

Final Report

REPORT OF SENSITISATION OF MARGINALISED AND VULNERABLE
GROUPS UNDER THE NATIONAL FADAMA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-II
IN OGUN STATE

MAIN REPORT

PREPARED BY

S.A. Yusuf

Dept of Agricultural Economics, University of Ibadan, Ibadan

A.Y.A Adeoti

AMREC, University of Agriculture, Abeokuta

And

Kemisola O. Adenegan

Dept of Agricultural Economics, University of Ibadan, Ibadan

SPONSORED BY



OGUN STATE FADAMA DEVELOPMENT OFFICE (OGSFD)
NFD P II



OGUN STATE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (OGADP)

Olabisi Onabanjo Way, Idi-Aba, Abeokuta. P. M. B. 2122 Abeokuta.

Tel: 039-242194 Mobile: 08034428306, 08033606809, 08034937126

E-mail:ogsfdo@yahoo.com

March 2005

646

DEDICATION

This report is dedicated to the memory of Mrs. Abisola Abosede Oredipe – Mama (Fadama) (June 30, 1962 to January 12, 2005). You laboured so much but you could not reap the benefits of your efforts. May your gentle soul rest in eternal and perfect peace

(Amen).

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN LIBRARY

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

A number of individuals facilitated this sensitization exercise right from its inception to this logical conclusion. Against this backdrop, we will like to appreciate the contributions of each and everyone who participated in one way or the other to see to the success of the exercise. First, we will like to recognize the unflinching and everready support of Alhaji R.A. Salawu- the Ogun State Fadama Project Coordinator. Sir, your trust, understanding and genuine professional pieces of advice were instrumental to the successful design and implementation of this exercise. We also wish to thank all staff members of the State Fadama Development Office for their support and collaboration in this exercise. Further, the professionalism and level-headed nature of the field officials namely the facilitators and the Local Fadama Development Officers are highly acknowledged. Without you, this exercise could have been a farce. We salute your courage even with backgrounds that are not compatible with the rural environment. The support and presence of the state Programme Manager- Mr Fasasi at the sensitization workshop are highly appreciated.

To the resource persons we want to acknowledge every sacrifice made for an excellent output. We believe we have so much in common and wish to collaborate with you anyday. We cherish the dexterity of the secretarial staff that worked on this report. We are grateful to Dr A. A. Oredipe for his usual support. Mr. Sheu Salau, you are wonderful. To our respective families, we salute your courage and support even while we were away from home.

Finally, to God Almighty is all the glory.

S.A Yusuf
A.Y.A Adeoti
And
Kemisola O. Adenegan

LIST OF RESOURCE PERSONS

- L.A. Akinbile (Ph.D)* Department of Agricultural Extension and Rural Development, University of Ibadan, Ibadan
- Alhaji B. O. Bakare, Msc (Agric Econs)* Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Department, Ogun State Agricultural Development Programme, OGADEP, Idi-Aba, Abeokuta
- Francis Ademola Ogunpitan (M.Sc.)* Justice, Development and Peace Commission, (JDPC) Ijebu-Ode
- R.S. Ajani (Dr.)* Department of Anatomy, College of Medicine, University of Ibadan, Ibadan.
- O.A. Oni (Ph.D)* Department of Agricultural Economics University of Ibadan, Ibadan
- Dorcas Adetokunbo Adegbite (Ph.D)* Agricultural Media Resources and Extension Center (AMREC), University of Agriculture, UNAAB, Abeokuta
- P.I. Oni (Ph.D)* Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria, FRIN, Jericho Hills, Ibadan
- M.O. Adedire(Ph.D)* Department of Forestry and Wildlife Management, University of Agriculture, UNAAB, Abeokuta
- F. A. Sowunmi (M.Sc.)* Department of Agricultural Economics University of Ibadan, Ibadan

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Dedication	ii
Acknowledgement	iii
List of Resource Persons	iv
Table of Content	v
List of Tables	ix
List of Figures	ix
List of Boxes	ix
Acronyms	x
Executive Summary	xi
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Project Components	2
1.3 Nature of Assignment	4
1.3.1 Stakeholders' Participation	4
1.3.2 Scope of Work	4
1.4 Plan of the Report	5
CHAPTER TWO: METHODOLOGY	
2.1 Secondary Data Collection and Sensitization Workshop	6
2.1.1 Secondary Data Collection	6
2.1.2 Sensitization Workshop	6
2.2 Field Visits.	7
CHAPTER THREE: REPORT OF THE SENSITISATION WORKSHOP FOR FADAMA STAKEHOLDERS	
3.1 Synopsis of Papers Presented at the Sensitization Workshop	12
3.1.1 Agricultural Communication	12
3.1.2 Mainstreaming the Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups as Service Providers within Fadama II Project Communities in Ogun State	13
3.1.3 The Role of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in the Sensitization of Marginalized Vulnerable Groups under the Fadama – II Project in Ogun State	13
3.1.4 Health Problems that Make the Farmers Vulnerable to Marginalisation	14
3.1.5 Conflict Management and Resolutions among Fadama Communities	15
3.1.6 Gender Mainstreaming: A Strategy for Promoting Participation of the Marginalised in the Fadama II Project in Ogun State, Nigeria	16
3.1.7 Crop & Environmental Component	17
3.1.8 Sensitizing the Fadama User Groups on the Importance of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs)	18
3.1.9 Financial Planning and Accounting Principles for Fadama Users	19
3.2 Feed back on the Papers Presented	20

3.3	Facilitators Perception on Ways of Involving Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups in Their Local Governments	22
-----	--	----

CHAPTER FOUR: REPORT OF THE FIELD VISITS

4.1	Discussion on Components of National Fadama Development Project-II	32
4.2	Field Report for Odogbolu Local Government Area	33
4.2.1	Fadama Communities and Groups Contacted in Odogbolu LGA	33
4.2.2	Vulnerable and Marginalised Groups, Key Activities and Areas of Assistance	34
4.2.3	Areas of Ambiguity/Difficulty in Odogbolu LGA	37
4.2.4	Modalities for Handling Issues Relating to the Participation of the Weaker Groups in Odogbolu LGA	37
4.2.5	The Key Stakeholders that can Assist in Appropriate Planning for the Marginalised and Vulnerable Groups in Odogbolu LGA	37
4.3	Field Report of Odeda Local Government Area	37
4.4	Field Report for Ijebu North East Local Government Area	40
4.4.1	Groups Contacted in Ijebu North East LGA	40
4.4.2	Identification of the Marginalized and the Vulnerable Groups for Participation in Project Activities in Ijebu North East LGA	42
4.4.3	Areas of Ambiguity/Difficulty as Perceived by the Stakeholders in Ijebu North East LGA	46
4.4.4	Modalities for Handling Issues Relating to the Participation of the Weaker Groups in Ijebu North East LGA	46
4.4.5	Key Stakeholders that can Assist in Appropriate Planning for the Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups in Ijebu North East LGA	46
4.5	Field Report for Obafemi-Owode Local Government Area	47
4.5.1	Groups Contacted in Obafemi-Owode LGA	47
4.5.2	Marginalised and Vulnerable Groups Identified in Obafemi-Owode LGA	47
4.5.3	Major Problems/Areas of Difficulty Discovered in Obafemi-Owode LGA	49
4.5.4	Modalities for Handling Issues Relating to the Participation of Weaker Groups in Obafemi-Owode LGA	49
4.5.5	Key Stakeholders in Planning for the Marginalised and Vulnerable Groups in Obafemi-Owode LGA	50
4.6	Field Report for Abeokuta North Local Government Area	51
4.6.1	Groups Contacted in Abeokuta LGA	51
4.6.2	Marginalised and Vulnerable Groups, Key Activities and Area of Assistance	51
4.6.3	Areas of Ambiguity/Difficulty in Abeokuta North LGA	52
4.6.3	Modalities for Handling Issues Relating to the Participation of the Weaker Groups in Abeokuta North LGA	52
4.6.4	Modalities or handling issues relating to the participation of the weaker groups in Abeokuta North LGA	53

4.6.5	Key Stakeholders that can Assist in Appropriate Planning for the Marginalised and Vulnerable Groups in Abeokuta North	53
4.7	Field Report for Yewa North Local Government Area	53
4.7.1	Groups Contacted	53
4.7.2	Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups Identified in Yewa North LGA	54
4.7.3	Areas of Ambiguity /Difficulty as Perceived by Stakeholders in Yewa North LGA	57
4.7.4	Modalities for Handling Issues Relating to the Participation of the Weaker Groups	58
4.7.5	Key Stakeholders that can Assist in Appropriate Planning for the Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups	58
4.8	Field Report for Ijebu North LGA	59
4.8.1	Groups Contacte in Ijebu-North LGA	59
4.8.2	Marginalised and Vulnerable Groups, Key Activities and Areas of Assistance in Ijebu North LGA	59
4.8.3	Areas of Ambiguity / Difficulty in Ijebu North LGA	60
4.8.4	Modalities for Handling Issues Relating to the Participation of the Weaker Groups in Ijebu North LGA	60
4.8.5	Key Stakeholders that can Assist in Appropriate Planning for the Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups in Ijebu North LGA	61
4.9	Field Report for Ipokia Local Government Area	62
4.9.1	Groups Contacted:	62
4.9.2	Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups Identified in Ipokia LGA	62
4.9.3	Areas of Ambiguity/Difficulty as Perceived by Stakeholders:	64
4.9.4	Modalities for Handling Issues Relating to the Participation of the Weaker Groups:	64
4.9.5	Key Stakeholders that can Assist in Planning for the Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups:	65
4.10	Field Report for Ogun Waterside Local Government Area	66
4.10.1	Groups Contacted in Ogun Waterside LGA	66
4.10.2	Marginalised and Vulnerable Groups Identified in Ogun Waterside LGA	68
4.10.3	Areas of Ambiguity/Difficulty about Fadama II in Ogun Waterside LGA	70
4.10.4	Modalities for handling issues relating to the participation of the Weaker Groups in Ogun Waterside LGA	71
4.10.5	Key Stakeholders that can assist in appropriate planning for the Marginalized and vulnerable groups in Ogun Waterside LGA	72
4.11	Field Report for Ifo Local Government Area	72
4.11.1	Groups Contacted	72
4.11.2	Vulnerable/Marginalized Groups Identified in Ifo LGA	72
4.11.3	Areas of Ambiguities as Perceived by the Communities	74
4.11.4	Modalities for handling issues relating to the participation of the Weaker Groups in Ifo LGA	74
4.11.5	Key Stakeholders that can assist in Appropriate Planning for the Marginalized and Vulnerable groups.	75

CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1	Conclusion	77
5.2	Recommendations	77
5.2.1	The key areas of assistance for the marginalized and vulnerable	77
5.2.2	Areas of ambiguity /difficulty as perceived by stakeholders in the LGAs	77
5.2.3	Modalities for handling issues relating to the participation of the Weaker Groups	79
5.2.4	Key stakeholders that can assist in appropriate planning for the Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups	79

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN LIBRARY

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1:	Communities Visited and Groups Interviewed in each Local Government Area	10
Table 4.1:	Fadama Communities and Groups Contacted in Odogbolu LGA	33
Table 4.2:	Vulnerable and Marginalised Groups and Key Activities in Odogbolu LGA	34
Table 4.3:	Sample of the Identified Vulnerable and Marginalised Individuals in Odogbolu LGA	35
Table 4.4:	Groups contacted and areas of ambiguity in Odeda LGA	38
Table 4.5:	Key activities, area of Fadama assistance and modalities for Participation of Vulnerable and Marginalized groups in Fadama II in Odeda LGA	39
Table 4.6:	Groups and Categories of People Contacted in the Various Communities	40
Table 4.7:	Classification of the Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups into Categories at Odogogo Community	41
Table 4.8:	Key Economic Activities of the Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups in Ijebu North LGA	43
Table 4.9:	Forms of Vulnerability among the Groups and Possible Assistance by Fadama II project in Ijebu North LGA	45
Table 4.10:	Summary of the Groups Contacted in Obafemi-Owode LGA.	47
Table 4.11:	Activities and areas of assistance of Marginalised and Vulnerable Groups in Obafemi-Owode LGA	48
Table 4.12:	Individuals that can assist in Planning for the Marginalized and Vulnerable in Obafemi-Owode LGA	50
Table 4.13:	Vulnerable and Marginalised Groups Contacted their Main Activities and Areas of Assistance in Abeokuta North LGA	51
Table 4.14:	Communities and Groups visited in Yewa North LGA	54
Table 4.15:	Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups and their Activities in Ijebu North LGA.	59
Table 4.16:	Areas of Fadama Assistance for Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups in Ijebu North LGA	60
Table 4.17:	Relevant NGOs and Religious Bodies to aid Fadama in Ijebu North	61
Table 4.18:	Community and Groups visited in Ipokia LGA	62
Table 4.19:	Key Economic Activities of the Identified Marginalized/Vulnerable Groups in Ipokia LGA	63
Table 4.20:	Communities and groups contacted in Ogun Waterside LGA	66
Table 4.21:	Distribution of Compositions and Numbers of Members in each Sensitized Group in the Community	67
Table 4.22:	Distribution of Respondents by Key Activities they are Involved in	69
Table 4.23:	Assistance Requested from Fadama II programme by Vulnerable Groups of Various Communities	70

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 3.1:	Participant Comment on the Workshop	31
-------------	-------------------------------------	----

LIST OF BOXES

Box 2.1:	Checklist used for the Sensitisation Exercise	11
----------	---	----

LIST OF ACRONYMS USED IN THE REPORT

LDP:	Local Development Plan
NIHORT:	Nigerian Institute of Horticultural Research and Training
SFDO:	State Fadama Desk Office
SFDOs:	State Fadama Desk Officers
LGA:	Local Government Area
FCA:	Fadama Communities Association
FUG:	Fadama Users Group
UNAAB:	University of Agriculture, Abeokuta
WHO:	World Health Organisation
AMREC:	Agricultural Media Resources and Extension Centre
OGSFDO:	Ogun State Fadama Development Office
FAO:	Food and Agricultural Organisation
NFDP:	National Fadama Development Project
LFD:	Local Fadama Desk
FRIN:	Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria
JDPC:	Justice Development and Peace Commission
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organisation
AIDS:	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HIV:	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
FCDA:	Fadama Community Development Association
OPC:	Odua People's Congress
FYM:	Farm Yard Manure

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN LIBRARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Following the lessons learnt under the National Fadama Development Project –I, the National Fadama Development Project-II (NFDP-II) has as one of its major objective to foster the inclusion of all social groups and to ensure that they benefit from the project. These groups are to be included in the participatory planning process that will result in the Local Development plans to be funded and in their implementation. Experiences show that there is yet low level of awareness among the marginalized and vulnerable groups. Hence, the need to place emphasis on the less dominant fadama users (fishers and pastoralists) and the more marginalized ones (hunters, gathers of edibles and non-edibles). Moreover, vulnerable groups, such as, women, widows, unemployed youths and elderly, are to be targeted to ensure they are beneficiaries of project-funded activities. This culminated in the sensitization exercise of the vulnerable and marginalized groups in the 10 participating LGAs in Ogun state.
- The sensitisation exercise aims at enhancing the understanding of the Project design, approach, components, resources, processes and implementation procedures among community members in the participating Local Government Areas; enlist the full participation of women and other vulnerable and often marginalized groups in all Project-related activities; as well as develop a data bank of men and women with the potential to facilitate Project implementation.
- The sensitization exercise was carried out using a two-pronged approach of workshop and field visits. In all, nine papers bordering on components of Fadama and enlisting the participation of the vulnerable and marginalized groups were presented at the workshop in a participatory manner involving 76 participants drawn from the State Fadama Office, the Facilitators and the Local Fadama Development Office. At the end of the workshop, a road map for successful field visits was developed including the strategy for field visits and the checklist of the issues to discuss. The field visits were carried out in 43 communities by 10 teams each comprising a consultant, an officer of the SFDO, 2 LFDOs and four facilitators. The exercise utilized the participatory data gathering techniques. In order to ensure full participation of the vulnerable and marginalized, efforts were made to mobilize them by the facilitators prior to the visits. The different communities served as entry point while the focus was on the vulnerable and the marginalized. The exercise among others solicits information on main vulnerable and marginalized in the communities, their key activities, and areas of assistance. Further, feedback was obtained on areas of ambiguity or difficulty in the components of Fadama-II, ways of ensuring the participation of the weaker groups in Fadama-II and key stakeholders that can assist in enlisting their participation in Fadama-II. The data collected were analyzed in a descriptive manner.

Report of the Sensitisation Workshop

- The papers presented at the workshop include:
 - Agricultural Communication
 - Mainstreaming the marginalized and vulnerable groups as service providers within the Fadama-II project communities in Ogun state.
 - The role of non-governmental organization(NGOs) in the sensitization of marginalised/vulnerable groups under the Fadama -II project in Ogun State
 - Health problems that make the farmers to marginalization
 - Conflicts management and resolutions among Fadama communities
 - Gender mainstreaming, a strategy for promoting participation of the marginalised in the Fadama II project in Ogun State
 - Crops and Environment component
 - Sensitizing the Fadama User groups on the importance of Non-Timber products(NTFPS)
 - Financial planning and accounting principles for Fadama users

The main issues discussed in each of the papers are summarized in the subsequent sub sections.

Agricultural Communication

The paper indicates that the emphasis of Agricultural Communication is on an interactive "process of informal sharing, which assists participants to interpret and understand the information thereby enhancing a dynamic process of feedback and adaptive behaviors". It identifies Channels of communication to include television, newspaper, radio; magazine, books, music, etc. It enunciates the use of Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) in communication. PRA is a participatory approach that involves harnessing human potential for development and has variety of tools. However, the roles played by individual's in-group situation ranges from effective contribution in discussion as well as those that will never contribute.

The paper identifies the role of facilitators in agricultural communication. It submits that facilitators should endeavour to understand the subject matter of the project and should not promise the farmers what is not contained in the project's blue print. It stresses the need for credibility and trustworthiness among the facilitators. Further, facilitators are expected to be well prepared before addressing farmers through adequate planning.

Mainstreaming the Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups as Service Providers within Fadama II Project Communities in Ogun State

The paper identifies the roles of service providers in fadama project to include analysis of the project feasibility as well as serve as viable instrument for capacity building. Detail service providers as identified by the paper are:

- Public Sector - ADP, NLDP, NARI, University
- Industry Consultation
- Private Enterprise
- Artisans
- Committee Groups
- NGOs and Qualified Association

The pre-requisites for the vulnerable and the marginalized members, which are to benefit in the Fadama according to the paper include joining groups, ensuring that all members receive appropriate training, use of technical assistance among others. The facilitators will however need to enlist the participation of the marginalized and vulnerable through intensive sensitization of these groups on the activities of NFDIP – II.

The Role of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in the Sensitization of Marginalized Vulnerable Groups under the Fadama – II Project in Ogun State

Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) are corporate bodies promoted basically to address needs and problems or promote a cause or an idea. NGOs are established to provide solutions to felt problems or needs of a community or its segments. In this paper, NGOs are seen as characterized by voluntary membership, non-profit and non-involvement of government agencies.

The paper submits that NGOs are better equipped to identify and mobilize various interests groups that are residents of Fadama communities. The NGOs can be involved in problem analysis and evolve development diagnosis tools such as PRA tools, carry out needs assessment and prioritization as well as capacity building through training of groups in the area of group dynamism, leadership skill, alternative dispute resolution and group management skill. The role of facilitators in the Fadama II project according to the paper is that of collaborating with NGOs in identification and mobilization of vulnerable groups in fadama communities, approach NGOs for training assistance when and if needed as well as to conduct participatory monitoring and evaluation in groups so as to ensure outside project tracking. The paper emphasized on demand driven approach so that economic activities of all residents of fadama areas can be improved regardless of whether able-bodied or disabled.

Health Problems that Make the Farmers Vulnerable to Marginalisation

The paper defines health as a complete state of physical, mental, emotional, social and spiritual well being and not mere absence of disease. The paper summarizes health problems that could make the Fadama participants vulnerable or marginalized into the following groups:

- ◆ Infectious diseases e.g. tuberculosis, guinea worm, leprosy.
- ◆ Chronic non-communicable diseases e.g. chronic anemia, cancer, chronic cough.
- ◆ Incurable but socially preventable diseases e.g. HIV/AIDS.
- ◆ Deformities e.g. limb deformities, albinism

The paper singles out HIV/AIDS for full discussion. According to the paper, HIV is the virus that causes the disease, while the complete conglomerate of the diseases that result from the acquisition of the virus, is called AIDS. The mode of acquisition and transmission and ways through which HIV/AIDS cannot be spread are indicated. The paper highlights the different symptoms of HIV/AIDS as well as its treatment. The different preventive measures, which include abstinence from sex, are explained. The paper notes that AIDS has no cure presently. Recent epidemiological data show that 1.5% of Ogun State population is infected with HIV.

The pre-requisites for the vulnerable and the marginalized members, which are to benefit in the Fadama according to the paper include joining groups, ensuring that all members receive appropriate training, use of technical assistance among others. The facilitators will however need to enlist the participation of the marginalized and vulnerable through intensive sensitization of these groups on the activities of NFD – II.

The Role of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in the Sensitization of Marginalized Vulnerable Groups under the Fadama – II Project in Ogun State

Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) are corporate bodies promoted basically to address needs and problems or promote a cause or an idea. NGOs are established to provide solutions to felt problems or needs of a community or its segments. In this paper, NGOs are seen as characterized by voluntary membership, non-profit and non-involvement of government agencies.

The paper submits that NGOs are better equipped to identify and mobilize various interests groups that are residents of Fadama communities. The NGOs can be involved in problem analysis and evolve development diagnosis tools such as PRA tools, carry out needs assessment and prioritization as well as capacity building through training of groups in the area of group dynamism, leadership skill, alternative dispute resolution and group management skill. The role of facilitators in the Fadama II project according to the paper is that of collaborating with NGOs in identification and mobilization of vulnerable groups in fadama communities, approach NGOs for training assistance when and if needed as well as to conduct participatory monitoring and evaluation in groups so as to ensure outside project tracking. The paper emphasized on demand driven approach so that economic activities of all residents of fadama areas can be improved regardless of whether able-bodied or disabled.

Health Problems that Make the Farmers Vulnerable to Marginalisation

The paper defines health as a complete state of physical, mental, emotional, social and spiritual well being and not mere absence of disease. The paper summarizes health problems that could make the Fadama participants vulnerable or marginalized into the following groups:

- ◆ Infectious diseases e.g. tuberculosis, guinea worm, leprosy.
- ◆ Chronic non-communicable diseases e.g. chronic anemia, cancer, chronic cough.
- ◆ Incurable but socially preventable diseases e.g. HIV/AIDS.
- ◆ Deformities e.g. limb deformities, albinism

The paper singles out HIV/AIDS for full discussion. According to the paper, HIV is the virus that causes the disease, while the complete conglomerate of the diseases that result from the acquisition of the virus, is called AIDS. The mode of acquisition and transmission and ways through which HIV/AIDS cannot be spread are indicated. The paper highlights the different symptoms of HIV/AIDS as well as its treatment. The different preventive measures, which include abstinence from sex, are explained. The paper notes that AIDS has no cure presently. Recent epidemiological data show that 1.5% of Ogun State population is infected with HIV.

The various roles that facilitators can play in ensuring the well-being of fadama II participants, included educating farmers on the causes of HIV/AIDS and how it can be prevented, encouraging persons having the diseases (HIV/AIDS) to report to the nearest health centre and encouraging farmers with one health problem or the other to go for voluntary check - up and counseling at any nearby hospital. This is to assist early diagnosis and prompt management in positive HIV/AIDS cases.

Conflict Management and Resolutions among Fadama Communities

The paper indicates that conflict in wetland areas (Fadama) in Nigeria showed that wetland areas were mainly used for grazing and fishing with little part of it being used for crop farming prior to the implementation of Fadama project. The paper identifies four causes of conflict in wetland. These are:

- ◆ Land tenure and land use system.
- ◆ Poor state of existing stock reserves (SR) and grazing reserves (GR).
- ◆ Encroachment of grazing reserves and stock reserves by other stakeholders.
- ◆ Lack of fora for consultations.
- ◆ Poor understanding of the principles of resource management.

The paper cites many instances of conflict between crop farmers and pastoralists or owners of small ruminants in Yewa and Ado-Odo local government areas of Ogun State. The various effects of conflict include reduction in productivity of both fadama lands and livestock.

- ◆ Conflict resolution mechanisms are classified into two. These are the institutional conflict resolution and local development based conflict resolution methods.

The main problems of each of the principal elements are enumerated. It reasons that arbitrary judgement may be problem of traditional authorities in resolving conflict while lack of good reputation is identified as the problem of institutional conflict resolution.

The paper enumerates the skills required of facilitators to assist them to initiate and promote the aforementioned conflict management mechanisms in their areas of operation. These skills include:

- Community skill, which will enable the facilitator identify different stakeholder groups.
- Linguistic capacity.
- Practical knowledge of the situation of fadama II participants.
- Technical understanding of their environment.
- Knowledgeable in different fadama cultivation techniques.

Gender Mainstreaming: A Strategy for Promoting Participation of the Marginalised in the Fadama II Project in Ogun State, Nigeria

The paper explains different roles played by men and women in managing natural resources like water soil, food crops, wild forest etc. It claims that women in particular are often referred to as "invisible labourers". The paper uses many case studies

The paper identified the marginalised, to include women, youth, and children and the aged while HIV/AIDS individuals, are individuals with ill health. Widows and disabled persons are regarded as the vulnerable groups.

Gender does not only refer to the biological difference between men and women but also to the roles, characteristics and images attributed to them in the society. The paper traces the genesis of different fora that discussed extensively on gender related issues was traced. Examples of these are Nairobi Conference (1985) on Women in development, Beijing (1995) platform for action centered on Gender and Development, and other Gender concepts that took place between 1996 and 2000. The paper justifies the need for gender mainstreaming in Fadama II. Accordingly, gender mainstreaming in Fadama II will not only allow the policy maker to know the extent to which men and women have access to or own resources but also to know whether men and women in reality have access to extension services, credit facilities, skill training in farm and non-farm activities, health care, water sanitation, processing facilities among others.

Further, the paper proposes instruments for gender integration into Fadama II project in Ogun State. These are sensitization, gender proofing and evaluation.

The paper enumerates the roles of facilitators as follows.

- Exploring gender issues through a two-way communication with the women in the Fadama communities.
- Investigate the customs, labour and time constraint to which the marginalized are exposed in their respective communities.
- Promoting the existing and potential roles of women in the project activities at each level.

Finally, mainstreaming strategy as a pro-active step can assist facilitators of the project in responding to speculative and spontaneous changes within and outside Fadama communities.

Crop and Environmental Component

This paper addresses the problems of the able-bodied participants in the Fadama project and also identifies different roles that the vulnerable and the marginalized can play in Fadama II project bearing in mind their strength and health status.

The paper states that facilitators will be acquainted with the need to sensitize the marginalized the vulnerable as well as other farmers on the use of new seeds at the beginning of every planting period. The paper explains agronomic information required for sustainable yield increase. These include integrated weed management, pre-nursery and post establishment technologies, soil tillage techniques integrated insect-pest management, water shed management and soil potential and fertility characterization among others.

On the environment, the paper notes that a nation's environmental, natural and human resources are the fundamental basis of development. Hence, the level of success of the

fadama II project will be a reflection of how the environment and the land resources are planned and managed. In order to achieve effective resource utilization in Fadama environment, there should be clear understanding of the physical environment such as: land, terrain, topography, climatic factors, and vegetation and biodiversity components.

The paper identifies various economic activities that are less stressful that the vulnerable and the marginalized can be involved in. These include assisting farmers in mulching, harvesting and gathering (e.g. immature palm fronds for tying vegetables).

Sensitizing the Fadama User Groups on the Importance of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs)

The paper categorizes fadama users, which include farmers, pastoralists, fishermen, hunters, gatherers and service providers.

Non timber forestry product is defined as goods of biological origin other than wood, derived from forests, other wooded land and trees outside forests. Examples of non-forest timber products are: bamboo, rattan, leaves and medicinal plants, mushroom, fruits, nuts, vegetables and wild animals including insects. The paper posits that wildlife is an important source of protein in Nigeria constituting about 20% of the mean animal consumption of animal protein, energy, fibre, vitamins and essential minerals to the human diet.

The paper identifies various economic activities farmers may engage in to complement their income most especially during the dry season. These activities include hunting, fishing, grass cutter farming, snail farming and bee keeping among others. The paper reasons that the vulnerable and the marginalized should be sensitized about the importance of non-timber forest products and that every member of the fadama users groups should be made to realize that disability is not a hindrance to participation in the various income generating activities of the community.

Financial Planning and Accounting Principles for Fadama Users

This last paper highlights the importance of farm records and accounting. The paper submits that farm records allow for effective farm management and help farm enterprise maximize its profit. It is emphatic on the fact that keeping records is usually and justifiably associated with developed countries and commercial agriculture. Key examples of farm accounting systems include:

- ◆ Farm income statement
- ◆ Profit and loss account
- ◆ Net worth statement or balance sheet
- ◆ Asset valuation
- ◆ Farm inventory
- ◆ Budgetary techniques
- ◆ Feasibility report

The paper stresses that asset valuation is the most troublesome aspect of farm accounting. Further, the paper explains the basic issues that must be taken into consideration when Fadama communities are planning their finances and accounts.

The paper emphasizes the need for facilitators to encourage farmers to keep records on activities on the farm, expenses and returns in physical and monetary terms. Accordingly, education is necessary for good record keeping.

These papers were well received and comments and clarifications sought by participants were appropriately dealt with. The key features of the marginalized and the vulnerable as indicated by the facilitators are physical appearance, age, loss of spouse, types of activities the engaged in, environment the live, voicelessness, dependence on others and non-influential in decision-making. However, the facilitators were of the opinion that empowerment (capacity building), financial assistance, rehabilitation and provision of some infrastructure will lead to the release of the potentials of these groups in partaking in Fadama-II project.

Report of the Field Visits to the Different Local Government Areas

- The field visits to the ten participating LGA reveals that the main vulnerables are: the aged, the widow, the youths, disable (blind, lame, cripple, deaf and dumb, lepers) and the sick. The marginalized groups on the other hand include: non-indigenes, pastoralists, hunters and fisherfolks. However, the composition and availability of each group differ by community and LGA.
- The main activities of the groups are: farming (crop and livestock), petty trading, artisans (tailoring, blacksmithing, barbing, hair dressing, shoe making etc), and farm product processing, hunting and fishing.
- The key areas of assistance for the marginalized and vulnerable centres on improving their health status, sustained level of economics and productivity. Specifically, these groups require assistance in the following areas:
 - Mobile health clinic for old and sick
 - Financial assistance to purchase drugs
 - Advisory services on health
 - Capacity building in cooperatives
 - Training in economic activities such as food processing, livestock management, handling of equipment and tools
 - Provision of infrastructure such as potable water and market stalls
 - Provision of wheel chair to the cripple/lepers
 - Provision of virgin farmlands especially for the lepers
 - Provision of hunting and fishing equipment and tools
 - Creation of access road to market places
 - Establishment of stock routes and water points for the pastoralist
 - Purchase of equipment and tools for economic activities

Areas of ambiguity /difficulty as perceived by stakeholders in the LGAs include:

- **Inability of group members to raise fund required for registration:** The group members are skeptical about their ability to be able to raise the funds required for

Modalities for handling issues relating to the participation of the weaker groups

Modalities for handling issues relating to the participation of the weaker groups include the following:

- The groups should be further mobilized and sensitized as to the need for them to be productive by being involved in the project.
- The groups should be registered through the facilitators without the members being exposed to the rigours involved.
- The initial inputs required for the projects identified with each group should be made available to them.
- Members should be encouraged to work as groups to give themselves the needed encouragement.
- Mechanism should be put in place to assist group members to plough back part of the proceeds of their projects into their income generating activities.
- Revolving loans should be made available for group members to use.
- Packaging of a grant scheme specially targeted at the resource-poor vulnerable groups to avail them the initial access to capital for sustaining a livelihood system.
- Rural health scheme may be supported especially for the Aged/widow.
- Specially packaged training on Nutritional values of the Agricultural crops, livestock and fisheries may be designed for them. Moreover, Home-Gardening may be promoted for the benefit of the weaker groups.
- Special waivers in terms of registration fees and minimum Bank account balance of the weaker groups may be negotiated with the relevant agencies.
- Intensified advisory services by way of training programmes/demonstration will be necessary to fill the identified gaps and further capacitate the weaker groups.
- Regular meetings with the facilitators.

Key stakeholders that can assist in appropriate planning for the marginalized and vulnerable groups

The key stakeholders identified that can assist in appropriate planning for the marginalized and vulnerable groups in the communities include the following:

- Fadama project officials including SFDOs, LFDOs and the facilitators
- Officials of existing Fadama User Groups and FCAs
- Community Leaders
- Traditional Leaders
- Religious Leaders
- Non-Governmental Organisations
- Ministry of Health

CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Second National Fadama Development Project is designed with the objective to sustainably increase the incomes of fadama users i.e. those who depend directly or indirectly on fadama resources (farmers; pastoralists, fishers, hunters, gatherers and service providers) through empowering communities to take charge of their own development agenda, and by reducing conflict between fadama users. Fadama; the Hausa name for irrigable land – are flood plains and low lying areas underlain by shallow aquifers and found along Nigeria's rivers system. The project is a follow-up of the first National Fadama Development Project.

A number of lessons that were learnt under the First Phase and are being addressed under the Second Phase include: -

Supporting the provision of marketing infrastructure: The Fadama I project helped producers increase output, but not to store, preserve, and market their surpluses. As a result, much of the output was sold at either low prices or not at all.

Empowering key stakeholders: Participation of producers' organizations, local government organizations, the private sector and civil society, including NGOs, in designing and implementing projects and in providing advisory services was limited, raising concerns about project ownership and sustainability. By contrast, this project provides substantial support to increase capacity of community associations (FCAs). It empowers the FCAs to identify priorities and implement their own investment decisions, and focuses on strengthening the institutional mechanisms that ensure community control of decisions and resources during all stages of the subproject cycle. This project will utilize a demand-driven approach through which all the fadama resources users will be encouraged to undertake a participatory and socially inclusive planning process to develop Local Development Plans (LDPs), which would serve as the basis for project financing of subproject investments at the community level.

Improving mechanisms for conflict resolution: The Fadama I Project failed to adequately consider the needs of other users of fadama resources other than sedentary farmers. As a result, conflict sometimes broke out between them and pastoralists, who found their traditional routes to water and pasture blocked. The conflict was particularly severe in Bauchi, Gombe, Jigawa and Imo States, where confrontations resulted in physical injury and destruction of property. The government is now committed to fostering active participation of all key stakeholders in the formulation and implementation of conflict management interventions at the community level. This new project, through support of the participatory planning process involving all stakeholders and support for the

development of dispute resolution mechanisms, will help to foster cooperation rather than conflict.

Supporting establishment of rural non-farm enterprises: The Fadama I Project narrowly focused on crop production, neglecting opportunities to add value through processing and other activities. By contrast, this Project will support the development of rural non-agro-forestry, marketing and processing, through the matching grant pilot asset acquisition, the capacity building and the advisory services components, by which stakeholders can gain access to information, knowledge, and technology on a wide range of topics.

Focusing on the contribution that can be made by women: The Fadama I project failed to fully recognize and enhance the contribution of women to the rural economy. Gender is mainstreamed in Fadama-II. It is expected that by the end of year six, 50 percent of male and female fadama resource users who participated in the Project have increased their average real income by at least 20 percent compared to baseline. Besides livelihood, the Project aims to ensure that the voices of groups traditionally marginalized by a number of indices particularly gender, are fully heard, and that their interests are taken care of in the LDPs and all Project activities.

Important social development outcomes envisaged are improved understandings within communities of the need to put procedures in place that target the more vulnerable and marginalized groups as well as achieving a level playing field where women are fully recognized and brought into the decision making process. Fostering social equity is being pursued through the process driven outcome emphasizing increasing incomes as the primary development objectives.

Emphasizing improved management of natural resources: The Fadama I Project promoted agriculture without paying adequate attention to sound management of natural resources. This project aims to mainstream good environmental management practices as part of the preparation and implementation of LDPs and individual sub projects. It will also promote conservation of critical ecosystems and protection of globally important biodiversity. Through the inclusive participatory planning process, project activities are expected to reflect the interests of all stakeholders, including those who are concerned about the environment.

1.2 Project Components

The project has five major components as follows:-

Capacity Building

- This component will support measures to build capacity of Fadama Community Associations (FCAs) and their constituent Economic Interest Groups (EIGs),

Fadama User Groups (FUGs), so that they are equipped to access project advisory services and financing.

Rural Infrastructure Investment

The main thrust of the project is to support the creation of economic infrastructure and local public goods to improve the productivity of fadama user households. This component will finance the construction or rehabilitation of eligible small-scale infrastructure sub-projects specified as priorities in LDPs and larger sub-projects specified as priorities in LDPs and larger subprojects that cut across LDPs but which are considered priorities by the FCAs. Beneficiaries will be required to contribute 5% cash or in kind of costs of each infrastructure sub-project elaborated in the LDP.

Pilot Productive Asset Acquisition Support.

The overall objective of this component is to enhance the improvements in fadama users' productivity and income by facilitating the acquisition of productive assets by individuals or fadama users groups. This objective would be achieved by supporting the clients' enterprise management skills, their capacity to mobilize own funds and by providing matching grants for income-generating activities (IGAs) to fadama user groups. The component would promote the acquisitions of productive assets and reduce the potential impact of market failures in rural finance sector on the poor fadama user groups through matching grants. All pilot activities will be community-based and led. A matching grant of forty 40 percent would supplement the beneficiaries' financing share of 60 percent of cost of the asset.

Demand-responsive Advisory Services

This component supports advisory services that will enable fadama users to adopt output-enhancing techniques and more profitable marketing practices in their fadama enterprises. The project will finance: (a) advisory services that will accompany new investment activities in fadama areas on request by the user groups; and (b) advisory services that will support on-going activities by fadama users. Beneficiaries of the Asset Acquisition Support Component of this project will receive technical and management training in order to equip them with the necessary skills to properly utilize the acquired assets. Advisory services which address know-how and market linkage constraints common to many FCAs will also be supported under this component.

The direct benefits of this project will come in form of additional resources to undertake investment, acquisition of productive asset, capacity building, provision of essential infrastructure leading to increased income and improved standard of living among beneficiaries.

1.3 Nature of Assignment

A major objective of the project is to foster the inclusion of all social groups and to ensure that they benefit from the project. These groups are to be included in the participatory planning process that will result in the Local Development plans to be funded and in their implementation. Experiences with the recruitment of facilitators, who are to work with the communities to prepare the Local Development Plans show that there is yet low level of awareness among the marginalized and vulnerable groups. Emphasis is to be placed on the less dominant Fadama users (fishers and pastoralists) and the more marginalized ones (hunters, gathers of edibles and non-edibles). Moreover, vulnerable groups, such as, women, widows, unemployed youths and elderly, will be targeted to ensure they are beneficiaries of project-funded activities. Such an approach will avoid situations of elite capture and conflict (formal and informal), which seriously limited the positive social impact of the first Fadama Development Project. HIV positive individuals will also be reached.

The main task is to enhance the understanding of the Project design, approach, components, resources, processes and implementation procedures among community members in the participating Local Government Areas; enlist the full participation of women and other vulnerable and often marginalized groups in all Project-related activities; as well as develop a data bank of men and women with the potential to facilitate Project implementation.

1.3.1 Stakeholders' Participation

The consultants will be assisted by the officials of the State Fadama Development Office (SFDO) in reaching communities in the participating Local Government Areas, the identification of existing and new Fadama resources user groups. The SFDO will provide background materials on the opportunities available under the project.

1.3.2 Scope of Work

In collaboration with State Fadama Development Offices (SFDOs), Fadama communities in each of the ten Local Government areas participating in Ogun State are covered.

The specific objectives of the exercise as indicated in the TOR are:

- (i) Sensitization of all social groups interested in the Project on the intention and activities that can be funded by the project.
- (ii) Identification of the marginalized and the vulnerable groups for participation in the project activities.
- (iii) Make specific recommendation on modalities for handling issues relating to the participation of the weaker groups.

- (iv) Obtain apt and relevant data at the Local Government level to enable for appropriate planning for the marginalized and vulnerable.
- (v) Make recommendations on means and medium of reaching this groups and how to handle their investment activities.

The study included a sensitization programme, data collection and analysis workshop at the level of experts in social issues etc.

1.4 Plan of the Report

The remainder of this report is divided into four chapters. Chapter two is on the methodology. This describes the details of methods adopted for the workshop and field exercise. Chapter three is devoted to the outcome of the workshop including the synopsis of the papers presented, the feed back from participants and the envisaged issues of vulnerability and marginalization as perceived by the facilitators. Chapter four discusses findings from the field exercise. These covers groups contacted, identified marginalized and vulnerable groups, areas of ambiguity in Fadama components, ways of encouraging the participation of the weaker groups and key stakeholders that can assist in ensuring the incorporation of the vulnerable and marginalized. Chapter five concludes the report and it provides the recommendations based on the findings from the sensitization exercise.

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN LIBRARY

CHAPTER TWO

METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses the methodological approach for the sensitization activities. Based on the terms of reference and the objectives of the exercise, a two pronged approach was used to adequately sensitize the marginalised and vulnerables within the Fadama communities. At the first phase of the exercise, secondary data were gathered from the Ogun State Fadama Development Office in respect of the level of activities in the ten participating local government areas. Following from this, a sensitization workshop was organized for the State Fadama Development Officers (SFDOs), Local Government Fadama Development Officers (LFDOs) and Facilitators. At the second stage, field visits were made to the ten local governments to solicit information from the vulnerable and marginalised groups within the Fadama areas. The visits were aimed at obtaining the situation analysis of the people, carry out participatory need assessment of the vulnerables, identify priority needs and evolve appropriate and feasible projects based on the needs of the vulnerable within the context of NFDP-11. Detailed description of the two stages involved are presented subsequently.

2.1 Secondary Data Collection and Sensitization Workshop

2.1.1 Secondary Data Collection

Secondary data were sourced from the Ogun State Fadama Development Office (OGSFDO) on the participating local government areas, the Fadama communities within each local government and the existing Fadama resource user groups. In addition, The SFDO provided the logistics for enlisting the participation of the Facilitators, the SFDOs and LFDOs in the sensitization exercise. Further, different aid materials produced for enlightenment were obtained from the OGSFDO. In drawing up the agenda for the workshop, the areas of interest based on the expected outcome of the sensitization exercise were clearly identified. This was subject to contributions from SFDOs. Thus, experts on the identified areas of interest were selected taking into consideration competence, ability to deliver on schedule and earlier involvement in Fadama project.

2.1.2 Sensitization Workshop

Having identified the experts and the different areas to be covered, a two- day sensitization workshop was organized between 9th and 10th December 2004. The workshop was interactive involving feedback from the participants. In all, nine papers were presented.

These are:

- Agricultural Communication
- Mainstreaming the marginalized and vulnerable groups as service providers within the Fadama-11 project communities in Ogun state.

- The role of non-governmental organization (NGOs) in the sensitization of marginalised/vulnerable groups under the Fadama -II project in Ogun State
- Health problems that make the farmers to marginalization
- Conflicts management and resolutions among Fadama communities
- Gender mainstreaming: a strategy for promoting participation of the marginalised in the Fadama II project in Ogun State
- Crops and Environment component
- Sensitizing the Fadama User groups on the importance of Non-Timber products (NTFPS)
- Financial planning and accounting principles for Fadama users

The presentations were facilitated with the aid of multimedia projector. The participants joined in the series of discussion that educated them on how the vulnerables and the marginalised can be brought into the mainstream of Fadama II project. The sensitization workshop was able to agree on who constitutes the marginalised and the vulnerable in each of the ten participating local government areas of the state. The facilitators were asked to prepare at least one page report on how the vulnerable and the marginalised groups in their specific communities can be identified and can also benefit from the programme. A guide indicating vulnerable and marginalised groups, peculiarities, problems, prospects and checklists of likely thing to discuss on the field was used to elicit information from the facilitators. The workshop was able to evolve a checklists for field visits.

2.2 Field Visits

The field visits were carried out in the week of January 10-14, 2005. Ten teams visited the ten participating local governments. Each team was composed of a resource person, an official from the SFDO, two LFDOs and the four facilitators within each local government. A resource person headed each of the teams. The resource persons on arrival into the communities arranged for a meeting with the facilitators, LFDOs and SFDOs to interact and acquaint them with the contents of the checklist as well as the expected outcome from the exercise.

A general meeting with the respective Fadama Community Associations was arranged. This meeting allowed interaction on the purpose of the exercise. The facilitators and LFDOs gave a talk on the essence of Fadama-II. This was achieved by SFDO educating the user groups on the importance of NFDP-II while the Facilitators and LFDOs discussed the components of NFDP-II, the likely benefits, how to access the projects and Local Development Plan (LDP) preparation.

- Project design
- Project approach
- Project components
- Project Processes
- Project Implementation procedures.

Having discussed the essence of NFDP-II, feedbacks were obtained from the different groups to ascertain their level of understanding of Fadama-II.

Thereafter, the vulnerable and the marginalized were identified for the discussion based on the checklist. The team discussed with at least three different vulnerable/marginalized groups in each community. However, the team ensured coverage of the different vulnerable and marginalized groups in the Fadama communities in each local government. In order to facilitate the job of the teams, each team broke into 3 groups consisting 2 members each to ensure adequate coverage. Hence, it was possible to discuss simultaneously with three groups in a community.

The vulnerable groups interviewed were the:

- i. Minority ethnic groups from the different communities;
- ii. The elderly or the aged people;
- iii. Disabled/crippled
- iv. Sick/sickly/mentally retarded.

The marginalised groups include the

- (a) Women
- (b) Widows
- (c) Hunters/Gatherers
- (d) Livestock Rearers
- (e) Youths and Children e.t.c.

However, the ultimate goal of the visit was to ensure and improve full participation of these categories of vulnerable and marginalised groups through a number of strategies culminating into a comprehensive methodology.

These strategies include:

- i. Participatory approach to rural appraisal of the communities ("Participatory Rural Appraisal") (PRA);
- ii. Village mapping
- iii. Transect by walking through the villages to
 - (a) see their facilities.
 - (b) set up and interact with few residents.
 - (c) Identify community development plans by ranking
 - (d) Identify community problem

Generally, the field trips brought to light in the various communities visited, the development activities thus allowing for discussion on how to encourage intervention for sustainable agricultural development using their irrigable landmasses. Through the visit, the marginalised and the vulnerables were allowed to express their views on how best they could be mainstreamed in the implementation of the Fadama II project.

The villagers and the leaders of the existing user groups used the *Agricultural Knowledge and Information Systems (AKIS) approach* to allow for participatory and interactive actions. Through this method, the relevant actors and target groups and their socio-economic interaction within their various communities were identified in order to appreciate their collective and individual problems as well as priority needs, which can be solved within the mandate of the project.

The Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) already conducted by the team of facilitators helped to build on this knowledge. The PRA tools like the seasonal calendars, daily activity profiles; resource maps, age profile, focus group discussions and problems needs assessment were employed.

All the meetings held were organized through the existing Fadama Community Associations (FCAs) or the Fadama Users' Groups where the former did not exist. During each meeting, a clear agenda of the meetings which have already been set for the Users' groups through their leaders were discussed along with the major objectives of the meetings.

Designated facilitators reiterated the issue of the project in terms of its design approach; components, processes and implementing procedures as already specified during the sensitisation and awareness creation processes. Efforts were also made to remind the community members of the need to and requirement for establishing FUGs and FCAs so that they can benefit from the project.

The standardized checklist was used, although, only a part was found to be relevant to the target groups. However, relevant questions were asked with various responses from the vulnerables in each of the community visited. The general questions as they relate to the FUGs and their associated FCAs were directed to the group leaders and the key user-members during the village square interactive meetings.

The different communities and groups visited within each local government areas are presented in table 2.1

In all, 43 communities were visited for the sensitization exercise. The checklist used for the discussion is presented in box 2.1.

Box 2.1: Checklist used for the Sensitisation Exercise

- Name of the community.
- Name of the group.
- Number of people in the group.
- Date of formation of group.
- Composition of the group – male, female, elderly (> 60 years), youths (<30 years) and the handicapped, sick and outcasts.
- Main activities of group members – by gender/age group.
- Period of meetings.
- Sources of initial (start-up capital) rank in order of importance.
- Problems facing group members (rank in order of importance)
- Problems facing the community (rank in order of importance)
- Key figures in the communities that are useful in forming the groups and contacting the groups.
- Key service/input providers relevant to the group.
- Distance to be traveled in getting the services.
- Areas in which the vulnerable and marginalized can benefit from NFDP-II in order of importance. Vulnerable and marginalized in this case include widows, elderly, sick, disabled, hunters and gatherers, pastoralists and non-indigenes
- Training needs of the groups – in order of importance.
- Financial requirements of the groups (at what stage of activities will these be required)
- Assets (equipment) requirements of the groups.
- Suggestion on how to source for funds.
- Suggestion on how/and where to source for the assets.
- Community infrastructure requirements – rank in order of importance
- Problems encountered in the preparation of LDP.
- Things to be done to ensure participation of marginalized and vulnerable groups in NFDP –II rank in order of importance.
- Areas Of conflicts within groups.
- Areas of conflicts between groups in the community.
- Ways of resolving conflicts in the community.
- Which of the key requirements under NFDP-II appear difficult to fulfill
- How to ensure groups formation and encourage community members
- What can the group contribute to enjoy the benefit of NFDP-II
- Verify how leaders are chosen (what are the requirements for the choice of leaders)
- How many NGOs are in this area? E.g. FADU, JDPC etc
- In what areas do the NGOs intervene/provide assistance?
- What are the problems militating against effective performance of NGOs.
- How do you think the NGOs can improve their performance?
- What are the main diseases/sicknesses affecting the productivity of people in this community-List in order of importance.
- How are these diseases/sicknesses treated- List in order of importance.
- What are the ways in which these diseases/sicknesses can be prevented
- What do you think can be done to totally eradicate these diseases in your area
- What are the environmental problems affecting your activities? In order of importance
- How can these environmental problems be mitigated? In order of importance
- What are the record keeping procedures?
- How are transactions (procurements) made?
- How can we simplify the procurement process sand ensure timely activities? For instance, inputs and implements List in order of importance

CHAPTER THREE

REPORT OF THE SENSITISATION WORKSHOP FOR FADAMA STAKEHOLDERS

This chapter details the outcome of the pre-field sensitization workshop on marginalized and vulnerable groups under Fadama II project. The chapter is broadly divided into three viz: synopsis of papers presented at the sensitization workshop; feedback from participants on the papers presented; and perception of facilitators on ways of involving marginalized and vulnerable groups in Fadama activities. In all, nine papers covering broad-range issues connected to Fadama were presented. These papers include agricultural communication; mainstreaming the marginalized and vulnerable groups as service providers within Fadama II project in Ogun State; the role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the sensitization of marginalized groups under Fadama II project in Ogun state; health problems that make the farmers vulnerable to marginalisation; and conflict management and resolutions among Fadama communities. The rest are: gender mainstreaming; strategy for promoting participation of the marginalized in the Fadama II project sensitizing the Fadama user groups on the importance of non-timber forest products (NTFPs); and financial planning and accounting principles for Fadama users.

3.1 Synopsis of Papers Presented at the Sensitization Workshop

3.1.1 Agricultural Communication

The paper started by giving the definition of communication. According to Roger (1995) defined communication as the process by which participants create and share information with one another in order to reach mutual understanding. The emphasis on Agricultural Communication is on an interactive "process of informal sharing, which assists participants to interpret and understand the information thereby enhancing a dynamic process of feedback and adaptive behaviors". Channels of communication such as television, newspaper, radio; magazine, books, music, etc were identified. Certain characteristics that key players in communication must possess, includes: mode of dressing and other non-verbal means that are likely to send wrong signal, organisation, language of communication, etc.

In order to prevent these shortcomings, the use of Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) as a means of communications is becoming a popular tools. PRA is a participatory approach that involves harnessing human potential for development. The principles, importance, as well as the tools of PRA were exhaustively explained. PRA tools include: Focus Group Discussion (FGDs), In-depth Interviews, Historical Profiles, Community Village Mapping, Institutional analysis, Transect, Case study and Pair wise rankings. Others are problem trees, wealth ranking, seasonal calendar, daily activity charts, observation and visits.

However, the roles played by individual's in-group situation ranges from effective contribution in discussion as well as those that will never contribute. These

individuals that may want to dominate discussions should not be given the opportunity to do so.

The concluding part of the paper discussed the role of facilitators in agricultural communication. It submitted that facilitators should endeavour to understand the subject matter of the project and should not promise the farmers what is not contained in the project's blue print. It stressed the need for credibility and trustworthiness among the facilitators. Further, facilitators should be well prepared before addressing farmers. This can be achieved by planning their speech ahead.

3.1.2 **Mainstreaming the Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups as Service Providers within Fadama II Project Communities in Ogun State**

The paper defined fadama or Akuro as it is called in Yoruba land as irrigable land along the flood plains and lowland areas underlined by shallow aquifers, while those who derive their livelihood from the fadama land and water resources in fadama areas are referred to as Fadama Users. The NFDPII has the following components: capacity building, rural infrastructure investment, pilot asset acquisition support, demand responsive advisory services, and project management monitoring and evaluation. The vulnerable and the marginalized can however benefit from the activities of NFDPII.

The roles of service providers in fadama project however include analysis of the project feasibility as well as serve as viable instrument for capacity building. Detail service providers as identified by the paper are:

- ◆ Public sector - ADP, NLDP, NARI, University
- ◆ Industry consultation
- ◆ Private enterprise
- ◆ Artisans
- ◆ Committee groups
- ◆ NGOs and qualified Association

The pre-requisites for the vulnerable and the marginalized members, which are to benefit in the fadama, include joining groups, ensuring that all members receive appropriate training, use of technical assistance among others. The facilitators will however need to enlist the participation of the marginalized and vulnerable through intensive sensitization of these groups on the activities of NFDPII.

3.1.3 **The Role of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in the Sensitization of Marginalized Vulnerable Groups under the Fadama – II Project in Ogun State**

The paper began by reiterating the objectives of National Fadama II. It explained the shortcomings of conflict management identified in Fadama I necessitated the need to incorporate the marginalized and indirect users in Fadama II. Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) are corporate bodies promoted basically to

address needs and problems or promote a cause or an idea. NGOs are established to provide solutions to felt problems or needs of a community or its segments. In this paper, NGOs are seen as characterized by voluntary membership, non-profit and non-involvement of government agencies.

NGOs are better equipped to identify and mobilize various interests groups that are residents of fadama communities. This includes group formation and registration of Fadama Communities Association (FCA). The NGOs can be involved in problem analysis and evolve development diagnosis tools such as PRA tools, as well as carry out need assessment and privatization. The paper further expressed that NGOs can be involved in capacity building through training of groups and most especially in the area of group dynamism, leadership skill, and alternative dispute resolution and group management skill. The role of facilitators in the Fadama II project is that of collaborating with NGOs in identification and mobilization of vulnerable groups in fadama communities, approach NGOs for training assistance when and if needed as well as to conduct participatory monitoring and evaluation in groups so as to ensure outside project tracking.

The paper emphasized on demand driven approach and the participation of all the remaining stakeholders to make the ownership of the project to actually belong to people so that economic activities of all residents of fadama areas can be improved regardless of whether able-bodied or disabled.

3.1.4 Health Problems that Make the Farmers Vulnerable to Marginalisation

The paper started by giving the definition of health which according to WHO is defined as a complete state of physical, mental, emotional, social and spiritual well being and not mere absence of disease. By this definition and bearing in mind the prevailing and social economic conditions in the country, most Nigerians will be declared to be unhealthy.

The paper, summarized health problems that could make the Fadama participants vulnerable or marginalized into the following groups:

- ◆ Infectious diseases e.g. tuberculosis, guinea worm, leprosy.
- ◆ Chronic non-communicable diseases e.g. chronic anemia, cancer, chronic cough.
- ◆ Incurable but socially preventable diseases e.g. HIV/AIDS.
- ◆ Deformities e.g. limb deformities, albinism

The presenter singled out HIV/AIDS for full discussion. According to the paper, HIV is the virus that causes the disease, while the complete conglomerate of the diseases that result from the acquisition of the virus, is called AIDS. The mode of acquisition and transmission and ways through which HIV/AIDS cannot be spread were enumerated. The paper highlighted the different symptoms of HIV/AIDS as well as its treatment. The different preventive measures, which included abstinence from sex, were explained. The paper noted that AIDS has no

cure presently. Epidemiological data and facts on AIDS globally and Ogun State in particular were presented. According, 1.5% of Ogun State population is infected with HIV.

The various roles that facilitators can play in ensuring the well-being of fadama II participants, included educating farmers on the causes of HIV/AIDS and how it can be prevented, encouraging persons having the diseases (HIV/AIDS) to report to the nearest health centre and encouraging farmers with one health problem or the other to go for voluntary check - up and counseling at any nearby hospital. This is to assist early diagnosis and prompt management in positive HIV/AIDS cases.

3.1.5 Conflict Management and Resolutions among Fadama Communities

The presentation commenced with the definitions of conflict, from different school of thoughts. One of the school of thoughts defined conflict as an expressed struggle between two or more interdependent parties, who perceived incompatible goals, scarce resources, and interference from other parties in achieving their goal. The paper indicated that conflict in wetland areas (Fadama) in Nigeria showed that wetland areas were mainly used for grazing and fishing with little part of it being used for crop farming. The increase in human population led to increase in demand for food which necessitated demand for more wetland by crop farmers hence the genesis of conflict between Hausa-Fulani-Nomads and crop farmers. This conflict usually led to violent clashes between the farmers and the Fulani herdsmen and also heightened distrust and tension between communities.

The paper identified four causes of conflict in wetland. These are:

- ◆ Land tenure and land use system.
- ◆ Poor state of existing stock reserves (SR) and grazing reserves (GR).
- ◆ Encroachment of grazing reserves and stock reserves by other stakeholders.
- ◆ Lack of fora for consultations.
- ◆ Poor understanding of the principles of resource management.

The paper cited many instances of conflict between crop farmers and pastoralists or owners of small ruminants in Yewa and Ado-Odo local government areas of Ogun State. The various effects of conflict were identified to include reduction in productivity of both fadama lands and livestock.

Moreover conflict resolution mechanisms were classified into two. These are the institutional conflict resolution and local development based conflict resolution methods. The paper submitted that the institutional conflict resolution method could be divided into three principal elements viz:

- ◆ The traditional authorities,
- ◆ Police, court and army and,
- ◆ State and Local government.

The main problems of each of the principal elements were enumerated. It reasoned that arbitrary judgment may be problem of traditional authorities in

resolving conflict while lack of good reputation was identified as the problem of using police, court or the army in conflict resolution. Further, the use of state and local government authorities may bring about favoritism for those who are members of the incumbent political party in power in the local government. Despite these shortcomings, however, state and local government have been actively involved in forming peace-making committees in fadama communities in Nigeria.

The paper enumerated the skills required of facilitators to assist them to initiate and promote the aforementioned conflict management mechanisms in their areas of operation. These skills include:

- Community skill, which will enable the facilitator identify different stakeholder groups.
- Linguistic capacity.
- Practical knowledge of the situation of fadama II participants
- Technical understanding of their environment.
- Knowledgeable in different fadama cultivation techniques.

3.1.6 Gender Mainstreaming: A Strategy for Promoting Participation of the Marginalised in the Fadama II Project in Ogun State, Nigeria

The paper started by explaining different roles played by men and women in managing natural resources like water soil, food crops, wild forest etc. It claimed that women in particular are often referred to as "invisible labourers". The paper buttressed this assertion by highlighting many case studies.

The paper identified the marginalised, to include women, youth, and children and the aged while HIV/AIDS individuals, are individuals with ill health. Widows and disabled persons were regarded as the vulnerable groups. Thus, that the guidelines for the implementation of fadama II project demanded that the marginalized and the vulnerable have opportunities to participate in the project for the purpose of enhancing their economic well-being and by extension reduce their dependency on their relatives and other members of the communities they reside in.

Gender did not only refer to the biological difference between men and women but also to the roles, characteristics and images attributed to them in the society. The genesis of different fora that discussed extensively on gender related issues were traced. According to the paper, Nairobi Conference (1985) on Women in development, Beijing (1995) platform for action centered on Gender and Development, and other Gender concepts that took place between 1996 and 2000 were examples of these fora.

The paper indicated that Gender mainstreaming is an integral policy for promoting equal opportunities and mobilizing policy, programmes and practices that will support the purpose of gender equality and diversity. The paper went on to justify the need for gender mainstreaming in Fadama II. Accordingly, gender mainstreaming in Fadama II will not only allow the policy maker to know the extent to which men and women have access to or own resources but also to know whether men and women in reality have access to extension services, credit facilities, skill training in farm and non-farm activities, health care, water sanitation, processing facilities among others.

Further, the paper enumerated two proposed instrument for gender integration into Fadama II project in Ogun State. These are sensitization, gender proofing and evaluation. The Speaker identified various economic activities that the vulnerable in particular can engage in. These are pot and mat making, weaving, tie and dye among others.

In the concluding part, the paper enumerated the roles of facilitators. These include:

- Exploring gender issues through a two-way communication with the women in the Fadama communities.
- Investigate the customs, labour and time constraint to which the marginalized are exposed in their respective communities.
- Promoting the existing and potential roles of women in the project activities at each level.

Finally, the paper posited that mainstreaming strategy as a pro-active step can assist facilitators of the project in responding to speculative and spontaneous changes within and outside Fadama communities. This will go a long way in achieving the goals of Fadama II project.

3.1.7 Crop and Environmental Component

This paper addressed the problems of the able-bodied participants in the Fadama project and also identified different roles that the vulnerable and the marginalized can play in Fadama II project bearing in mind their strength and health status.

The paper started by explaining the meaning of Fadama. According to the paper, Fadama is an old traditional land use techniques that had been exploited extensively by practicing peasant farmers for quite sometime. Fadama sites support continuous cultivation of several annual food crops including vegetables, rice, and maize as well as fruit trees apart from non-cropping activities. This is attributable to its special features of unrestricted and reliable water supply for food production under a sustainable management technique.

In ensuring the good yield, the paper stressed the need for farmers to utilize improved seeds and not the in-bred that is characterized by low yield. It submitted

that continuous use of a particular seed type of any crop species for several years often encourage insect-pests build-up, gradual yield decrease as well as loss of desirable genetic quality in terms of resistant/tolerant traits.

The paper stated that facilitators will be acquainted with the need to sensitize the marginalized the vulnerable as well as other farmers on the use of new seeds at the beginning of every planting period. The paper explained agronomic information required for sustainable yield increase. These include integrated weed management, pre-nursery and post establishment technologies, soil tillage techniques integrated insect-pest management, and water shed management and soil potential and fertility characterization among others. Therefore, the paper stressed the need to encourage the use of FYM instead of inorganic fertilizer because it is cost effective and long usage will not make soil to be acidic.

Moreover, on environmental component of the paper, it was noted that a nation's environmental, natural and human resources are the fundamental basis of development. Hence, the level of success of the Fadama II project will be a reflection of how the environment and the land resources are planned and managed. Thus, striking a balance between exploitation/utilization and conservation in order to achieve a sustainable resource management is often a reflection of a well planned/managed enterprise.

In order to achieve effective resource utilization in Fadama environment, there should be clear understanding of the physical environment such as: land, terrain, topography, climatic factors, and vegetation and biodiversity components. The paper identified various economic activities that are less stressful that the vulnerable and the marginalized can be involved in. These include assisting farmers in mulching, harvesting and gathering (e.g. immature palm fronds for tying vegetables).

3.1.8 Sensitizing the Fadama User Groups on the Importance of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTEPs)

The paper commenced by stating the objectives of second National Fadama Development Project (NFDP - II). NFDP was designed with the objective of sustainably increasing the incomes of fadama users. He categorized fadama users, which include farmers, pastoralists, fishermen, hunters, gatherers and service providers.

FAO (1999) defined non-timber forestry product as goods of biological origin other than wood, derived from forests, other wooded land and trees outside forests. Examples of non-forest timber products are: bamboo, rattan, leaves and medicinal plants, mushroom, fruits, nuts, vegetables and wild animals including insects. The paper posited that wildlife is an important source of protein in Nigeria constituting about 20% of the mean animal consumption of animal

protein, energy, fibre, vitamins and essential minerals to the human diet (FAO, 1989).

The paper identified various economic activities that farmers may engage in to complement their income most especially during the dry season. These activities include hunting, fishing, grass cutter farming, snail farming and bee keeping among others. Grass cutter and snail farming were singled out as those economic activities that the vulnerable (disabled, aged, albino etc) may engage in. The methodologies as well as the management of these two economic activities were detailed in the paper.

The paper reasoned that the vulnerable and the marginalized should be sensitized about the importance of non-timber forest products and that every member of the Fadama users groups should be made to realize that disability is not a hindrance to participation in the various income generating activities of the community.

3.1.9 Financial Planning and Accounting Principles for Fadama Users

This last paper started by highlighting the importance of farm records and accounting. The paper submitted farm records allow for effective farm management and help farm enterprise maximize its profit. It was emphatic on the fact that keeping records is usually and justifiably associated with developed countries and commercial agriculture. The paper posited that it is not right to rule out the fact that small farm holders do not keep records at all. In the theoretical framework of farm accounting and record keeping, key examples of farm accounting systems with format where necessary were presented. These include:

- ❖ Farm income statement
- ❖ Profit and loss account
- ❖ Net worth statement or balance sheet
- ❖ Asset valuation
- ❖ Farm inventory
- ❖ Budgetary techniques
- ❖ Feasibility report.

The paper stressed that asset valuation is the most troublesome aspect of farm accounting. The problems of asset valuation normally arise manually in respect of fixed and working assets. In case of fixed asset (e.g. land), valuation should be based on current worth. For working asset e.g. livestock, because of the uncertainty surrounding their periods of growth and usefulness; their valuation should be based on the market prices so that adjustment can be made to reflect such occurrences as accidents, diseases, market fluctuation with respect to individual class of animal.

Moreover, the paper explained the basic issues that must be taken into consideration when Fadama communities are planning their finances and accounts. These are options available, procurement planning methods; payment

management principles, petty cash management principles and cashbook management principles. While concluding the paper stated that there is the need for facilitators to encourage farmers to keep records on activities on the farm, expenses and returns in physical and monetary terms. Accordingly, education is necessary for good record keeping. Proper record keeping will not only allow the farmers to know the progress made but also the obstacles encountered in the course of achieving sustainable increase in farmers income

3.2 **Feed back on the Papers Presented**

Agricultural Communication

During the discussion one of the facilitators frowned at the use of pair-wise ranking which according to him is not practicable. In his response the presenter affirmed the practicability of the PRA method; he gave examples of where the method has been successfully utilized. This view was corroborated by Mr. Ogunpitan (JDPC - Ijebu Ode). Another facilitator expressed fear on the negative feedback she is receiving from the Fadama community she is covering. Dr. Akinbile stated that this could be corrected by ensuring that Fadama participants are promised only what the project can offer. He emphasized the need for trustworthiness and credibility on the part of facilitators as contained in the paper.

Mainstreaming the marginalized and vulnerable groups as service providers within the Fadama-II project communities in Ogun state

One of the facilitators wanted to know the number of accounts that each FCA should open. The presenter explained that two separate accounts are expected from each Fadama community association. One account is for receiving funds and the other for recovery of funds. Another participant wanted to know how market women and artisans (bricklayers, carpenter etc.) could benefit in the project. The resource person answered that individuals engaging in this economic activities are to benefit as service provider. He advised on the need for each of the market women and artisan to come together as a group since the project does not recognize individuals.

Health problems that make the farmers to marginalization

One participant wanted to know if there is any need for HIV test for confirmation. Dr. Ajani stated that this is not advisable and that the earlier discussed symptoms should be used to identify HIV/AIDS infected persons. Another participant wanted to know why water-borne diseases are not given consideration in the diseases mentioned. Dr. Ajani referred the participants to page 26 of the workshop material where guinea worm as a very common water-borne disease as well as its control was discussed. Another participant wanted to know how HIV/AIDS problems could be solved in our villages bearing in mind the polygamy set-up of our villages. The presenter explained that through education on how the disease can be contacted and prevented, our villages could be protected from the scourge.

Conflicts management and resolutions among Fadama communities

The discussion session commenced with a question from one of the facilitators who wanted to know how conflict resolution could work in a situation where one of the parties is constantly on the move (the nomad). Dr. Oni stated that for the fact that they are called nomad, they stay in a place for a couple of days before they move again. While they are still around conflict resolution can be initiated. However, Mr. Akinsola from the state fadama office opined that in a situation where the nomads are constantly on the move, truce could be reached by getting in touch with their leaders. He stated that the nomads usually seen with the cattle are not the owner but are employed by some Alhajis who own the cattle. In another question, Dr. P. I. Oni wanted OPC to be incorporated into conflict resolution in fadama communities. The presenter did not agree with this opinion. He stated that the organisation has no central command, has no clear-cut objective and that in the process of wanting to use the body for conflict resolution they may worsen the situation. He gave an analogy that where non - indigene and indigene (Yoruba) are at loggerhead, the organisation will surely support the Yoruba even if their kinsmen were at fault. Instead he suggested the setting up of conflict resolution group in each fadama communities.

Gender mainstreaming: a strategy for promoting participation of the marginalised in the Fadama II project in Ogun State

During discussion, one of the participants commended the merits of gender mainstreaming, concept and principles but wanted to know the role that culture of the community will play. Dr. Adegbite stated that wives should seek the permission of their husbands. She also emphasized the need for wives to respect their husband. She further explained that her paper did not call for wives to compete with their husbands rather wives should play a complementary role in their household. According to Dr. Adegbite if a woman is comfortable, the whole house will be comfortable.

Crops and Environment component

This presentation was followed by a discussion. One of the facilitators wanted to know the extent that FYM can be used. Dr. Oni stated that vegetables in general would respond favourably to substantial quantity of farmyard manure. He singled out Zartech in Ibadan as being involved in bagging of FYM. He stressed that the right quantity to use is stated on the bag. He advised on the use of FYM, which according to him is easy to get, cheap and affordable unlike chemical fertilizer which continuous use may lead to soil acidity and consequently reduction in crop yield. Another participant wanted to know other places that improved seeds may be obtained in case NIHORT does not have the required seeds. Dr Oni made it known that facilitators can also be trained on how to get seeds from mature crops. Alternatively, he promised that during the visits to the Fadama sites, the facilitators will be provided the list of different organizations apart from NIHORT where improved seeds could be obtained. On how the shelf life of leafy vegetables can be prolonged; the scholar explained that leafy vegetables should be

harvested with roots and such roots dipped in water. This according to him will help to prolong the shelf life of vegetable. He stated that the Hausas have been using this technique successfully for years. Moreover, on the advice that the vulnerable in the fadama communities can engage in the collection of immature palm frond, one of the participants asked whether this will not affect the yield of palm trees. Dr. Oni stated that the effects on the yield of palm tree are not critical. He explained that food reserves of palm tree are not from the young palm frond coming out but the roots. However, he advised that intensive harvest of immature palm frond should not be carried out when trees are about to fruit.

Sensitizing the Fadama User groups on the importance of Non-Timber products (NTFPS)

One of the participants wanted to know if grass cutters burrow and if yes, what can be done to prevent their escape. Dr. Adedire explained that grass cutters cannot burrow on their own but lives in the holes created by other animals.

Financial planning and accounting principles for Fadama users

The presentation was followed by a discussion. One of the facilitators wanted to know how farmers could source for their initial capital since this constitutes a major problem. Dr. Oni explained that the project recognized groups of people and not individuals. He further stated that the initial capital is expected from the group not from individual farmer, hence it will not be too difficult for farmers to pool their resources together most especially from their contributions when Fadama Community Association (FCA) meetings are held. Another question on the reluctance of farmers to keep records for fear that such records may be used for tax purposes was answered. He explained that facilitators needed to assure the farmers that this is not true and also to explain in clear terms what benefit they are going to derive if records are kept.

3.3 Facilitators Perception on Ways of Involving Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups in Their Local Governments

Report on the Identification of Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups in Imala Community and How they can Benefit from the Fadama Project

Brief Description Of Imala Community

Imala is one of the many fadama communities in Abeokuta North Local Government and it is about the largest of all. The population is large and it consists of people of various ethnic groups like the Yorubas, the Fulanis, the Igades, the Hausas, to mention but a few. The community has wide and large expanse of fadama land and hence, it is one of the major source of fadama resources and has output that seeds major for market in Abeokuta and Lagos.

The Vulnerable Groups in Imala

The vulnerable groups in this community are the blind, the deaf, the dumb and the crippled. The blind cannot see with their physical eyes and this makes them totally dependent on others who can see to move around and to get virtually everything done – to eat, drink, answer the call of nature etc. The blind also lacks skills because they don't have access to proper training.

The blind have so many prospects. Like was said earlier they are only blind physically, they are not spiritually and their soul are alive. They have the inner eyes and all their other senses are in right order. They can be rehabilitated and given vocational training and economic empowerment which would make them productive and give them a sense of duty and responsibility, this making them less dependent on other and improving their standard of living in this way, they too can contribute to the overall development of their community.

The deaf and dumb have similar problems. The deaf cannot hear while the dumb cannot speak. In the community, children who have these disabilities are not given access to education. They are discriminated against, right from childhood and this makes them withdrawn to themselves and from others. Children of their age group laugh at them and the older ones look down on them. They therefore develop inferiority complex.

The deaf and dumb have great prospect. With proper rehabilitation and training they can be able to communicate using sign language and reading of the lips. They can be given vocational training, which would make them very productive and relevant in their communities. It would also give them a sense of duty, responsibility and belonging because they would be contributing their own quota to the development of their community.

The crippled have problems with their limbs, either the leg or the arms or both. They have great difficulty in moving around or working with their hands. They are dependent and they are forms of liabilities to their relatives. They are not trained in most cases. Most times they are confined to a place, either in the house or outside on a spot begging.

These people if they are trained in various vocations could be very productive.

The Marginalised Groups in Imala

The marginalised groups in this community are the widows, the aged and the pastoralists.

The widows have not only lost their husbands but also in most cases their belongings. Most of them do not have shelter, clothing and food. They cannot properly feed for themselves talk less of taking care of their children. The widows are emotionally weak. They are stigmatised. The community does not

allow them to take important roles in decision-making and cannot even contribute to issues. They have economic capabilities but do not have the financial backing. If when the widows are given the economic empowerment, they can meet their financial obligations and be more productive, thus, contributing to the economic growth and development of their community.

The aged or the elderly are people who are very old and cannot really actively engage in economic activities. At times, one wonders if it is a crime to live to be very old because of the ways the elderly in our communities are treated. People look down on them and they are treated shabbily in most cases. People do not want to be associated with them. They are labelled evil and they live in poor and dirty environment due to abandonment by children and relatives. They also have health problems. The aged because of their wealth of experience in life have meaningful contributions to make in the development of the community. They are also good in conflict resolutions because they have detailed knowledge of the history of the community and because of respect for their age.

The pastoralists are mainly nomadic Fulani who have carved a niche for themselves in the community. They do not have enough land where they can plant grasses for their animals to graze on. There was a time the community gave them land but there was a dispute over the land later because some indigenes objected. They also have shortage of water and high rate of mortality among their animals because they do not have excess to good veterinary services. There is also ethnic discrimination against them. Due to language barrier they are socially excluded. With more conducive and friendly environment to live, more land area for grazing and access to good and adequate veterinary services, their productivity would be increased, their income would be raised and they will have a better standard of living.

Ijebu North East Report On How The Vulnerable And Marginalized Groups Can Benefit Inn The Fadama II Project

Community: Odogogo

The vulnerable groups in this community include:

- The elderly 60years and above
- Widows (aged ones)
- Mentally retarded

Marginalized Group: Non-Indigenes

- Peculiarities of these groups
- They are financially weak
- They are weak minded
- Small in number compared to the population of the community

Problems

- ◆ They cannot take part in strenuous work.
- ◆ Financially weak.

Prospects

Quality advises to offer other members of the community.

- They can engage in petty trading

Checklist

- why are they not working?
- Can they work if opportune?
- What kind of fadama activity would they like to be involved in?

Identification of Vulnerable/Marginalized Groups In Ifo Local Government And How They Can Benefit In Fadama II Project.

The Community: Ogunghade Village, Ifo Local Government, Ifo Ogun State.

Identified vulnerable/ marginalized groups:

- i. The aged
- ii. Widow
- iii. Unemployed youths

Peculiarities of the Vulnerable/Marginalized Groups

(i) *The Aged*: the group identified as aged is old with the age ranging from 65 years and above, they are:

1. Either retired from active work,
2. Not fit to participate in any community activities.
3. Dependants, directly or indirectly on their children and other family members,
4. They stay indoor most of the time.

ii *Widows*: these are women whose husbands have died and are mostly not remarried.

- (a) They struggle to cater for themselves and their children alone.
- (b) Mostly their husbands' families abandon them.
- (c) Most of time they do not have access to their own share of the husbands properties.
- (d) Most of these widows are also dependants.

The unemployed youth: these are young energetic male and female in the community.

Some of these youths are educated; some are semi illiterate, while some others are illiterate and not trained in any vocation.

- a) They are basically without any form of job or productive activities.
- b) They depend directly or indirectly on their parent's other family members and at times on the community.
- c) They are voiceless in matter of decision making as they are not financial member of any group or association in the community

Problems associated with the vulnerable/ marginalized groups

Aged: the problems of the aged people in the community are numerous, some of which of which are:

- They lack basic medical care and attention.
- They are usually lonely due to abandonment.
- Some of the very weak aged is assisted in feeding and bathing.

Widows: some basic problems the widows are facing are:

- Homelessness as a result of deprivation of their husband's properties or estate by greedy family members.

Joblessness: - some full time housewives find it difficult to engage in meaningful economic activities.

- Some members of the community and family members harass some widows.
- Their children are not well taken care of

Youth:

- Joblessness
 - Lack of education
 - Insufficient fund
 - Prospects for the vulnerable/marginalized groups
1. Aged: the prospects for the aged are:
Government assistance in the provision of basic medical facilities, prompt payment of pension to the senior citizen
 2. Widow: the widows stand the chance of contributing to the development of their respective community through empowerment by government.
 3. Youth: the youth need to be educated or trained in one form of vocation or the other. This would enable them to be independent.

Identification of Vulnerable/Marginalized Groups in Odeda Local Government and how they can benefit in Fadama II Project.

Community: Odebiyi village

Who are the vulnerable?

These are the traumatized members of the society. They may or may not be able to fend for themselves any longer due to a circumstance (widow, disable), one persisting ailment or the other and the HIV/AIDS patients.

Who are the marginalized?

These are the traumatized that the community looks down on. The reason may be historical, cultural or religious. The marginalized include: women, youth, children, non-indigene and the aged. In Odebiyi village, these groups were identified during the focus group meeting /discussion. Having acknowledged the fact that these groups of individuals need adequate representation in order for

them to benefit in the project, the aged are identified by house-to-house visitations while others are identified based on their economic interest.

Virtually all the members of these groups are dependent and this affects their financial contribution during meetings. Moreover, they are voiceless as a result of the treatment from the dominant group. They can easily be maneuvered. In the event of violent conflicts in the community, these groups of individuals are always at the receiving end. Occasionally, members of this group are labelled witches in the community.

The Problems of Each Group Identified

Vulnerable:

No means of income
Bad road
Voiceless

Marginalized:

Bad road
Shortage of farm tools and equipment
Lack of processing equipment
Lack of information

The Prospects of Each Group Identified

Vulnerable:

Engage in economic activities such as snailery, weaving to enhance the group's economic well being.

Marginalized:

The group can engage in petty trading, poultry to improve their economic well being.

Having satisfied the project guidelines, these groups can benefit from the project in the following ways:

- Women can engage in fish /gari processing as wage labourers.
- The groups can be self-employed by buying cassava for processing.
- Youth may engage in collection of forest products for sale.
- Engage in weaving of mat and basket, pot making, tie and dye among other cottage activities.
- Engage in petty trading.

A Report on how the vulnerable and marginalized group can be identified and benefit under the Fadama II project in Odogbolu Local Government

Community: Okun – Owa Ayarians Community

Vulnerable group:

- (a) Old people, widows, youth, non-indigene, disable people, and women.
- (b) They hardly have access to any asset/ property in the community.
- (c) They do not hold any post in the community.
- (d) Therefore they are not part of decision makers despite the wealth of experience.

Old People Problem – 15 on list

- 1) They are no more in their active stage
- 2) They find it difficult to take decision as a result of retarded memory
- 3) Development

Prospect

- 1) They serve as pillar of knowledge
- 2) They also help in the resolution of conflict in the community.

Youth Problem

1. They are always hostile when they are not recognized in the community

Prospect

They can bring about positive changes, if allow to take part in the community actively since they are in their productive ages.

Non-Indigene Problem

They find it difficult to contribute to community activity, due to the fact that they consider themselves as visitor

Prospect

They can introduce new innovation from their place of origin to the community they reside, thereby bringing about positive changes in the community.

Disable Problem

1. They are incapacitated i.e. in active.
2. They depend on the members of the community for survival

Prospect

Once they are recognised and given the necessary support, since some of them have in born talent they are creative.

Women Problem

They are not allowed to take part in decision-making in the community since they are viewed as some people who have nothing to offer.

Prospect

They can provide better idea, which can move the community forward if provided the necessary atmosphere.

Check List

1. For how long have you been in this village?
2. What Job do you do for a living?
3. What other thing can you do apart from your present job for survival?
4. What are the problems confronting you in your present job?
5. What do you think can be done to solve these problems?

A report on how the vulnerable and marginalised grouped can benefit from NFDLP – II Agosasa in Ipokia Local Government

The Vulnerable and the marginalised groups are the less privileged people in a community that are not vocal and not influential in decision making in a community.

Name of Community: Agosasa (Idogun of Idotun).

The Vulnerable groups in the community are; the elders (Age range between 70 – 120 years), widows, disables (blind and lames).

The marginalised groups are time hunters and the Gatherers in the community, youths, children and women (Egun) in Idotun area of Agosasa.

The Peculiarities of old, weak, physically handicapped of the vulnerable is that; they are aged, widow and disables, while the peculiarity of the marginalised group is that; they source their daily income from fadama.

The problem of the vulnerable groups is that; they cannot involve in any reasonable work in the community because they are aged and disable, therefore they will depend mainly on other economic interest groups. On the other hand, the problem of the marginalised is that; they do not have access to information on the use of modern equipment and forest reservation, therefore this leads to low income.

Checklist of issues to be discussed

- Encourage them to form groups
- How they can take part in decision-making
- Problem of past experience of the community
- Stigmatization on the part of HIV/AIDS
- Opening of bank Accounts/Register for co-operative

In conclusion, the project should find ways of assisting these people in forming groups and endeavour to put some of them in petty trading in their various homes, because they cannot contribute or partake in any decision making in the community due to their poor state of mind, health and body function.

A report on how the vulnerable and marginalised grouped can benefit from NFDP – II Ogun Waterside Local Government

1. The community under consideration is Makun – Omi.
2. The vulnerable group is a set of people who are capable of being hurt or attacked psychologically and emotionally. They are characterised by inferiority complex. They are introverts. They lack motivation. The widows, the disabled and the HIV/AIDS carriers belong to this group.
3. The marginlised group is a group of people believed to have less influence and voice in a community. Their stand is not usually reckoned with in decision-making process. They are regarded as being the minority. The aged, the non-indigenes, the unemployed and the women folk belong to this group.
4. The peculiarities of these groups are:
 - a) They are generally weak – minded
 - b) They are submissive
 - c) They are financially weak
 - d) They are usually emotionally unstable
 - e) They are commonly illiterate
 - f) They are essentially followers
5. The vulherable/marginalised groups have problems of motivation (extrinsic), finance and voice. Yet, they could engage in creative activities like mending, weaving, etc. Also, they have the potentials of being good attendants, repairers and retailers.
6. Checklist of issues to be discussed:
 - When did his/her predicament/problem begin?
 - What are his/her means of livelihood?
 - What does he/she think is his/her urgent need?
 - If he/she is given voice, will he/she be ready to take part in community development agenda?
 - What else can be done to bring him/her back into community mainstream?
 - What Fadama activity do you have interest in?

REFERENCES

- Agagu, O.K., 1978. Geology and Petroleum Potentials of Santonian to Masstrichman Sediment in the Anambra Basin, Eastern Nigeria. Unpubl. Ph.D. Thesis, University of Ibadan, Nigeria, p. 241.
- Agagu, O.K. and Ekwezor, C.M., 1980. Petroleum Geology of Senonian Sediments in Anambra Syncline Southeastern Nigeria (abs). *Bull. Amer. Assoc. Petro. Geol.*, Vol. 64, p. 668. Tulsa
- Agagu, O.K. and Ekwezor, C.M., 1982. Source-rock Characteristic of Senonian Shales in the Anambra Syncline, Southern Nigeria- *Jour. Min. Geol.*, Vol. 19, p.52-61. London.
- Akaegboli, M.I and Schmitt, M., 1996. Organic Facies Hydrocarbon Source Potential and the reconstruction of the depositional palaeoenvironment of the Campano-Maasstrichtian Nkporo Shale in the Cretaceous Anambra Basin, Nigeria, *NAPE Bull.*, Vol 13, No 1, p. 1-19.
- Akande, S.O and Erdtmann, B.D, 1998. Burial Metamorphism (thermal maturation) in Cretaceous Sediments of the Southern Benue Trough and Anambra Basin, Nigeria: *AAPG Bullen*, Vol. 82, No 6, p. 1191-1206.
- Benkehelil, J., 1982. Benue Trough and Benue Chain.- *Geol. Mag.*

PARTICIPANTS ASSESSMENT OF SENSITISATION WORKSHOP

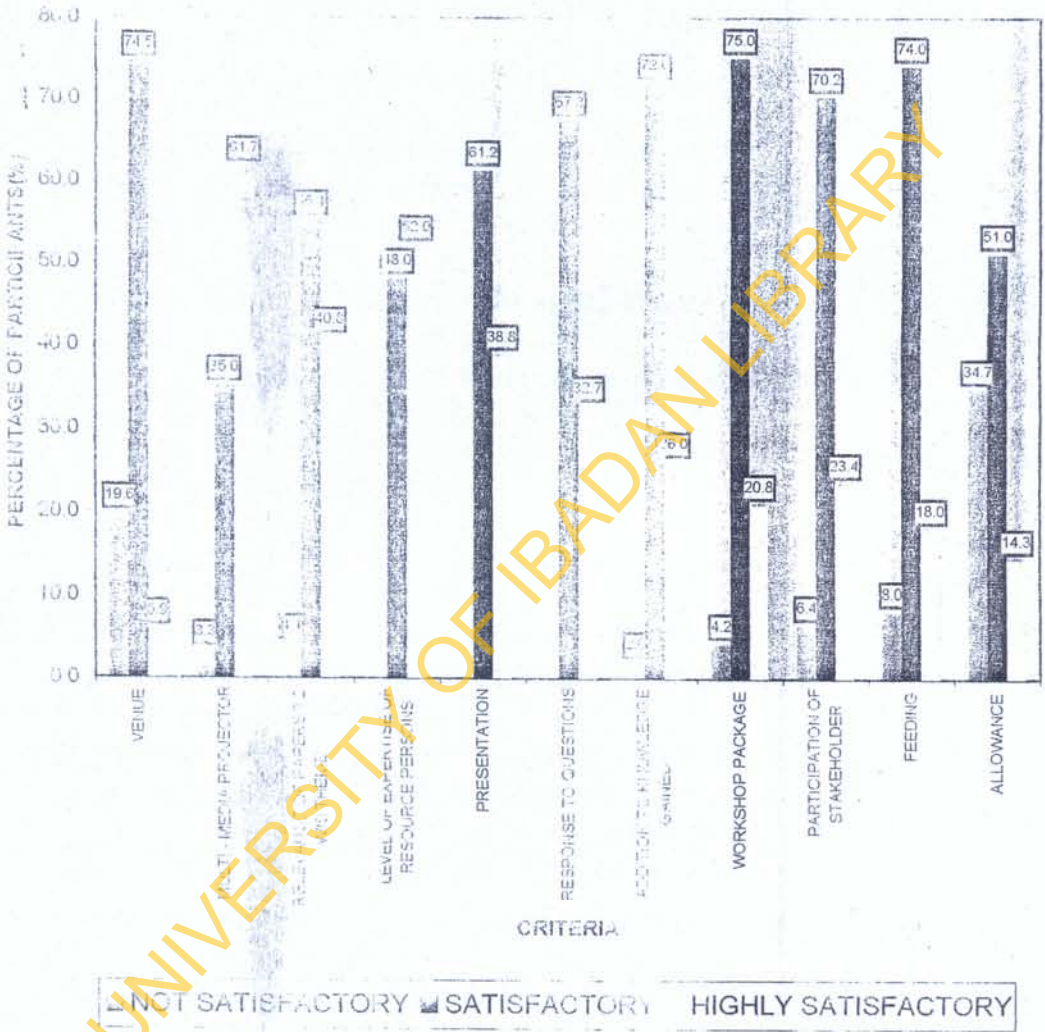


Figure 3.1: Participants' Assessment of Sensitization Workshop

CHAPTER FOUR REPORT OF THE FIELD VISITS

This chapter presents the output from the field survey. As enunciated in chapter two, the ten Fadama local government areas of the state were visited. In line with the contents of the Terms of Reference, the report is structured under the following headings.

- Discussion on components of Fadama II
- Groups contacted
- Identification of the Marginalised and the Vulnerable Groups for Participation in Project Activities
 - Vulnerable and Marginalised Groups Identified
 - Key activities of marginalised and vulnerable groups
 - Areas of Fadama assistance for vulnerable groups
- Areas of ambiguity /difficulty as perceived by stake holders
- Modalities for handling issues relating to the participation of the weaker groups
- Key stakeholders that can assist in appropriate planning for the marginalised and vulnerable groups

Except for the first item, which is general to all the groups, the other items are discussed on local government basis.

Discussion on Components of National Fadama Development Project-II

As briefly as they could, the facilitators, at each instance, were able to make explicit introduction of the Visitation teams as well as the purpose of the Fadama-II Project, presently being run in 18 States of the Federation. The World Bank sponsors twelve of these states.

From the established components, the target/User groups could benefit from:

- (a) Capacity building:** This is through relevant training programmes for the FUGs on Group Dynamics, Accounting and Record -keeping, mentioning a few.
- (b) Advisory Services:** These services are on farm practices and related activities for the different user groups.
- (c) Pilot Asset Acquisition Schemes:** This is the component in which assets and equipments like Tubewells could be dug, pumps and motorized engines purchased etc., with a 60% contribution by the Users and only 40% from the World Bank.
- (d) Rural Infrastructure Investments:** This may require road rehabilitation, provision of potable water, market establishment etc, with the expectation for a 10% counterpart contribution from the users.

However, as beneficial as the project appears to be, there must be a number of Fadama Users' Groups on ground with minimum membership strength of 10 persons and a maximum of 40 persons per group or, there must be some well established and statutorily recognised cooperative societies through whom the benefits and resources can be channeled and harnessed. These FUGs, after being officially recognised as groups, will also need to register their membership and form an umbrella body known as Fadama Community Association (FCA). The FCAs are to register with the State Ministry of Commerce and Cooperative. Funding of activities is based on satisfactory preparation of Local Development Plan, which details the needs of the different FUGs and the common needs of the communities. The needs of FUGs are accommodated within the Pilot Asset Acquisition component while common community needs are within the Rural Infrastructure Investments.

4.2 Field Report for Odogbolu Local Government Area

4.2.1 Fadama Communities and Groups Contacted in Odogbolu LGA

The Fadama User Groups contacted in each of the three Fadama Communities visited in Odogbolu Local Government are listed in Table 4.1. In all, 17 groups were contacted ranging from 5 in Ijesa-Ijebu to 7 in Aiyeye

Table 4.1: Fadama Communities and Groups Contacted in Odogbolu LGA

Fadama Communities	Groups Contacted
Aiyeye	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Majeobaje Fish Farmers - Poultry Farmers Fadama Association - The Dynamic Fadama Farmers - Ifedapo Fadama Users Group - Irepodun Fadama Users Group - Ifedunni Poultry Fadama Users Group - Omolere Cassava Fadama Users Group
Okun-Owa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Isoko Farmers Association - Irewolede Fadama User Association - Agbelere Vegetable Fadama Farmer Association - Young Vegetable Grower - Young Progressive Farmer Club
Ijesa-Ijebu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gari Processing Association Group - Ijesa-Ijebu Hunters Association - Agro Traders Group - Young Farmers Association - Ijesa Unity Farmers Association

2.2 Vulnerable and Marginalised Groups, Key activities and Areas of Assistance

The main vulnerable groups in Odogbolu LGA include the sick, the aged, widows and disabled. These groups still engage in economic activities though at a much reduced level compared with the active and able-bodied individuals. Their activities centre on farming and petty trading. In general, these people are engaged in less energy-sapping activities. Table for 4.2 summarises the vulnerable and marginalized groups and their main activities in the LGA. It must be noted that the marginalized in the LGA are mainly the non-indigenes from non-Yoruba speaking areas. These people are of Hausa, Igbo, Igala, and Isoko tribes. They are commonly found in Okun-owa community.

Table 4.2: Vulnerable and Marginalised Groups and Key Activities in Odogbolu LGA

Communities	Groups Identified	Key Activities
Aiyeye	The sick The disabled The aged and The widows.	Farming Petty trading
Okun-Owa	Aged Widows Disabled Non-indigenes. The Hausas, the Isokos, the Ibos, the Igalas. The Sick	Fadama Okra farming Petty trading.
In Ijesa-Ijebu	The Widows The aged The sick The disabled	Cassava farming Petty trading Selling of agricultural produce Selling of bush meat.

Areas of Fadama assistance for the Vulnerable Groups

There are a number of areas of assistance for the vulnerable and marginalized groups in Odogbolu LGA. These are; provision of medical care since most of the sick asked for financial assistance to purchase drugs; provision of small loans; training in food processing and provision of potable water. The table below indicates sample of the identified Marginalized and Vulnerable individuals in each FCA in Odogbolu LGA as well as the required assistance.

4.3: Sample of the Identified Vulnerable and Marginalised individuals in Odogbolu LGA

Community	Names	Target	Age	Sex	FUG	Key Activities	Area of Assistance
Aiyepe	Simbiat Balogun	Aged/sick	> 60	F	None as a result of stroke	None	Requested for financial assistance for constant procurement of her drugs
	Iyabo Omotayo	Sick. She has broken right leg	55	F	Ifedapo	Fufu selling	Requested for financial assistance to trade
	Fatima Adetayo	Disabled. Lower limbs paralyzed	29	F	Ifedapo	Hairdressing	Requested for financial assistance
	Simbiat Ososanya	Aged/Disabled. Right lower limb shorter than the other	78	F	None	Petty trading	Requested for financial assistance
	Idayat Adesanya	Disabled. Lower limbs paralyzed	30	F	None	Trading. She sourced money from organization and individual	Requested for financial assistance
	Alh. Suleiman Kassim	Sick/aged. Bed-ridding with stroke	> 80	M	None	Retiree from Fed. of Works, Onikan where he worked as bricklayers for 17 years	Financial assistance to buy drugs.
Okun-Owa	Abiodun Adegbemisola	Disabled. Blind	> 37	M	No disabled group in the community	Vulcanizing. cassette of both video and audio cassette	Requested assistant for fund and training in vulcanizing and video recording
	Wuraola Adebanjo	Aged	> 70	F	Only belongs to church association	Buying and selling of farm produce	Needs financial empowerment
	Mujibat Salau	Aged	82	F	None	None	Requested for financial assistance for buying and selling

Community	Names	Target	Age	Sex	FUG	Key Activities	Area of Assistance
	Non-indigenes (Isoko, Ibos and Igedes)	Non-indigenes	Varying ages	M and F	Ethnic Association, Isoko Farmers Association	Farming and fishing	Requested for financial assistance
	Jimoh Sunmola	Aged/sick	> 70	M	None	Farming	Requested for financial assistance for treatment and farming activities
	Widows	Aged	50 - 80	F	Agbelere, Irewolede Farmers Association	Okro farming	Financial assistance for farming activities.
	Ayi Mustapha	Aged	> 70	F	None	Petty trading	Requested for financial assistance for trading
	Folorunso Adebajo	Aged	> 70	M	None	Farming	Requested for financial assistance for farming activities
	Isreal Sangosanya	Aged/sick	> 80	M	None	Farming	Requested for financial assistance
	Janet Ogunbanwo	Has sight problem	-	F	None	Petty trading	Requested for financial assistance
	Adenola Oloko	Sick. Has difficulty in breathing	-	M	None	Goldsmith, Bricklaying and Farming before sickness	Requested for financial assistance for buying drugs
	Joel Ogunnaike	Sick/aged. Eye problem and arthritis	< 90	M	None	Sick and unable to do anything for now	Financial assistance to buy drugs
	Elizabeth Idowu	Sick/aged. Has arthritis.	> 70	F	None	Farming	Financial assistance.

750

4.2.3 Areas of ambiguity/difficulty in Odogbolu LGA

In all the communities visited two main areas of ambiguity or difficulty were identified. These are registration of Fadama Users Group FUG and opening of bank account. This is more pronounced with the vulnerable and marginalized groups. For instance, formation and mobilization of people according to the vulnerable is difficult due to their incapacitation and lack of financial means. Further, opening of bank account is tedious as the groups are not used to banking procedures. Besides, the minimum requirement for opening bank account is said to be beyond the reach of the vulnerable and the marginalized. This situation is compounded by lack of start up capital for farming and trading activities.

4.2.4 Modalities for handling issues relating to the participation of the weaker groups in Odogbolu LGA

In order to enhance the participation of the weaker groups in Fadama activities in Odogbolu LGA, the following are suggested.

- The various groups of Marginalized and the Vulnerable should be represented in the FCA.
- There should be regular meetings with the facilitators and LFDOs.
- They should be organised into cooperative societies
- There should be periodic visit of medical personnel's.

4.2.5 The key stakeholders that can assist in appropriate planning for the Marginalised and Vulnerable groups in Odogbolu LGA

The key stakeholders that can assist in appropriate planning for the Marginalised and Vulnerable groups in all the FCAs visited in the Local Government area include:

SFDO officials

LFDO officials

The facilitators for Odogbolu Local Government area

The various FCA leaders and the FUG officials i.e. Presidents, secretaries etc.

4.3 Field Report of Odeda Local Government Area

The field report for Odeda LGA is summarized in tables 4.4 and 4.5. These tables provide details on groups contacted, areas of ambiguity/difficulty, Fadama components, main activities of vulnerable and marginalized groups, modalities for handling issues relating to the participation of weaker groups and key stakeholders that can assist in appropriate planning for the marginalized and vulnerable groups.

Table 4.4 Groups contacted and areas of ambiguity in Odeda LGA

CLAS	FUGS CONTACTED	AREAS OF AMBIGUITY / DIFFICULTY
Ilugun	Animal husbandry group Vegetable Farmers groups (5). Ilugun Tailors Association, Fish-farmers group, Gari Processing group (10 groups)	Registration of the FUGS has been identified by all groups as a problem. It is not the fund but processes involved. Opening of bank account. 60% contribution to pilot asset acquisition is high
Ojebiyi Village	Fadama Farmer groups (6) Ojebiyi Traders group Ojebiyi Hunters group Food Process group (9 groups)	That the members in a group (FUG) must be up to 10. Registration of FUG groups
Ido Village	Fadama Farmers groups (4) Food Processing group Hunters group (6 groups)	Opening of bank account. Contribution of 60% to pilot asset acquisition.
Gari Agunna	Fadama Farmers groups Vulnerable groups (see pg 2) 1 group	That an FUG must be minimum of 10 persons before recognition
Summary total number groups	26 groups	Group registration problem

Table 4.5: Key activities, area of Fadama assistance and modalities for participation of vulnerable and marginalized groups in Fadama II in Odeda LGA

Groups Identified	Key Activities Of Groups Identified	Area Of Fadama Assistance	Modalities For Handling Participation Of Groups	Stakeholders That Can Assist In Planning
Orile Ilugun Vulnerable Groups Marginalised group Widows	Small Scale farming (old men) Supervising labour on tree crop farms (men) Petty trading (women) Depending on Children Farming Food Processing Petty trading	Medical care because of ailments. Small loans for petty trading Talks on health care Provision of deep wells / portable water Provision of guaranteed loans for trading and food processing. Training on co-operatives and how to run small scale trading. Provision of market stalls. Provision of portable water	Selection of one of them into FCAS Bimonthly meeting with the group. Provision of health clinic Provision of small loans for trading through the Fadama II Project Regular meeting with the group. Supervision of their cooperative societies.	NGOS FCA Chairman FD II Facilitators LG Chairman SFDO Cooperative Officers at Local government Level NGOS FD II Facilitators SFDO LFDO
Olodo Village Marginalised group Widows	Many involved in trading such as sales of cocoa, palm kernel, kerosene food stuff and kolanuts Tailoring	Training in food processing Training in cooperative organization and how to preserve kolanuts Provision of loans for trading Provision of market stalls Digging of deep wells	Regular meeting with the group by facilitators Organising them into cooperative societies Assisting them (FD II facilitators) in processing loans.	NGOS FD II Facilitators SFDO LFDO
Ojebiyi Village Vulnerable Groups Aged men & women	Males Visiting to tree crop plantations Supervising labourers Females Petty trading As labour to peel cassava and crack palm nuts	Sale of farm inputs in the market Provision of small loans for petty trading Provision of health clinic Portable water	Regular meeting with group Periodic visit by mobile health group	NGOS Local Govt. Health officer SFDO LFDO
Ageri /Ajagunna Village Vulnerable Groups Old men & women	Making Cassava flour (women) Cracking palm nut (women) Roasting of bush meat (women) Sale of farm Produce (men) Tending tree crop farms (men)	Provision of portable water Loan for petty trading Mobile health clinic for old people	Regular visits by facilitators Selection of an old man into the FCA Assistance in processing forms for small loans	NGOS SFDO LFDO Local Govt. Health officer

Field Report for Ijebu North East Local Government Area

4.1 Groups Contacted in Ijebu North East LGA

During the field survey the following communities and groups of people were contacted as shown in Table 4.6

Table 4.6 Groups and categories of people contacted in the various communities

Communities	Group of people contacted
Odogogo	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The Old (aged)- The widows- The blinds- The handicapped (Cripple)- The sick- Mentally retarded
Odosimadegun	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Old (aged)The widowsThe blindsThe handicapped (Cripple)The sickMentally retarded
Atan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Old (aged)The widowsThe blindsThe handicapped (Cripples)Cancer
Isoyin	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Old (aged)The widowsThe blindsThe deaf and semi deafDisabledStroke

The type of vulnerability and marginalization in the different communities in Ijebu North East LGA is presented in table 4.7

Table 4.7 Classification of the vulnerable and marginalized groups into categories at Adogogo Community

Name of the community	Total number of vulnerable people	Type of vulnerability	Gender classification		Age classification the group	
			F	M	F	M
Adogogo	17	Aged	7	-	70+	-
			5	-	85+	-
			1	-	70+	-
		Mentally retarded	1	-	35+	-
			-	1	-	30+
			-	1	-	60+
Diosimadegun	22	Widow	1	-	70+	-
		Aged	18	-	13	4
					70+	
					60+	1
		Widow	8	-	80+	-
			Blinds	1	2	70+
				65+		
Cripple	1	-	26+			
Mentally retarded	1		20+			
Atan	15	Aged	2	2	80+	
					85+	
		Widow	4	-	65+	-
		Blinds	1	3	70+	
					-	60+
		Cripple	1	1	28+	
			35+			
Cancer	1		25+			

Name of the community	Total number of marginalized people	Type of vulnerability	Gender classification		Age classification the group	
			F	M	F	M
Isoyin	21	Aged	5	3	80+	76
		Widow	2	-	60+	-
		Blinds	2	4	60+	60+
		Cripple	1	-	65+	-
		Deaf	1	2	60+	80+
		Stroke	1	-	60+	-

4.2 Identification of the Marginalized and the vulnerable groups for participation in project activities in Ijebu North East LGA

The vulnerable and the marginalized groups have been defined within the context of the National Fadama Development Project II as those categories of people with one form of shortcomings or other; due to old age, ailments or other forms of physical disability and disorders such that the person(s) or group of people may not be able to intensively participate in Fadama activities hence become marginalized as a result of the deficiency(ies). These categories of people had been adequately identified within the Ijebu Ode North East Local Government area of Ogun state by the activities of the Facilitators and other grass root Fadama staff (LFDOs) that have been working ahead of this study. Attempts were subsequently made to interview these categories of people as different groups with the aim of mainstreaming them appropriately into the fadama project in form of empowerment. Five communities namely; Odogogo, Isoyin, Atan, Odosimadegun and Ijari were visited. Inter-communities distances range between 3-7 kilometers apart.

The key activities of the marginalized groups identified in Ijebu North East LGA are presented in table 4.8. It can be deduced from the tables that the vulnerables are engaged in economic activities ranging from trading to processing.

Table 4.8: Key economic activities of the vulnerable and marginalized Groups in Odo North LGA

Type of vulnerability	Odogogo	Odosimayegun	Atan	Isoyin
Aged	Farming and petty trading	-Oil palm fruits processing -Farming petty trading	Farming Gari processing Selling of provision	Cooks and small buying and selling (female) Dry cleaning (male)
Mentally retarded (imbeciles)		Petty trading	Petty trading	
Female	Petty trading			
Male	Farming			
Disabled Male	Nothing due to the nature of the fingers which were inactive for any use			
Cripple Female		Petty trading Selling of provision	Petty trading Selling of provision	Nothing at the moment
Blinds (Glaucoma)		Farming before being blind Petty trading	Farming before being blind Nothing now due to vulnerability status	Food seller (female) Dry cleaner (male)
Deaf				Nothing at the moment
Stroke				Nothing at the moment
Widow Female	Farming Petty trading (selling gari)	Petty trading	Petty trading	Petty trading Processing of cassava to gari Farming

Areas of Fadama assistance for vulnerable groups in Ijebu North East LGA

Generally most of the vulnerable will require both physical and economic assistance to empower them. Almost all of them are suffering from family neglect, isolation and lack of access to modern medical attention.

- One of the quickest ways or means of assisting the vulnerable is to establish economic activities that can attract emigration to the town especially the youths. A component of Fadama II that can address this problem is the training of the youths in the production of exotic vegetables with higher market values. In view of the nearness of Ijebu Ode to Lagos, very active markets can be obtained in Lagos for these products. Also the level of social functions is also very high in the communities and the local government generally hence there is almost a guaranteed market even within their community. For instance there is Mr Biggs in Ijebu Ode and also few other fast foods where some of these products can be sold directly.
- Many of the people appear to be interested in livestock husbandry especially piggery, poultry and goat rearing in that order. Pigs slaughtering in Ijebu area is synonymous with wealth and there is ready and viable market for the business. Fadama II may establish multi paddocks and cages and provide the initial foundation stock for the people while the counterpart funding may be in the recurrent expenses (maintenance costs) on the part of the people prior to before marketing the products. Few of them are already in established projects and only needs to be further empowered.
- The male cripple is a very successful electrician but requires a wheel chair to make him more productive. The female cripple can also sell inputs and buy products from the Fadama farmers but will also require a wheel chair for mobility.
- The aged women and the widow had been involved in cassava processing into gari but lack protected frying shed and equipment. This group can be organized into economic group and provided with a frying shed with some equipment.
- Some of the aged males are also farmers but the active market for their farm outputs are either not motorable or in a state of disrepair. There is therefore the need to improve these road networks to improve their income and productivity. In view of the diversity of the vulnerability the type of assistance differs hence a particular form of assistance may not suit all of them a summary of possible assistance is presented in table 4.9.

Table 4.9: Forms of vulnerability among the groups and possible assistance by Fadama II project in Ijebu North LGA

Forms of vulnerability	Identified forms of assistance
Aged Women	-Selling of farm inputs especially seeds and fertilizer depot
Men	Establishment of piggery business Provision of spare parts for the oil palm processing. Supply of new processing machines. Supply of improved seeds for the farming activity. Establishment of poultry and goat farming.
The widows	The widows required assistance in the area of gari processing shed construction and equipment Establishment of small scale co-operative stores for inputs sales and purchase of products from fadama farming products. Require space and materials for sales of provision and other products she can easily manage
The blinds Female	Require micro-credit to buy palm oil to sell since she is used to the unit of measurements. Require space and materials for setting of piggery farm
Male	Interested in buying and selling of farm products
The handicapped (Cripple) Females (2)	Establishment of small farm inputs shop and Small-scale poultry business. May also sell few products from the farm
Male (Electrical repairs technician)	Require the supply of a typewriter, table and few types of stationery. Also wants to sell provision items Requires wheel chair to make him more productive. He is also a cobbler and requires a grinding stone and tools for shoes repair
The sick and mentally retarded	Skill acquisition in barbing and fish pond, He also requires training in improved seeds production.
Stroke	Require a wheel chair to assist him move about and possibly may be able to shell melon and provide wrapping ropes for tying vegetables

4.3 Areas of ambiguity/difficulty as perceived by the stakeholders in Ijebu North East LGA

- Many of the various stakeholders expressed their doubts and worries on the sincerity of the actualization of the various objectives of Fadama II. This is perhaps hinged on their past experiences on various past program of the government which in many cases started very well but implemented half way and subsequently abandoned.
- There were also fears that some of the benefits may not come to them directly in view of their special condition and disability. Many were also not sure whether most of the perceived benefits will be actualized before they are dead as many were just waiting for death to come.
- There was also ambiguity on the issue of what the stakeholders need to put in place before the implementation of some the activities by Fadama II component in the area of counterpart funding. Many of them are not likely to meet those requirements while others expressed the fear that the government is not serious about the whole program.

4.4.4 Modalities for handling issues relating to the participation of the weaker groups in Ijebu North East LGA

For serious impact to be made within the Fadama communities there is urgent need to provide infrastructures especially bore hole or deep wells as well as improved road networks for the communities and some other physical structures such as health centre with eye clinic unit which can help arouse their interest in and make them appreciate the activities of Fadama. A few require means of moving round like the wheel chairs. Thereafter they can now be organized into economic groups and followed with capacity training program. To make these objectives realizable the NGOs (JDPC) and church apart from the local leaders should be involved in the services delivery.

4.4.5 Key stakeholders that can assist in appropriate planning for the marginalized and vulnerable groups in Ijebu North East LGA

- As stated above the NGOs and the Church had been very useful in getting across to most of these groups. They will be very useful and should be effectively co-opted.
- A few numbers of local leaders were identified in the course of this project. They will also be very useful. In Odosimadagun community the Bale had been very supportive in the economic empowerment of this group of people. Information had it that he sponsored the cripple to School of Handicap in Ibadan and she had been successfully empowered in typing. Such a community leader will also be useful in the entire program.
- Apart from the identified categories of people above, in the various areas of capacity training all the identified consultants will also be needed to provide one form of training or the other for these groups of people as well as other service providers in the areas of environment and roads repairs and constructions

4.5 – Field Report for Obafemi-Owode Local Government Area

This section details the findings from Obafemi-Owode LGA

4.5.1 Groups Contacted in Obafemi-Owode LGA

Table 4.10 provides the summary on the groups contacted in the LGA

Table 4.10: Summary of the Groups Contacted in Obafemi-Owode LGA.

Identity of the Fadama Community Association	Eriti F.C.A	Oba-Eerin FCA	Aluoge FCA	Ijana-Alapako FCA	Abule-Titun FCA
Fadama User's Groups (FUGs) Contacted	(i) Teledalase FUG (ii) Agbeloba FUG (iii) Afenifere FUG (iv) Ifelodun-Akurowuwa FUG (v) Akurolere FUG (vi) Asejere FUG (vii) Owolaso-Oge FUG (viii) Olowolowo FUG (ix) Agbelere FUG (x) Non-Indigenes	(i) Oba-Eerin Hunters' Group (ii) God's Grace Fish Farmers' Group (iii) Oba-Eerin Fashion Designers Grp (iv) Ifeparapo Veg. Farmers' Grp (v) Oba-Eerin Cassava Millers' Grp (vi) Abule-Titun Omilende Veg. Farmers' Grp	(i) Agbelere Gari Processors' Grp (ii) Owowunwa Aluoge Marketers' Grp (iii) Ireunwa Veg. Farmers' Grp (iv) Ohunayolafe Pepper Farmers' Grp (v) Agbelere Crop Farmers' Grp	(i) Orisun-Ayo Gari Processors' Grp (ii) Orisunbukun Farmers' Grp (iii) Agbelere Veg. Farmers' Grp (iv) Wasinmi Olorunda Crop Farmers' Grp	(i) Omilende Veg. Farmers' Grp (ii) Abule Titun Livestock Farmers' Grp (iii) Ilupeju Egba Hunters' Grp.

4.5.2: Marginalised and vulnerable Groups Identified in Obafemi-Owode LGA

The vulnerable and marginalized groups identified in Obafemi-Owode LGA include the aged, widows, disables mentally retarded and the sick. Others are the non-indigenes, and the youths. These groups are engaged in various economic activities such as farming, processing of agricultural produce, food vendor, artisans and petty trading. Their areas of assistance centre on finance and purchase of equipment/ farm tools and medical assistance. Table 4.11 itemises the different marginalized and vulnerable groups within the Fadama communities visited in Obafemi-Owode LGA. It must be pointed out that some of these people have multiple vulnerabilities. It is not uncommon to have an aged widow who is also blind at the same time. The three boxes below succinctly provide the dilemma of the vulnerable and marginalized.

Deaf and Dumb Couple needs assistance to be part of Fadama-II

Rasheed Farounbi, aged 32 years and his wife Tosin, (26 years), are both deaf and dumb living in Eriti village. Rasheed is a cobbler and a farmer while his wife (Primary 6 education) is a trained hairdresser with first leaving school certificate (Primary 6 education). The couple will wish to benefit from the Fadama-II project through access to loans to boost their businesses / vocation and improve on their vegetable production. They are members of the Ifelodun-Akurowuwa vegetable farmers' group in their village.

711

Fadama Project and a blind young woman.

Rashidat Shanu, aged 28 years old trained as a hairdresser who had affinity and skill for her job until her ordeal of blindness started just 3 years ago. Rashidat, who is married with only one child, first lost one of her eyes and then the second one. She visited the hospital and was advised on an operation the cost of which she could not afford. Rashidat has retired to her fate back in Eriti village asking for assistance on health and a small capital to start off on petty trading on Kerosene. If she regains her sight, Rashidat can work as a paid labour in the harvesting of vegetables to earn her living and subsist.

Table 4.11: Activities and areas of assistance of Marginalised and Vulnerable groups in Obafemi-Owode LGA

Community	Marginalised/ Vulnerable	Activities	Areas of Assistance
Eriti	Aged Widow	Farming Petty Trading Hired Labour	Farm tools Finance
Alapako	Aged Widow Blind Mentally Retarded Amputee Stroke Arthritis Deaf	Farming Petty trading Livestock rearing Fruit selling Food vendor Hired Labour Fishing	Finance Medical assistance
Alapako	Aged Widow	Farming Hired labour Processing	
Alapako	Aged Widow Sickly Mentally Retarded Non-indigenes Youths	Farming Processing Artisan Petty trading	Financial Assistance Purchase of equipment
Eriti	Aged Disabled	Nothing	

4.5.3 Major Problems/ Areas of Difficulty Discovered in Obafemi-Owode LGA

Some of the problems discovered include:

- Poor access road into the communities
- Unavailability of save and adequate quantity of water for domestic and farm use
- Poor storage facilities for the vegetables
- Poor market structures, poor market information and marketing channels
- Aggressiveness and destructive problems of the Fulani cattle rearers
- Some areas of the Fadama lands have depleted soil fertility and requires nutrient replenishment
- Problems of infestation by pests and infection of diseases on farms especially on vegetable crops
- Absence of health care facilities around the community. The nearest being at some 12 to 15 kilometres from the villages
- Health problems caused by water-borne diseases, Typhoid fever, Cholera, River blindness and Guinea worm infection of common occurrence
- None of the villagers had enough knowledge on problems and menace of HIV/AIDS or other sexually transmitted or infectious diseases

4.5.4 Modalities for Handling Issues Relating to the Participation of Weaker Groups in Obafemi-Owode LGA

Various interactions with the target groups revealed that:

- Most of the weaker groups will benefit best if some funds could be harnessed to them as loans to complement the existing capital base in vegetable production. This sum will be required to employ labourers in the application of water twice or thrice before the vegetables will become ready for sale. The money may also be required by some to pay for labour on harvesting and bailing of the vegetables.
- There is urgent need for fertilizers and pest and diseases control chemicals.
- The Elderly (Aged), Widows and disabled may benefit from Grants of manageable amount for petty trading in items that can facilitate production of Fadama crops.
- There is an urgent need for capacity building on marketing and market information, sustenance of optimum health through safe handling of water and education on environmental sanitation.
- The urgent need to repair the major roads leading to the villages is a reflection of the priority need of the Communities. This is believed, will not only have a multiplier effect on the sales turnover of the Marketers; it will also improve the socio-economic and health status of the communities

In addition, some of the *Community-based demand-driven needs* that could facilitate participation in the Project if timely and adequately provided include:

- Rehabilitation of the roads to facilitate mobility, transportation and marketing of produce

- Provision of potable, safe, hygienic and clean water to reduce health problem of the villagers, enhance their optimum health status and provide enough for farm use.
- Provision of pumping machines and sprayers to enhance farming activities, reduce labour cost, encourage timeliness of farm operation and improve farmers' productivity.
- Provision of vehicles for marketers to enhance transportation and marketing of produce, ensure sustained quality of farm produce for improved price, minimize the activity of middlemen and shortening the marketing channel
- Improvement on the health facilities available to the community
- Improvement on the fertility status of degraded soil through prompt access to fertilizers and other inputs

Individual-based demand-driven needs are:

- Requests for loans to support the existing capital-base for farm work and petty trading by the Aged (Elderly) and the Widows
- A number of vulnerable individuals in the Communities who, though have identified with one Fadama Users' Group or the other, still have their health problems affecting their being involved in the implementation of the Project. . Reasons for their inability ranged from disability due to sore / wounds on legs, blindness as caused by the infected water in the community, mental retardation and other forms of sicknesses and ill-health. Presented below are cases of the extremely vulnerable/weaker individuals who will require more attention and unique strategies in the involvement and participation.

4.5.5 Key Stakeholders in Planning for the Marginalised and Vulnerable Groups in Obafemi-Owode LGA

The key stakeholders that can assist in integrating vulnerable and marginalized groups into Fadama-II include SFDO officials, LFDO officials and the facilitators. Others are: the respective local community leaders, non-governmental organizations and religious groups. Specifically within the context of Fadama communities in the LGA, table 4.12 indicates the different people that can be of assistance.

Table 4.12: Individuals that can assist in planning for the marginalized and vulnerable in Obafemi-Owode LGA

Fadama Community	Eriti FCA	Oba-Eerin FCA	Aluoge FCA	Ijana-Alapako FCA	Abule-Titun FCA
Chairman	Mr. Olutunde Olusola	Alh. Kupoluyi	Mr. Salisu Sofunlayo	Mr. Adetutu	Mr. Aremu Ogunsolu
Secretary	Mr. Ashimiu Salau	Rev. Oladeinde	Mr. Lasisi Ayinde	Akanji Badmus	Chief M.A Odunola
Treasurer	Madam Wasilat Akinbode	Mrs. Oladeinde	Madam Alake Sonola	Amope Waasimi	Mr. Okanlawon Samuel

4.6 Field Report for Abeokuta North Local Government Area

4.6.1 Groups Contacted in Abeokuta LGA

Of the 7 designated Fadama Communities in Abeokuta North LGA namely: Hansen Disease (Leprosy) Colony Iberekodo; Ilewo-Orile; Idi-Emi; Imala; Ago-Ika; Ibara- Orile and Tibo only the first five were visited. The groups contacted include lepers, hunters, youths, aged and widows.

4.6.2 Marginalised and Vulnerable Groups, Key Activities and Area of Assistance

Table 4.13 shows the different vulnerable and marginalised groups contacted their main activities and areas of assistance.

Table 4.13: Vulnerable and marginalised groups contacted their main activities and areas of assistance in Abeokuta North LGA.

Community	Marginalised/ Vulnerable Groups	Activities	Areas of Assistance
Iberekodo- Disease Colony	Hansen's (Leprosy) Lepers Aged Youths	Artisans Petty trading Farming Basket weaving Gathering of Poroporo	Finance Virgin Farmland Training in livestock rearing Water storage tank Shovels and wheel barrow Crutches and walking sticks
Ilewo-Orile	Aged Widows	Farming Cassava processing Petty trading	Areas of training needs are small scale business, and cassava processing Provision of community infrastructural needs Finance
Idi-Emi	Aged Widows Youths Hunters	Farming Petty trading Cassava processing Hunting Artisans Transportation (Okada and motor vehicle)	They are desirous of training in obtaining other commercial products from cassava this will eliminate the current exploitative tendencies of the city market women Provision of fertilizers The elderly are desirous of training in vegetable farming
Imala	Crippled Hunters Aged	Hunting Farming	Capacity building Vocational training for cripples Handling of gun Finance

Most of the inmates at Iberekodo Leprosy centre have been in the colony for about 34 years engaging in farming activities. Farming activities are done on non-Fadama land and within the confines of the colony. This has resulted in over cultivation of the land consequently its fertility has been exhausted thus having adverse effect on output. For the inmates to be involved in any meaningful agricultural activity, they should be provided with a virgin land. This could be made possible through the joint efforts of the Iberekodo community, Abeokuta North Local Government and Ogun state Government

4.6.3 Areas of Ambiguity/ Difficulty in Abeokuta North LGA

The main areas of ambiguity and difficulty differ by communities. However, preparation of LDP is hindered by non-registration of members due to financial constraint. They would appreciate a waiver of the cost of registration. The areas for each of the communities are highlighted below.

Iberekodo Community

- The people being outcasts do not have entitlement to land. Hence it is difficult for them to access the project.
- Because of their situation, it is difficult to mobilise themselves into a viable FUG, thus making it impossible to hold meetings.
- No agricultural related NGO that operates in the community that can assist in mobilisation exercise
- Lack of financial capability to contribute the beneficiary fund requirements.

Ilewo-Orile

- Lack of financial capability to contribute the beneficiary fund requirements.
- Bad road which hinders marketing of farm produce
- Need to travel long distances to procure services and inputs
- Perennial conflict with pastoralists

Idi-Emi

- Poor market infrastructure leading to exploitation by middle women who usually come all the way from Lagos to buy Gari on credit
- Obsolete cassava processing machines (e.g. graters and hydraulic pressers) and lack of concrete floor for sun-drying of the cassava chips
- Lack of potable water and good feeder roads
- Lack of financial capability to contribute the beneficiary fund requirements.

Imala

- Inadequate working tools such as Dane guns, cartridges, headlamp, hoes and cutlasses as the case may be.
- Conflicts are usually from the pastoralists

4.6.4 Modalities for handling issues relating to the participation of the weaker groups in Abeokuta North LGA

The modalities for handling issues relating to the participation of the weaker groups in the LGA include:

- Financial assistance to enable them establish their own farms and other agricultural related enterprises.
- Training in the area of Piggery, Poultry, Snailery, Fishery and raising of grass cutters.
- Provision of cultivable land and farm implements.
- Urgent need to provide infrastructures especially borehole or deep wells as well as improved road networks for the communities.
- A few require means of moving round like the wheel chairs and artificial limbs. Thereafter they can now be organized into economic groups and followed with capacity training program.
- Involvement of NGOs in services delivery.

4.6.5 Key Stakeholders that can assist in appropriate planning for the Marginalised and Vulnerable groups in Abeokuta North

The key stakeholders that can facilitate the participation of the marginalised and vulnerables in Fadama II activities in Abeokuta North LGA include:

- Traditional Rulers
- Local Government Development officials
- State Fadama Development Office
- Facilitators
- Non Governmental Organisations such as German Leprosy Reduction Association (GLRA)
- Ogun State ministry of Health

4.7 Field Report for Yewa North Local Government Area

Five fadama communities were visited in which groups consisting of marginalized and vulnerable people were sensitized on the roles they can play under the NFDP—II in the LGA. All the groups discussed with in the communities are new, as none of them have been constituted into fadama user group (FUG) prior to the visit. Effort was thus made on the roles they can play and what is required from them to be able to play the roles. Also, the likely constraints they envisage were documented while the causes and possible solution to the reasons for their vulnerability and marginalisation were ex-rayed. The needs to ensure their being mainstreamed into the programme were emphasized.

4.7.1 Groups Contacted

In all, five communities were visited in Yewa North Local Government Area. The communities are Igbogila, Iwale, Sawonjo, Oja-Odan and Ologiri. An average of 3 groups was discussed with in each community. The communities and the groups, with the number of people in the groups are as shown below:

Table 4.14: Communities and Groups visited in Yewa North LGA

Name of Community	Groups (with membership of each group in parenthesis)	
Igbogila	1. Aged male (12) 3. Widows (83)	2. Disabled/Sick (56) 4. Aged female (45)
Iwale	1. Sick (5), though list given included 12 others	
Sawonjo	1. Disabled/Sick (10) 3. Aged male & female (53)	2. Youth (34) 4 Widows (57)
Oja-Odan	1. Aged male & female (13) 3. Disabled (10)	2. Youth (4) 4. Widows (12)
Ologiri	1. Aged (14) 3. Disabled /Sick (9)	2. Youth (7) 4. Widows (9)

4.7.2 Marginalized and vulnerable groups identified in Yewa North LGA

The key findings for the specific groups in the communities are as highlighted below:

Vulnerable and marginalized groups identified and their key activities**Igbogila Community***The Aged Male*

Twelve aged male were mobilized for the sensitization. Members of the group were all above 60 years, with characteristic problem of ill health. Farming is their major occupation, which include arable crops and some permanent crops. Their failing health has forced them to reduce the size of farm they cultivate.

The disabled

Fifty-six disabled members of the community were sensitized on their involvement in Fadama II, of which 45 are physically handicap, while the remaining eleven were sick (hernia, rheumatism and Asthma). Those with physical disability have problems of limb deformity/amputation, lameness (crippled) deaf & dumb, imbecile and blindness. Most of the people have no means of livelihood, while few others do jobs like basket weaving and pepper grinding.

Widows

The number of people in this category is 83 with most of them being aged. Their major income generating activities are farming, trading, agro-marketing and agro processing, but with very low capital base.

Aged female

The number of the aged female sensitized in the community was 45 women who were mainly above the age of 60 years. Their main income generating activities was petty trading, while many of them no longer work because of ill health.

Iwale Community

The Sick

Only five people showed up but there were up to 17 people who all showed up at the initial schedule that had to be postponed. The group was made up of the sick, elderly and widow. The community is a dispersed one with households situated within individual's farms. Most of the people were farmers and agro-processors but were currently not engaged in any income generating activity as a result of their health status.

Sawonjo Community

The Youth

This was composed of 34 members that included males and Females. The main problems identified are unemployment and underemployment, while their major income generating activities are Okada riding and tailoring.

The Aged

The aged members of the community were sensitized. Fifty-three men and women were mobilized for the sensitization. The major occupation of members of the group is farming and petty trading.

The Widows

Fifty seven widows were mobilized for the meeting, whose main activities are farming, petty trading and food vending. Some of them are involved in fadama farming and make more money during the period.

The Disabled

Ten members constituted this group and their characteristics are disability and general sickness. The causes of the problems of members of this group have to depend on others for mobility and their social acceptability. Some members of the group are artisans that are blacksmiths and tailors, while others are involved in processing of melon, as the community is seriously involved in melon production.

Oja-Odan Community

This is a boarder town with good fadama potential, and it has one of the largest markets in the zone.

The Aged

This group consists of elderly male and female who are 13 in number. The people's major income generating activities are farming and petty trading, but old age has seriously reduced their productivity.

The Youth

Only 4 youths were constituted into the group. The main income-generating activities of members of the group are farming, marketing of farm produce and artisan activities like tailoring.

The Disabled

There were 10 members in this group whose ailments are blindness, lameness and deafness. Members of the group are mainly artisans, with few of them being jobless. The source of their initial capital is through inheritance and advances from other members of the community.

The Widows

There were 10 widows in the group who were relatively old with most of them being above 50 years. The major activities of members of this group are farming, food preparation/vendoring and trading.

Ologiri Community

The Aged

This group is composed of 13 members, which include males and females that are in the range of 60 years and above. Most of the members of this group are no longer working due to old age and ill health.

The Youth

The number of members mobilized in this category is 7. The main activity of members of the group is farming.

The Disabled

This group involved 9 members who have various types of disabilities. The one that caught serious attention is the prevalence of leprosy in the community with more than half of the members of this group having the disease at one stage or the other. There is the need to give the affected people intensive attention to reduce spread, as there is presently no specialized treatment. The people make use of local herbs to treat the disease. Other members of the group are either blind or deaf and dumb.

The Widows

These are aged women who have lost their husbands. Nine of them were mobilized for sensitization. Their main activities are farming and trading.

Areas of Fadama assistance for vulnerable groups

Igbogila Community

1. A modern market should be established for the community
2. Health intervention should be channeled to address the people's eye problem and rheumatism.
3. The disabled should be trained in basket weaving, cane chair manufacture and assisted to set up their businesses.
4. Processing mills should be constructed to address the needs of the widows.
5. Assistance should be rendered to the marginalised and vulnerable to aid their registration and opening of bank account.

Iwale Community

1. Potable water should be provided for the community
2. Processing mills should be set up for group e.g. oil palm processors to aid their activities
3. The health needs of the people should be addressed
4. Assistance should be rendered to the marginalized and vulnerable to aid their registration as group (FUG) and opening of bank account.

Sawonjo Community

1. Employment opportunities should be created for the youths in the area of agro-processing.
2. The health needs of the aged and the disabled should be addressed.
3. Provision of processing mills for vulnerable groups to aid their income generating activities.

Oja-Odan Community

1. Provision of revolving loan to the marginalized and vulnerable to aid their purchasing power and thus improve their profit level.
2. The health needs of the people should be addressed
3. Assistance should be rendered to the vulnerable and marginalized group to aid their registration as groups.

Ologiri Community

1. Effort should be made to assist them repair their borehole.
2. Specialised medical attention should be sought for the lepers in the community to make them more useful to themselves and reduce the spread of the disease.
3. Assistance should be rendered to the vulnerable and marginalized groups to aid their registration as groups.
4. Government can be persuaded to provide them with transformer for stepping down electricity to the community from the high-tension line that passed through the area.

4.7.3 Areas of ambiguity /difficulty as perceived by stakeholders in Yewa North LGA

The areas of ambiguity /difficulty as perceived by the stakeholders include:

- **Ability of group members to raise fund required for registration:** The group members are skeptical about their ability to be able to raise the funds required for the registration of their groups. This is premised on the fact that most of them are very poor and do not presently have any source of livelihood. They only rely on remittances from relatives and other community members.
- **Ability of group members to go through the rigours of registration:** Members of the groups as presently constituted hardly go out of the community because of their conditions of health and economy and thus see the attempt to make them do that as only compounding their problem. They are of the view that the condition will make it impossible for them to participate in the programme.

- **Possibility of the aged and the sickly to be involved in income-generating activities:** Most of the vulnerable and the marginalized no longer involve themselves in any income generating activity because of their condition and only rely on others to satisfy their basic needs. They therefore appreciate a situation in which they will be assisted in the same way without the introduction of additional burdens of having to buy and sell. This affects the aged members of the groups more than others.
- **Productivity level in the face of the failing state of health:** The vulnerable and marginalized groups expressed their failing health as a serious problem which has the tendency of entrenching very low productivity in any business venture they engage in. This will affect any income generating activity in which they are involved.

4.7.4 **Modalities for handling issues relating to the participation of the weaker groups**

Modalities for handling issues relating to the participation of the weaker groups include the following:

- The groups should be further sensitized as to the need for them to be productive by being involved in the programme.
- The groups should be registered through the facilitators without the members being exposed to the rigours involved.
- The programme should be responsible for the cost and technicalities of registration of the groups involving the weaker members.
- The initial amount required for the opening of bank account should be borne by the programme.
- The initial inputs required for the projects identified with each group should be made available to them.
- Members should be encouraged to work as groups to give themselves the needed encouragement.
- Mechanism should be put in place to assist group members to plough back part of the proceeds of their projects into their income generating activities.
- Revolving loans should be made available for group members to use.

4.7.5 **Key stakeholders that can assist in appropriate planning for the marginalized and vulnerable groups**

The key stakeholders identified that can assist in appropriate planning for the marginalized and vulnerable groups in the communities involve the following:

- Officials of existing fadama user groups
- Community leaders
- Suppliers of materials for mat and basket weaving
- Wholesalers of consumables
- Suppliers of agro-processing machines
- Suppliers of pepper grinding machine

4.8 Field Report for Ijebu North LGA

4.8.1 Groups Contacted in Ijebu-North LGA

In all, eight different Fadama communities were contacted in Ijebu North LGA. These communities are: Atikore, Italuwo, Oke-Ife Bogije, Asigidi, and Abule Egberere. Others are Oke Sopen, Igan and Oru Ijebu. In these communities, various marginalized and vulnerable groups were discussed with.

4.8.2 Marginalised and Vulnerable Groups, Key Activities and Areas of Assistance in Ijebu North LGA

Table 4.15 indicates the vulnerable and marginalized groups identified and the activities they engage in Ijebu North LGA: The vulnerable includes; lepers, aged, blinds and other disables. On the other hand, the marginalized are the pastoralists and the non-indigenes. These groups are involved in farm related activities such as crop farming and livestock rearing. Some also engage in trading, hairdressing and agricultural processing.

Table 4.15: Vulnerable and marginalized groups and their activities in Ijebu North LGA

Groups Contacted Communities	Vulnerable and Marginalised Identified	Number of members in each group	Key Activities
Atikore	Lepers (V)	Male (13) Female (1)	Poultry, Piggery, Goat & Sheep rearing Barbing
Italuwo	Elderly Disabled (V)	Male (16) Female (16) Male (3) Female (10)	Hair dressing, tailoring, Computer operation
Oke-Ife Bogije	Disabled (V)	Male (15) Female (17)	Trading, Farming, Tailoring
Asigidi	Blind (V)		Poultry & Fish farming
Abule Egberere	Pastoralist (M)	Male (20) Female (10)	Cattle rearing, sale of 'Nunu'
Oke-Sopen	Blind & Aged (V)	Male (4) Female (7)	Snailery, Petty trading, Poultry & sheep/Goat keeping
Igan	Disabled (IV)	Male (7) Female (8)	Farming and trading
Oru – Ijebu	Non-Indigenes (M)	Male (51) Female (40)	Gari-making, tailoring, Hair dressing petty-trading, poultry, cassava farming.

The areas of Fadama assistance to the vulnerable and marginalized are indicated in Table 4.16. These include Fadama related and health related assistance. In particular, tools and equipment, capacity building and advisory services in livestock rearing are key Fadama related areas of assistance in Ijebu North LGA.

Table 4.16: Areas of Fadama Assistance for vulnerable and marginalized groups in Ijebu North LGA

Communities	Areas of fadama assistance
Atikore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Pilot Asset Acquisition scheme (PAAS)- Tools and Equipment * Capacity Building through vocational training * Advisory services training poultry Piggery, rearing of goats & sheep, management practices
Italuwo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Provision of steel walking sticks * Hair driers * Boreholes (for community)
Oke-Ife Bogije	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Provision of wheel chair * Organisation of Health-talks * PAAS- Photocopy Machines, spiral binder. * Culvert construction

4.8.3 Areas of Ambiguity / Difficulty in Ijebu North LGA

The key areas of ambiguity or difficulty for Fadama as presently put in place as submitted by the people in Ijebu North are as follows:

- One major area the stakeholders think is difficult is the 60% contribution to be made by them, which they claim is very difficult to raise. They feel if it is brought down they could be more involving in the project.
- The Aged claim to want help in the area of feeding as quite a number of them have problems with their sight that is falling. Some can hardly recognize any denomination of money. The money they get is from the children and it is not even enough to start any business.
- They already have a mind set at the fact that it is their own part of the 'national cake'
- They feel strongly that if they want to be helped, no conditions should be attached to it.
- They had been mobilized in time past by some organizations and looked forward to being helped but nothing was done. They are also a bit skeptical/ worried about what fadama-II is all about.
- Some groups, for example, the disabled at 'Oke-Ife Bogije' had money in the purse given out to some organisation for help but to no avail. They have to start all over but are also very fearful of the fact that it will work out.
- Others feel that Government programmes are for people related to them and not the general populace.

4.8.4 Modalities for handling issues relating to the participation of the Weaker Groups in Ijebu North LGA

- Based on the level of out break of diseases in Atikore Community among the lepers, there is a need to provide drugs for them to totally eradicate the ailment, to make them healthy enough to fully participate in the programme.

- The disabled in the area are quite many. They should be assisted with wheelchairs steel walking sticks and giving advisory services to the disabled on what to do.
- Training programmes should be organized to go round the area. to help both the vulnerable and marginalized acquire more skill & knowledge.
- Key service providers should also be brought close to the people, ensuring full participation in Fadama II.
- Community projects should be assisted for example, sinking of Boreholes, constructions of culvert, seeing the people willing to contribute.
- Importance of book keeping should also be re-emphasized from time to time.
- The lepers at Atikore may need much more assistance than other groups, due to their peculiarities.
- The pastoralist in the area should be fully drafted into the project by carrying their leader along. There is therefore a need for enlightenment programme for them at their own level.
- Grazing land for animals and water provision should be looked into, so as to reduce the level of conflicts between these pastoralist and crop farmers in the area.

4.8.6 Key stakeholders that can assist in appropriate planning for the Marginalized and vulnerable groups in Ijebu North LGA

There are a number of individuals and organizations that can be of assistance in planning for the marginalized and the vulnerable in Ijebu North LGA. These include traditional rulers, community leaders, State Fadama Development Officials, Facilitators and Local Government Desk Officials. Others include NGOs and religious bodies. Table 4.17 highlights the relevant NGOs and religious bodies in each of the Fadama communities.

Table 4.17: Relevant NGOs and Religious Bodies to aid Fadama in Ijebu North

Communities	NGOS
Atikore	Rotary, JDPC, Ansar-ud-deen society Catholic Church.
Italuwo	JDPC
Oke-Ife Bogije	IDBRP and JDPC
Asigidi	None
Abule-Egbere	None
Oke-Sopen	None
Igan	None
Oru-Ijebu	Red Cross, JDPC, Islamic Educational trust, United Trust fund, UNHCR, Africa concern

4.9 Field Report for Ipokia Local Government Area

4.9.1 Groups Contacted:

In all fifteen groups were contacted and thirteen new ones formed. These groups are spread across five communities namely: Ita Sango, Ago Sasa, Idotun, Mogbara and Idogun-Orile. The different communities visited can be found in table 4.15.

4.9.2 Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups identified in Ipokia LGA

The team was able to mobilise 13 groups in 5 communities cutting across both the marginalised and the vulnerable (There is a prospect of forming three more groups in Ilashe, which was postponed to January 25). The reason for the postponement was due to the mourning of one of the community leaders that died). The other communities are Ago-Sasa, Idotun, Ita Sango, Mogbara and Idogun Orile. Efforts were made to exclude those that were already in the FUGs from joining any of these new groups. This is to avoid a situation where an individual will enjoy double benefit. All the marginalized and vulnerable groups in the local government area were interested in the programme.

Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups Identified:

The table below shows the distribution of the groups identified across the 5 communities of Ago-Sasa, Idotun, Ita Sango, Mogbara and Idogun Orile.:

Table 4.18: Community and Groups visited in Ipokia LGA

S/N	Name of Community	No of Group	Name of Groups	Type	Number of Members
1.	Ita Sango	3	Not yet known	M	25
			Not yet known	M	20
			Not yet known	M	21
2.	Idotun	2	Not yet known	M	12
			Waina Society	M	14
3.	Ago Sasa	3	Agbalowumi Group (I)	M	16
			Agbalowumi (II)	M	19
			Agbalowumi (III)	M	15
4.	Mogbara	4	Amuludun Women's Group (I)	M	23
			Amuludun Women's Group (II)	M	20
			Ifedapo Youth Organization	M	17
			Egbe Kajola	M	14
5.	Idogun Orile	1	Egbe Agba	M/V	18

Key Activities of Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups

The key economic activities of the identified marginalized/vulnerable groups in the Local Government include subsistence farming, petty trading, and commercial motorcycle riding (Okada) and palm oil processing

Table 4.19: key economic activities of the identified marginalized/vulnerable groups in Ipokia LGA

No	Name of Group/Location	Key Activities
1	Agbalowumi Society, Ago Sasa (The 3 Groups)	Subsistence farming and petty trading
2	Amuludun Women Groups, Mogbara (2 groups)	Petty trading, food processing and subsistence farming
3	Egbe Kajola, Mogbara	Farming
4	Ifedapo Youth Organization, Mogbara	Commercial Motorcycle riding, farming and labour service
5	The 3 groups in Ita Sango	Petty trading, farming and artisans
6	Idotun Group	Labour service, Cash crop cultivation (oil Palm), palm oil processing
7	Waina Settlers, Idotun	Okada Riding, Palm oil processing, farming and labour service
8	Egbe Agba, Idogun Orile	Key economic activities not pronounced because of old age and different infirmities.

Area of Fadama Assistance:

The areas of Fadama assistance to the marginalized/Vulnerable groups include the following:

Pilot Asset Acquisition Support: In Mogbara and Idotun, it was found for example that many of the members identified are engaged in palm oil processing, support in form of oil press and other processing equipment will enhance their productivity and incomes. The *Waina* Settlers of Idotun community (Egun tribe) could be supported through the provision of hunting equipment and traps. While the aged groups in Idogun Orile and Ago Sasa will want the project to support them with grinding equipment. Since most of these groups lead a community life, it makes the support to be little bit easier to accomplish, though they may not have the financial muscle to provide the needed counterpart/beneficiary contribution to the tune of 60% as expressed by NFDP – II.

Rural Infrastructure Investment: The Agbalowumi Group of Ago Sasa, Egbe Agba of Idogun Orile and other aged groups in the local government identified the area of provision of rural infrastructure such as the provision of borehole, overhead water tanks, and market infrastructures/village market among others. Rehabilitation of farm to market roads top rural infrastructure investment in all

the communities visited. This is because of the bad situation of these roads, which need urgent attention.

Capacity Building: The groups want the project components to assist in building capacity processes of their members. Prominent among these include the establishment of a functional credit facilities to them and/or link them to credit sources for the advancement of their enterprises. Skill acquisition in form of training by OGADEP and NGOs such as JDPC and FADU in the area of agricultural development, group dynamics and enterprise development would be appreciated.

4.9.3 **Areas of Ambiguity/Difficulty as Perceived by Stakeholders:**

The identified marginalized/vulnerable group members in Ipokia Local Government expressed the area of ambiguity/difficulty to include the following:

- **Low Financial Contribution:** Due to the old age of the members of the marginalized groups identified, they expressly stated their inability to contribute financially most especially when it comes to execution of pilot asset acquisition where they are expected to commit 60% of the total cost of the project they have conceived. This assertion does not in any way indicate zero contribution but it suggests low financial contribution on their part.
- **Opening of Bank Account:** This appears to be another difficulty expressed by the people. They don't have access to the banks and they are mostly illiterates. The distance between most of the villages/settlements visited and the nearest town that has a bank is long. They also complained about the frustrating procedures usually present in banks. The situation is however different with 'Egbe Agba', Idogun Orile and *Waina* Settlers, Idotun that did not see the opening of a bank account as a difficult requirement.
- **Registration of Group:** Nearly all the groups identified mention this as a difficulty. It is suggested if it will be possible to simplify the registration procedures for the benefit of the marginalized and the vulnerable in the Local Government.

4.9.4 **Modalities for Handling Issues relating to the Participation of the Weaker Groups:**

The marginalized and vulnerable groups in the LGA can be considered as weak groups, disenfranchised because of their condition, which ranges from old age, medical condition and /or economic and social exclusion. Therefore, the following modalities for handling issues relating to their participation in the Fadama II project will be useful:

- The need to organize Training of Trainers (TOT) workshop for the identified groups in this LGA on confidence/trust building becomes imperative in the light of the nature with which similar projects were handled. Many people have lost faith in the government programmes. However, they were convinced to some reasonable level that this one might be different.
- NGOs could be assisting in consolidation of this mobilisation process through linkage to credit agencies, data collection and other demand driven advisory

services. The Project facilitators should link the groups to other networks that will be of high importance.

- Also, at this initial stage of the groups' existence and for thorough/proper take-off, it is suggested that the groups be trained on group management, advocacy, conflict management, group dynamics and record keeping. This would allow for setting of standard and group sustainability.
- Establishment of a sustainable revolving loan scheme for the entire Ipokia LGA that will cater for the marginalized/vulnerable groups within the LGA. Reasonable interest rate that will assist to cover such cost as administration and ensure continuity could be charged.
- The infrastructures component of the NFDPII should assist the communities to see to their roads most especially the farm to market road and the provision of market infrastructures. By doing this, losses recorded to spoilage of farm products and the attendant low prices will be checked thereby leading to increased profit margin for these targets.
- Healthcare service delivery, access to safe water and improved sanitation are other areas that call for attention; many of these people are old and need proper attention and monitoring.

The group should be able to participate fully when and if the above and other essentials are provided since they see the initiative as one that will bring benefit to them and their communities.

4.9.5 Key Stakeholders that can assist in Planning for the Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups:

The key stakeholders that can assist in planning for the marginalized and vulnerable groups in this local government are:

- **Ogun State Agricultural Development Programme (OGADEP):** The Ogun State ADP as a grassroots agricultural development agency can assist greatly in planning for the marginalised/vulnerable groups. Through the provision of training, access to seeds/seedlings, crop and livestock management and other advisory services.
- **Non-Governmental Organizations:** The NGOs are very close to the grassroots hence they have the capacity to mobilise and plan rural development programmes effectively. The presence of NGOs such as JDPC, WARDC and FADU can be felt in this LGA. They can assist in organizing TOT, conduct participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation of project activities. They can also assist in linkage, advisory services and demand driven consultancy.
- **Fadama Community Associations (FCAs):** This will provide a good launching pad for the marginalised/vulnerable groups. They can assist with the registration of the groups and the development of groups LDPs.

- **NFDP II Facilitators:** They are the change agents that are responsible to provide the needed direction to these groups. They are at the centre of planning with the groups.

4.10 Field Report for Ogun Waterside Local Government Area

4.10.1 Groups Contacted in Ogun Waterside LGA

Two main issues will be discussed under this topic. These are number of groups covered in each communities and number of members in each group.

Number of Groups covered in each community

Two groups were covered in the sensitisation programme in each community. These are the Fadama users and vulnerable/marginalised groups. The description and distribution of these groups by communities is presented in table 4.20

Table 4.20: Communities and groups contacted in Ogun Waterside LGA

S/N	Community Visited	Description of Sensitized Groups
1.	Makun Omi (a) Fadama User Group	(i) Agbeyemi Cassava Group (ii) Olorunsogo Fishermen Group
	(b) Vulnerable Group	(i) Widowed (ii) Aged (iii) Disabled
	(c) Marginalised Group	(i) Non-Indigene Group (ii) Fisherfolks Group
2.	Ode Omi (a) Fadama User Group	(i) Olorunsogo Fishermen Group (ii) Egbeowodunni Apeja Group
	(b) Vulnerable Group	(i) Widowed (ii) Aged (iii) Disabled
	(c) Marginalised Group	(i) Fisherfolks Group
3.	Ilushin (a) Fadama User Group	(i) Agbeloba Ilusin Group (ii) Agbewumi Group (iii) Ifedapo Agodo Group
	(b) Vulnerable Group	(i) Widowed (ii) Aged (iii) Disabled
	(c) Marginalised Group	(i) Fisherfolks Group

Two key issues should be noted concerning the distribution and description of sensitized groups in the communities visited in Ogun Waterside local government area. First, the three groups identified for Ilushin communities, though well established over years in their communities were hitherto non-fadama user groups before the sensitization programme. However, they resolved to assume the fadama user group nomenclature after the sensitization programme. Secondly, after interacting with the communities the fisher folks and non-indigenes emerged as the marginalised groups in the Ogun Waterside local government area.

The number of members that constitute the fadama user groups in each community varies. It should be noted that the vulnerable/marginalised groups except the fisherfolks do not have registered number of members in their group. However, since the structure of sensitized vulnerable group follows the NFDO's conceptual definition of the marginalised/vulnerable groups, it was considered that the sensitized marginalised/vulnerable groups are representative of both groups. The distribution of number and composition of members in each group is presented in table 4.21

Table 4.21: Distribution of Compositions and Numbers of Members in each Sensitized Group in the Community

S/N	Community Visited	Community Groups, Composition and Members (in number)
1.	Makun Omi (a) Fadama User Group	(i) Agbeyemi Cassava Group (20) (ii) Olorunsogo Fishermen Group (23) (iii) Vulnerable Group m (a) Widowed (11) (b) Aged (34) (c) Disabled (10) (iv) Marginalised Group (a) Non-Indigene Group (1) (b) Fisherfolk group (same as the number in the fisherfolk group)
2.	Ode Omi	(i) Olorunsogo Fishermen Group (13) (ii) Egbeowodunni Apeja Group (11) (iii) Kajola Fishermen Group (18) (iv) Vulnerable Group (a) Widowed (5) (b) Aged (3) (c) Disabled (4) (iv) Marginalised Group (a) Non-Indigene Group (None) (b) Fisherfolk group (same as the number in the fisherfolk group)

S/N	Community Visited	Community Groups, Composition and Members (in number)
3	Ilusin (a) Fadama User Group	(i) Agbeloba Ilusin Group (12) (ii) Agbewumi Group (10) (iii) Ifedapo Agbodo Group (14) (iv) Vulnerable Group (a) Widowed (05) (b) Aged (03) (c) Disabled (04) (iv) Marginalised Group (a) None

The number of each group covered in each location is presented in the parenthesis side by side with the identified groups. It is pertinent to note that the widowed, aged and the disabled comprised the identified vulnerable groups in all the three communities covered, while the non-indigene and fisherfolk make up the marginalized group.

4.10.2 Marginalised and Vulnerable Groups Identified in Ogun Waterside LGA

This section of the write up will be structured along three principal issues namely: the vulnerable and marginalized groups identified, key activities of marginalized and vulnerable groups and area of Fadama assistance for vulnerable groups.

Identification of the Vulnerable and Marginalised Groups

This information on vulnerable and marginalized groups' identification has been successfully taken care of by information on these two groups in tables 4.20 and 4.21. Their identification follows the NFDO's conceptual definition of the marginalized and vulnerable groups widowed, aged and disabled while the marginalized groups are the fisher folks and the non-indigenes.

Key Activities of Marginalised and Vulnerable Groups

The key activities of the vulnerable and marginalized groups are farming, fishing, trading, food vending and forest gatherers. Some of the vulnerable and marginalized however reported that they are not employed due to lack of access to financial assistance and also due to what they considered as old age.

The distribution of respondents by key activities that are involved in within their communities is presented in table 4.22.

Table 4.22: Distribution of respondents by key activities they are involved in

Communities	Groups Identified	Key Activities of Groups
Makun Omi	Vulnerable groups	
	(i) Widowed	Trading, Food vending and Forest product gathering
	(ii) Aged	Farming, while some are unemployed
	(iii) Disabled	Trading
	Marginalised Group	
	(i) Non-indigene	Unemployed
Ode-Omi	(ii) Fisherfolks	Catching and selling of fish
	Vulnerable groups	
	(i) Widowed	Trading and food vending
	(ii) Aged	Some are unemployed, while some are farmers and fishermen
	(iii) Disabled	Trading
	Marginalised Group	
Ilushii.	(i) Fisherfolks	Catching and selling of fish
	Vulnerable groups	
	(i) Widowed	Trading
	(ii) Aged	Most are unemployed while few are involved in gap farming
	(iii) Disabled	Trading
	Marginalised Group	
	(i) Fisher folks	Catching and selling of fish

Areas of Fadama assistance to the vulnerable group

The needs of the vulnerable groups vary by community and class of vulnerable. The key area of assistance requested for by the vulnerable group of the various communities is the need for financial assistance. Some however asked for assistance that is outside the mandate of the programme. Such assistance include request for financial assistance to take care of health bills. While the disabled (Lame) requested for wheel chairs.

The highlights of assistance requested from fadama II programme by the vulnerable groups are presented in table 4.23.

Table 4.23: Assistance requested from Fadama II programme by vulnerable groups of various communities

Communities	Request made	
Makun Omi	Vulnerable groups	
	(i) Widowed	Financial assistance to assist in raising their *business capital and health care needs.
	(ii) Aged	Financial assistance to assist in raising their *business capital and health care needs.
	(iii) Disabled	Financial assistance to assist in raising their *business capital and purchase of wheel chair.
Ode-Omi	Vulnerable groups	
	(i) Widowed	Financial assistance to assist in raising their *business capital and health care needs.
	(ii) Aged	Financial assistance to assist in raising their *business capital and health care needs.
	(iii) Disabled	Financial assistance to assist in raising their *business capital and purchase of wheel chair.
Ishin	Vulnerable groups	
	(i) Widowed	Financial assistance to assist in raising their *business capital and health care needs.
	(ii) Aged	Financial assistance to assist in raising their *business capital and health care needs.
	(iii) Disabled	Financial assistance to assist in raising their *business capital and purchase of wheel chair.

*Capital for business includes financial assistance for farming activities

4.0.3 Areas of Ambiguity/Difficulty about Fadama II in Ogun Waterside LGA

The areas of ambiguity about the project as disclosed by respondents revolve around three principal issues. These three areas were reported as areas where stakeholders perceived great difficulties in the concept and the implementation of Fadama II. The three areas of ambiguity are as follows

- Stakeholders reported that they were not contacted when the LDP in their community were being developed, while some revealed that they could not reach a consensus on how the LDP should be developed. The key issues here are why should LDP be developed without the input of key stakeholders and also why can't stakeholders reach consensus by how LDP should be developed?
- The basic requirement of mandatory sixty percent contributions of stakeholders of Fadama II forms another key area of ambiguity of the project. The opinions of sensitized group members vary with respect to what groups should contribute in order to enjoy the benefit of NFDPII. Some members of

the group were of the opinion that each should contribute the basic requirement of the project, while some of them opined that each member should just be made to pay a mandatory N5, 000 levies before having access to NFDP facilities. Lastly, some members felt that some groups members might not be able to meet the two aforementioned conditions, they were therefore of the opinion that group members who might not be able to contribute financially but can provide their labour services when and where needed should be allowed to enjoy the benefit of NFDP II. The key issue here is how the programme will incorporate group members with weak financial basis?

- Stakeholders also found group administration as another ambiguous area of the project. Group members however suggested ways of resolving this difficulty. These are total obedience to community rules, proper definition of roles of groups within the community and the fact that stiff penalty should be applied to non-complying groups. They were also of the opinion that procurement process or transactions should be simplified and made timely by clearly specifying and agreeing on transaction dates among buyers and sellers and also through proper planning on the part of the Fadama groups. The key issue is how to achieve sound administrative settings among groups.

4.10.4 Modalities for handling issues relating to the participation of the Weaker Groups in Ogun Waterside LGA

The modalities for handling issues relating to the participation of the weaker groups in the Fadama II evolves from problems identified by the weaker groups as impediments militating against their successful participation in the programmes. Such problems include not being well organized into groups, not being given any opportunity of being heard in their communities and non-development of some of the activities of Fadama II to suit the needs of some vulnerable groups. In order to put things right and developing modalities for handling issues relating to the participation of the vulnerable groups in the Fadama II, the following must be put in place.

- Resensitization and mobilization of the vulnerable groups to form themselves into groups in order to enable them participate in Fadama II.
- The vulnerable should be given opportunity within the Fadama communities visited to express themselves with respect to their peculiar situations and needs. This is imperative for their effective participation in Fadama II programmes such as the development of local development plan.
- There is a need to meet with the vulnerable groups and discuss with them on areas where their needs can successfully be integrated into the programme. For example most of the vulnerable groups fall into the Aged and Disabled categories. Fadama activities such as farming, fishing, livestock rearing, hunting and gathering might be too difficult for these categories of people to cope with. However, some vulnerable suggested initiation of capacity building programmes

that can help them acquire skills in areas such as weaving of mats, making of brooms and other sedentary related tasks or activities.

4.10.5 Key Stakeholders that can assist in appropriate planning for the marginalized and vulnerable groups in Ogun Waterside LGA

The suggestions made as regards key Fadama stakeholders that can assist in appropriate planning for the marginalized and vulnerable groups evolved from the vulnerable groups as regards the people they relate with, those trusted and those that can act as links between them and the Fadama programmes. Arising from the foregoing the following key stakeholders are suggested:

- Community and religious leaders
- Non-governmental organizations like JDPC and service providers, which could be private, or public sector oriented.
- Facilitators of the Fadama programme

4.11 Field Report for Ifo Local Government Area

4.11.1 Groups Contacted

Three separate Fadama communities were contacted within the Ifo Local Government based on the level of preparedness of the community to kick-start preparation of the Local Development Plans (LDPs). The three communities are:

- Ogungbade community where an LDP had been prepared;
- Soolu community where the FUGs were coming up but no LDP yet.
- Coker community where they just constitute the FUGs.

The marginalized groups were defined as those other than the Vegetable crop farmers who were not incorporated in the Fadama-I that Fadama II has now come to incorporate into the main stream. Vulnerable are the sick people in the community, the aged, widows and the disabled.

Therefore, the audience was classified into marginalized and vulnerable groups as follows:

- (1) The aged, widow and disable (Vulnerable).
- (2) The traders (Marginalised)
- (3) The artisans (Marginalised)
- (4) Farmers, other than vegetable crop farmers (Marginalised).

4.11.2 Vulnerable/Marginalized groups identified in Ifo LGA

Across the three communities, the identified marginalized and vulnerable groups include:

- | | | |
|------|--------------------------|----------------|
| i. | Aged, widow | - vulnerable |
| ii. | Women | - vulnerable |
| iii. | Non-indigenes | - marginalized |
| iv. | Traders, agro-processors | - marginalized |
| v. | Artisans | - marginalized |

vi. Farmers other than Vegetable (Akuro) farmers - marginalized

Grouping of the Vulnerable/Marginalised for Discussion

For the purpose of further discussion with the identified marginalized and vulnerable groups, they were stratified into groups as follows:

- | | | |
|-------------|-----|--|
| Ogunghade - | i | Aged/widow (mainly widow women. |
| | ii | Farm production (crops production, Livestock, rearing and fisheries inclusive) |
| | iii | Artisans (include bricklayers, carpenters) |
| | iv | Traders/Agro-processors |
| Solu - | i. | Aged/widow |
| | ii. | Farm production |
| | iii | Traders/Agro processors |
| Coker - | i. | Farm production/Hunter |
| | ii | Livestock |
| | iii | Traders/Agro-processors |

Key Activities of the Marginalized/Vulnerable Groups

The key activities engaged in by the groups include: Farm cultivation of: Cassava, maize, rice pepper, vegetables; Livestock farming including rearing of poultry, sheep, goats, snails, pigs and fish farming.

Non-farming activities engaged in include: processing of cassava into gari, fufu and flour (lafun), fish smoking. Other activities include: bricklaying, carpentry, blacksmith, petty trading in cooked rice, palm oil, bread, local gin and firewood gathering.

Areas of Fadama Assistance for the Vulnerable Groups

Fadama assistance could be packaged to alleviate some of the problems highlighted by the vulnerable groups. These include:

- Inadequate capital
- Difficulty of sustaining three square meals per day especially by the Aged group
- Poor health
- Lack of potable water
- Bad roads
- Lack of market facilities
- Lack of latrines in the community
- Inability to make counterpart contribution to benefit from the infrastructure of Asset Acquisition scheme of fadama-II.
- Lack of farm inputs
- Difficulty of meeting the conditions to register as Coop groups.
- Dearth of fund to set up petty trading.

Fadama-II could also be relevant to the needs of the vulnerable groups by filling the identified skill gaps of the groups through appropriate training programmes based on the prioritized needs of the groups viz:

- Management of cooperatives
- Savings and finance mobilization
- Improved Agricultural techniques on production/processing of Crops, Livestock and Fisheries.
- Marketing strategies
- Group management training
- Equipment handling techniques
- Record keeping procedures

4.11.3 Areas of ambiguities as perceived by the Communities

The sensitization exercise was used to clarify the fact that every member of the community stands the chance of benefiting directly or indirectly from Fadama-II, hence everybody should endeavor to support it for his/her livelihood system. Some of the questions asked by members of the communities include the following:

- The communities asked if the project is going to help in electrification. Though, electrification is not to be taken care of under the project, it could be a leverage for attracting the State/LGA's attention to provide electricity for the community
- Are other economic interest groups other than the farmers incorporated in the project by way of direct benefit or as service providers? All Stakeholders and economic interest groups could both benefit as economic interest groups as well as service providers.
- Will the spiritual workers not be marginalized? Other questions raised include:
 - (i) Is Fadama-II real?
 - (ii) Is this one of the Abuja-based Government programmes? They claimed if it is, they might not wish to participate because some dubious ghost Government officials have duped them in the past. Their fears had been allayed that they should have trust in the project because it has its concept different from the previous projects and that pretty soon; the LDP prepared by the Ogungbade community would be ready for execution.
 - (iii) Is the project designed for a particular location in the LGA? The response was that the project is designed for execution in the entire Fadama plains of the LGAs provided the potential beneficiaries (indigenes and non-indigenes inclusive) constitute themselves into FUGs.

4.11.4 Modalities for handling issues relating to the participation of the Weaker Groups in Ifo LGA

- Further awareness campaign
- Encouragement of the vulnerable members to identify with FUGs.
- Provision of micro-credit

- Packaging of a grant scheme specially targeted at the resource-poor vulnerable groups through to avail them the initial access to capital for sustaining a livelihood system.
- Rural health scheme may be supported especially for the Aged/widow.
- Specially packaged training on Nutritional values of the Agricultural crops, livestock and fisheries may be designed for them. Moreover, Home-Gardening may be promoted for the benefit of the weaker groups.
- Special waivers in terms of registration fees and minimum Bank account balance of the weaker groups may be negotiated with the relevant agencies.
- Intensified advisory services by way of training programmes/demonstration will be necessary to fill the identified gaps and further capacitate the weaker groups.

4.11.5 Key Stakeholders that can Assist in Appropriate Planning for the Marginalized and Vulnerable groups in Ifo LGA.

- FCA for the community
- Facilitators/LFDOS covering the community
- Advisory Service Providers especially this Sensitization Consulting team could be commissioned to conduct Participatory Community Planning (PCP) for the marginalized and vulnerable groups in the Fadama-II communities.
- Reputable NGOs like FADU
- LGAs

Table 4.24: Summary of the Salient issues Discussed with the Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups in the Fadama-II Communities of Ifo LGA

Group/category	Aged	Farm Producers	Artisans	Traders/processors
Main activities of the groups	Peeling of cassava, drying of cassava peels, gathering of fire-wood; petty trading; sale of farm produce; sale of local gin.	Livestock rearing, hunting, fishery, planting of rice vegetable and cocoa; Planting of cassava, pepper maize, yam, tomato, okro, planting/banana.	Bricklaying, carpentry, secretarial	Cassava processing; buying and selling of cassava products; sale of frozen fish; petty trading in provision, raw and processed food items
Sources of start-up capital	Gift from children; inheritance from dead husband	Personal savings; proceeds from previous year's harvest; savings scheme; credit facilities from business associates; NGO loan scheme (FADU)	Personal savings	Borrow money from business partners; money from contribution.
Problems facing the groups	Money; lack of job; Feeding; Health	Financial constraint; insect pest; transportation; lack of farm inputs	Difficulty of registration as coop group	Financial constraint.

Group/category	Aged	Farm Producers	Artisans	Traders/processors
Problems facing the communities	Water, Latrine, Market stall, Road	Water, Roads, Storage facility, market stall, Health facility, electricity	Water, road, market stall, health post, electricity, school	Road, water, electricity, school.
Training needs of the groups	Savings mobilization; group management.	Processing of coop certificate; Management of coop; Savings & financial mobilization; Improved Agric production & processing practices; Record keeping; Group management; Livestock and Aquaculture Management; Improved Animal Health management practices; Irrigation techniques; Diseases/Pest control Techniques; Safe Agro-chemicals Handling practices	Group management; Equipment handling	Fund mobilization Improved markets practices Group management Record keeping.

CHAPTER FIVE CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

The Fadama II component has been able to bring to limelight the different categories of people within the Fadama Community Associations (FCAs). All the marginalized and vulnerable groups who ordinarily would not have benefited from the Fadama II project by virtue of this sensitization can now be a partaker in the numerous advantages and opportunities the project intended to provide. A cross section of the people interviewed revealed greatly the extent of poverty and neglect these categories of people are passing through and the urgent need to assist them either directly or indirectly through the various empowerment programs suitable for the various groups and categories. Various types of vulnerability characterized the different communities and marginalization ranging from old age, widows, blinds, disabled (cripple and deformed hands), mentally retarded, and sick. Old age associated with blindness appears to be common across the LGAs. The other forms of vulnerability occurred in varying degrees but there were cases of multiple vulnerabilities by same individuals such as being (blind as well as deaf). The marginalized groups are the non-indigenes, pastoralist, gatherers, hunters and the fisher folks. Based on the findings of the sensitization exercise, the following recommendations are made.

5.2 Recommendations

The recommendations are general to all the participating LGAs. However, specific suggestions can be found in chapter four as well as the annexure.

5.2.1 The key areas of assistance for the marginalized and vulnerable

Specifically, these groups require assistance in the following areas:

- Mobile health clinic for old and sick
- Financial assistance to purchase drugs
- Advisory services on health
- Capacity building in cooperatives
- Training in economic activities such as food processing, livestock management, handling of equipment and tools
- Provision of infrastructure such as potable water and market stalls
- Provision of wheel chair to the cripple/lepers
- Provision of virgin farmlands especially for the lepers
- Provision of hunting and fishing equipment and tools
- Creation of access road to market places
- Establishment of stock routes and water points for the pastoralist
- Purchase of equipment and tools for economic activities

5.2.2 Areas of ambiguity /difficulty as perceived by stakeholders in the LGAs

- **Inability of group members to raise fund required for registration:** The group members are skeptical about their ability to be able to raise the funds required for the registration of their groups. This is premised on the fact that most of them are very poor and do not presently have any source of livelihood. They only rely on remittances from relatives and other community members.
- **Ability of group members to go through the rigours of registration:** Members of the groups as presently constituted hardly go out of the community because of their conditions of health and economy and thus see the attempt to make them do that as only compounding their problem. They are of the view that the condition will make it impossible for them to participate in the programme.
- **Possibility of the aged and the sickly to be involved in income-generating activities:** Most of the vulnerable and the marginalized no longer involve themselves in any income generating activity because of their condition and only rely on others to satisfy their basic needs. They therefore appreciate a situation in which they will be assisted in the same way without the introduction of additional burdens of having to buy and sell. This affects the aged members of the groups more than others.
- **Productivity level in the face of the failing state of health:** The vulnerable and marginalized groups expressed their failing health as a serious problem which has the tendency of entrenching very low productivity in any business venture they engage in. This will affect any income generating activity in which they are involved.
- **Low Financial Contribution:** Due to the old age of the members of the marginalized groups identified, they expressly stated their inability to contribute financially most especially when it comes to execution of pilot asset acquisition where they are expected to commit 60% of the total cost of the project they have conceived. This assertion does not in any way indicate zero contribution but it suggests low financial contribution on their part.
- **Opening of Bank Account:** This appears to be another difficulty expressed by the people. They do not have access to the banks and they are mostly illiterates. The distance between most of the villages/settlements visited and the nearest town that has a bank is long. They also complained about the frustrating procedures usually present in banks.
- **Number Required to form FUG:** The number required to form an FUG is said to be many and flexibility especially for the vulnerable and marginalized will be necessary.
- **Lack of Start-up capital for farming and trading activities:** Most of the vulnerable and the marginalized do not have requisite start-up capital and this might hinder them in accessing the project.
- **Poor knowledge of Health issues:** This is not only restricted to HIV/AIDS issues but other common diseases and nutritional issues.
- **Poor conflict management:** this is especially true for the marginalized who tend to be aggressive for example the pastoralists.

5.2.3 **Modalities for handling issues relating to the participation of the weaker groups**

Modalities for handling issues relating to the participation of the weaker groups include the following:

- The groups should be further mobilized and sensitized as to the need for them to be productive by being involved in the project.
- The groups should be registered through the facilitators without the members being exposed to the rigours involved.
- The initial inputs required for the projects identified with each group should be made available to them.
- Members should be encouraged to work as groups to give themselves the needed encouragement.
- Mechanism should be put in place to assist group members to plough back part of the proceeds of their projects into their income generating activities.
- Revolving loans should be made available for group members to use.
- Packaging of a grant scheme specially targeted at the resource-poor vulnerable groups to avail them the initial access to capital for sustaining a livelihood system.
- Rural health scheme may be supported especially for the Aged/widow.
- Specially packaged training on Nutritional values of the Agricultural crops, livestock and fisheries may be designed for them. Moreover, Home-Gardening may be promoted for the benefit of the weaker groups.
- Special waivers in terms of registration fees and minimum Bank account balance of the weaker groups may be negotiated with the relevant agencies.
- Intensified advisory services by way of training programmes/demonstration will be necessary to fill the identified gaps and further capacitate the weaker groups.
- Regular meetings with the facilitators.

5.2.4 **Key stakeholders that can assist in appropriate planning for the marginalized and vulnerable groups**

The key stakeholders identified that can assist in appropriate planning for the marginalized and vulnerable groups in the communities include the following:

- Fadama project officials including SFDOs, LFDOs and the facilitators
- Officials of existing fadama user groups and FCAs
- Community leaders
- Traditional leaders
- Religious leaders
- Non-Governmental Organisations
- Ministry of Health

Bibliography

- Adedire, M.O (2005): Report of the Field Trip to Odogbolu Local Government Area of Ogun State for the Sensitization of Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups under the Second National Fadama Development Project (NFDP-II) in Ogun State.
- Adegbite D.A. (2005): A Report on the Visits to the Selected Fadama Communities in Obafemi/Owode Local Government Area of Ogun State.
- Adenegan K.O. (2005): Reports of the Field Visitation under the Fadama II Sensitization Programme, Held in Ijebu North Local Government Area of Ogun State Jan. 11 & 12, 2005.
- Adeoti, A.Y.A (2005): Field Sensitisation Reports on The Fadama II Project in Odeda Local Government Area.
- Ajani R.S. (2005):Ogun State National Fadama Development Project- II Field Visit to Abeokuta LGA January 10-12, 2005.
- Akinbile L.A. (2005): Sensitisation of Marginalised and Vulnerable Groups under the National Fadama Development – II in Ogun State Report of Field Visits to Yewa-North Local Government Area (LGA).
- Bukare B.O. (2005): Sensitisation of Marginalised and Vulnerable Groups under the National Fadama Development Project -II in Ogun State. Key Findings on the Field (Ifo LGA).
- Ogunpitan F.A. (2005): Report of the Field Exercise on Sensitization of the Marginalized/Vulnerable under the National Fadama Development Project -- II in Ogun State Ipokia Local Government Area of Ogun State.
- Oni. O.A. (2005): Field Report on the Sensitisation of Marginalized/ Vulnerable Groups and Fadama Users Association in Ogun waterside Local Government Area, Ogun State, Nigeria.
- Oni P.I. (2005): Field Visits Report for the Sensitization Programme of the Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups in the Ijebu Ode North East Local Government Area (Atan), Ogun State under the NFDP-II.
- Yusuf S.A., Adeoti A.Y.A. And Adenegan K.O. (2004): Workshop on Sensitisation of Marginalised and Vulnerable Groups under the National Fadama Development Project-II in Ogun State Held at Ogun-Oshun River Basin Development Authority, Alabata, Abeokuta December 9-10.