.

Mele Yakubu. Age 60, husbandry interviewed at Guba on 7 March 2010

Mai Malum. Age 70, cattle rearers interviewed at Kurnawa on 20 April 2010.

Baana Ibrahim. Age 21, husking machine operator interviewed at Kurnawa on 20 April 2010.

Abdullahi Umar. Age 24, teacher, interviewed at Kaliyari on 5 March 2010.

Mele Bukar. Age 23, trader interviewed at Kaliyari on 5 March 2010.

Alhaji Deri. Age 50, CDD officer health interviewed at Dapchi on 1 March 2010.

B wakili. Age 27, carpenter, interviewed a Kurnawa, on 3rd Feb 2011.

Bello Abdu. Age 25, barber, interviewed at Guba on 22nd March 2010.

Ya kundiri. Age 37, trader, interviewed at Kurnawa on 3 February 2011.

Halima Gambo. Age 51, daddawa seller interviewed at Kurnawa on 3 February 2011.

Ya Adama. Age 23, groundnut oil seller interviewed at Kurnawa, on 26 February 2012.

L. Abara . Age 62, cattle rearers interviewed at Kaliyari on 27th April 2011.

M. Mala. Age 19, petty trader, interviewed at Kaliyari, on 3 February 2011.

Ya Zainab. Age 22, farmer interviewed at Kaliyari on 27 January 2012.

Ya Hadiza Moduram. Age 30, groundnut oil processor interviewed at Guba on 22 March 2010.

M.M Ali. Age 39, chairman Kaliyari irrigation farmers interviewed at Kaliyari on 13th December 2011.

Ya Gajiram. Age 60, birth attendance interviewed at Kaliyari on 3rd February 2011.

Bukar M. Age 40, farmer interviewed at Guba on 23 September 2010.

M.B Mati. Age 45, dry season farmer at Kaliyari on 16th January 2012.

Ya Fanchada. Age 47, farmer interviewed at Kaliyari on 21st March 2010.

Ya kaltum Bunu. Age 15, beanscake seller interviewed at kurnawa on 3 February 2011.

Hindatu Inuwa. Age 31, Local spaghetti processor, interviewed a Guba, on 23 March 2010.

Ya Hauwa Mada. Age 23, local spaghetti processor interviewed at Guba on 23 March 2010.

Sule Garba. Age 29, mat weaver interviewed at Guba on 23 March 2010.

(b) Secondary Sources

A.K. Buba, *Movement for the creation of Tarmuwa Local Government*, A Pamphlet, 1994.

Appraisal Report Vol. 1, 2003.

Bala Usman and N. Alkali, *Studies in the history of pre-colonial Borno*, New Nigeria Publication Company, Zaria, 1985.

Bukar Tijani, Key note address at the opening of Basic Training of REDFLS Agents in Katsina state, 2006.

Bursari L.G, CBARDP: Annual Report of 2005.

Bursari L.G. CBARDP: Annual report of 2006.

Bursari L.G CBARDP: Annual Report of 2007.

CBARDP/IFAD: Main Report: Volume 1.

CBARDP/IFAD: Final Draft Programme Implementation Manual, General Procedure, Vol.1, September 2004.

CBARDP/IFAD: Dairy for field staff, No.6, December 2007.

CBARDP/IFAD: Final Draft Programme Implementation Manual, Genaral.

CBARDP/IFAD: Dairy for field staff.

CBARDP/IFAD: Final Draft Programme Implementation Manual, General.

CBARDP/IFAD: Combined Dairy / Reference, Manual for Programme Staff Office and Field Activities,

CBARDP AWPB 2007: YB PY LGCs, PP. 3 and 5.

CBARDP AWPB 2008: Yobe State Government, YB PYLGs, pp. 5, 6 and 7.

CBARDP: Working paper 3, capacity building for community development.

CBARDP: Working paper 5, community Infrastructural development.

CBARDP: Working paper 4, SAD.

CBARDP: Working paper 6, REDFLS.

CBARDP/IFAD Quarterly Report of February-April 2008.

CBARDP Bursari L.G.REDFLS: Annual Report 2005.

CI. Annual Report 2006.

Commonwealth: Year Book, 2002.

Compendium of Implemented Community Projects of the National Food Reserve Agency, Programme Support Office of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources (NFRA-PSO) January, 2003-June, 2007.

National Population Commission, Census Report, 1991.

National Population Commission, Census Report, 2006.

National Population Commission (NPC), *Gazette*, Vol. 94, No, 24, 2007.

NEEDS, Nigeria Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy, Central Bank of Nigeria, Abuja, 2005.

Nigeria's National Bureau of Statistics. Studies by the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme show a clear correlation between illiteracy and poverty, 2011.

IFAD/CBARDP: Dairy/Reference Manual for Programme Staff, Office and Field Activities, Section 2, February 2011.

IFAD Loan No: 564-NG, Identification No. UI-PO811231. Loan agreement between IFAD and Yobe state Government, Nigeria.

IFAD/CBARDP: Dairy / Reference Manual, February 2011, Op. Cit, p107.(it is important to note that the sharing formula is in line with approved AWPB of 2006)

J. E. Leaver, “Kanem and Borno to 1800”, in [Ed] Ikemi, *Groundwork of Nigeria History*, Heinemann Educational Books Nigeria PLC, 1980, p. 204.

Lamido Sanusi. People media forum by the governor Central Bank of Nigeria, Abuja.

Midpoint assessment reports by WHO and UNICEF on MDG target for drinking water and sanitation services, 2002.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and World Bank Report: 1627 facts and figures, statistic and information on Nigerian Economy, 2006.

The Guardian: online 7th March, 2002.

(c) Internet sources

www.nairaland.com/307986/Nigeria

Brief CV of the authors

Usman Al-amin (B. A., M. A., University of Maiduguri, Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria) has been engaged in teaching and research as assistant lecturer in the Department of History, University of Maiduguri, Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria. He is a doctoral student at the Centre for the Study of Manuscript Cultures, University of Hamburg. He has published a number of books and articles, and presented numerous papers at various fora. He served as member and consultant to many organisations. In addition, he has been invited to research, write papers, and make presentations for several government functions and civil society fora. His recent researches include: Nguru Islamic Scholars in Perspective: The Contributions of Sheikh Usman al-Fallati (1909-1996) to Islamic Scholarship, The contributions of Nguru District to Allied War Efforts During the Second World War 1939-1945.

Halima Baba Shehu (B. A., M. A., University of Maiduguri, Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria) is a doctoral candidate in the Department of History, University of Maiduguri, Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria, She also works there as assistant lecturer.

Fati Mohammed Ngaran (B. A., M. A., University of Maiduguri, Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria) works with the University of Maiduguri.