



**Dissertation**

**By**

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**NIGERIA OF NIGERIA NSUKKA.**

**The impact of the directorate of food, roads and rural infrastructures (DFRRI) on rural development administration in Nigeria: a case study of Enugu state, 1986-1993**

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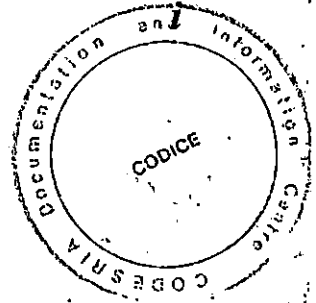
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**TITLE PAGE**

**THE IMPACT OF THE DIRECTORATE OF FOOD, ROADS  
AND RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE (DFFRI) ON RURAL  
DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION IN NIGERIA:  
A CASE STUDY OF ENUGU STATE (1986 - 1993).**

**BY**

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PG/MSc/93/14320**

**BEING**

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OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, UNIVERSITY OF  
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**APPROVAL PAGE**

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**DEDICATION**

**TO**

**All those who are kindly disposed  
to the plight of the rural dwellers.**

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## Thesis Abstract

**Title: THE IMPACT OF THE DIRECTORATE OF FOODS,  
ROADS, AND RURAL INFRASTRUCTURES (DFRRI)  
ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION IN  
NIGERIA: A CASE STUDY OF ENUGU STATE  
(1986 - 1993)**

The main objective of this study is to make an in-depth empirical study aimed at ascertaining the impact of the directorate of Foods, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI) on rural development administration in Nigeria. To accomplish this task, Enugu State with a total of two hundred and forty nine (249) autonomous communities was chosen as the area for the case study.

Our choice for Enugu State is based on the deep-seated development consciousness of the people of the state and their receptivity to government sponsored rural development efforts such as DFRRI.

The efficiency and effectiveness of DFRRI as an instrument of rural development in the state was critically ex-rayed in this study through extensive inquiry into its activities as it affects rural roads, water supply, electricity and general enhancement of agricultural productivity. We also identified the problems which act as obstacles to rural development role of DFRRI.

The data collection methods used are analysis of records, and documents, field observation of the directorate's projects in the state, interviews of members of staff of the directorate as well as some community leaders, distribution of questionnaires to a representative sample of the community leaders of some autonomous communities in the state and the directorate's senior members of staff in the state.

Our findings show that the Directorate of Foods, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI) has not made any remarkable impact in the area of rural development such as the construction of access roads, provision of portable drinking water, electrification of the rural areas of Enugu State as well as general enhancement of agricultural productivity in the state. We also found that the inability of the directorate to accomplish its rural development aspirations is as a result of obvious constraints ranging from poor finances, lack of qualified manpower and tools, poor ideological under pinnings to apathy to participation on the part of the rural dwellers facing it.

## PREFACE

Most African countries have come to appreciate the role which rural development can play in the enhancement of the living conditions of the rural poor in their areas.

A clear testimony to the above statement can be seen from the premier position which rural development has continued to occupy in the National Development Plans of most African countries. It is in realization of the above fact that the Nigerian government in 1986 instituted the Directorate of Foods, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI) to pursue vigorously the development of the country's rural areas through the provision of electricity, pipe-borne water, access roads and general improvement of agricultural productivity. How successful the Directorate has been in the accomplishment of this task has remained a thing of debate among the intellectual and non-intellectual community in this country.

This research is an assessment of the impact of DFRRI on rural development administration in Enugu State (1986-1993). Towards this end, it examines successes and failures in the provision of good roads, electricity, pipe-borne water to the rural people as well as the extent it has gone in enhancing general agricultural productivity in the state.

This work covers the period 1986-1993. Much pains were taken to delineate projects executed in Enugu State out of the then Anambra State in case of 1986 to 1990.

This thesis was based mainly on a rigorous field work aimed at exploring the work of the Directorate in the State. This exposed the researcher to a very close contact with DFRRI officials in the state notably in their state headquarters office. The use of questionnaire enabled the researcher to have a direct contact with the community leaders of the towns where DFRRI claimed to have executed one project or the other. This long period of field work helped the researcher to arrive at large volumes of valuable data from official files and documents which were used in the analysis of this work.

These volumes of documents and official records aided the researcher to arrive at the actual successes and failures achieved by DFRRI in rural Development Administration in the state since its inception. It also enabled the researcher known fully the impediments of DFRRI in the course of her efforts to execute her programmes in Enugu State.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The articulation and execution of this research work was a factor which owes credence to many people. Its onerous nature could have defied any solo efforts such as mine if not for their timely intervention.

Dr. Ezeani, E.O. of the Department of Political Science, University of Nigeria Nsukka deserves a part on the back for his efficient supervisory roles. His initial interest on rural development affairs and contemporary government programmes made him to articulatively co-join DFRRI and Rural Development to arrive at the impact of the former on the later that formed my object of inquiry. It is artistic as it is interesting. Felicitations.

The assistance rendered to me by the Enugu State Directorate of DFRRI cannot go unacknowledged. The State Directorate's Secretary as well as the Chief Engineer made it possible for me to come by volumes of relevant literature that enabled me to have an in-road into DFRRI activities in Enugu State. Their-co-operation with me was wonderful. Greetings.

This work also galvanized moral support from many including my mother; Margaret Ezeh, Valentine, Cyril, Louisa, Nwamaka, Ngozi, Eugene, little Jude and Nkechi. Both kept on asking me when the work shall be over. To them all, I owe a lot.

Aboveall, I owe my gratitude to the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa. (CODESRIA) for her grant which enabled me to execute this work. Through her financial assistance, I was able to reach out for every valuable document connected with the subject matter Emma and Halima, thanks for the accurate reproduction of the manuscript.

Damian Chubah Ezeh.

August 1997.

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MAP OF ENUGU STATE  
 SHOWING THE NINETEEN L.G.A.S.

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## CHAPTER 1

### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

One of the greatest challenges facing most African leaders is that of how to improve the living conditions of the rural poor in their respective domains. This is why rural development has continued to occupy a premier position in the National Development Plans of most African countries. The understanding for this great zeal for enhancement of the living conditions of the rural poor is borne-out of the fact that a great majority of the African population are rural dwellers (Lele 1975)<sup>1</sup>.

This invaluable commitment by African leaders to rural development could be seen in such statements made by them in their National Development Plans. For instance, Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, the Zambian President in the preamble of his 1972 - 1979 Second National Development Plan said:

For us, developing the rural areas is a matter of do or die, though we do not underestimate the problems involved...., we must first succeed in the development of the rural areas notwithstanding what our performance in the other sectors is.<sup>2</sup>

Furthermore, Khama Seretse, the President of Republic of Botswana in his country's Second National Development Plan left the following remarks on rural development which formed the cornerstone for his introduction:

The greatest challenge ahead of us now is undeniably that of rural development. The transformation of rural communities everywhere poses an intractable problem ... yet if the majority of Botswana are to benefit from a sudden increase in the pace of development which has occurred since independence, this problem (rural development) must be solved.<sup>3</sup>

Nigeria, in realisation of the role of rural development in National building has in the manner of other African countries considered rural development a thing of priority. Following from this her understanding, a persisting problem therefore has remained that of how to promote and accelerate development at the grassroots.

For example, the Third National Development Plan 1975 - 1980 had a well articulated rural development policy as stated below:

The main objectives of rural development are to increase income, rural productivity, diversify

rural economy and generally enhance the quality of life in rural areas ... In addition to increasing agricultural productivity, efforts should be made towards the provision of social amenities such as pipe-borne water, feeder roads and electricity. The combined effects of these measures should help to abridge the ever widening gap in living standards between the urban and rural population.<sup>4</sup>

Traditionally, the local governments as the third tier of government closest to the rural dwellers are assigned such roles as the development of their respective rural areas. Perhaps, the problems of the local governments in Nigeria which ranges from poor finances to lack of manpower has made their involvement in rural development less active. Their structure and organization<sup>4</sup> framework has become an impediment to rural development as according to Ezeani E. O.:

The structure and organizational framework of the various local government system which existed in Nigeria between 1970-1976 were inappropriate for rural development.<sup>5</sup>

Perhaps, this had a carry-over to the 1980's and the 1990's.

Following from the above realization, several regimes in Nigeria have desired to address the issue of rural development programmes through the creation of directorates and agencies that could handle the issue of rural development and rural transformation. The Operation Feed the Nation (OFN) of the Obasanjo regime and the Green Revolution (GR) of the Shagari era were instances of such instituted agencies for rural development in addition to other River Basin development authorities.

In 1986, the Directorate of food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI) being a brain child of the World Bank was conceived by the Babangida regime (1985 - 1992) as a means of improving the quality of life of the rural population of Nigeria.

The World Bank's desire to float a development oriented agency like DFRRI is borne-out of her understanding that nearly 80-95 per cent of the nearly three hundred and ten (310) million people living in Sub-Saharan Africa live in the rural areas.<sup>6</sup> Moreso, in Nigeria, about eighty-five (85) per cent of her population live in the rural areas as according to Olatubosun; "Only twenty (20) per cent of the Nigerian total population can be described as urban dwellers."<sup>78</sup>

The rural sector has always been perceived as backward when placed in comparison with their urban counterparts and the recent years have witnessed an astronomical widening of this gap.

In fact, this was a colonial carry-over. Even when independence was achieved, the situation never saw any improvement. The most prevailing features of Nigeria has been generally poverty, unemployment, inequality of income and social amenities with the rural dwellers worse-off.

Following from the above therefore, any meaningful effort aimed at transforming the rural sector is the key to Nigeria's economic development.

Against this background is the emergence of DFRRI perceived as an efficacious body to transform Nigeria's rural sector with a view to making it the power house of her economic development. Despite the innovative nature of DFRRI, it is doubtful whether the living conditions and development aspirations of our rural dwellers have been substantially enhanced by the operations of the directorate.

Here therefore lies the relevance of this research work which aims at ascertaining the extent to which the directorate has gone in transforming the rural areas of the country with special emphasis on Enugu State since 1986 to 1993.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Ever since the attainment of her political independence, Nigeria has been in search for a way to develop her rural areas. Most of the arguments adduced for this continued quest for rural development is borne out of her desire to abridge the ever increasing population gap between her metropolis and the suburbs which has led to the former being over dosed with persons searching for means of survival.

The rural drain has affected agricultural productivity as the rural areas are known to be the food base of the nation harbouring atleast eighty (80) per cent of the entire population.

Moreso, the urban areas have become base centers for nefarious activities engendered by the failure of the frustrated mass population (Notably youths) who abandon the rural areas for urban jobs.

Suffice here to say that some of the efforts previously made to develop the rural areas were rather aimed at increasing food production such as the Operation Feed the Nation (OFN) of the Obasanjo regime and the Green Revolution of the Shagari Administration (1979 - 1983).

No attempt was actually made to develop the rural areas outside food production.

The problem with some of these erstwhile efforts as above was that the inconsistency in leadership mellows down the tempo of such programme as soon as their initiator is out of power.

Recently, the Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI) was established in 1986 by the Babangida administration in Nigeria (1985 - 1992) to tackle the issue of rural development and rural transformation. With eight years of existence of the Directorate, no study known to this writer has been made to ascertain the impact which the agency has made in the area of transformation of the rural areas of Enugu State.

Based on the above expositions, the following questions arise:

1. To what extent has DFRRI gone in the transformation of rural areas of Enugu State? Specifically, what impact has the Directorate made in the areas of: provision of rural infrastructures such as access roads, drinking water and electricity as well as general enhancement of agricultural productivity in the state under Study?
2. What is the nature of the rural infrastructures in terms of their functionality that are provided by DFRRI to rural dwellers in Enugu State;
3. Are there any institutional and social problems that have militated against the progressive aspirations of the Directorate in the State.

Answers to the above questions would place us in a better position to find out whether any programme like DFRRI is actually a type that can see the country through in her rural development drive.

### **1.3 Research Purpose**

The general purpose of this research work is to assess the impact of the Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI) on rural development administration

in Nigeria with particular emphasis on Enugu State 1986 - 1993.

Specifically, the study aims at the following:

- (i) Finding out to what extent DFRRI has gone in providing the rural people of Enugu State with such rural infrastructures as drinking water, access roads and electricity as well as ascertaining what extent agricultural productivity has been generally enhanced by DFRRI in the state under study;
- (ii) Discovering the nature of the rural infrastructures in terms of their functionality that are provided by DFRRI to rural dwellers in Enugu State;
- (iii) Finding out institutional as well as social problems that may have militated against the progressive aspirations of the Directorate in the State.

#### **1.4 Operational Definitions**

The term rural development has been widely used by people to mean different things. The complexity inherent in its meaning is aggravated by the various ways and forms that rural development has taken in different parts of the world and currently still taking. When mention is made of rural development, there is the intention to liken it to the following concepts: "mass action", "animation rural", "communal action", "social mobilization", "community development", "agricultural extension" and so on.<sup>8</sup>

We are aware that there has existed a lot of confusion between rural development and agricultural development. Agricultural development is aimed at increasing agricultural productivity.

For our purpose in this work, the concept of rural development will mean "a qualitative as well as quantitative changes involving a given rural population whose effect indicate in time, a rise in the standard of living and favourable changes in the ways of life of the people affected."<sup>9</sup>

#### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

This study is justifiable in many ways: First, the search for an appropriate rural development strategy has been a thing of concern to the Nigerian government in particular and developing nations in general. This work would enable such governments



to know from findings whether the establishment of institutionalized agencies like DFERRI for the purposes of rural development can be a panacea to the problems of rural underdevelopment of their rural areas.

Secondly, this study will also serve as a reference point to future researchers in area of rural development generally and DFERRI in particular.

The work<sup>will</sup> also help the government to be able to establish a nexus between rural development and agricultural productivity with a view to knowing whether attempts to increase food productivity can utilize development of the rural areas as its point of departure.

### **1.6 Literature Review**

Defining rural development, Lele (1975)<sup>11</sup> saw it as "improving the living standard of mass of the low-income population residing in rural areas and making the process of their development self-sustaining.

Three important features as to how rural development programmes are designed and implemented emerges from Lele's definition namely;

- a) Improving the living standards of the peasant population involves mobilization and allocation of resources so as to attain a desirable balance between the welfare and productive services available to the rural sector;
- b) The making of the process of self-sustenance requires development of the appropriate skills and implementing capacity and as well the presence of institutions at local, regional and national levels to ensure the effective use of existing resources and to foster mobilization of additional financial and human resources for continued development of the subsistence sector;
- c) Mass participation demands that resources be allocated to low-income regions and classes and that the productive and social services actually get to them

In as much as the author is right in his framework, he never in any way specified to us the appropriate organ or agency(ies) that will be in-charge of the implementation as well as its mode of operation.

Sunday Concord Editorial (Feb. 10 1990)<sup>12</sup> in its caption; "FIVE YEARS OF

RURAL DEVELOPMENT" saw the Directorate of Food, Roads and rural Infrastructure (DFRRI) as having the task of rural development and ensuring that the rural areas were brought into the lime light of national development equation. The paper went ahead to assert that DFRRI has sought to accomplish its responsibilities in a variety of ways. According to it, a network of roads, water boreholes and electricity are being gradually executed across the country. To the paper, commendable work has been done in the area of indigenous technology with special reference to housing, seeding, fish farming, agricultural transportation and agro-based industrial linkages. Going further, the paper revealed the emergence of Community Development Associations (CDA) as rural development fastly attain greater urgency in our national consciousness. However, a shortcoming from this paper is its inability to have told us the extent to which DFRRI has achieved its task at best using a case study. No state nor town was cited by this paper as instance where DFRRI has performed not to mention of its level of performance.

Moreso, the 'Hotline' (1987)<sup>13</sup> a bimonthly magazine published in Kaduna in an utmost confusion about the impact of DFRRI on rural development in Nigeria questioned the performance of the Directorate in the following words; "we believe that a billion Naira is alot of money; we are aware of many rural areas that are still without portable drinking water. Moreso, we believe that when something slightly less than ten (10) per cent of the national budget is committed to one directorate alone, we ought to see the huge financial commitment to DFRRI, the much talked about rural areas have not been relieved of the grip of total darkness by DFRRI's rural electrification programme.

Furthermore, the 'New Nigerian Newspaper' (1987)<sup>14</sup> observed that is is very much open to questioning if these physical blessing on DFRRI can be seen in physical projects. The paper maintained that in a bid to proffer answers to these series of questionings, the Directorate has tried to provide some answers with a list of roads constructed or rehabilitated, the number of boreholes sunk etc but some of these claims has only turned out to be either grossly exaggerated or totally false.

In as much as we believe that the above two papers are committed to stating the

obvious through ascertaining the impact of DFRRRI on rural development, the papers did not in any form direct their assessment to the activities of the Directorate in Enugu State.

Ayoade (1990)<sup>15</sup> in his paper titled "DFRRI AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT" tried to state that if DFRRRI should be financially equipped and given administrative autonomy, the agency is bound to function well in providing rural facilities. He went further to highlight efforts made by DFRRRI to facilitate an integrated rural development plan as manifested in her provision of rural water supply and amenities like feeder roads, electricity and more recently, the Community Banks. Ayoade fastly pointed out at this point that the fact that most of these infrastructures provided by DFRRRI are either uncompleted or haphazardly done leaves room for improvement given the necessary support from the government to the agency. He also called on the officials of DFRRRI to seek ways of making the agency self sustaining rather than relying completely on government. But the issue remains that Ayoade's assertions are rather general than specific. One cannot really assess DFRRRI's performance based on the assertions made.

Ade, S (1988)<sup>16</sup> in his contribution on "DFRRI: THE BEDROCK OF NIGERIAN RURAL DEVELOPMENT" harped that there is no other organ or institution in Nigeria capable of achieving an all round rural transformation than DFRRRI. To him, DFRRRI should be allowed uninterrupted to function effectively as a bulwark for rural transformation. He maintained that DFRRRI can through its rural transformation effort of the rural sector halt the rural urban drift. Ade, did not however specify in what ways DFRRRI has contributed or not contributed to the transformation of the rural areas.

Aguocha T.N. (1990)<sup>17</sup> in his writing on "BETTER DEAL FOR THE RURAL DWELLERS" argues that DFRRRI has quite a lot of prospects in rural development given the necessary co-operation by the inhabitants or the local communities themselves. He stressed that for DFRRRI to perform actively the local people concerned has to complement its efforts. This can be done firstly in the area of cordial relationship with DFRRRI officials and workers as well in the identification of areas of priority for rural development as it affects a particular community. He further suggested that the local people should eschew inter and intra community disputes as this normally affect DFRRRI

activities and operations.

Aguocha maintained that if there is cordial relationship between DFERRI and the local community(ies), there is bound to be a better rural life in the rural areas.

The shortcoming from this paper is that it has only succeeded in suggesting ways through which the performance of DFERRI could be improved but not what DFERRI has actually done. One is then in the dark as regards the impact of DFERRI in the first place, not to talk of how it can be improved. Above all, not even a case study was made with any one local government where the expected "better deal" is at sight.

Writing in the opinion column of the Statesman, Ngozi Uchenna (1989)<sup>18</sup> noted that the birth of DFERRI was sequel to the realization that our rural areas are most backward. Against this background, DFERRI came into existence to act as an agent of rural development through the provision of food, rural electrification, rural water and construction of feeder roads. The unique nature of this Directorate according to her hinges on the fact that for the first time, rural development activities was brought to the grassroot. She maintains that the achievement of total development of our rural areas by DFERRI has implications for rural-urban drift and as such, a social indicator for DFERRI's success shall be the stoppage of rural-urban drift. The writer wondered whether such a social indicator has manifested itself. In as much as we share the opinion of the writer as regards the role of DFERRI in rural development, we are very much concerned with extent the Directorate has gone in actualising the objectives which forms the bases of its existence especially as it affects Enugu State. The paper did not in any way study the impact of the directorate using any state as a case study.

Furthermore, Abasilim, S. (1988)<sup>19</sup> writing under the caption, "REVIEW DFERRI'S STRAIT-JACKET POLICY" maintained that there is every good reason for establishing the directorate. Part of his point hinges on his understanding that the rural areas has for long been neglected by successive regimes in Nigeria. The directorate according to him was charged with rural transformation and rural development. He underscored the onerous tasks that await this directorate in its rural development endeavour ranging from conflicting roles arising from the state and L.G.s' implementation of rural development programmes as well as other development oriented organs/agencies in rural areas.

He saw it all as conflictual and called for proper demarcation of roles and functions. Abasilim was also worried about the issue of accountability, poor funding and lack of trained manpower as it affects DFRRI's operations. To us, DFRRI's role in rural development is not contestable. In as much as we share with Abasilim the likely problems surrounding DFRRI, we are concerned with the extent the directorate has gone in rural transformation eight years after its inauguration. The impact it has made in rural development administration in Enugu State is our object of ambition. There was no where the paper address<sup>ed</sup> such an impact by the directorate in the state under study.

Ijere, M. (1990)<sup>20</sup> in his approach to the relevance of DFRRI says that the "essence of DFRRI is to better the life of the rural man and to transform him from the sad rural to the proud rural man". He went on to assert that DFRRI has performed across the nation in the rural areas noting the provision of portable water, rural feeder roads etc. He also maintained that the Current Village adoption scheme currently going on in some state would be a complementary scheme for DFRRI. However, Ijere's assertions do not and cannot lead us to the issue of assessing the performance of DFRRI. As long as our question remains the impact DFRRI has made on rural development administration in Enugu State, Ijere's assertion does not lead us to any viable end.

On his part, Agbese, D (1988)<sup>21</sup> took a look at the quality of the infrastructure provided by DFRRI. He stressed that it would seem as if DFRRI were interested in ephemeral projects. He maintained that apart from their roads which are of inferior quality, most of the boreholes are shallow and dries up faster. He summed up by asking whether DFRRI is more preoccupied with numbers, quantity of boreholes than with the quality or durability of sunk boreholes and roads?

In as much as Agbese's observations might be relevant, it does not in any way particularize its assertion to the activities of the directorate in Enugu State and the quality of projects executed by it.

Continuing, Aluko, S (1988)<sup>22</sup> saw the problem of DFRRI as an aspect of the wider problems of rural development in Nigeria which has gone unco-ordinated. Sam is of the view that unless the problems of rural development are more effectively co-ordinated and the location of the main actors and catalyst of the various programmes and projects

is firmly in the rural areas particularly at the local areas, LGs' and in the various autonomous communities, the assessment of DFERRI shall be based on the financial inputs into the activities of the directorate. Aluko did not however address the impact of the directorate in Enugu State using any yard stick known to him.

Separating DFERRI's problem from that of the wider society as it pertains to rural development, Agbese, D (1991)<sup>23</sup> writing under the caption, "KOINYAN'S BURDEN" saw DFERRI in its efforts to transform the rural areas as an agency saddled with corruption and mismanagement of funds with little or nothing to justify all the funds being allocated to it. His piece is of the view that DFERRI officials are nothing but gamblers who connive with contractors to swindle the agency. He went further to make mention of places when contracts awarded by DFERRI are purportedly claimed to have been executed while in actual sense, nothing has been done. On this note, he called on the federal government to take a look at DFERRI with a view to flouthing out all the bad eggs therein. Much as there can be corruption of DFERRI as noted by Agbese, he however did not address the real issue which borders on Enugu State and the impact of DFERRI on rural development administration. His case studies of places with fictitious claims of uncompleted DFERRI projects never included Enugu State.

In spite of all the odds which has come to mar the performance of DFERRI, the government has been just in its creation as believed by some people.

Ngozi, Ikeano (1992)<sup>24</sup> writing under the caption, "RURAL DEVELOPMENT, SIX YEARS AFTER" saw the creation of DFERRI as government's demonstration of the high premium it attaches to the development of our rural areas. She also recalled the high financial commitment which the government has invested on the directorate especially within the first two years of its existence. Quoting the Chairman of the directorate, the writer restated that rural development is the major concern of DFERRI and that developing the over 10,000 communities nationwide is a major pre-occupation of the directorate. The paper also recalled the areas of jurisdiction of the directorate to include rural roads, rural agriculture, rural water supply and rural electrification.

The paper was concerned with the expectations of the directorate rather than the extent it had actually gone. Its assessment of the directorate did not in any way concern

Enugu State. Above all, it did not in any realistic sense separate what ought to from what is as far as Enugu State DFRRRI is concerned.

National Concord (1989)<sup>25</sup> in its editorial captioned, "DFRRRI'S SCORE-CARD" maintained that the directorate was charged with apparently herculean task of opening up the rural areas. The paper maintained that ever since the inauguration of the body, it has concerned itself with the mandate of opening up the rural areas in the areas of rural feeder roads, rural water, electrification, housing and extension services. The paper pinpointed that it is evident that no agency no matter how buoyantly sourced finance wise can shoulder the myriads of responsibilities bequeathed to DFRRRI. The paper rather opined a new duty for DFRRRI in the area of community mobilization and conscientization so as to elicit participation. It is of the opinion that the role of DFRRRI can be made more meaningful if the various communities can play active role in rural development.

The paper did not embark on any extensive study of the achievements of DFRRRI before making its submissions. There was no example of evaluative study by the paper to show whether DFRRRI is performing or not performing.

Furthermore, Onyema, F. (1990)<sup>26</sup> writing under the caption, "COMPLEMENTING DFRRRI IN DEVELOPMENT", maintained that the establishment of DFRRRI has a genuine imaginative reality. He saw it as a brain child of emotional sympathy by the then president to ameliorate the poor living conditions of the rural people through the provision of good roads, access to good drinking water, rural electrification and food. Onyema maintains that given the vast nature of the Nigerian communities, it is hardly thought of a realizable venture for DFRRRI alone to develop all Nigeria's rural area. He called for other efforts to complement DFRRRI's efforts and also cited instances where DFRRRI has succeeded in making one or more impacts. The problem with this paper was that it was too shallow in its assessment of the performance of DFRRRI. It did not in any way carry out an exploratory study of DFRRRI's activities in Enugu State.

Luke Ifeanyi (1990)<sup>27</sup> in his article, "DFRRRI AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT" noted that the issue of rural development in Nigeria has gone through one development plan to another but due to the existence of class consciousness as opposed to national

consciousness, urban centres of the country have always being on the pay-offs. He maintained that the end product of such lukewarm attitude to the development of the rural areas has <sup>given birth to DFERRI</sup> conceived as efficacious in changing the land scape of the rural areas to stop rural-urban drift. Against this background, DFERRI in its inauguration was mandated to improve the quality of life and standard of living of the majority of people in the rural areas. This according to the paper the directorate started by producing the number of communities in the country which was placed at 10,000. He went further to underscore the importance of rural development and rural transformation and the extent the directorate has gone in trying to develop the country's rural areas.

The paper did not however concern itself with a state to state assessment of the impact of the directorate on rural development. It dwelt on what one may call a lump-up claim on what DFERRI said it had done rather than one obtained through empirical investigation. His writing did not in any way touch on Enugu State and the role of DFERRI in the development of her rural areas.

Baldwin Amah (1990)<sup>26</sup> in his writing, "INTENSIFYING RURAL DEVELOPMENT" noted that various efforts in the past directed towards rural development have been more of ideological than practical. He noted that past efforts on rural development has gulped huge amounts of money like the Operation Feed the Nation (OFN) and the Green Revolution both of which are designed to better the worth of the rural dwellers but all have come to nothing. To Amah, money which could have been spent directly on the rural dwellers are now wasted on frivolous projects. He noted that with the incoming of the Babangida administration, rural development tempo has once more been raised. This he noted was through the setting up of DFERRI and the Better Life Programme. He expressed the reason for setting up such agencies such as to provide clean water, good roads, cottage industries and electricity. Continuing, he maintained that the urban dwellers have had a fair dose of basic infrastructures at the neglect of the rural sector. He hoped that DFERRI and Better Life would not atrophy just like OFN and the Green Revolution did.

To us, Amah's writing is more or less a suggestion or what one may regard as a recommendation. It did not in any way give us a clue of DFERRI's performance. Its



premise is based on what DFRRRI suppose to do and not what DFRRRI has done in Enugu State.

Justifying the birth of DFRRRI, Goddy Agolua (1992)<sup>29</sup> in a writing titled, "DEVELOPING RURAL AREAS" saw the coming to life of DFRRRI as a mark of difference between the past administration in Nigeria and the Badangida's commitment to rural development. He saw the inability to pay much attention to the development of the rural area from where the agro products such as the petroleum come from as a cheat to the over 80 per cent population living in the rural areas. To him, DFRRRI was therefore a conscious effort to develop the rural areas. He saw DFRRRI at six years of existence as having done much but did not however give us an insight into how DFRRRI has performed in the areas of food, water, road and electricity provision to rural areas in Enugu State.

He further maintained that since development is the process by which Man's personality is enhanced, it then means that the development of the rural area presupposes that those Nigerians living there can hope to realize their personalities and therefore help to contribute to the socio-economic and political development of the nation.

He did not however tell us how DFRRRI has helped the rural masses to arrive at the above indices especially in Enugu State.

Continuing, Segun Famoriyo (1985)<sup>30</sup> in a seminar paper titled; "RURAL UNDER-DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA" submitted that many efforts have been made by government to develop the rural areas in the country but most of them have been at its worst more of propoganda and at best more of adhoc than concise systematic measures to promote rural development of which DFRRRI cannot be isolated from. He went further to chronicle the efforts of the government in this regard ranging from the farm institutes, the guided change, the badekun project, the integrated rural development schemes and the school leavers scheme as instances. Famoriyo, harped that despite these efforts, there is still a serious underdevelopment of Nigeria's rural sector with respect to infrastructures such as water supply, transportation and electricity. He maintained that although rural lands are well populated, little surpluses are produced because of

problems of evaluation.

Perhaps, Famoriyo was writing with the expected role of DFRRI at heart. It is obvious that roads, electrification, water supply etc are the assigned roles to DFRRI. What the paper failed to consider is the extent the above facilities is to be actualized by an organ like DFRRI at best using any state of the federation as a point of departure.

Fred Ndubuisi (1991)<sup>31</sup> writing on "DFRRI AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT" dwelt on its activities in Njikoka Local Government Area of Anambra State. His work did not in any way attempt to include the activities of DFRRI in Enugu State.

### **Gap in Existing Literature**

Having now X-rayed the available literature in search for answer to the question on the impact of DFRRI on Rural Development administration in Nigeria with special emphasis on Enugu State, we can say that none of the literature reviewed addressed the question properly. So the rationale for this work still exist.

### **1.7 Theoretical Framework**

It is an accepted fact that the worth of any method lies in the theory by which it is tested.

This research work is about the impact of DFRRI on Rural Development administration in Nigeria with special emphasis on Enugu State.

To accomplish this task, the theoretical framework adopted is David Easton's systems approach of analysis.

This would enable us to understand the operation and development efforts of DFRRI in Enugu State as a system. Moreso, the framework would at best enable us to ascertain the influence from the environment both internal and external that affects the operations of DFRRI.

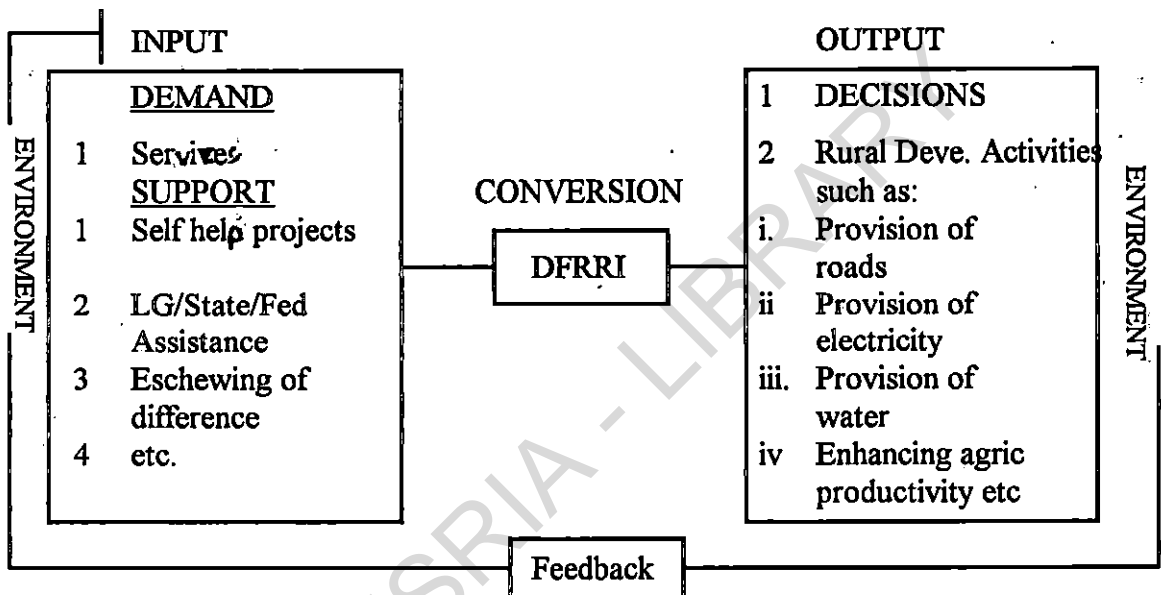
To begin, a system has been given myriad of definitions as "a set of elements standing in inter-action, a set of objects combining effectively with relationships between objects and their attributes".<sup>32</sup>

In all, all the definitions of a system stands to give an idea of a group of elements

standing and with some homogenous structural relationships to one another and interacting on the basis of certain characteristic process.<sup>33</sup>

The main make ups of David Easton's Model are: Inputs, outputs and the feedback as the diagram below shows:

**Figure 1: DAVID EASTON'S SYSTEM OF ANALYSIS MODEL**



From the above diagrammatic display of Easton's Systems Model, we can see that the Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI) activities were products of the influence of the environment both internal and external. The internal environment includes those of the Chairman of the directorate, the quality of staff of the directorate, the co-opted community/town leaders, resources within the directorate and the town development unions that decides the citing of projects with DFRRI.

The external environment is made up of the State and Federal Government as well as the Local Government. Both levels of government make rules and regulations that guide and shape the operations of DFRRI as an instrument for rural development. Of very vital to the external environmental influence which affect the operations of DFRRI is the Federal Government budgetary and financial allocations to DFRRI and the state government's allocation to rural development.

DFRRI as a system therefore gets Inputs from both the internal and external environments by way of Demands and Supports.

To Easton, Demand is "an expression of opinion that an authoritative allocation on a specific issue should or should not be made by an arm responsible for doing so."<sup>34</sup>

It is a fact that the various communities in Enugu State demand the provision of basic amenities such as road, electricity, water. All these things they expect from DFRRI. DFRRI in turn receive support in form of town development unions organising the people for self help development projects as well as financing DFRRI projects in their areas, assistance from local, state in the areas of supply of machineries for construction work as well as other implements and finally, an annual financial allocation from the federal government for the execution of her projects.

These various inputs are converted into outputs by DFRRI. The decisions and activities of DFRRI constitute her outputs.

As a matter of fact, this can be evaluated by assessing its role in rural development activities through a careful study of its impact in that area.

Outputs helps to influence events in the wider society and goes a long way in determining the extent of viability of the system to the society in question.

The feedback is a veritable tool by which the performance of the system is reported back to it in such a way that subsequent behaviours of the system are affected. Therefore, through the mechanism of feedback, peoples feelings, opinions and reactions to the operations of DFRRI are communicated back to it notably its offices and the government that put up such a structure as a vanguard for rural development and rural transformation.

### **1.8 Research Hypothesis.**

In order to accomplish this research work, the following hypothesis have been proposed:

1. There is no significant relationship between the activities of DFRRI and the development of Rural areas in Enugu State;
2. The poor nature of the projects executed by DFRRI in Enugu State is significantly

related to its poor finances;

3. There is no linkage between agricultural productivity and DFRRI activities in Enugu State;
4. The progressive aspirations of DFRRI tends to be increasingly frustrated by the following problems;
  - i. Inadequate funding
  - ii. Low level of involvement by rural people
  - iii. Lack of basic equipment
  - iv. Lack of manpower and
  - v. Ideological underpinnings.

### **1.9 Methodology.**

This research work which is on 'The Impact of the Directorate of food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI) on rural development administration in Nigeria with Enugu State as its case study (1986-1993) considered the following population and sample in the course of its study:

#### **Population.**

All the nineteen (19) local government areas in the state made up of 249 autonomous communities/towns on one hand and all the three (3) Senior Staff of the Enugu State DFRRI office on the <sup>other</sup> hand formed the population for this study.

#### **Sampling/Sampling Technique.**

Due to their relative fewness, all the three (3) senior staff of the DFRRI office in Enugu State were used for this research work. A total of one hundred and twenty five (125) communities representing about fifty (50) percent of the entire communities that make up the State was randomly sampled on the bases of fifty-seven (57), thirty-one (31), and thirty-seven (37) communities from each of the three senatorial zones that make up the State namely Enugu zone (116 communities), Abakiliki zone (61 communities), and Nsukka zone (74 communities) respectively and their community leaders/

chiefs administered questionnaires as our sample for study.

### **Data Collection/Sources.**

The collection of information for the purposes of this research work was done at three levels. This was to ensure that every information considered relevant to this work is tapped and utilized. The levels are:

#### **(a) Records and Documents.**

This formed the bedrock of our secondary source of information for this research work. Extensive use was made of official documents and records such as the DFRRRI handbook and the Decree establishing the agency especially its annual report bulletin.

Also, we used extensively reports of ministry of Rural Development journal in Enugu State. Also of importance to us are the writings of scholars and practitioners in the area of rural development administration in Nigeria.

#### **(b) The Questionnaire.**

Questionnaires and interviews are necessary in any research enterprise like this because they afford us the opportunity of obtaining first hand information on issues that cannot be effectively taken care of by earlier written work.

Two types of questionnaire schedule was designed for the purposes of this research. The first set of the questionnaire was administered to the senior members of staff of the Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI) in Enugu State. The questionnaire was designed to obtain information on the performance of DFRRI and in which of the areas of priority assigned to it has it excelled.

The second type of questionnaire was administered to the one hundred and twenty five (125 community leaders/chiefs in the state where DFRRI claimed to have executed one project or the other.

The questionnaire contains both structured as well as open ended multiple questions.

**(c) Interview.**

Both structured and unstructured interview schedules were conducted to ascertain the comprehensibility and understanding of the questionnaire by the respondents and this helped us to gain first hand information from respondents whose understanding of the questionnaire would have been minimal. Moreover, the interview schedule also helped us to achieve a true assessment of the quality of DFRRRI projects in the state as expressed in the oral opinions of people interviewed such as the community leaders.

**(d) Field Observations.**

Field observation was also used as it afforded the researcher the opportunity of having a romance with what actually is on the ground. Visits were made to some project sites where DFRRRI claimed to have executed one project or the other. The qualities of such projects were also ascertained through the field observation.

Since this research work is centred on Enugu State, it would be pertinent for us at this point to exhume more facts about the state as an essential factor to soften our terrain in the understanding of DFRRRI activities in the state.

Against this background, our study would now take a look at the following aspects of Enugu State namely:

- (i). Its geography
- (ii). Historical background
- (iii). Its people
- (iv). Occupation of the people and
- (v). Population

**The Geography of Enugu State.**

Enugu State is in the region of tropical forests which passes through the tropical rain forest of the south. The state spreads in North-Eastern direction with its physical features and vegetation changing gradually from tropical rain forest belt to open wood land and then to Savannah land as it approaches its Northern extremity at boundary with Benue State.

Apart from chain of low hills running through Abakiliki in the East to Nsukka in the West and then Southwards through Enugu and Awgu, the rest of the state is made up of low land criss-crossed by numerous streams and rivulets of which the major ones are the Adada, Ebonyi and Oji Rivers.

The state is bounded by six other states with which it shares common boundaries. It spreads southwards to the borders with Abia and Imo states and Northwards to the Benue and Kogi states borders. In the East and West, it is flanked by the Cross River and Anambra States respectively. The state has a land mass of 12,727 square kilometers.<sup>38</sup>

### Historical Background.

The state derives its name from an urban city known as Enugu. This city has its existence traced to the discovery of coal east of Ngwo village in Udi Division in 1909 by a geological exploration team led by a British Mining Engineer called Mr. Kitson.<sup>39</sup>

Today, it is aptly referred to as the Mother State headquarters of the present seven states East of the Niger. It had remained the administrative headquarters of the former Eastern region, Eastern Nigeria, the defunct Republic of Biafra, the East Central State, the old Anambra State and now Enugu State spanning some fifty-three years. The State came into being on August 27th, 1991 with the creation of states by the Babangida administration in Nigeria (1985-1993).

### Its People

The people of Enugu State are ethnically Igbos and are widely known to be very resourceful and hardworking. Skilled man-power resources are readily available. *The state is divided into* three zones based on linguistic and choreographic patterns namely; Abakiliki, Enugu and Nsukka zones.

### Occupation.

The state is predominantly an agricultural state. The cultivation of yam and rice features prominently in the agricultural pursuit of the people. In addition to agriculture, trading, artwork, and other crafts also thrive as the people's occupation.



**Population.**

Enugu State has an estimated population of about 3,161,245 living in an area of approximately 12,727.1 square kilometers of land. Its population of 3,161,245 is made up of 1,482,245 males and 1,679,000 females occupying the 11th largest among the country's thirty states.<sup>41</sup>

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## CHAPTER TWO

### 2.1 ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSE OF DFRRI.

The Directorate of Food, Road and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI) was set up on February 7, 1986 by the Babangida Military Administration with a view to transforming Nigeria's rural area through the provision of good roads, water and electricity and as such, improve the lots of the rural peasants. Its establishment was backed up by Decree No. 4 of 1987.<sup>1</sup>

#### 2.1.1 Organization.

The Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI) is <sup>of</sup> the belief that a well designed and properly articulated programme of integrated rural development is nothing if it cannot be translated into concrete realities on the ground for the benefit of rural communities. To it, greater attention ought to be paid to effective mechanism for prompt execution of rural development projects.

In this direction, therefore, the Directorate hoped it must break through the present static and frustrating culture of planning on paper and move towards active and pragmatic implementation of approved plans.

Based on this understanding, the Directorate has strongly recommended the following institutional framework for the implementation of rural development programmes in each state of the federation as follows:

1. Integrated rural development council with the governor as Chairman and Commissioners of relevant Ministries as members;
2. Directorate of Rural Development (DRD) in Governor's office to co-ordinate rural development programmes (A number of task force may be established within the Directorate);
3. Rural Development Committees for local government with each committee headed by the Chairman of each local government area with councillors members of relevant departments as members;
4. Community Development Associations (C.D.A.) at the community level.

Today, DFRRI is organized at two levels governed by the principle of hierarchy. The levels are the federal and the state directorate respectively.

The federal level or in other words, the national Directorate has its headquarters in Abuja following the transfer of Nigeria's capital to Abuja. Each state of the federation has a state directorate which represents and carry out functions on the activities of DFRRI as it affects that state.

Today, DFRRI has its offices in thirty (30) states of the federation and Abuja.

At the federal or national directorate levels, the birth of DFRRI ushered in Air Vice Marshal Larry Koiyan as its chairman in 1986. The appointment of a chairman for this agency following the provisions of the enabling decree establishing it is the function of the president and the commander-in-chief of the Armed forces of Republic of Nigeria.<sup>2</sup> This is why the directorate at the federal is under the presidency. The federal level also has provisions for a deputy Director. Furthermore, there exist co-ordinators known as federal Implementation Co-ordinators. They co-ordinate the implementation of the respective projects in each state. Following in the hierarchy are the Engineers; this group project and carry out technical execution of projects. They also function as technical special assistants at the national office.

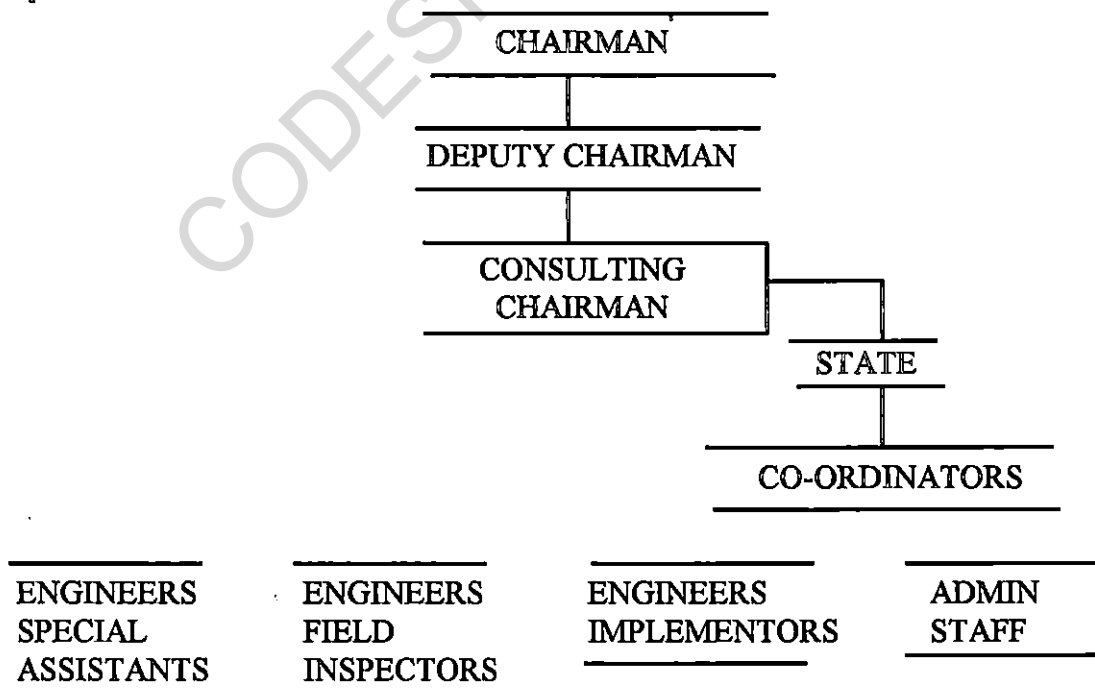


Fig.: 2.1.1. DFRRI: ORGANIGRAM: NATIONAL LEVEL

### DFRRI: State Level

The state levels mirror the structural hierarchy at the federal level. The governor is the Chairman with the state Director who is answerable to the governor. The state office is under the office of the governor. There also exist Engineers as well as administrative staff just as we have at the federal level.

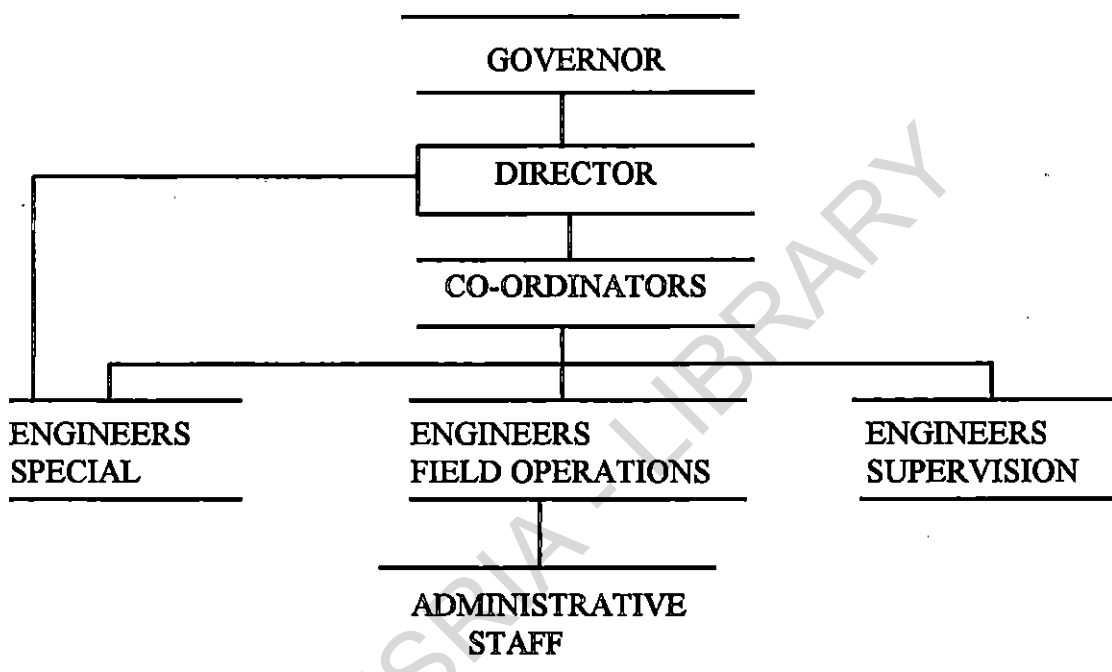


Fig. 2.1.2. ORGANIGRAM: STATE LEVEL

### **2.2 Purpose/FunctionS of DFRRI.**

Outside specific functions discharged by specific individual officers in the Directorate, DFRRI as an organisation has some specific roles assigned to it to fulfil for the society which justifies its existence.

It is conceived as a development machine to turn the rural society into an urban sort through the rapid distribution of social amenities. For short, it is concerned with providing the rural people with the basic infrastructure needed for development.<sup>3</sup>

The inception of DFRRI concentrated its functions and emphasis on rural roads to open up those areas and in such manner, boost food production. However, a 14 paged press statement by the then chairman of the Directorate Larry Koiyan on November 18,

1987 widened the function and purpose of the directorate to include: "Community Listing, authentication, codification, publication, organization of the territorial space (regional planning), and also the organisation of people in the territory for socio-economic and political development, community and social mobilization, community self-help projects, Adult Education, Rural health Education, and other health support programmes, Home Economics, Information services, conferences, seminars, workshops, and Rural Development data collection and analysis."

Under the provision of rural infrastructure, DFRRI has associated itself with the provision of rural feeder roads, rural water, sanitation, rural electrification, rural housing and other infrastructures in a co-operative combine with the Federal, State and Local government councils and with the people through their community development Associations/organisations.

DFRRI is also involved in the area of food and agricultural activities, rural industrialization, rural technology and resource development and exploitation which it tagged "promotion of productive activities."

It is pertinent to point out that DFRRI at any state do not in itself carry out any project. Projects to be executed are contracted out to allied agencies associated with rural development such as Local Government Councils, Rural Development Authorities (RDA), State Rural Electrification Boards. They execute same on behalf of DFRRI while DFRRI provide the cost and supervise such projects using its Engineers and co-ordinators. DFRRI determines the extent of satisfactory completion of such projects.

Therefore, a careful study of the activities of DFRRI shows that its functions can be itemized as follows:

- (i) To work in close collaboration with the state governments to reach the various communities in each of the local government areas in Nigeria;
  - (ii) To provide a framework for grassroots social mobilization of the people;
  - (iii) To mount a virile programme of development, provide monitoring surveillance and performance evaluation system subject to pre-determined socio-economic objectives.
1. To improve the quality, of life and standard of living of majority of the people in the



rural areas by;

- a) Substantially improving the quality, value and nutritional balance of their food intake;
  - b) Raising the quality of rural housing as well as the general living and working environment in the rural areas;
  - c) Improving the health conditions of the rural population;
  - d) Creating greater opportunities for employment and human development;
  - e) Making it possible to have a progressively wider range and variety of goods and services to be produced and consumed by the rural people themselves as well as for exchange.
2. It is also DFRRI's assignment to use enamous resources of the rural areas to lay a solid foundation for the society, socio-cultural, political and economic growth and development of the nation;
  3. To make as a matter of reality, our rural area more productive and less vulnerable to national hazards, poverty, and exploitation and to give them a mutually beneficial linkage with other parts of the national economy.
  4. To ensure a deeply rooted and self-sustaining development process based on effectively mobilised mass participation (Koinyan 1987: 15-16).<sup>5</sup>

The above functions of the Directorate was conceived following from its study and understanding of the problems of the Nigeria society in general and rural development in particular.

To the Directorate, problems of Rural development in Nigeria can be said to include the following;

- 1) A mono-culture, falling oil prices and huge foreign debts;
- 2) A rapidly rising population, declining per capital income, a pattern of income distribution with the rich at heart, stunted levels of production, instable food supplies, inflation.
- 3) Rural-Urban migration, unemployment and high labour costs, raw material shortages, a very weak and in-efficient bureaucracy and a weak private sector, technological backwardness, a corrupt political system which consumes instead of

producing, over dependence on government, urban biased development which relegates rural or grassroots participation to the background (Koinyan, 1987).<sup>6</sup>

In order to have a good grip of answers to the above problems, DFRRRI is of belief that an integrated rural development programme which should have as part of its conceptual framework; a moral, socio-cultural, economic security and social mobilization logic is the panacea.<sup>7</sup> In other words, it emphasizes the above facets of what rural development programme should be that the specific objectives of DFRRRI emerged as stated earlier in this work.

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## CHAPTER THREE

### ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE OF DFERRI IN ENUGU STATE

#### Introduction

This chapter aims at assessing the general performances of the Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFERRI) in Enugu State.

To actualize this task, the chapter resumes with an extensive inquiry into the claims of the Directorate as to what it has done for rural communities in the state in the area of:

- i. Rural Road construction;
- ii Rural water supply;
- iii. Rural Electrification and
- iv. General enhancement of agricultural productivity.

The chapter also dealt with the opinions of the rural communities in the state on the activities of DFERRI in their areas are expressed in their questionnaire responses. The assessment and analysis herein helped us to establish a nexus between our first two hypothesis namely that (1) There is no significant relationship between the activities of DFERRI and the development of rural areas in Enugu State and (2) That there is no linkage between agricultural productivity and DFERRI activities in Enugu State.

DFERRI has provided some figures to support its claims to some levels of achievement in Enugu State although we still lack current records on its actual achievement.

The implementation strategy of the Directorate in the State under study is structured in accordance with the guidelines issued by the federal Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure.

In actual implementation of its projects in the State, DFERRI make use of the Ministry of Works, Lands and Transport who has the responsibility of co-ordinating the execution of all road constructions, rural electrification and water supply.'

For execution of her projects, DFERRI relate very well with the L.G.A.'s and pay such local government areas to carry out construction work on her behalf.

For proper analysis of performance of the Directorate in the State under study, this work will take an in-depth look on the activities of the directorate in each of the key areas of its operation in the state starting with;

### **3.1 Rural Roads.**

Immediately after its inception in 1986, DFRRRI proposed to complete 28,483.66 kilometers of feeder roads nationwide.<sup>2</sup> By November 1987, the Directorate had exceeded this limit to execute 29,549 kilometers of feeder roads. This singular achievement spurred up DFRRRI into action and made her to aim at completing 90,000 kilometer of feeder roads by 1990.<sup>3</sup>

In Enugu State (then Anambra), by 1987 (March), about 2000 kilometers of feeder roads have been constructed.<sup>4</sup> This was however made possible by the fact that the state set up a task force on road construction. Furthermore, in the same year (1987), the state DFRRRI was allocated the sum of N8.960m to pursue a construction of 4002.4 ( Four thousand and two) kilometers of feeder roads with 995.8 (about Nine hundred and Ninety-five) kilometers expected to be completed the same year throughout the then twenty-three local government areas of the state.

Furthermore, the Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRRI) claims that since the creation of Enugu State in (1991), it has developed, rehabilitated and constructed over fifty-two(52) different road projects under its phases I, II and III programmes in the State (1986-1993). The affected roads are tabled below:

**Table 3.1.1**

S/NO.	L. G. A.	LOCATION	KM	REMARKS
1.	Enugu South/North	Ugwuogo-Nike-Neke Agu Road	5	
2.	“ “ “	Amoko-Alulu Ring Road	4	
3.	Awgu LGA	Agwu-Isiagu Road	10	
4.	“ “	Nnenwe -Oduma-Mpu Road	38	
5.	“ “	Mpu-Okpanku-Aka Eze Road	14	
6.	“ “	Awgu-Ndiabor Road	12	
7.	“ “	Isi-Awa Obinagu Road	15	
8.	Nkanu LGA	Agbani-Amuri-Ugbawka Road	21	
9.	“ “	Orukwu-Apanfu-Amagunze Road	18	
10.	“ “	Amoda-Obeangu-Enugu Rd	5	
11.	“ “	Umueze-Amoda-Akegbe Ugwu Road	5	
12.	“ “	Nara-Mburumbu-Noma Rd	20	
13.	“ “	Amaechi-Idudo Road	6	
14.	Ezeagu LGA	Ebenebe-Mbgagbuowa Rd	12	
15.	“ “	Ebenebe-Agbaumumba Aguobuowa Road	15.7	
16.	“ “	Unumba-Ndiuno-Umumba Ndiago Road	15.7	
17.	“ “	Aguobuowa-Imeziowa Rd	12	
18.	“ “	Aguobu/Umumba-Ebenebe	11.6	
19.	Ezeagu LGS	Okposi-Ugwoba-Mgbagbu- Owa RCC Road	8.4	
20.	“ “	Obunofia Ndiuno Road	2.5	
21.	“ “	Unumba-Ndiuno- Agwobuowa Road	7.1	
22.	Oji River LGA	Ugwuoba-Nkwere Inyi Rd	7	
23.	“ “ “	Amaetiti-Umuagu-Inyi- Nkumi-Awlaw Road	22	
24.	“ “ “	Oji Industrial Road	2	
25.	“ “ “	Agbalaenyi Expressway Link Road	1.2	
26.	Udi LGA	Umulamgoe-Umuoka-Affa Nze Road	15	
27.	“ “	Amokwe-Umuaga Road	10	
28.	“ “	Udi-Amokwe Road	6	

S/NO.	L. G. A.	LOCATION	KM	REMARKS
29.	“ “	Egede-Affa Road	5	
30.	“ “	Eke-Ogui Agu Eke Road	12	
31.	Abakiliki LGA	Igboagu-Noyo Ring Road	12	
32.	Ezea LGA	Onueke-Agubia Road	8	
33.	Ikwo LGA	Igboji-Agbanyim-Okomoke-Ofuruekpe Road	14	
34.	“ “	Echara-Onuabonyi-Noyo Rd	15	
35.	“ “	Noyo-Ogoja Road Junction	14	
36.	“ “	Noyo-Ofuruekpe Road	27	
37.	Ishi-Elu LGA	Mgbo-Exillo Road	15	
38.	Isi-Uzo LGA	Ogboodu Aba-Mbu Rd	14	
39.	“ “ “	Ogboodu-Abe Bridge	-	
40.	“ “ “	Umuoleyi Road	1	
41.	Igbo Eze South/ North LGA	Amufie-Obukpa Road	11	
42.	Igbo Etiti LGA	Aku-Ikpogu-Ukehe Rd	9	
43.	“ “ “	Ukehe Idoha Road	2.1	
44.	“ “ “	Ekwegbe Farm Road	10.5	
45.	“ “ “	Ohodo-Ozalla-Aku-Lejja Road	13	
46.	Nsukka LGA	Nsukka-Edem-Okpuje Rd	12	
47.	“ “	Nsukka-Lejja Road	14	
48.	“ “	Opi-Uno-Umulẹ-Opi Agu Road	10	
49.	“ “	Isiakpu-Nru-Eha-Alumona Rd	8	
50.	“ “	Okpuje-Aruk-Aruluge Road	8	
51.	Uzo Uwani LGA	Umulokpa-Adaba Road	45	
52.	“ “ “	Nimbo-Abbi-Nzoba-Eded Rd	30	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>52 (Fifty-two) Road Projects</b>	<b>629.8</b>	

Source: "Focus on Enugu State/Anambra State DFRRRI Vol. 1-IV 1986-1993, Government House Press Enugu, 1991.

From the above statistical display of road of road projects claimed to have been executed by DFRRRI in Enugu State, a Local Government by Local Government computation shows that the following kilometers of roads have been constructed by DFRRRI in each of the underlisted local Government Areas between 1986-1993.

**Table 3.1.2.**

S/NO.	LOCAL GOVT. AREA	KM OF ROADS	DURATION
1.	Enugu South/North L.G.A.	9	1986 - 1992
2.	Awgu L. G. A.	79	1986 - 1992
3.	Nkanu L. G. A.	75	1986 - 1992
4.	Ezeagu L. G. A.	85.7	1986 - 1992
5.	Oji-River L. G. A.	25.2	1986 - 1991
6.	Udi L. G. A.	48	1986 - 1991
7.	Abakiliki L. G. A.	12	1986 - 1991
8.	Izzi L. G. A.	-	-
9.	Oha Ukwu L. G. A.	-	-
10.	Ezea L. G. A.	8	1986 - 1991
11.	Ikwo L. G. A.	70	1986 - 1992
12.	Ishi-Elu L. G. A.	15	1986 - 1992
13.	Isi Uzo L. G. A.	15	1986 - 1991
14.	Igbo Eze South/North L. G. A.	11	1986 - 1990
15.	Igbo Etiti L. G. A.	34.6	1986 - 1992
16.	Nsukka L. G. A.	52	1986 - 1992
17.	Uzo-Uwani L. G. A.	30	1986 - 1992

Source: "Focus on Enugu State/Anambra State DFRRI" Vol I-IV 1986-1993  
Govt. House Press Enugu, 1991.

Moreso, the Directorate in Enugu State maintained that since 1986-1993, it has sponsored local governments in the state on road matters by making funds available to them in different proportions as tabled below:



**Table 3.1.3.**

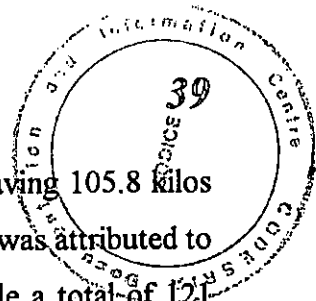
S/NO.	L.G.A.	Amount Disbursed (N)
1.	Enugu South/North L.G.A.	84,244.51
2.	Ezeagu L. G. A.	186,022.12
3.	Awgu L. G. A.	165,913.66
4.	Ishelu L. G. A.	126,935.12
5.	Oji-River L. G. A.	151,374.08
6.	Udi L. G. A.	205,263.09
7.	Igbo Etiti L. G. A.	170,913.66
8.	Igbo Eze South/North	136,217.82
9.	Nsukka L. G. A.	77,050.17
10.	Isi Uzo L. G. A.	162,201.42
11.	Nkanu L. G. A.	171,482.02
12.	Oha Nkwu L. G. A.	56,402.75
13.	Abakiliki L. G. A.	116,417.94
14.	Izzi L. G. A.	86,099.99
15.	Ikwo L. G. A.	158,488.80
16.	Ezza L. G. A.	158,488.80
17.	Uzo-Uwani L. G. A.	143,454.38
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13,356,971.14</b>

Source: "Focus on Rural Development: Enugu and Anambra States DFRRRI Activities". Vol. IV, Govt. Printer, Enugu, Oct. 1991.

The Directorate further maintained that apart from the above efforts it had made in Enugu State on Road construction, she had executed earlier about 4,270 kilometers of rural feeder roads during the then Anambra State as at 1989. The rural feeder roads were made up of the following:

- i. 1,056.3 kilometers constructed with DFRRRI fund;
- ii 3,203.4 kilometers constructed with community funds;
- iii. 8 barley and 3 concrete bridges and 190 culverts.<sup>4</sup>

Continuing DFRRRI maintained that all her constructed roads, the presidential



monitoring team (PMT) to Enugu State approved 960.5 kilometers leaving 105.8 kilometers uninspected and 35.3 kilometers short of the direct pro-rate allocation which was attributed to adverse terrain brought about by unfavourable weather condition while a total of 121 kilometers of the inspected roads were rejected for having not met DFRRRI specifications.

However lofty and purposeful DFRRRI 's claims might be, field observations and responses from questionnaire administered to the various community leaders where DFRRRI claimed to have concentrated her efforts would be a good litmus test to the extent of truth on DFRRRI's claims to her performance on road projects in Enugu State.

**ANALYSIS AND FINDING ON RURAL ROAD PROJECTS BY DFRRRI ENUGU STATE.**

**QUESTION 1: Is there any DFRRRI Road project in your Community?**

Table 3.1.4: Community Leaders response on the existence of DFRRRI Road Projects in their communities as in the questionnaire no.1.

YES	%	NO	%	TOTAL	% TOTAL
122	89.6	13	10.4	125	100

Finding from the analysis of responses of community leaders on question item one in the questionnaire administered to them reveals that one hundred and twelve community leaders out of the one hundred and twenty-five (125) communities studied representing 89.6% of the entire sample agree that DFRRRI has one form of road project or the other in their communities. On the other hand, 13 of them representing 10.4% said that DFRRRI's claim to the existence of her road project in their communities is a false.

The implication of this therefore is that majority of the communities in Enugu State have benefited from DFRRRI road projects.

This finding goes further to support the previous tables issued by DFRRRI summarizing the list of communities/towns that have benefited from her road projects. The discrepancy between what the directorate said it had done on roads and what is really on

ground has now be settled as the benefitting communities now upholds DFRRRI's claim.

However, this is not to say that the directorate achieved a complete target set for on road construction in Enugu State by its National headquarters. More importantly, What should occupy our minds here is the nature of these roads in relation to their ability to ease transportation problems in the rural areas and food evacuation. It is the nature of such roads that should qualify it as a road worthy of its name or not.

**QUESTION 2:** How many Road projects have been carried out by DFRRRI in your community since 1986-1993?

**Table 3.1.5:** Community leaders response as to the number of DFRRRI roads in their communities as contained in the community leaders questionnaire no.2.

ITEM	RESPONSES	% RESPONSES
One	115	92
Two	8	6.4
Three	-	-
Many	2	1.6
Total	125	100

From the above table, one hundred and fifteen (115) representing 92% of the communities that have benefited from the directorate's road project in the state have only one of such roads in their communities. 6.4% or eight communities whereas 1.6% or (2) communities have got any road projects constructed by DFRRRI in their communities.

The findings from this table shows that DFRRRI does not concern itself with an even distribution of her rural roads to the rural communities in the state. Asked to comment on this lopsided nature of this project, the state's chief Engineer to the Directorate in an oral interview (1995) commented that the Directorate tends to be more at ease with communities that are receptive and are development conscious. Moreso, communities that have agricultural potentials are likely to be favoured more than those without.<sup>5</sup>

Notwithstanding the rationality behind the above answer, one is made to understand that when DFRRRI was established, it was not commissioned to focus her attention on

communities with bias on the above variables. The inability of the directorate to construct an equitable road network in communities and the none agrarian ones have the same need for good things of life such as access roads.

Perhaps, one would be more at ease with an answer given by a community leader in an oral interview that the Directorate tends to find its way to those communities that "bribe" it to construct one road or the other for her (Eze C.O. 1995). Which ever might be the truth, one cannot be satisfied with the minimal number of roads that communities in the state have received from DFRRI, given the vastness of most of these communities.

The Chief Engineer to the Directorate in the State in another explanation maintained that the limited number of roads constructed in each community in the state is a national headquarters.<sup>7</sup> According to him, the headquarters usually comes up with total road specifications for each state irrespective of the vastness of such state. Given this predicament, the state directorate is only left with an option of selecting the number of roads in accordance with the kilometers specified for the state and the financial allocation.

Finally, one would say that the number of roads constructed by DFRRI in the communities cannot be compared to the road needs of the communities.

**QUESTION 18: The DFRRI Road in your Area, is it in a good condition?**

**Table 3.1.6 Community leaders response on the nature of the road projects constructed by the DFRRI in their communities on whether they are tarred or not tarred as contained in the community leader's questionnaire No.18.**

ITEMS	RESPONSES	%
Yes	3	2.4
No	122	97.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>100</b>

Responses obtained from community leaders on the nature of DFRRI roads in their communities reveals that 97.6% or 112 of the community leaders confirmed that DFRRI roads in their communities are not tarred.2.4% or 3 community leaders said that DFRRI roads in their community are tarred.

From this findings therefore, one can find out that the directorate did not tar almost all the roads it constructed in the State. This is a pathetic situation because, roads constructed in the state never lasts round two rainy seasons. The directorate only opens up earth roads and leaves them to the mercies of erosion. Most of the earth roads are not motorable while others have been overtaken by chain gallops. So many communities have abandoned the use of such roads for the purpose which they are constructed.

Reacting to the poor quality of road projects by DFRRI, Ikpomkpo (1987) noted that:

....the paramount interest in providing the roads seems not to be the need for increased accessibility and mobility but rather an attempt to meet another specifications...

This indeed is unfortunate because so many communities have preferred to stay without DFRRI roads than with them. Occasionally, existing roads are tampered with by DFRRI with their bulldozers even when such roads could have served more useful purpose than the new ones put up by it. The roads are usually destroyed by the bulldozers without their being tarred.

Commenting on the poor quality of DFRRI roads in Enugu State, the directorate's Chief Engineer blamed it on the National headquarters saying that "DFRRI is committed to constructing only earth roads; we do not tar nor go beyond opening up new areas through earth road link-ups"<sup>9</sup> he concluded. From the above explanation, it does seem that peripheral ruling class that imported DFRRI did not in any form concern itself with the good of the community to whom they claim DFRRI is meant to serve. Otherwise, how could it be that roads constructed by the directorate are frightful of tarmac? Finally, the quality of rural roads constructed by DFRRI in Enugu State could be linked to a white elephant project that has inflicted much injuries on the communities where they are found rather than solving their transportation problems.

The problems occasioned by these poor roads provided by DFRRI and their continued tampering with the existing ones and community pathways has brought about transportation difficulties. This is because these roads are usually linked up to food producing areas. As transportation is impaired, food evacuation becomes a big problem. This has engendered food scarcity and occasional collapse in commerce. The spatial

disparities in the provision of transport infrastructure has made transportation an affair for the wealthy alone. This is so because DFERRI concentrates its road projects in rural areas than in urban counterparts. This explains to an extent why transportation is now becoming more costly in our rural areas than the urban centres.

The failure of this Directorate to provide good roads to rural dwellers in Enugu State is in line with our first research hypothesis which says that the directorate in the state has not provided communities in Enugu State with access roads.

Moreso, deep seated contradictions has been spotted out in DFERRI's claims as to the number and kilometers of the roads it has constructed in Enugu State. There were exaggerations by DFERRI because some roads which it claimed to have constructed were nothing other than roads rehabilitated and maintained by local governments; example is the Eha-Alumona-Eha-Ndiagu road in Nsukka zone. In short, judging from the look of things, it appears that the presence of DFERRI seems to have resuscitated the old game of state governments using false figures to secure greater discretionary funds from the federal governments. This has been the story of the directorate in almost all the states of the federation. For example Mallam Haruna (1987) a federal resident monitoring director of DFERRI commented as follows:

I could not locate the 1,020 kilometers of roads which the Benue State Directorate claimed it had constructed in the State let alone its quality<sup>10</sup> (emphasis mine).

Enugu State is not an exception in this direction.

### **3.2.1 Rural Water Supply**

The directorate of food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFERRI) said that since its inception, it has been involved in the provision of drinking water to communities in Enugu State. This exercise according to it covered its phases 1, 2 and 3 of its programmes (1986-1993).

S/No.	TOWN	PROJECT	REMARK
24.	Imezi-Owa	-	-
25.	Nsude	-	-
26.	Ezeamgbo	-	-
27.	Ezillo	-	-
28.	Nkwoagu	-	-
29.	Ndiabor	-	-
30.	Iboko	-	-
31.	Achiuno	-	-
32.	Agbani	-	-
33.	Aguobu Owa	-	-
Total	23 Communities		

Source: "Focus on Enugu and Anambra States DFRRRI Vol. I-IV 1989-1992 Govt. Press, Enugu, 1992.

From the above table, the directorate in Enugu State has twenty-three communities in its record as having benefitted in her rural water programme in the state.

The nature of water projects in this towns ranged from the construction boreholes to that of shallow, boreholes.

Which ever might be the actual truth surrounding this claims, facts generated from the analysis of information as contained in questionnaire to the community leaders in the state would be a good proof as to the directorate's claim.

Today, the directorate claims that the following towns have been provided with boreholes water in the state.

S/No.	TOWN	PROJECT	REMARK
1.	Enugu-Mmaku	Borehole	Completed
2.	Ajalli	"	"
3.	Ogbakuba	"	"
4.	Awgu	"	"
5.	Agbogugu	"	"
6.	Igboagu	"	"
7.	Ishieke	"	"
8.	Mbu	"	"
9.	Neke	"	"
10.	Ogurugu	"	"
11.	Agbaja	"	"
12.	Ezza Inyimagu	"	"
13.	Nara	"	"
14.	Nenwe	Deep water borehole	"
15.	Ukana	"	"
16.	Ede Oballa	"	"
17.	Adani	"	"
18.	Umana Ndiagu	"	"
19.	Agu Obu Unumber	"	"
20.	Agu-Obodo	"	"
21.	Nkomoro	Shallow borehole	"
22.	Oduma	"	"
23.	Etam (Okpuitimo)	"	"

**ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS ON RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS BY DFERRI IN ENUGU STATE.**

QUESTION 3: Which of this is the source of water supply to your community

Table 3.2.2: Community leaders response on the source of water supply in their communities as contained in the community leader's questionnaire no. 3.

ITEMS	RESPONSE	%
Borehole	104	83.2
Spring	7	5.6
River	2	1.6
Stream	10	8
Water sellers	2	1.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>100</b>



From the analysis above, we can see that 83.2 percent of the sample communities in the state or 104 of them accepted borehole as their source of water supply, 5.6 percent rely on spring water while 8 percent have stream as their source of water. 1.6 percent of the communities rely on river and purchases from water tanker sellers for their domestic water supply respectively.

Although the communities have various ways of getting their water supply, the extent to which DFRRRI has gone in encouraging each of the sources is a matter for concern. That some communities in the state still buy water from water sellers is an outright manifestation of lack of DFRRRI's water project in their area. One would accept that if not for the natural endowment of some of them with source of water supply, it could have been purchasing as the only alternative.

However, it is noted that the predominant source of water supply to communities in the state is by borehole. Whether they are provided by DFRRRI or not is subject to verification in our subsequent analysis.

**QUESTION 4:** Did you get your water supply through DFRRRI or by communal effort?

**Table 3.2.3:** Responses by community leaders on whether they got their borehole water through DFRRRI or by community efforts as contained in research questionnaire no. 4.

ITEM	RESPONSE	%
By DFRRRI	3	2.4
By Communal Efforts	122	97.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>100</b>

From the analysis above, 2.4 percent of the communities accepted that they got their water supply through DFRRRI while 97.6 percent said that their borehole was a community project conceived and executed by the community and never by DFRRRI. Following from the above, it is clear that the directorate has failed abysmally in the pursuit of water supply for the rural communities in the state.

In some cases, the directorate would abandon mid way some of its drilling work in

some communities in the state. According to West Africa Magazine (1987):

...Many cases have occurred in which the directorate would drill costly boreholes only to end up without reaching the water table..."

The above statement is a stark reality and justifies the actual role and the extent the directorate has gone in the state despite the huge amount of money which the directorate claimed it has spent for that purpose in the state during the period under study.

QUESTION 5: If your Borehole is by DFRRI, how many are they?

QUESTION 6: Is there any way the DFRRI has improved your source of water supply?

Table 3.2.5: Responses of community leaders on whether DFRRI has in any way improved the source of water supply in their communities as contained in the community leader's questionnaire no. 6.

ITEM	RESPONSES	%
YES	5	4
NO	120	96
Total	125	100

Responses obtained from this question shows that 4 per cent of the communities accepted that DFRRI has in one way or the other improved their quality of water supply. 96 per cent succinctly stated that DFRRI has not in any way improved the source of their water supply. This shows that the Directorate in the state has not done anything significant to alleviate the water problems of communities in the State. At points where the directorate has done anything positive, they end up only in rehabilitating or reconstructing streams in communities and never sunk a borehole for them.

Against this background; it is understandable that the directorate has not provided portable drinking water to the communities in the state, seven years after its existence in the State.

The citizens have continued to rely on communal efforts to settle their water problems. In most places, selling of water in tanks and tanker drivers has persisted as the only lasting hope for the inhabitants complemented by rainfall.

One sees in this direction the absurdity in the existence of the directorate as a vanguard to deliver the citizens from their water scarcity problems. Most unfortunate is that most of the inhabitants in the guinea worm infested areas of the state have continued to tread on the mercy of this dreaded disease in an era when the apostles of DFERRI are of the view that it shall take care of the water scarcity problems of the citizenry thereby ending the era of Guinea worm saga. This become a day dream.

QUESTION 7: In what aspect has DFERRI improved the quality of your water supply?

Table 3.2.6: Responses on how DFERRI had improved quality of water supply to communities as contained in the community leader's questionnaire no. 7.

ITEM	RESPONSE	%
Refurbishing broken down taps	1	20
Drilling of boreholes	3	60
Reactivating spring water	-	-
Construction of stream	1	20
Total	5	100

Sixty (60) per cent of the respondents accepted that DFERRI has improve their source of water supply in their communities by drilling a water borehole for them. Others on 20 per cent identified some other ways DFERRI has positively influence the source of water supply in their communities ranging from refurbishing broken down taps to construction of streams.

However, the negligible nature of the beneficiaries of the directorate's effort in this direction is regrettable. Its role in this sector cannot be seen as meaningful because the directorate is for the entire communities in the state and as such, ought to have gone beyond the present number of beneficiaries.

In the end, we can boldly assert that DFERRI in Enugu State judging from the

community leader's responses to questions on the issue of water supply has not provided the people of the State with good drinking water which is an essential component of a rural development. The claim laid by the directorate as to having provided twenty-three communities in the state with water is nothing but a paper work. Practically, what the directorate covertly as her water projects are nothing but world Bank assisted water projects in the state. DFRRRI has not successfully according to findings executed water projects in the state with the exception of nearly six communities and even at that, such projects have continued to be epileptic.

### **3.3 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION.**

The Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI) in Enugu State received the sum of N1.5m as part of the N2.5 required by it for the execution of her phase one rural electrification project.

The directorate also claimed that it carried out a rural electrification of communities in Enugu State with a foreign loan of N143m or N147m which was designed to generate industrial development for over sixty towns in the state under study.

However, DFRRRI maintains that it has energized the underlisted town in the state during its phases 1 - 3 of the programme.

Table 3.3.1

<b>S/No.</b>	<b>TOWN</b>	<b>L.G.A.</b>
1.	Amaechi Awkwunanow	Nkanu L.G.A
2.	Ede Oballa	Nsukka L.G.A
3.	Odomoke	Abakiliki L.G.A
4.	Umulumgbe	Udi L.G.A.
5.	Aku	Igbo-Etiti L.G.A
6.	Ishieke	Abakiliki L.G.A
7.	Imilike Uno	Isi Uzo L.G.A
8.	Agbaja	Abakiliki L.G.A
9.	Ibagwa-Ani	Nsukka L.G.A
10.	Ibagwa Aka	Igbo Eze South L.G.A.
11.	Okpuje	Nsukka L.G.A
12.	Ibuzo Amokwe	Udi L.G.A
13.	Imezi-Owa	Ezeagu L.G.A

S/No.	TOWN	L.G.A.
14.	Edem Ani	Nsukka L.G.A
15.	Ohom Orba	Isi Uzo L.G.A
16.	Okpo	Igbo Eze North L.G.A
17.	Ugbaike	Igbo Eze North L.G.A
18.	Umachi	Igbo Eze North L.G.A
19.	Eha-Alumona	Nsukka L.G.A
20.	Orba	Isi Uzo L.G.A
21.	Aguluobe Obele Age Umanna	Ezeagu L.G.A
22.	Akegbe Ugwu	Nkanu L.G.A
23.	Ohodo	Igbo Etiti L.G.A
24.	Akpugo	Nkanu L.G.A
25.	Ndiagu Amaechi Awkunanow	Enugu South L.G.A
26.	Obollo Afor	Isi Uzo L.G.A
27.	Agu Obu Owa	Ezeagu L.G.A
28.	Ngbagbu Owa	Ezeagu L.G.A

#### TWENTY-EIGHT COMMUNITIES

Source: Focus on Rural Development:DFRRI in Enugu and Anambra States Vol IV Govt. Press, Enugu 1992.

The above towns the Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI) maintains its provided electricity in Enugu State. Perhaps, the actual truth of the matter shall be ascertained by a careful analysis of our data on the extent of rural electrification carried out by the Directorate in the State as to be provided by the community leaders.

#### ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS ON RURAL ELECTRIFICATION PROJECTS BY DFRRI IN ENUGU STATE.

QUESTION 8: Is your community electrified?

Table 3.3.2: Responses on how many towns that are electrified among the sampled communities in the state under study as contained in the community leaders questionnaire no. 8.

ITEM	RESPONSES	%
YES	113	90.4
NO	12	9.6
TOTAL	125	100

From the above table, it can be seen that 90.4 per cent of the respondents agreed that their communities are electrified whereas 9.6 per cent of the respondents admitted that their communities are not electrified.

From the forgoing it can be deduced that majority of the communities in the state are electrified. What remains to be contended and settled with is now the communities got their electricity. This perhaps will be settled in the course of our analyses of responses in subsequent tables.

**QUESTION 9:** If yes, to what extent is your community electricity?

**Table 3.3.4:** Responses on the extent of electrifications of the communities whether in parts or whole as contained in the community leader's questionnaire no. 9.

ITEM	RESPONSES	%
Whole	5	4
Some parts	120	96
Total	125	100

From the above table, 96 per cent of the communities in response do not have electricity in every part of the community rather, only some parts are electrified. Furthermore 4 per cent of the community leaders said that the whole of their communities were electrified.

In all, the overwhelming response remains that electricity network in the state never went round the entire parts of the affected communities.

What is seen in this directions is usually a sparse network of the project which in most cases do not enter the remote parts of the communities but rather end up on high ways or major roads that transverse the community. For some times now, the situation has not faired well with the rural dwellers as most of them have often abandoned their agricultural pursuit in such areas to urban cities. This has a great economic consequences.

**QUESTION 10:** If your community is electrified, could it be that you got it through DFRI or through communal efforts?

**Table 3.3.5:** Responses on who provided the electricity for the communities in the state, whether by DFRI or by communal efforts as contained in the Community leader's questionnaires number 10.

ITEM	RESPONSES	%
Through DFRRRI	4	3.2
Community efforts	113	10.4
State Govt.	8	6.4
Others	-	-
Total	125	100

From the table above, 90.4 per cent or 113 of the community leaders agreed that they got their electricity through community efforts while 6.4 per cent of them said that their electricity projects was executed by the state government. 3.2 per cent tipped DFRRRI as being responsible for their community's rural electrification projects.

This findings is important because one can now understand that most of the electrification projects in the state were the handiwork of individual communities concerned and again by the state government. Most of the communities benefitted from this state gesture mostly during civilian administration of the former Governor Chief Jim Nwobodo. So many communities had electricity network which were later energized based on the preparedness of each community. It is this project that DFRRRI in the state has now turned around to claim its glory. Most of the communities highlighted by DFRRRI in its list of towns it provided electricity got their electricity even before the birth of DFRRRI. Examples of such towns is Aku in Igbo-Etiti Local government area of Nsukka zone that was electrified in 1974.

The rural electrification attempts in the state was closely pursued by the Rural Electrification Board to handle all issues pertaining to the energization of towns in the State that have met the prescribed specifications.

DFRRRI's claim to have provided a total of twenty-eight communities in the state with electricity is nothing short of a false.

Against this background, the directorate has not provided the communities in Enugu State with electricity. This is a colossal failure in this crucial responsibility assigned to the directorate given the strategic importance of electricity in any rural development drive. This justifies our research hypothesis (III) which agrees that DFRRRI

has not provided communities in the state with electricity.

### 3.4 ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

Agricultural development is also one of the areas of mandate given to DFRRRI as enshrined in Decree No. 4 of 1987.<sup>9</sup> The directorate through this mandate is expected to encourage as well as grow on its own various agricultural products in the state. This is with a view to making the countryside the food basket of the nation.

Following from this fact, DFRRRI in Enugu State revealed that it inaugurated a grains production scheme committee on March 28 1988.<sup>10</sup> The objective of such committee was to alleviate the acute shortage of grains both in the state and the country at large. Such types of grain like maize, rice, soyabean, cowpea and sorghum were involved.

The directorate according to it used three (3) local government areas in state to actualize its grains production target. The local government areas are Abakiliki in Abakiliki zone, Nkanu in Enugu zone and Uzo-Uwani in Nsukka zone both in the state under study.

According to the directorate, one hundred (100) hectares of land per local government area were identified. By 1988, the directorate aimed at a planting target of the following hectares:

Table 3.4.1.

S/NO.	CROPS	HECTRES
1.	Maize	200
2.	Rice	100
3.	Cowpea	100
4.	Soya bean	100
5.	Sorghum	100
Total		600

Source: Focus on DFRRRI in Enugu and Anambra States vol.4 Govt. House Printer 1992.

According to the directorate in the state, the above projection did not turn out a



hundred per cent success venture. However, appreciable impact was made in this sector as indicated in the table below:

Table 3.4.2

S/NO.	CROPS	PROJECTED HECTRES	TOTAL HECTRES ACHIEVED	% SUCCESS
1.	Maize	200	162	8
2.	Rice	100	195	195
3.	Cowpea	100	14	14
4.	Soya bean	100	150	150
5.	Sorghum	100	16	16
	Total	600	587	

Source: Focus on DFRRI in Enugu and Anambra States Vol. 3 Govt. House Printer 1992.

The State directorate maintains that the above project was executed with the sum of Two Million, Eight Hundred and Eight Thousand Naira (N2,808,000) as indicated below:

Table 4.4.3

S/No.	ITEM	COST (N)
1.	Site preparation for 600 ga.	1,050,000.00
2.	Farming implements	87,000.00
3.	Seed inputs	100,000.00
4.	Payment for 30 participants	1,080,000.00
5.	Fertilizer imputes	119,000.00
6.	Agro chemicals	72,000.00
7.	Storage facilities/gribs etc	100,000.00
8.	Agric Extension Services	200,000.00
	Total	2,808,000.00

Source: Directorate of Rural development Govt. House Enugu, Vol. 3 1990 IVT 2091/1289/1400.

According to DFRRRI, it acquired land for all these agricultural projects from the three Senatorial Zones of Enugu State in the following proportions:

Table 3.4.4.

A: Abakiliki L.G.A.	Hectres of Land Got
Ndiokpoto	60
Nwofe	70
Okaria	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>
B: Uzo Uwani L.G.A.	Hectres
Ogbosu	188
C: Nkanu L.G.A.	
Nkerefi	15
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>383 Ha</b>

Source: DRD. Govt. House Handbook Vol. 3 1990 Govt. Printers Enugu.

It was also observed that during the periods under review (1986-1993), DFRRRI in the state claimed that a total of four thousand (4000) bags of fertilizers of various types were bought from ADP (Agricultural Development Project) at thirty-nine (N39) thousand naira whereas the sum of one hundred and nineteen thousand naira (N119,000) was mapped out for the exercise.

### ON FISHERIES

According to DFRRRI in Enugu State, the sum of N283,500 was provided to it for the above project.

### ON LIVESTOCK

DFRRRI in Enugu State maintains that it has established one(1) livestock centre since its inception located at Ezillo in Abakiliki zone of the State. This center according to the directorate yielded 144 rabbits as at 1991 out of the 4000 target, 11 sheep/goats as against 200 expectation and 28 weaner pigs. The sale of the above the directorate revealed yielded N117,784.22. Again, out of the sixty(60) hectres of pasture needed by the directorate, only 2.5 hectres was achieved by it.

### ON OIL PALM

The directorate in Enugu State maintains that it had produced and distributed a total of 2,556,258 oil palm seedlings to farmers in the state as at 1991. This the directorate said was possible due to her joint partnership efforts with the state Oil Palm Development Agency.

### ON FRUIT SEEDLINGS

The state directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure claims that it achieved a gross target of 1,157,155 out of 935,000 fruit seedlings production target during the period 1986-1993.

All these and a lot more have existed in the pages of papers as clear justification of the directorate's existence.

What has not been made explicitly clear is the gap between what is and what ought to.

Having the above as the aim of this work, authentication of DFRRRI's claims can only come from the analysis of the questionnaire responses by community leaders on the actual agricultural operations in their respective communities where DFRRRI claims to have established one project of the other.

### **ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS ON AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS BY DFRRRI IN ENUGU STATE.**

**QUESTION 11: Is there any Agricultural Project cited by DFRRRI in your community?**

Table 3.4.5: Responses by community leaders on whether any DFRRRI agricultural project was cited in their communities as contained in the community leader's questionnaire number 11.

ITEM	RESPONSES	%
Yes	4	3.2
No	121	96.8
Total	125	100

From the above table (4) or 3.2 of the communities have benefitted from DFERRI's one agricultural project or the other. The majority of the communities representing 96.8 per cent confessed that the directorate has no type of agricultural project in their communities.

It is claimed by the directorate that it concentrated its efforts in only those communities in the state with fertile lands to support a particular agricultural project. However objective this answer might appear, the issue remained that the directorate has been tactical in its commitment to these projects simply just to conserve money for individual enrichment.

There is nothing wrong with DFERRI establishing farm operation centers in every community in the state. The four communities with DFERRI agricultural projects are grossly inadequate judging from the agricultural potentials of the people of Enugu State. QUESTION 12: Has your community obtained assistance from DFERRI to boost her Agricultural productivity?

Table 3.4.6: Responses from community leaders on whether their community has obtained any form of assistance from DFERRI to boost their agricultural productivity as contained in the community leaders questionnaire number 12.

ITEM	RESPONSES	%
Yes	4	3.2
No	121	96.8
Total	125	100

From the above table, 96.8 per cent of the communities sampled admitted having not obtained assistance of any sort from DFERRI to boost her agricultural productivity.

3.2 per cent of the community leaders confirmed the presence of DFERRI in their communities by admitting having benefitted in one form or the other in DFERRI assisted efforts to boost agriculture in the State.

However, even those communities that have DFERRI projects in an oral interview confirmed that most of the projects are mori-bound and that there was never a time when the production figure being quoted by DFERRI was achieved in their areas.

**QUESTION 13: If yes, in which form?**

**Table 3.4.7: Responses on the form of agricultural assistance communities in the state have received from DFRRRI as contained in the community leaders questionnaire number 13.**

ITEM	RESPONSES	%
Loan	-	-
Fertilizer	1	25
Seedlings	2	50
Machinery	1	25
Others	-	-
Total	4	100

The table above shows that two communities or 25 per cent of the communities that admitted having secured any agricultural project agreed that the directorate has helped in the area of seedling production in their areas. Other communities benefitted in the area of machinery and fertilizer supply.

However, all the communities has continued to quarrel with the blown-up proportion of the figures of such projects.

Moreover, the communities maintained that all these agricultural assistances never lasted long. It was only at the early days of the directorate that such assistances came. From the look of things, the sporadic nature of these DFRRRI agricultural assistance calls to mind the lack of seriousness of the directorate towards increased agricultural productivity.

Finally, the level of assistance given by DFRRRI to communities are too minimal to make for increased productivity in the state.

**QUESTION 14: If there is any DFRRRI agricultural project in your state, which of this implied?**

**Table:3.4.8. Responses on the existence of DFRRRI agricultural projects in communities in the state as contained in the community leader's questionnaire number 14.**

ITEM	RESPONSES	%
Rice farm	-	-
Fisheries	1	25
Pigmies	-	-
Oil Plantation	3	75
Others	-	-
Total	4	100

From the above table, oil palm was identified by the communities as the only major DFRRRI agricultural project in their communities. Others maintained that no project of any kind involving agriculture was established by DFRRRI for their community but that the community has benefitted in one way or the other in DFRRRI agrarian programme.

Owing to the outright neglect and abandonment of some of the DFRRRI agricultural projects in some communities, the community leaders preferred to maintain that such projects were no longer alive. The instances of these can be seen in the directorate's fishery at Adani and that of livestock center at Abakiliki.

They are all out of use and as such, the community leaders maintained rather the none existence of such projects in their communities:

It is worthy to note that all these agricultural projects established by DFRRRI were so done during the early days of the directorate's existence but today, have all gone down memory lame. The issue of "why" will be addressed in our subsequent chapter.

**QUESTION 15:** In all, how many Agricultural projects has DFRRRI established in your area since 1986-1993?

Table 3.4.9: Responses on the number of agricultural projects DFRRRI has established in communities in Enugu State since 1986-1993 as contained in the community leader's questionnaire number 15.

ITEM	RESPONSES	%
One	3	2.4
Two	1	0.8
Three	-	-
Any other	-	-
None	121	96.8
Total	125	100

The responses from the table indicate that 96.8 per cent of the community leaders maintained that there is no single DFRRI sponsored agricultural projects in their communities. 2.4 per cent of them confirmed the existence of one agricultural project each by DFRRI in their communities whereas 0.8 per cent tipped two DFRRI agricultural projects in their communities.

However, it can be seen that DFRRI's agricultural projects are so small in the state as compared to what it claims it has done in that sector. Besides, most of the agricultural projects are now moribund.

### **3.5 ON THE NATURE OF DFRRI PROJECTS IN THE STATE**

The problem with most of DFRRI's projects are the inferior nature and its shabby manner of execution. More often than not, the directorate claims to have completed a project in the state when in actual sense, such projects have not neared completion. The extent of the quality of the directorates projects can be seen from the reactions by so many communities towards some DFRRI projects in their communities.

In so many states of the federation including Enugu State, so many people have bared their minds on the quality of infrastructure provided by DFRRI.

The people of Langtan local government area in Platue State, disappointed by the quality of DFRRI projects in their area wrote to the State government in 1987 complaining:

The disappointment of our people with the poor quality of work of the contractor has reached its elastic limit and we can no longer afford to fold our arms and watch the contractors destroy the hopes of our people.<sup>12</sup>

The above complaint also has implications for Enugu State and not until we analyses answers from our questionnaire on the quality of DFRRI projects in the state that we can take a concrete stand.

**QUESTION 16:** If you got your borehole water through DFRRI, are they functioning?

Table 3.5.1: Responses from community leaders on whether the borehole provided to them by DFRRI are functioning or not functioning as contained in the community leader's questionnaire number 16.

ITEM	RESPONSES	%
Yes	1	3.3
No	2	66.7
Total	3	100

Of all the three boreholes that the directorate has succeeded in putting up in the state, only one of them is functioning. The rest representing 66.7 per cent are not functioning. This is the case with most of the directorate's project in the state.

In some cases the directorate abandoned the drilling of some of its water boreholes in the state but still went as far as including such ones in the list of water projects it has successfully executed. This is why when in paper, so many projects are credited to the directorate but in reality, nothing meaningful can be seen out of such projects.

Most of the community leaders complained of the dry taps provided by DFRRI to their communities, others talked of the uncompleted water drillages by the directorate in their communities. Finding have come to show that this practice of abandonment of projects half way by the directorate has a national outlook.

According to West Africa Magazines (1987);

Many cases have occurred in which the directorate would drill costly boreholes only to end up without reaching the water table, or after successful commissioning of the borehole, it drew in the next day because there was no prior hydrological survey or that the soil is not strong enough... The desire to meet a target would not permit the directorate to ensure a strong casing for the deep well.<sup>13</sup>

This actually has been the case of the quality of water projects executed by DFRRI in communities in Enugu State. Yet millions of naira continued to change hands among the workers and directors of a joyful mood of having met another water specifications for the communities. It is often said that the quality is better than quantity but to the directorate, the two variables are total absent.

**QUESTION 17:** If electricity was provided to your community by DFRRI, is it functioning?

Table 3. 5.2: Responses from community leaders on whether the electricity provided to their communities by DFRRI are functioning or not as contained in the community leaders questionnaire number 17.



ITEM	RESPONSES	%
Yes	3	75
No	1	25
Total	4	100

From the table above, 75 per cent of the communities that got their electricity through DFERRI maintains that they are functioning. This is not surprising because such electricity projects were handed over <sup>to</sup> N.E.P.A after its completion. In most cases, most of this projects were started by DFERRI but completed by affected communities.

Therefore, the functional nature of this project is not because of DFERRI but only because it must have been conceived by the directorate. Further finding reveal that the directorate in many towns succeed only in erecting few electric poles <sup>without</sup> wire cables but still went ahead to sing song of praises for having actualized another mandate. Some communities were given K.W.A. electric transformers but were never provided with wires and electric poles by the directorate.

In fact, the directorate in rare cases achieves a complete execution of electrification of any community in Enugu State.

**QUESTION 19:** Are you satisfied with the nature of Agricultural programmes of DFERRI in your community?

Table 3.5.3: Responses from community leaders on how satisfied they are with the quality of agricultural projects executed by DFERRI in their communities as contained in the community leader's questionnaire number 19.

ITEM	RESPONSES	%
Yes	-	-
No	4	100
Total	4	100

From the table above, it can be understood that none of the communities is satisfied with the quality of agricultural projects of DFERRI in their communities. The lack of

existence of none of the projects in some of the communities has made their community leaders so annoyed with the overall activities of the directorate in the state.

Frankly speaking, there was never a time when DFERRI exerted any significant impact on agricultural productivity in the state let the quality or viability of such projects.

Therefore, DFERRI's agricultural project in Enugu State is a colossal failure.

**QUESTION 20:** Generally, are you satisfied with the nature of infrastructures provided by DFERRI to your community?

**Table 3.5.4:** Responses from community leaders on whether they are satisfied with the overall nature of infrastructure provided by DFERRI to their communities as contained in the community leader's questionnaire number 20.

ITEM	RESPONSES	%
Yes	4	3.2
No	121	96.8
Total	125	100

From the above table, 96.8 per cent of majority of the respondents agreed that they were not satisfied with the quality of infrastructure provided by DFERRI to their communities. This is a no strange confirmation judging from the epileptic nature of the directorate's projects where ever they are found.

A lot of reasons have been adduced to explain why most of the communities were not satisfied with DFERRI projects in their communities. Apart from the poor state of such projects, it is claimed by these communities that DFERRI do not consult them before embarking on any project in their communities. The implication of this therefore is the alienation of the community concerned. This has led to the poor identification of the felt needs of the people. In this direction, they are not therefore carried along by DFERRI in the execution of its projects in their communities.

Commenting on this outright alienation of the community by the directorate in the conception and implementation of its programmes, the West Africa Magazine (1987) said:

...Most of the completed projects have turned out to be white elephants than of any use to the communities in which they are located. This is so because such projects were conceived, designed and executed without consulting the local communities that are supposed to benefit. Often, the projects were designed in Lagos; villages mostly wake-up to see caterpillars tearing the earth. Even Local Government Administrators were not involved and this has resulted in unnecessary delays in the completion of project.<sup>14</sup>

This has been the journey of DFRRI in Enugu State. It has gone the way of the erstwhile Operation Feed the Nation (OFN), Green Revolution (GR) and some other related programmes initiated by Nigerian leaders and conceived as ideal for developing the nation's rural areas.

In order to further explore the directorate's activities in Enugu State, complete reliance was not paid to the paper claims of the directorate as its outstanding performance in the state.

A questionnaire was administered to the senior officers of the directorate in the state namely (1) The State Director, The State Secretary and The State Chief Engineer. The intentions of the questionnaire was to elicit from them a first hand information as to what they claim the directorate has done in Enugu State with reference to rural development.

The questionnaire contains questions in all the various areas of the directorate's mandate. Answers generated from their responses in addition to that of the community leaders as well as the written testimony of the directorate to its performance in the state would place us in another better pedestal to assess the performance of the directorate in the state.

### **3.6 Perception of DFRRI activities by officials in Enugu State.**

**QUESTION 1:** Has your Directorate been involved in the construction of rural roads in Enugu State?

**Table 3.5.5:** Responses from DFRRI officials as to whether the directorate has been involved in the construction of rural roads in Enugu State as contained in the staff questionnaire number 1.

ITEM	RESPONSE	%
Yes	3	100
No	-	-
Total	3	100

From the above table, all the three principal officers of the directorate admitted that the directorate has been involved in constructing rural roads in communities in the state.

There is no doubting the fact that the directorate has constructed any road in Enugu State since its inception. The contention is on number and quality.

**QUESTION 2:** If yes, how many communities do you know as having benefitted from this effort since 1986-1993?

**Table 3.5.6:** Responses from DFRRRI officials on the number of communities they have provided with rural roads in the state since 1986-1993 as contained in the staff questionnaire number 2.

ITEM (Communities)	RESPONSE	%
115	3	
51	-	
60	-	
Others	-	

From the above table, about one hundred and fifteen (115) communities in the state have benefitted in one way or the other from the directorates rural roads in the state. Perhaps, one would tip the directorate a pass mark because the number of communities affected are up to half of the entire communities in the state. But what is mostly considered here is the nature and accessibility of such roads. They are not in any way worth their existence.

**QUESTION 3:** Has your directorate provided any community in Enugu State with pipe borne water?

Table 3.5.7: Responses from DFRRRI officials on whether the directorate in the State has provided any community with pipe borne water as contained in the staff questionnaire number 3.

ITEM	RESPONSE	%
Yes	3	100
No	-	-
Total	3	100

All the officials of the directorate from the above table confirmed that they have been involved in the provision of pipe borne water to communities in the state. A pending issue here is the adequacy of such projects.

QUESTION 4: How many bore hole water has your directorate provided to communities since 1986-1993?

Table 3.5.8: Response from the DFRRRI officials on the number of boreholes they have constructed in Enugu State as contained in the staff questionnaire number 4.

ITEM	RESPONSE	%
10	-	
20	-	
30	-	
3	1	33.3
Many	2	66.7
Total	3	100

From the above table, two of the senior officers of the directorate maintains that the directorate has drilled and constructed many bore holes in the state. Their inability to be specific could be blamed on the newness of the officers to the Enugu office of the directorate. Perhaps they have not come to terms with the actual figure of boreholes the directorate has in the state. However, this has been the stand of the directorate in issues involving its performance especially when such information is needed to access its

performance.

**QUESTION 5:** How many communities have benefitted from your water drilling programme?

**Table 3.5.9:** Responses from the DFRRRI officials on how many communities that have benefitted from her rural water programme as contained in the staff questionnaire number 5.

ITEM	RESPONSE	%
51	-	-
20	-	-
4	1	33.3
Any other	-	-
Many	2	66.7
Total	3	100

The senior officials from the above table admitted having provided many towns in the state with pipe borne water. However, when this is compared with the responses from the communities we can find out that not more than three (3) inadequate for the state and what the directorate and her officials are claiming is nothing but false.

**QUESTION 6:** Has your directorate provided electricity to our community in Enugu State?

**Table 3.5.10:** Responses from the DFRRRI officials as to whether they have provided any community in the State with electricity since 1986-1993 as contained in the staff questionnaire number 6.

ITEM	RESPONSES	%
Yes	3	100
No	-	-
Total	3	100

From the above table, all the officials accepted that the directorate has provided some communities in the state with electricity. The question even at that point has remained how many and how functional are the projects.

From the community leaders analysis, one can understand that most of the electricity projects being claimed by DFRRRI are nothing but state rural electrification projects. DFRRRI has only in some towns supplied one item such as electric poles, cables or transformer but have not completed the electrifications of any community in the state. She starts to count any community that benefitted from her in any of the items mentioned above as having been energized by it.

**QUESTION 7:** How many communities have benefitted from your rural electrification efforts?

**Table 3.5.11:** Responses from DFRRRI officials concerning how many communities that have benefitted from her rural electrification programme as contained in the staff questionnaire number 7.

ITEM	RESPONSES	%
50	-	-
30	3	100
60	-	-
Others	-	-
Total	3	100

From the above table, the officials of the directorate in Enugu State maintains that it has electrified nearly thirty (3) towns in the State.

A field investigation coupled with the responses of the community leaders to the questionnaire posed to them reveals that only four (4) towns in the State have benefitted from the directorates rural electrification efforts.

This indeed is a contradiction to what the agency claims it has done in that area.

It has been discovered that the state directorate usually fake figures for the national

headquarters so as to enable it approve a new financial allocation for it.

**QUESTION 8:** Does DFERRI has any Agricultural Project located in any community in Enugu State?

**Table 3.5.12:** Responses from DFERRI officials on whether DFERRI has any agricultural project located in any community in the state as contained in the staff questionnaire number 8.

ITEM	RESPONSES	%
Yes	3	100
No	-	-
Total	3	100

All the DFERRI officials admitted that the directorate has her agricultural projects located in some communities in the State. The problem has not been that of accepting the existence of a project but rather how functional and viable were such projects.

**QUESTION 9:** If yes, what type of agricultural projects is/are involved?

**Table 3.5.13:** Responses from DFERRI officials on the type of agricultural project it had established in some communities in the state as contained in the staff questionnaire number 9.

ITEM	RESPONSES
Rice Farm	-
Fisheries	3
Pigmies	3
Oil Palm Plantation	1
Horticulture	2

From the above table, all the three officials agreed that the directorate has established fisheries as well as pigmies in the state. Also, two of the officials confirmed the existence of oil plantation by the directorate as an aspect of its agrarian projects in the state. In summary, the staff of the directorate agreed that the following agricultural projects exists:



- (i) Fisheries                      (iii) Oil Plantation  
(ii) Pigmies                        (iv) Horticulture

The extent of performance of the directorate and its claims has been handled and refuted while analysing the community leaders responses in the last part o this work.

**QUESTION 10:** As a staff, are you satisfied with the nature of projects executed by your directorate?

**Table 3.5.14:** Responses from DFRRRI officials regarding whether they themselves are satisfied with DFRRRI projects in the State as contained in the staff questionnaire number 10.

YES	NO	TOTAL
3	-	3

From the above table, all the senior staff agreed that they are satisfied with the quality of job they are doing. This is natural especially in a developing society like ours where conscience has come to loss its direction as the dictator of good. It might be in an attempt to safeguard their work that the officers gave the above answer even when almost all the communities in the state never approved of the qualities of the projects "given" to them by DFRRRI.

**QUESTION 11:** If yes, in which form?

**Table 3.5.15:** Responses from DFRRRI officials on why they are satisfied with DFRRRI projects in communities in the state as contained in the staff questionnaire number 11.

ITEM	RESPONSES
Our projects are longer lasting	-
They suit the local people	2
They meet DFRRRI specification	1
Any other reason	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>

The above table reveals that two of the officials are satisfied with the quality of the DFERRI projects in the state because they suit the local people whereas one of them is satisfied because their projects always meet the DFERRI's specifications from the national office.

The first answer given here is a complete negation because most of the communities have never approved of DFERRI's projects because of their poor quality. The second answer could be more acceptable as DFERRI officials only stay at Lagos and design projects without considering the benefitting communities. There is no way such alienated programmes can suit the local people.

Therefore, the extent of success given by DFERRI officials to their projects in Enugu State is based on to what extent such projects and its execution conforms to national specifications and not to the needs of the local communities.

**QUESTION 12:** How many of your agricultural products each are there in Enugu State?

**Table 3.5.16:** Responses from DFERRI officials on how many of DFERRI's agricultural projects exists in Enugu State on contained in the staff questionnaire number 13.

PROJECTS	NUMBER	RESPONSES
Fisheries	1	3
Pigmies	2	3
Oil Plantation	1	3
Rice Farm	-	-
Others	-	-

The above table reveals that the directorate in the state has established one fishery pond, two pigmies and one oil palm plantation in the state. The issue at stake remains that all the above named projects are no longer viable nor functioning. Many of them have collapsed whereas others have been abandoned. The directorate in Enugu State has not in any form justified its existence as have been noted from the analysis of our

research questionnaires involving community leaders in the state. Most of the directorate's projects in the state are grossly inadequate and lacks in quality. Moreso, much has been done and discovery made that there is no relationship between agricultural productivity in Enugu State and the activities of DFRRRI in the State's rural areas. A situation where the directorate has only scanty agricultural projects in the state coupled with its lack of concern with the provision of crop yields to farmers but rather embarks on its own farming operations is a testimony to the above statement.

It has been also observed that most of the food producing areas of the state up till today do not have most of these basic facilities of life but have still continued to sustain the tempo of its agricultural productivity.

Agricultural productivity in the State is a function of the two variables of commitment and soil fertility and never as a result of facilities provided by DFRRRI.

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## CHAPTER FOUR

### PROBLEMS FACING DFRRRI IN ENUGU STATE

#### Introduction

The general objective of this chapter is to find out some of the institutional as well as social problems which militates against the effective operations of DFRRRI in Enugu State.

The chapter considered each of the problems and the extent to which it had influenced the performance of the directorate and in the end, came up with suggestions as to how the problems can be ameliorated. It considered the remaining two hypotheses namely: The poor nature of the facilities of the Directorate to the rural people in relation to the problems of the Directorate as well as other problems of the Directorate.

A number of problems have been identified as militating against the effectiveness of the Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRRI) in Enugu state and as such, have limited the attainment of her goals.

The first problem identified is that of inadequate funding. The directorate is ill equipped financially to cope with the enormous tasks of rural development in the state.

It has been observed that the poor funding of the state directorate is a consequence of the poor financial allocation to the directorate's national office. This poor financial outlook of the directorate is a manifestation of the federal government lip service to rural development in this country.

For instance, in 1986, the directorate was only assigned the sum of N200m for the construction of feeder roads in the then 30 local government areas in the country.<sup>1</sup> A State-by-State breakdown of this figure reveals how grossly inadequate this amount was for each of the states.

In the then Anambra State from where Enugu State emerged, only the sum of N8.960m was budgeted for the construction/rehabilitation of the proposed 4002.4kms of roads in all the local government areas. A tabulated display of all the annual financial allocations to Enugu State DFRRRI is presented below:

Year	Fed. Alloca. N (m)	State Share (N)
1986	N433 million	N29.5 million
1987	N500 million	N16.3 million
1988	N500 million	N10.8 million
1989	N350 million	N15.0 million
1990	N440 million	N10.3 million
1991	N300 million	N12.4 million
1992	- -	Nil
1993	- -	Nil

Source: DFRRRI Office, Enugu

From the above table, financial allocation to the DFRRRI apart from being inadequate for the institution's statutory assigned rural development functions, has been fluctuating since the inception of the directorate in 1986 as can be seen from the above table.

Another major problem associated with financial allocations to the state directorate of DFRRRI is that they have not been indexed to the rate of inflation in Nigeria.<sup>2</sup>

Furthermore, apart from the inadequate financial allocation to DFRRRI, there is always the problem of securing the fund promised by the federal government to the directorate. In some cases, allocation to the national office of the directorate was tampered with and this had always affected the state quota. For example, out of the N433 allocated to the directorate in 1986, only N300.6m or 69 per cent was made available to it by the federal government.

All these financial allocations to DFRRRI has rendered it dysfunctional and in every aspect affected the extent of its rural development drive in the state. It is very pathetic to note that the state directorate did not receive any financial allocation for the execution of any rural government project in the state in the 1992 and 1993 allocation.

A second problem of the directorate in Enugu State is that of the low level of involvement of the local people of the state in its programmes.

Although the directorate places much emphasis on social mobilization at the grassroots level, the manner in which it selects its programmes negates this assertion. Instead of involving the rural people in the planning and execution of her programmes, the directorate conceives and implements all alone programmes for rural communities in the state. This has engendered apathy and neglect of projects being executed by the directorate in some local communities in the state. Moreover, projects which have no relevance to the local communities were initiated and carried out by DFRRI. This in its totality does not augur well with the directorate in the state in particular and rural development in general.

Thirdly, in the state, there has continued to exist traditional development agencies which have come to erode the necessity of the existence of the directorate. This traditional rural development agencies such as ministries of Agriculture, Water Resources, rural development authorities and even those of works and housing poses serious constraint to the effectiveness of DFRRI. This is because antagonism has resulted from this complimentary efforts on rural development.

The coming into life of DFRRI has led to apathy in other government establishments whose assistance is needed to successfully prosecute the programmes of rural development.

The directorate and local governments are known to have clashed in some areas of rural development efforts. This has made the directorate to abandon or not function at all in some local government areas. The proliferation of rural development agencies has led to lack of unanimity of purpose and the systematic and complementary operational link which should permeate their thinking, policy formulation and implementation has always lacked (Muoghalu, 1992).<sup>3</sup>

Furthermore, the traditional institutions which DFRRI select to work with in the state have all lost their credence. Some of them have questionable leadership which the various communities where they exists have withdrawn their loyalty and patronage. More often than not, the leadership of these traditional agencies/institutions have been dominated by the "urban and rural based elites" as well as civil servants who at one point in time have been convicted of one crime or the other.

Fourthly, the utilization of adhoc contractors for the execution of her projects in the state has created serious problems for the directorate. This has brought into play the existence of make shift contractors breeding on the benevolence of the directorate and through their abysmal jobs has according to Ezeani (1992) pushed the rural communities further into the orbit of underdevelopment.<sup>4</sup>

Most of the contractors lack the right type of equipment nor the expertise to execute the jobs assigned to them. Against this background, the directorate has become unwanted gust to so many communities in the state.

Furthermore, lack of equipments on the part of the state directorate has inflicted it with untold hardships. It has relied heavily on local governments for the most of her working tools and working out a favourable terms of agreement on the use of such items has always posed some problems. This has encouraged contracting out jobs by the directorate even to unqualified contractors.

Moreso, lack of qualified personnels in professional areas or departments of the directorate has been a great problem to it in the state. For example, according to the state office, there is only one Engineer attached to the office. This has compounded issues and slowed down the rate of execution and supervision of jobs.

Finally, a major problem that is fundamental to the directorate is based on what may be seen as the ideological underpinning and the type of rural development strategy that gave rise to the creation of DFRRI. The directorate was borne out of the prevailing ideology and rural development strategy in Nigeria. This strategy is conceived out of the western liberal scholar's model of development. This approach is of the view that development involves only the provision of electricity, roads, pipe-borne water, dams, airports etc. Studies and research findings have shown in clear terms that the western liberal oriented approach to rural development is urban biased and as such can never lead to the actual development of our rural areas (Nnoli, 1991).<sup>5</sup>

The above situation has led to the exploitation of the periphery by the centres both nationally and internationally. Furthermore Igbozurike (1983), Lipton (1977) and Awojobi (1981) have all agreed that the problem of DFRRI is that of the prevailing ideology which informed the establishment of the directorate and has been the bane of



rural development in the state and the country in general.

Fundamentally, one can agree with the officials of the directorate that the inability of DFRRI to actualize its dreams in the state under study is as a result of the above problems. Reacting to these problems in a response to the questionnaire posed to the three senior staff members of the directorate, it was understood that the problems are not of equal strength. They vary in degrees according to the acute nature of each as can be seen in the table below:

**QUESTION 13:** We have been able to accomplish our programmes in Enugu State because of the following:

**Table 4.1:** Responses by DFRRI officials on the problems facing the directorate in Enugu State according to the strength of each.

	5	4	3	2	1
Inadequate funding					3
Poor part. by local people		3			
Lack of equipment			3		
Lack of qualified personnel	3				
Poor ideological underpinning				3	
Others (specify)	-	-	-	-	-

Analysis of the table above have the order of the problems of the Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI) in Enugu State as shown below:

1. Inadequate funding
2. Poor ideological underpinnings
3. lack of equipments
4. Poor participation by local people
5. Lack of qualified personnel.

The solutions to the above problems can be summarily addressed through the government being up and doing in her commitment to rural development in this country. This would make her to fund the agency adequately or to provide it with functional

equipments to discharge her duties. It is also commitment that makes the employment of qualified manpower possible by the government. If she is committed to the issue of rural development, the agency should not be a dumping ground for mediocre Engineers or at worst, none at all.

The programmes of rural development should be jointly determined by DFRRI and the local people. This should be based on the principle of felt need. It is also in this direction that participation on the part of the local people can be elicited.

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## CHAPTER FIVE

### SUMMARY, FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION

#### 3.1 Summary

The aim of this study was to attempt to find out the impact of the Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI) on rural development administration in Nigeria with a case study of Enugu State of the country from 1986-1993.

To accomplish this task, four research questions and four assumptions based on the research questions were formulated. The scope of the research questions covered the extent of the impact of the directorate in the following areas of rural development namely:

The provision of good roads to rural dwellers of Enugu State;

The provision of good drinking water to the people of Enugu State living in its rural areas;

The provision of electricity to the people of the state concerned;

General enhancement of agricultural productivity in the state and finally finding out the nature of such rural infrastructures provided by DFRRI to the people of the state since its inception nearly eight years ago and that of the problems of the directorate.

The study examined the opinions of the sampled community leaders who are always very close to the happening in the rural communities about the activities of the directorate in their areas of jurisdiction. It also correlated the opinions of the community leaders with that of three senior DFRRI officials in the state headquarters office with a view to establishing a link between the two opinions.

The instrument used in data collection for the study is the questionnaire designed by the researcher for the two categories of people above.

The data analysis was based on the research questions through the use of tables and simple percentages.

This was followed by a table-to-table analysis and discussion of the impact of the directorate in the area of rural development administration in the state under study.

## 5.2 Findings

The study has come up with the following results as the extent of achievement of the directorate in its rural development programme in Enugu State:

- (1) The Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI) has not provided the rural dwellers of Enugu State with access roads. Although they have constructed roads in the state, they are not accessible;
- (2) The directorate has not provided the people of the state in rural areas with functional and portable drinking water;
- (3) DFRRI has not provided the rural people of the state with electricity.
- (4) General agricultural productivity has not been enhanced by DFRRI in the state under study;
- (5) The nature of infrastructures provided by DFRRI to the rural dwellers (where possible) are of very poor quality.

The study also discovered that apart from the financial constraints which have bedeviled the operations of the directorate in the state, the ideological underpinnings underlining its establishment is also one of its greatest problems of survival. For instance, a situation whereby the directorate is limited to the construction of only earth roads is very appalling and the capitalist notion of rural development by the directorate as a thing of 'hold and give to them when you need' is regrettable.

## 5.3 Recommendation

The only way forward in the state and the country in general is to delink from the capitalist ideology of rural development.

As has been noted, most of the rural development efforts in the state have failed because they are urban biased and exploitative. Programmes of rural development based on this ideological stand are conceived at the metropolitans and imposed on the rural areas. This has according to Atte (1986)<sup>1</sup> aggravated rural backwardness.

The solution to the above problem is a complete rejection of the prevailing strategy of development. This can be done by a fundamental restructuring of the Nigeria's social

as well as economic systems along a progressive line. This will no doubt generate an appropriate grassroots oriented development strategy that would carry the people along with it.

Towards this end, a recommended approach to an effective programme of rural development should be that of the mobilizationist approach. This approach which has a socialist framework emphasizes giving equal opportunity to the rural people to play active part in the planning and implementations of rural development programmes meant for them. The failure of all the programmes of rural development in Nigeria such as the OFN, Green Revolution etc are all as a result of the type of development ideology governing them. To this, Akinbode (1986)<sup>2</sup> rightly pointed out that:

The first and main challenge for achieving true rural development in Nigeria therefore is to evolve development ideology that leaves the initiative and decision making on what programmes to embark upon, as well as the use and management of resources in the hands of the peasants and the workers in the urban areas.

This is usually done by organising this mentioned groups into a conscientization movement that would be incharge of the following responsibilities:

- (i) Mobilising the rural and urban working class;
- (ii) Teaching new techniques of production;
- (iii) Producing and distributing essential goods and services;
- (iv) Bettering social conditions; and
- (v) Improving the overall productive wealth of the nation (Akinbode, 1986).<sup>3</sup>

As a matter of concrete fact, countries like Cuba, China and the former Soviet Union were all successful in their rural development efforts because it was so done in the context of mass mobilizationist approach.

Therefore, unless we abandon the western liberal or capitalist ideology being adopted by DFRRRI to that of the mobilizationist approach/model, we do not expect anything good out of the directorate.

#### **5.4 Conclusion**

From the foregoing, we have come to know that the Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI) has not made any significant impact on rural development administration in Enugu State. The qualities of its work has all fallen below the people's expectation. This has been blamed on the rural development ideology adopted by the government and the directorate. The only way forward is the embracing of a mobilizationist approach to rural development which shall make it possible for the people to be carried along in such rural development exercise.

#### **5.5 Recommendations For Further Research**

Other researchers in the field of rural development administration in Nigeria can further look into the problems and prospects of agency formations as instruments for rural development. The impact of DFRRI in Rural Development in other states of the federation.

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APPENDIX I

Number of autonomous communities in each  
of the Senatorial Zones of Enugu State  
and their Local Government Areas.

S/No.	ZENATORIAL ZONE	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	NUMBER OF AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITIES
1.	ENUGU ZONE	Amgu L.G.A	25
2.	" "	Ezeagu L.G.A.	22
3.	" "	Enugu South LGA	4
4.	" "	Enugu North LGA	3
5.	" "	Nkanu L.G.A.	30
6.	" "	Udi L.G.A.	24
7.	" "	Oji River LGA	6
8.	ADAKILIKI ZONE	Ezza LGA	18
9.	" "	Ikwo LGA	8
10.	" "	Ishielu LGA	12
11.	" "	Izzi LGA	5
12.	" "	Ohaukwu LGA	9
13.	" "	Abakiliki LGA	9
14.	NSUKKA ZONE	Ngukka LGA	17
15.	" "	Igbo Etiti LGA	13
16.	" "	Igbo Eze North	6
17.	" "	Igbo Eze South	8
18.	" "	Isi Uzo LGA	14
19.	" "	Uzo Uwani LGA	16
	TOTAL	19 LGAs	249

Source: - Enugu State of Nigeria Official Gazette  
published by Authority, Enugu 17th June,  
1993 Vol. 3 No. 6.

APPENDIX

School of Postgraduate Studies  
Department of Political Science  
U.N.N.

5th April, 1995

Sir/Madam,

Questionnaire

This questionnaire is intended to explore The Impact of the Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI) on Rural Development Administration in Nigeria with special emphasis on Enugu State from 1986-1993.

You are therefore requested to respond to the questions as honestly as you can as the essence is only research bound.

Your opinion shall be treated with maximum confidentiality.

Yours faithfully,

Ezek Chubah

INSTRUCTION: RESPOND BY TICKING ( ) AGAINST THE BOX THAT CONTAINS YOUR RIGHT ANSWER.

- A. ON ROADS: ROBJ I
- 1. Is there any DFRRI Road Project in your community?  
(A) Yes ( ) (B) No ( )
- 2. If yes, how many Road projects have been carried out by DFRRI in your community since 1986-1993?  
(A) One ( ) (B) Two ( ) (C) Three ( ) (D) Many ( )
- B. ON RURAL WATER SUPPLY. ROBJ II
- 3. Which of this is the source of water supply to your community?  
(A) Borehole (B) Spring ( ) (C) River ( ) (D) Stream ( )  
(E) Water Tanker sellers ( )
- 4. If your source of water supply is borehole, did you get it through communal efforts or was it provided by DFRRI  
(A) By DFRRI ( ) (B) Communal effort ( )
- 5. If your borehole was constructed by DFRRI, how many of such boreholes are there in your community?  
(A) One ( ) (B) Two ( ) (C) Many (D) None ( )
- 6. Is there any way DFRRI has improved the source of water supply to your community? (A) Yes ( ) (B) No ( )
- 7. If yes, in what aspect? Specify-----

C. ON RURAL ELECTRIFICATION: ROBJ III

8. Is your community electrified? (A) Yes (B) No ( )
9. If yes, to what extent is your community electrified?  
(A) whole ( ) (B) Some parts ( )
10. If your community is electrified, could it be that you got it during one of the phases of DFRRRI's Rural electrification projects from 1986-1993 or through the efforts of your community? (A) Through DFRRRI ( ) (B) Through Communal Effort ( ) (C) Others, specify \_\_\_\_\_

D. ON AGRICULTURE: ROBJ IV

11. Is there any agricultural project cited by DFRRRI in your community? (A) Yes ( ) (B) No ( )
12. Has your community ever obtained any assistance from DFRRRI to boost her agricultural productivity?  
(A) Yes ( ) (B) No ( )
13. If yes, in which form? (A) Loans ( ) (B) Fertilizers ( )  
(C) Seedlings ( ) (D) Machinery ( ) (E) Others ( )
14. If there is any DFRRRI agriculture project in your community which of this is implied? (A) Rice farm (B) Fisheries ( )  
(C) Piggeries ( ) (D) Oil Plantation ( ) (E) Others ( )
15. In all, how many agricultural projects has DFRRRI established in your area since 1986 to 1993? (A) One (B) Two (C) Three (D) Any other specify \_\_\_\_\_
16. If you got your borehole water through DFRRRI, are they functioning? (A) Yes ( ) (B) No ( )
17. If Electricity was provided to your community by DFRRRI, is it functioning? (A) Yes ( ) (B) No ( )
18. If there is any DFRRRI Road project in your community, are they tarred or rather in a good condition? (A) Yes ( ) (B) No ( )
19. Are you satisfied with the quality of Agricultural programmes of DFRRRI in your community (A) No ( ) (B) Yes ( )
20. Generally, are you satisfied with the nature of infrastructure provided by DFRRRI to your community? (A) No ( ) (B) Yes ( )

## Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructures Act

- (h) to commission and support studies and research projects that will facilitate the execution of the functions of the Directorate;
- (i) to determine within each Local Government Area the community basis of rural productive organisation as a means of mobilising food and other products for more effective service delivery, infrastructural development and enhanced productivity;
- (j) to identify and involve local community leaders and organisations in the effective mobilisation of the rural population for sustained development activities, bearing in mind the need for promoting greater social participation and economic self-reliance in the community;
- (k) to liaise with Federal Government Ministries and Agencies in the design and implementation of programmes and projects in the field of food production and processing, rural water supply, road construction and maintenance and the provision of rural infrastructures, and any other rural development activities;
- (l) to define, encourage and support any activity calculated to enhance food production, road development, rural water supply the provision of other infrastructures to rural areas, and any other rural development activities;
- (m) to encourage the implementation of physical development plans at the community level in order to increase the rural productivity and improve rural accessibility;
- (n) to prescribe the criteria and determine the level of corresponding financial grant which will adequately stimulate the expansion of food production and processing, rural water supply, road construction and maintenance of rural roads and the provision of other rural infrastructures;
- (o) to establish an efficient, expeditious and accurate system of financial disbursement to rural communities;
- (p) to supervise and monitor on a continuous or regular basis the entire range of rural development activities

## Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructures Act

carried out or supported by the Directorate pursuant to this Act;

- (q) to develop a system of statistical and non-statistical reporting relative to local communities in order to measure the achievements of the Directorate in the area of food production, rural water supply, road construction and repair, rural infrastructural development and other rural development activities; and
- (r) to do all such other things as will enable the Directorate more effectively perform its functions under this Act.

6. (1) The Government of a State and each Local Government Council in every State shall participate in the functions of the Directorate in such manner as the President, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces may determine.

Participation  
by States  
and Local  
Government  
Councils.

(2) Accordingly, and without prejudice to the establishment of State equivalents of the Directorate under section 4 of this Act, all Local Government Councils shall be constituted into committees for the development of rural areas as envisaged in this Act.

(3) The Chairman of each Local Government Council shall be the Chairman of the Committee constituted under subsection (2) of this section.

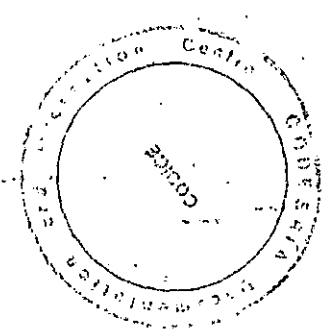
7. (1) The Directorate shall gear all its efforts towards the development of the entire rural areas of Nigeria in order to improve the quality of life of the rural dwellers.

Special  
functions of  
the Direct-  
orate.

(2) For the purpose of achieving the objective in subsection (1) of this section, the Directorate shall use its best endeavours to—

- (a) encourage and organise increased agricultural and any other activities towards an increased earning power of the rural dwellers;
- (b) encourage increased agricultural and any other activities in the rural areas to provide agricultural and industrial raw materials;
- (c) undertake the construction and repair of roads to facilitate communication and distribution of agri-

- 8. Does DFRRRI have any Agricultural project located in any community in Enugu State? (A) Yes ( ) (B) No ( )
- 9. If yes, what type of Agricultural project is/are involved? (A) Rice farming (B) Fisheries ( ) (C) Piggeries ( ) (D) Oil palm plantation ( ) (E) Horticulture ( )
- 10. As a staff, are you satisfied with the quality of projects executed by your directorate? (A) Yes (B) No ( )
- 11. If yes, in which form (A) Because our projects are longer lasting ( ) (B) They suit the local people ( ) (C) They always conform to the specifications of National Headquarters ( ) (D) Any other reason ( )
- 12. We have not been able to accomplish our programmes in Enugu State because (Rank in the following order of strength 1,2,3,4,5) (A) Inadequate fund was made available from the National Office ( ) (B) We do not have the right type of equipment ( ) (C) We do not have qualified manpower for a qualitative execution of our jobs ( ) (D) Poor participation in our programmes by local people ( ) (E) others (specify) -----
- 13. How many of your agricultural projects each are there in Enugu State? (Write the number and 'None' as the case may be)
  - (i) Fisheries ( ) (ii) Oil Plantation ( )
  - (iii) Piggeries ( ) (iv) Rice Farm ( ) (v) Others ( )



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School of Postgraduate Studies  
Department of Political Science  
U.N.N.

5th April, 1995

Sir/Madam,

Questionnaire

This questionnaire is intended to explore The Impact of the Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI) on Rural Development Administration in Nigeria with special emphasis on Enugu State from 1986 - 1993.

You are therefore requested to respond to the questions as honestly as you can as the essence is only research bound.

Your opinion shall be treated with maximum confidentiality.

Yours faithfully,

Ezeh Chubah

FOR STAFF ONLY

INSTRUCTION: RESPOND BY TICKING ( ) AGAINST THE BOX THAT CONTAINS YOUR RIGHT ANSWER.

1. Has your Directorate been involved in the construction of rural roads in Enugu State? (A) Yes ( ) (B) No ( )
2. If yes, how many communities do you know as having benefitted from this effort since 1986-1993 in Enugu State? (A) 21 ( ) (B) 60 ( ) (C) 51 ( ) (D) Others ( )
3. Has your Directorate provided any community in Enugu State with pipe borne water since 1986-1993? (A) Yes ( ) (B) No ( )
4. How many borehole water projects have your directorate constructed in Enugu State since 1986-1993? (A) Ten ( ) (B) Twenty ( ) (C) Thirty ( ) (D) Many ( )
5. How many communities have benefitted from your rural water programme in Enugu State since 1986 - 1993? (A) 51 ( ) (B) 23 ( ) (C) 20 ( ) (D) 4 ( ) (E) Any other ( ) (F) Many ( )
6. Has your directorate provided electricity to any community in Enugu State since 1986-1993? (A) Yes ( ) (B) No ( )
7. How many communities have benefitted from your rural electrification efforts? (A) 50 ( ) (B) 60 ( ) (C) 30 ( ) (D) Others ( )

*Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructures Act*

## CHAPTER 100

DIRECTORATE OF FOOD, ROADS AND RURAL  
INFRASTRUCTURES ACT

## ARRANGEMENT OF SECTION

## SECTION

1. Establishment of the Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructures.
2. Board of the Directorate.
3. Liaison with other bodies.
4. State formations of the Directorate.
5. Functions of the Directorate.
6. Participation by States and Local Government Councils.
7. Special functions of the Directorate.
8. Officers of the Directorate.
9. Directives by the President, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.
10. Funds of the Directorate.
11. Quarterly reports.
12. Procedures of the Directorate.
13. Interpretation.
14. Short title.

## CHAPTER 100

DIRECTORATE OF FOOD, ROADS AND RURAL  
INFRASTRUCTURES ACT

1987 No. 4.

An Act to establish the Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructures for the mobilisation of rural communities and the development of the rural areas in Nigeria; and to charge the Directorate with diverse functions directed towards the improvement of the quality of life in the rural areas.

Commence-  
ment.

[6th February, 1986]

1. There is hereby established a body to be known as the Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructures (hereinafter in this Act referred to as "the Directorate") which shall have the functions specified in this Act.

Establish-  
ment of the  
Directorate  
of Foods,  
Roads and  
Rural Infra-  
structures.

*Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructures Act*

- (d) liaise with the appropriate Federal, State and Local Governments for the provision of water, health facilities, electricity, means of communication and such other things as the Directorate may determine within the rural areas;
- (e) enlighten the rural communities in order to give them a sense of belonging to the country.
- (3) The Directorate shall also encourage communities to form their own village, community or town improvement or development unions or associations under their own democratically elected leaders to serve as the apex organisation for mobilising their communities for the successful participatory implementation of all rural development programme as initiated by the Directorate, each tier of Government or by the communities themselves.

Officers of  
the Directorate.

8. (1) In the execution of its functions under this Act, the Board of the Directorate may appoint such persons to be officers and staff of the Directorate for the day-to-day supervision and monitoring of programme execution, bearing in mind the need for a small core of professionals in rural road and water supply engineering, agriculture, storage and processing, rural agro-industrialisation, finance and such other sectors as home economics, handicraft and small scale industries.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1) of this section, the Board may appoint any person from the public service of the Federation or of a State, either on secondment or posting with the prior consent or approval of the relevant civil service of the Federation or of a State.

(3) The Board may where it deems fit, enlist or recruit from outside the public service of the Federation or of a State such other persons as may be required for the effective execution of its functions.

(4) When a member of any of the public service of the Federation or of a State is seconded or posted under subsection (1) of this section, he shall be notified of the terms and conditions of the secondment or posting; and the second-

*Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructures Act*

rights, which, but for the secondment or posting, may accrue to him.

9. The President, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces may, from time to time, give to the Board directives of a general nature as to the manner in which the Directorate is to exercise its functions under this Act and it shall be the duty of the Board to give effect to such directives.

Directives  
by the  
President,  
Commander-  
in-Chief of  
the Armed  
Forces.

10. (1) The funds of the Directorate shall consist of such sums as the Federal Government may, from time to time, provide.

Funds of the  
Directorate.

(2) The Directorate shall keep proper accounts in respect of each financial year and proper records in relation to those accounts and shall submit same annually for auditing by the Auditor-General of the Federation.

11. The Board shall prepare and submit to the President, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces once in every quarter, a report on the activities of the Directorate during the immediately preceding quarter.

Quarterly  
reports.

12. (1) The Board shall have power to regulate its own procedures and may make standing orders not inconsistent with this Act for that purpose and, subject to such standing orders, may function notwithstanding any vacancy in its membership or the absence of a member.

Procedures  
of the  
Directorate.

(2) The Board shall meet for the due performance of its functions under this Act whenever the Chairman convenes a meeting of the Directorate.

(3) Where upon any special occasion the Board desires to obtain the advice of any person on any particular matter, the Board may co-opt that person to be a member for as many meetings may be necessary and that person while so co-opted shall have all the privileges of a member except



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Board of the Directorate.

2. (1) The programme of the Directorate shall be formulated, guided and broadly supervised by a Board which shall comprise a Chairman and not less than four but not more than seven other members who shall be appointed by the President, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

(2) The Chairman appointed pursuant to subsection (1) of this section shall be the Chief Executive of the Directorate and shall be responsible for the day-to-day running of its affairs.

Liaison with other bodies.

3. The Directorate shall liaise with Federal Government Ministries and Agencies, Integrated Rural Development Authorities, State Governments, Local Governments and local communities; and also co-operate with all other private and public organisations, institutions, enterprises and individuals concerned with the development of the rural areas.

State formations of the Directorate.

4. (1) There shall be established in the office of each Governor, a State equivalent of the Directorate to perform similar functions in the State.

(2) The Governor shall be the Chairman of the State Directorate.

(3) The Governor may appoint a Director or Co-ordinator who shall be responsible for the day-to-day administration of the State Directorate and the co-ordination of the implementation of programme.

(4) The membership of the State Directorate shall consist of not less than eight and not more than fifteen persons appointed by the Governor to represent public and private sector interests and active participation in programming implementation.

Functions of the Directorate.

5. Subject to this Act, the Directorate shall be charged with the following functions, that is—

(a) to identify, involve and support viable local communi-

*Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructures Act*

rural population for sustained rural developmental activities, bearing in mind the need for promoting greater community participation and economic self reliance of the rural community;

(b) to identify areas of high production potential for the country's priority food and fibre requirement and to support production of such commodities along agro-ecological zones within the context of one national market with unimpeded inter-State trade in farm produce;

(c) to formulate and support a national rural feeder road network programme involving construction, rehabilitation, improvement and maintenance especially in relation to the nation's food self-sufficiency programme as well as general rural development;

(d) to formulate and support a national rural water supply programme together with a national on-farm storage programme with emphasis on full initial involvement of local communities and Local Government personnel to ensure sustained maintenance of built infrastructures;

(e) to identify and promote other programmes that would enhance greater productive economic activities in the rural areas as well as help to improve the quality of life and standard of living of the rural people;

(f) to encourage contribution of labour, time and materials by local communities to be complemented by a system of matching grants from the Directorate, Local and State Governments;

(g) to support the development of an information gathering, maintenance and evaluation of culture in rural development programming, with emphasis on utilisation of existing agencies with demonstrated competence in the area of management information systems in agriculture and rural development, rural infrastructures, economy, agricultural extension, including the continuous generation of basic data on rural infrastructures in each of the Local Government Areas.