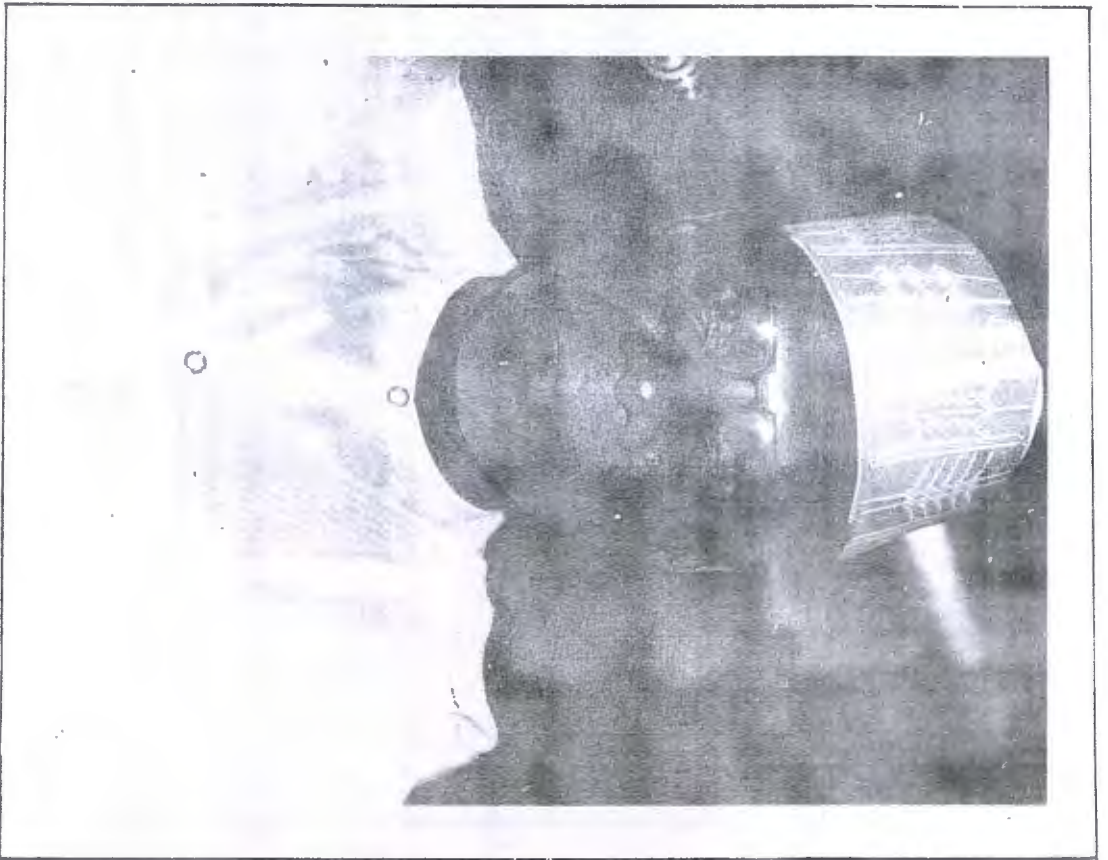


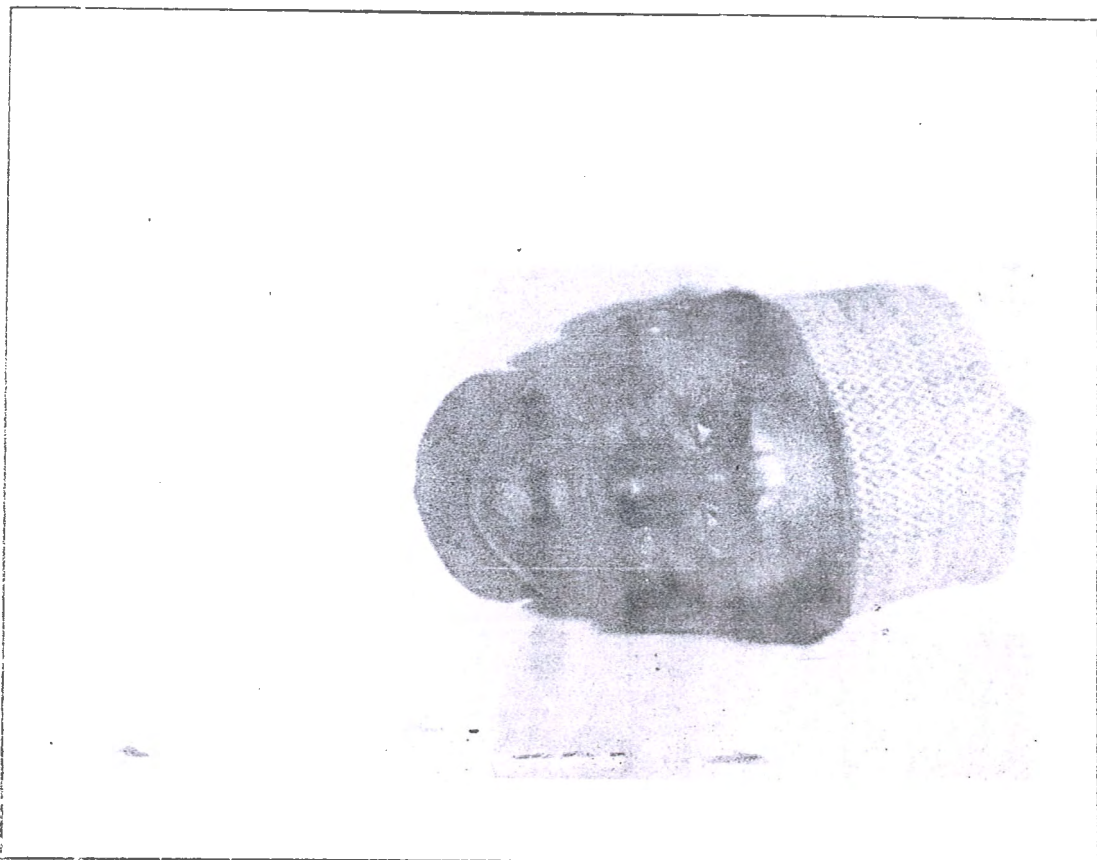
SOKOTO STATE

PEOPLE & ENVIRONMENT

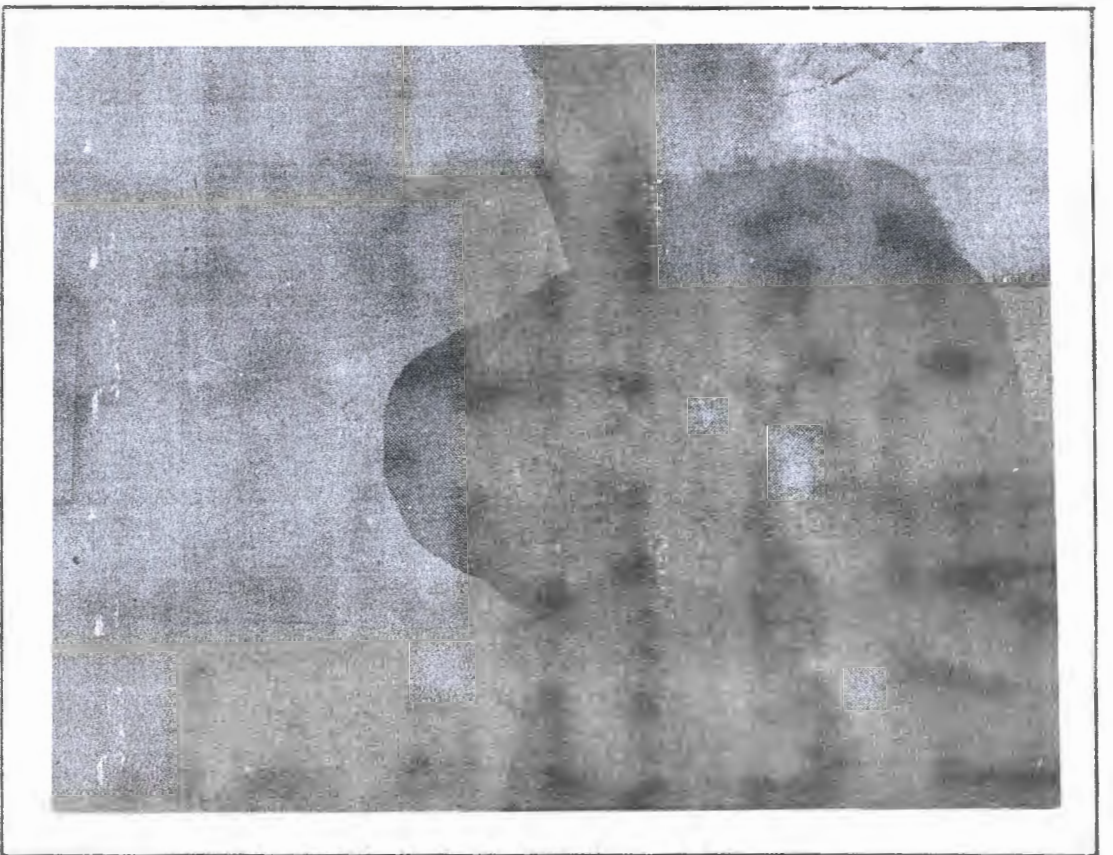
Muhammad YAHAYA



His Excellency
MĀLAM YAHAYA ABDULKARIM, rmi
Executive Governor, Sokoto State



HIS Excellency
ALLU AHMAD MUHAMMAD GOSWAMI
Deputy Governor, Sokoito State



ALH. SA'ADU HARUNA GOBIR
The Special Assistant, Department of Information and Culture.

INTRODUCTION

Sokoto State is one of the largest States of Nigeria, and a major centre of Islamic learning and jurisprudence. It started as one of the 12 States of Nigeria created in 1967 by the then Federal Military Government.

Later, in February 1976 to be precise, along with Niger State, Sokoto State was carved out of the former North Western State, with Sokoto as its capital. The history of Sokoto as a State of its own started from this day.

Still, in August, 1991, following the creation of more States by the Federal Government under the stewardship of President Ibrahim Babangida, Sokoto State was further split into two - thus creating the geographical entity now known as Kebbi State, from the former Sokoto State.

Despite this geographical split, Sokoto State is still one of the largest states in the Federation in terms of land mass, since it covers an area of approximately 56,000 square kilometres, with a population of over four million people. The State occupies an area on the extreme North and longitudes 3^o and 9^o East where it now shares border with Niger Republic on the north, Kebbi State on the south, Katsina State on the East.

The State falls on the boundary between semi-arid region and the sahel savannah. The bulk of rain falls between April and September in the North, but it often extends from May to October in other parts; with the mean annual rainfall lying between 500mm in the North and 1,300mm in the South. The climate generally, is characterized by two extremes of temperature - HOT and COLD seasons relative to its tropical position. Highest temperature during the hot season is experienced in the months of March/April. The harmattan period, which falls between November and February, is characterized by very cold temperatures and dust-laden winds often accompanied by thick fog of alarming intensity. This is the period when the whole State is engulfed by harmattan winds.

The topography of the State is dominated by rolling peneplain which rises from an elevation of 300 metres in the north-west to an average of 450 metres in the South-West. The State is divided by two distinct relief features, the

Sokoto plains in the northern part and the vast Fadama lowland traversed by wide and extensive flood plains of Sokoto river system in the west.

Sokoto State is belssed with abundant potentials for agricultural activities. Virtually, its soil is extremely fertile especially in areas of high yield potentials such as the Fadama.

EMERGENCE OF SOKOTO STATE: A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

The relative importance of Sokoto to the history of Nigeria is due largely to it's rich historical background in relation to the caliphate, an empire based on the teachings of the Holy Qur'an and Sunna, founded by the great Fulani leader, Shehu Usman Dan Fodio.



Entrance to the Sulttan Palace, Sokoto: the contemporary seat of the 'Sarkin Muslimi'

Subsequent to the jihad of Shehu Usamn Dan Fodio (1804) the northern major towns of Katsina, Kano, Zaria, Daura, Rano, Hadejia, Bauchi, Kebbi, Gombe, Bida, Ilorin, etc. came under the umbrella of the Sokoto Caliphate. In all these places, Shehu's most trusted disciples were installed as the ruling Emirs and Shehu's flag bearers. This can be regarded as the northern emirates, and possibly the birth of Northern Nigeria.

Sultan Muhammadu Bello, shehu's son and the second Sultan of Sokoto, built Sokoto which then, was a very small settlement before the advent of Bello. It has since then been the seat of the "Sarkin Muslimi"

When Bello died in 1835, Sokoto had grown bigger, and gradually, it became the centre of Islamic Scholarship for the whole of West Africa as well as the headquarters of Sokoto/Fulani empire.

The reign of the Sokoto/Fulani empire continued on the northern emirates until the arrival of the British into the territory. After battles with the British, most of the northern emirates were conquered; and on Sunday 15th march, 1903, the battle of Sokoto took place. However, realising that Islam was the established political order, the british allowed it to prevail.

Following the conquest of what later came to be known as Nigeria by the British, the Sokoto Caliphate was balkanised into provinces mostly made up of the previous emirates which later became Northern region within the framework of three, and later four regional federal structure.

In 1967, the four regional structure of the Federation was divided into 12 states structure, with Sokoto and Niger province merged together to form the then North Western State. Again in 1976, another federal structure, this time made up of nineteen States, was evolved. The former Niger province was excised from Sokoto and later formed a State of its own. Again, in 1991, Sokoto State was further split into two - thereby creating the present Kebbi State.

SOKOTO STATE TODAY

Sokoto State, as it is today, comprises of 29 Local Governments; they are:

<u>Local Governments</u>	<u>Chairman</u>
1 Anka	Athaji Sarajo Moh'd Salihu
2 Bakura	Alh. Mu'azu Bakura
3 Binji	Alh. Kabiru Usman
4 Bungudu	Alh. Sani Doki Bungudu

	<u>Local Governments</u>	<u>Chairman</u>
5	Bodinga	Alh. Moh'd Bello Yusuf
6	Bukkuyum	Alh. Sahabi Aliyu
7	Dange Shuni	Alh. Abubakar Kakate Shuni
8	Gada	Alh. Tanimu Dan Galadima
9	Goronyo	Alh. Isa Ya'u Mai Alewa
10	Gummi	Alh. Aliyu A. Garba Gummi
11	Gusau	Alh. Musa Abubakar Gusau
12	Gwadabawa	Bashir A. Gigane
13	Illela	Alh. Yusuf Musa
14	Isa	Alh. Bashir Usman Shinkafi
15	Kaura Namoda	Alh. Tijjani Yahaya
16	Kware	Alh. Malami maigandi
17	Maradun	Alh. Yahaya Chado
18	Rabah	Alh. Abubakar Y. Yartsakkuwa
19	S/Birni	Alh. Sirajo Marafa
20	Silame	Alh Usman Garba Katami
21	Sokoto	Alh. Yusuf Usman Basakkwace
22	T/Mafara	Alh. Aliyu Mohammed
23	Tambuwal	Alh. Mai'akwai Magaji Sala
24	Tangaza	Alh. Shehu Dalhatu Tangaza
25	Tsafe	Alh. Hamza Adamu
26	Wammako	Alh. Nasiru Garba Kalambaina
27	Wurno	Alh. Mu'azu S/Sudan
28	Yabo	Alh. Aminu Ibrahim Gusau
29	Zurmi	Alh. Usamatu A. Moh'd

THE PEOPLE

Sokoto State, like most other States in the Federation, has adverse ethnic composition and cultural heritage. Hausas are the first major ethnic group in the State.

The second group are the Fulani. Majority of them are nomadic while some are town Fulani. But the fulani of Sokoto are mostly town Fulani among

them are the 'Toro' or 'Toronkawa', Sulhi, and 'Toromawa'. The 'Toronkawas' are the aristocratic and noble class. Other ethnic groups found in the State are the Gobirawa, and Zabarmawa. There are also a sizeable number of ethnic groups such as Yerubas, Ibos, Nupe, Barebari, etc.

Majority of the population in Sokoto live in the rural areas. To be precise, over 70 percent of the people live in settlements which have less than 5,000 inhabitants. Although it is extremely difficult to characterise the phenomenon of migration, it can be safely stated that the growing towns such as Sokoto, Gusau, Talata Mafara, Sabon Birni, and Illela have attracted large number of immigrants from rural areas in search of non-agricultural employment.

The attraction of these cities has been enhanced by the concentration of both public services and private industrial ventures.

Two religious festivals, the 'Sallah Karama' (Ed-EI Fitir) and 'Sallah Babba' (Ed-EI Kabir) are the two major cultural/religious attractions celebrated annually; the former at the end of the Ramadan fasting, while the latter during which rams and other recommended animals are sacrificed, is usually celebrated two months and nine or ten days after the 'Karama Sallah' - depending on the day the moon is sighted. During these occasions, a semi dubar is held at the palace of His Eminence, the Sultan of Sokoto. Also, exchange of visits and gifts among friends and relatives thrives most during these celebrations.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AND NATURAL POTENTIALITIES

As stated earlier, agriculture is the main occupation of the majority of the people of Sokoto State. To be precise, over 80% of the population are engaged in one form of agriculture or another, producing mainly Millet, Guineacorn, Maize, Rice, Potatoes, Cassava and Beans, as food crops, while wheat, groundnuts, cotton and tobacco are cultivated as cash crops. Apart from agriculture, local handcraft such as blacksmithing, dyeing, weaving, carving and leather work play an important role in the economic life of the people in the State.

Since the inception of the present civilian administration in the State, efforts have been geared towards socio-economic transformation and stability of

the State. In order to achieve this laudable objective, the present administration has taken cognisance of some of the prevailing challenges and problems of development in the State and devised ways of eradicating them. These problems and challenges are, among others, scarcity of funds, large population and large geographical area; environmental ecological and other hazards; disadvantageous educational position and very weak industrial base.

Apart from its immense human and mineral resources, Sokoto State is equally blessed with abundant Agro-Economic potentialities, due to its geographical location. Virtually the soils of its entire land surface is extremely fertile especially in areas of high yield potentials such as Fadama lands.

Agro-allied raw materials available in the State include Cotton, Groundnut, Sorghum, Maize, Rice, Wheat, Sugarcane, Cassava, Potatoes, Spices, Yam and Tobacco. Others are hides and skin, milk, meat, fish, gum Arabic and Bagaruwa.

Also, the State can boast of mineral resources such as Gold, Clay, Kaolin, Gypsum, Salt, Marble, Legnite, Fesiper and Limestone. Similarly, there exist vast potentials for the development of giant irrigation schemes that could facilitate a boost in agricultural activities in the State. Among those already developed are: Goronyo, Bakalori, Kalmalo and Wammako Irrigation Schemes:

In the same vein, the grassland vegetation of the savannah provides good habitation for a variety of both wild and domestic animals such as cattle, sheep, goats, camel, donkeys, etc. Presently, Sokoto has a livestock population of about eight (8) million, which makes it second only to Borno State in livestock production throughout the country.

Thus, the availability of these vast potentials provides good investment opportunities, particularly in Agro-based industries such as flour processing, wheat handling, tomato processing, sugar refining, textile, glue, plant and tannery. Large scale animal husbandry and dairy farming are also other natural potentials available in the State.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND ADMINISTRATION

From February, 1976 when Sokoto became a State, it has had eight Governors, both military and civilians combined. The ninth being the present Executive Civilian Governor, mallam Yahaya Abdulkarim.

The Office of the State Governor is the Government's Administrative fulcrum, the centre of all decision making. These decisions are usually channelled through the highest policy making body of the State, i.e. the State Executive Council, headed by the incumbent Executive Governor, Mallam Yahaya Abdulkarim. He is assisted by the Deputy Governor, Alh. Ahmad Muhammad Gusau. The Sokoto State Executive Council is made up as follows:

- | | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|---|--|
| 1. | Mallam Yahaya Abdulkarim | - | Governor, Sokoto State |
| 2. | Alh. Ahmad Muhammad Gusau | - | Deputy Governor, Sokoto State |
| 3. | Alh. Tambari Madawaki | - | Secretary to the State Government |
| 4. | Alh. Abubakar Shehu Wurno | - | Commissioner of Agriculture |
| 5. | Alh. Abdullahi Moh'd Kiryu | - | Commissioner of Works and Transport |
| 6. | Alh. Musa Ibrahim Sokoto | - | Commissioner of Finance |
| 7. | Alh. Abubakar Shehu Tambuwal | - | Commissioner of Education |
| 8. | Alh. Sani Salhu Anka | - | Commissioner of Health |
| 9. | Alh. Ahmed Umar B/Magaji | - | Commissioner of Commerce & Industry |
| 10. | Alh. Sa'adu Haruna Gobir | - | Special Assistant, Information, and Culture. |

11	Alh. Abubakar Moh' Gummi	-	Special Assistant Rural Development and Special Duties.
12.	Alh. Mustapha Zurmi	-	Special Assistant Lands and Housing
13.	Alh. Bello Jibrin Gada	-	Special Assistant, Social Development, Youth & Sports.
14.	Alh. Aminu Ahmed	-	Attorney-General and Commissioner for Justice
15.	Alh. Adamu Umar	-	Special Assistant Deputy Governor's Office.

The Secretary to the State Government (S.S.G) and Head of Service, Alh. Tambari Madawaki is administratively the head of the public sector. Through Ministries and other Government Agencies, the S.S.G.'s office ensures implementation of Government policies. It is also responsible for appointments to the Boards of Government-owned companies and parastatals, as well as Religious, National Security, Public safety, and provision of office accommodation for ministries and parastatals. Its major constituent departments are Administration and political, careers and special service, establishment and monitoring, economic planning, budget, political transition department, liaison office department, home affairs and special duties departments.

In order to ensure a virile civil service in the State, and thus ensure effective and efficient implementation of government policies, the present administration under the purposeful leadership of Mallam Yahaya Abdulkarim has introduced various measures. These measures include re-organisation of some ministries and proper placement of officers. The State Government has also continued to provide training opportunities to qualified serving staff under its high scheme programme in different fields of specialisation both within and outside the country.

In the same vein, stern measures have been taken to ensure prudent

management of the service resources available to the State, all in fulfilment of the present administration's objective to produce a dedicated, honest, and dynamic civil service capable of coping with the increasing complexity of the management of public affairs.

At the moment, Sokoto State has about twenty parastatals and five Government owned companies, which could be classified into two categories; non profit oriented and profit oriented. Among the non-profit oriented are health Management Board, Rima Radio, Water Board and Rural Electricity board, while the profit oriented are Sokoto Furniture Factory, Gamji Bank etc. The two categories have been effectively discharging their responsibilities in line with the Sokoto State Government's commitment to rapid social and economic development of the State in general. The administration of public affairs in the State has been very impressive in view of the immense success recorded.

In order to ensure effective monitoring and supervision on the implementation of development projects, the State Government has taken diverse measures. These measures have contributed greatly in facilitating the effectiveness of Government development projects.

In order to achieve the desired objectives, the Government has introduced some radical changes in sectors of Government.

Among other things, the Government of the day has realised that Sokoto State, being one of the educationally disadvantaged states in the country, needs to pull all resources together in order to make a break-through in the area of education. That is why, upon assumption of office, Governor Yahaya Abdulkarim declared education as top most priority. Consequently, the School curricular was reviewed to incorporate Islamic and moral content; and three committees on the establishment of an Arabic and Islamic Education Board, a Teachers' Commission, and a new Sokoto State Polytechnic were set up. All these, and others shall be discussed under Education.

Government has continued to improve the Welfare of women folk particularly rural ones. The State Government has also continued to provide adequate support and assistance to the Department of Women Affairs. To further enhance the rural development activities of this Department to organise

and participate in various trade fairs staged at State and National levels. So far, the Department has made remarkable achievements in the transformation of the lives of women folk in Sokoto State.

Similarly, Government has been making efforts to improve the welfare of staff in its civil service by providing them with various incentives such as housing, car, motorcycle and bicycle refurbishing loans which have been disbursed to various categories of civil servants. The new civil service reforms have already been implemented in the State in accordance with the Federal Government guidelines. In the same vein, the State Government has continued to supplement Federal Government's effort to solve the unemployment problem in the State, by providing financial and material assistance to the National Directorate of Employment.

In general, the present administration has grasped the problems of the State, and had accordingly evolved appropriate blue-prints for development and betterment of the life of the inhabitants. This is being achieved through the combined activities of Government Ministries and Parastatals, which shall be discussed in detail here under.

POLITICAL TRANSITION PROGRAMME

The Sokoto State Government, under the able leadership of Governor Yahaya Abdulkarim, attaches great importance to the successful execution of the Federal Government's Transition to Civil Rule Programme. That is why immediately after his success at the polls, Governor Yahaya Abdulkarim, in compliance with a Federal Government directive, formed a Political Transition Committee, headed by the Deputy Governor of Sokoto State, Alhaji Ahmad Muhammad Gusau. This Committee has worked tirelessly towards ensuring that people are educated and mobilised in all aspects of the Transition Programme right from its inception. Through its various sub-committees, the Political Transition Committee embarked upon a massive enlightenment campaign in order to ensure that even people at the grass root level are adequately informed and mobilised towards understanding, and participating in the programme.

Members of the sub-committee of the programme have often embarked on a campaign tour of the Local Governments and Districts in the State. In order to show the importance that the State Government attaches to the programme, the State Governor his Excellency, Mallam Yahaya Abdulkarim had personally graced the tour sometimes. Also, jingles, Radio and Television shows, drama presentations, etc. have been employed through the electronic media in order to boost the publicity campaign of the programme, in addition to the efforts being made by the Directorate of Information through the use of Public Address Vehicles.

At the Local level, a sub-committee made up of a Chairman and officials of the Local Government, Districts, Villages and Ward Heads, Electoral officers and security and social mobilization officers have been formed. This Committee ensures that the modalities and importance of the Transition Programme are properly grasped.

The Programme has received maximum support from community and traditional leaders and all other agencies, and so far, the exercise has been successful.

SOKOTO STATE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Under the democratic system, separation of powers is mandatory. Thus, the three arms of Government, i.e. the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary exist as a collective government machinery, with each exercising its constitutional rights.

While the State Governor, Mallam Yahaya Abdulkarim presides over the Executive arm (through an already existing Government Machinery), the Legislature consists of several members, representing all sections of the State. These representatives were elected into the House of Assembly, which is charged with the sole responsibility of administering the democratic process within the Legislative circle. At the moment, the Sokoto State House of Assembly has the following Principal officers.

1	Speaker	-	Hon. Alh. Umar shehu Goronyo
2	Deputy Speaker	-	Hon. Alh. Bello Garba kware
3	Majority Leader	-	Hon. Alh. Abdullahi Lakoja Anka
4	Minority Leader	-	Hon. Alh. Ibrahim Mohammed
5	Majority Whip	-	Hon. Alh. Shehu Aliyu
6	Minority Whip	-	Hon. Lasisi Yusuf
7	Clerk to the House	-	Alh. Muhammadu Buda Gummi

THE LEGISLATURE

The Sokoto State Legislature has 58 members representing 58 constituencies, with each Local Government represented by two legislators.



Sokoto state House of assembly complex, Sokoto

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

The Ministry of Agriculture is the Government organ charged with the responsibility of the development of agriculture and agro-related activities in the State. As would be seen later, the Sokoto Agricultural and Rural Development Project is one of its key parastatals where most of its policies are implemented.

As always emphasized, agriculture occupies a very prominent position in the economy of the State because over 85% are farmers - engaging in one form of agriculture or another. That is why the State Government continues to give priority to the sector by providing modern farm inputs and equipments, in addition to the technical assistance and extension services given to farmers in order to boost their productivity and keep the State afloat economically.

This year alone, this sector took N176,861,680.00 ranking the highest in this year's budget. Recently, the Government has also awarded a ₦10 million contract for the renovation of forty four tractors. This will go a long way in enhancing the State's Tractors Hiring Services.

It is generally known that Sokoto State is blessed with vast agricultural and livestock development potentials. In fact, it is one of the largest livestock producer in the country, second only to Borno. It is also a major grain producer. The existence of these vast agricultural potentialities was noticed by the Federal Government - hence the establishment of the Sokoto Rima River basin Development Authority (SRRBDA) in order to enhance both rainy and dry season farming; and at the same time compliment efforts of the State Government.

The Sokoto State Government, in order to revitalise the agricultural sector, has taken drastic measures in financial and advisory form. Desertification, pest outbreak, soil erosion and other natural and ecological problems have been adequately tackled. Wild life management, irrigation schemes and fisheries have received a boost.

Fadama Development is receiving greater attention. so far, the State Government had entered into an agreement with the World Bank to develop Fadama areas for irrigational purposes.

DISTRIBUTION OF FERTILIZER

Following abnormalities noticed in the sale and distribution of fertilizer to farmers in the State, the incumbent Government took effective measures in order to ensure that this essential farm input reaches farmers easily. Towards this end, a high-powered committee charged with the sole responsibility of

fertilizer distribution was formed at both State and Local Government levels.

The Committee consists of high ranking government officials, security men, traditional rulers and farmers representatives. This way, activities of dubious middle men are curbed and the fertilizer reaches the farmers easily. In this regard, 60,000 metric tonnes of fertilizer were distributed to farmers during the 1992 cropping season alone. In order to show the importance that the Government attaches to it, the launching of the 1992 sale of fertilizer was conducted by the State Governor, His Excellency, Mallam Yahaya Abdulkarim at Tambuwal

PEST CONTROL

In order to curtail the menace of pests, pesticides worth N300,000 have been purchased for sale to farmers at subsidized rates. Also 40,000 improved seedlings have been raised for sale to interested fruit growers in the State. In addition to this, storage facilities have been increased to overcome their storage.

SALE OF GRAINS TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC

Following the global economic crunch which has also affected this country, prices of food items have increased by almost 100%. Government is poised to address this problem.

To this end, it recently distributed assorted grains for sale in the State at subsidised prices. The Federal Government has also augmented this effort by giving its own contribution of assorted grains to all states of the federation. These grains have been duly sold to people at subsidized rates and this has helped greatly in cushioning the effects of the global economic crunch.

WHEAT PRODUCTION

Wheat and cotton production have continued to receive government attention over the years. Wheat production is currently

being promoted at the Bakolori, Wammakko, Kalnala, Kultura and Goronyo Irrigation Sites and several incentives are being planned in order to encourage farmers to engage in the production of this important crop.



Wheat farm at one of the irrigation sites in the state.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

As mentioned earlier, Sokoto State is only second to Borno in the area of livestock production, in the whole country. Thus, the State Government gives this sector the necessary attention it deserves. Adequate grazing lands have been demarcated for the Fulani herdsmen, and the perennial quarrels and squabbles between farmers and the Fulani herdsmen had been greatly reduced. Also, effective control and eradication of animal diseases is being vigorously pursued; in addition to the artificial insemination facilities provided at Sokoto and Talata Mafara centres. Poultry production is also receiving due attention, and plans are underway to reactivate and equip the hatcheries at Sokoto and Talata Mafara which have a combined capacity of producing over 10,000 day old chicks per week. Also the Feedmill in sokoto will be fully utilised. This way, eggs and several tonnes of broiler meat will be produced.

ANIMAL HEALTH

The animal Health section is charged with the control of livestock killer diseases through vaccination of animals against various animal diseases on cattle, sheep, goat, dogs and poultry. Thus veterinary clinics are located in all zones of the State.



Cattle rearing: Sokoto state is one of the major Producers in the country.

FISH FARMING

Fish farming has also continued to receive Government's attention and of recent, even of businessmen. The Pilot Fish Farms established at Wamakko, Lugu and Takware are the major sources of fingerlings for fish farmers in the State. Also, Alhaji Sidi Mamman Asarakkawa, a prominent businessman in the State, has established another fish farm in the State capital. Fishing equipments are being procured by Government and sold to farmers at subsidised rates; and additional deep-freezers for fish storage have been procured. As always emphasised, the Federal Government has continued to supplement the State Government's efforts in fish production in the State.

Although the Government is doing its best in all agro-related areas, Sokoto State, due to its geographical location, is very prone to natural and ecological hazards such as desert encroachment, drought and soil erosion, not to talk of the savannah vegetation which provides good breeding ground for both crops and animal diseases. Therefore, despite financial constraints, the Government has taken various measures to check these hazards - among them is the recently established Sokoto State Environmental Protection Programme (SEPP).

In yet another development, the Government has earmarked N8 million for the purchase of gas cookers and kerosine stoves for distribution to civil servants in the State this year, as part of its policy of discouraging the use of fire wood as a source of energy. Towards executing this policy, the Government has contacted Usman Dan fodio University and the Sokoto/Kebbi States Polytechnic Energy Research Centres with a view of finding an alternative source of energy.

SOKOTO AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (SARDA)

The Sokoto Agricultural and Rural Development Authority (SARDA) was established in 1982 as a Parastatal of the Ministry of Agriculture. Charged with the sole responsibility of Agricultural and Rural Development, it was scheduled to be implemented over a five year period, and to benefit 670,000 farm families. Funded by the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN), the Sokoto State Government (SSG) and a loan from the World Bank (WB), SARDA is a State-wide programme.

Before the creation of Kebbi State, SARDA consists of four zones, namely:- Eastern, Western, Central and Northern zones with headquarters at Gusau, Bunza, Gummi and Wurno respectively. With the creation of Kebbi State, Western zone forms the nucleus of the Kebbi State Agricultural and Rural Development Authority, leaving SARDA with the other three zones - Eastern, Central and Northern zones.

In addition to six operational departments, SARDA has a limited liability company, The Farmers Agricultural Supply Company (FASCO) which shall be discussed in detail hereunder.

Achievements in Relation to Targets:

The Agricultural Projects Monitoring and Evaluation Unit (APMEU) and the Federal Agricultural Co-

ordinating Unit (FACU) have declared SARDA as a successful venture especially when compared to similar projects in the country. In some cases, the project even exceeded its targets despite its various problems and the high rate of inflation - especially with regards to the current exchange rate of the naira.

In the area of Infrastructural Development, 95 Farm Service Centres and 70 Stores have been constructed all over the State. 2339 km of rural feeder roads have been constructed as against the target of 1,700km - thus exceeding the target by 669 km. Though not included in the original plan, 32 dams have been constructed for rural communities in the State, due to popular demand. 3,566 boreholes as against 1,200 planned have been sunk by SARDA in order to provide potable drinking water to the rural communities.

Fadama Development:

In the area of Fadama Development, 6,280 tubewells have been sunk for farmers in the State - bring about 4,500 hectares of Fadama lands under cultivation. SARDA also provided farmers and artisans with training in water management and motorised pumps maintenance. SARDA also manufactures manual tubewell bailers kits - and sell same to individual farmers in the State and sister ADPS in the country and some neighbouring countries like, Ghana and Benin Republic.

Land Use Planning:

In this area, SARDA has succeeded in planning and aligning, 2,416 km feeder roads, sighted about 58 dam sites and tested 1,967 soil samples from which soil fertility was assessed, and proper advice given to farmers.

Agricultural Services:

Among several approaches to Agricultural services, SARDA employs training more than any other. Thus, an agricultural extension programme known as training and

Visit System (T.V.) was employed. Through visits, demonstrations, field days and lectures, technologies received from agricultural research institutes are passed to the farmers in a way they can understand and adopt them. Also, several varieties of improved seeds have been procured and sold to farmers.

Lately, a 'Women in Agriculture' Section was set up. Under this arrangement, rural women are educated on farming methods, preparing modern, but local dishes and handicrafts, and to form co-operatives for their mutual benefits - especially for acquisition of inputs and credit. A multi-purpose centre under this aspect was also commissioned by the First Lady at Kasarawa in 1989.

Manpower Development and Training:

SARDA attaches much importance to training. Thus, a number of staff have been sent on training from certificate to post-graduate levels both inside and outside the country. Its staff are now professionally equipped especially in the area of computer software. Consequently, SARDA succeeded in replacing all expatriate staff that initially manned the authority with indigenous staff.

Future Programmes:

Two programmes: "The National Agricultural Technology Support Project (NATSP)" and the "National Fadama Development Project (NFDP)" are scheduled to start this year (1992) and another two scheduled projects is among others, to re-orientate and improve the technology adoption and extension activities and in case of the NFDP, to instal 50,000 shallow tubewell over a period of four years.

As can be seen, SARDA has made tremendous progress, and will continue to do so as long as the Authority exists.

**FARMERS AGRICULTURAL SUPPLY COMPANY
(FASCO)**

Incorporated in 1984 as a Limited Liability Company of Sokoto Agricultural and Rural Development Authority (SARDA) FASCO is mainly a fertilizer and farm inputs outlet. It also sells agricultural equipments and implements.

After the creation of Kebbi State in 1991, FASCO was bifurcated, as a result of which the Kebbi State Agricultural Supply Company (KFASCO) emerged. The company now operates through the following distribution network, viz:

Headquarters	Sokoto
Zonal Office: Eastern Zone	Gusau
Zonal office: Western Zone	Gummi
Zonal Office: Northern Zone	Wurno

- plus six bulk depots at Gusau, Talata Mafara, Gummi, Wurno, Shinkafi and Sokoto. Also, there are 66 Farm service centres located in the Local Government Area Headquarters where fertilizer and other farm inputs, are stored and sold, in addition to 45 service stores which are situated in the villages.

Achievements:

Since inception, the company sold about 569,304 metric tonnes of assorted fertilizer, and farm inputs, equipments and implements worth N102,626 million were sold.

In the 1990/91, sales and distribution of fertilizer was highly successful following a new fertilizer policy introduced by the Federal Government of Nigeria.

In 1992 alone, sales proceeds from fertilizers and other inputs have been estimated at N59.374 million. A cooperative Extension Wing, namely FARMERS COOPERATIVE DEPARTMENT (FCD) has also been successfully established. Also in 1990 alone, FASCO sold 2,286 Units of water pumps to farmers on high purchase.



Some of the chemicals Procured by FASCO for sale to the farmers.

Future Plans:

FASCO will continue to procure and distribute farm inputs to the farming populace. It expects to break-even on fertilizer operation provided that the current federal Government's new fertilizer policy continues and the State Government continue to shoulder the responsibility of fully settling handling charges. FASCO will also continue to mobilise farmers to form Agricultural Co-operative Societies which assist them in acquiring farm inputs, credit, marketing of agricultural commodities and consequently getting used to the overall government approach to agricultural development.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, TRANSPORT AND WATER
RESOURCES

The Ministry of Works, Transport and Water Resources is the vital arm of Government, responsible for implementation of Government policy, as it relates to construction, transport and water resources. It is basically a service ministry which serves as consultant and adviser to the Government and its agencies in areas ranging from pre-to-post contract services.

Organization:

Like all other Ministries, the Ministry of Works, Transport and Water Resources comprise of all relevant professional departments that work jointly to achieve its objectives. In addition, it has three parastatals under its wing, namely: Rural Electricity and Water Boards, and the Sokoto State Transport Authority (SSTA). These shall be discussed in brief hereunder:

Achievements:

The achievements of the Ministry of Works, Transport and Water Resources can best be highlighted through the activities of its parastatals, since they are mostly the executing arm of the Ministry. Before we do that, however, it is pertinent to note that the Ministry has been responsible for the design, execution, and supervision of roads and bridge construction for the State. So far, it has constructed trunk 'A' and 'B' roads totalling 838 km. On many occasions, it has also provided consultancy services for the Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI) and the Sokoto Agricultural and Rural Development Authority (SARDA).

The Ministry has also provided pre- and post-contract services for building projects to several Ministries and parastatals in the State. It has repaired and maintained several Government vehicles and plants and oversaw both rural and urban water supply schemes as it affects policy making and implementation.

Below is the Ministry's capital progress report as at April, 1992.:

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND TRANSPORT, SOKOTO
CAPITAL PROGRESS REPORT AS AT APRIL, 1992

S/No.	Details of Project	Location	Remarks
1	Completion of Library Phase II	SCAS	60% - not completed
2	Construction of Admin. Block	SCAS	55% - not completed
3	Construction of Sporting Facilities & Grading of Site offices	SCAS	65% - not completed
4	Completion of Classroom Block 4	SCAS	50% - not completed
5	Completion of Classroom Block 2	SCAS	50% - not completed
6	Completion of Kitchen and Dinning	SCAS	45% - not completed
7	Completion of Hostel Block 12	SCAS	Completed
8	Construction of Hostel Block 14	SCAS	Completed
9	Construction of Hostel Block 6	SCAS	95% completed
10	Construction of Hostel Block 8	SCAS	completed

S/No.	Details of Project	Location	Remarks
11	Construction of Physics, Chemistry Laboratory	SCAS	38% not completed
12	Construction of new Science Laboratory	SCAS	54% Yet to be completed
13	Construction of Student Common Room Block 17	SCAS	Completed and taken over
14	Fencing of Laboratory Furnitures	SCAS	66% completed
15	Construction of Hostels Block	SCAS	Completed and taken over
16	Construction of Open walkway	SCAS	65% Not completed
17	Construction of SCAS Phase II Construction of Classrooms Block 9	SCAS	Not completed.
18	Construction of Hostels Block	SCAS	Not completed
19.	North Wall/Gate House Trade Fair Complex	Sokoto	Completed
20	West Wall Gate House Trade Fair Complex	Sokoto	Completed
21	South Wall Gate House Trade Fair Complex	Sokoto	Completed
22	East Wall Trade Fair Complex	Sokoto	Completed

S/No.	Details of Project	Location	Remarks
23	Mosques/VIP/Tailors Water works Trade Fair	Sokoto	Completed
24	C.O.E. Workshop Complex	Sokoto	Not completed
25	Kware Mental Home Admin	Kware	In Progress
26	Kware Mental Home (Male)	Kware	90% nearing completion
27	Kware Mental Home (Female)	Kware	In Progress
28	Sokoto State Liaison Office, Abuja	Abuja	In progress
29	Women day Care Centre	Sokoto	Completed
30	V.V.F. Clinic	Sokoto	Completed
31.	Amenity Ward	Sokoto	Not completed
32	Admin Block Medical Stores	Sokoto	-
33	Judges Quarters,	Gusau	-
34	Judges Quarters	Gusau	-
35	Construction of Exco-Chambers Government House	Sokoto	Completed
36	Completion of Low Cost Houses at Nasarawa	Sokoto	In progress
37	Completion of Secretariat Mosque	Sokoto	In Progress

S/No.	Details of Project	Location	Remarks
38	Construction of House of Assembly	Sokoto	-
39	Completion of House Assembly II	Sokoto	-
40	Completion of House of Assembly III	Sokoto	-
41	Printing Press for House of Assembly	Sokoto	-
42	Newspaper Factory (Civil work only)	Sokoto	In progress
43	Landscaping and Fencing of Sambo Road	Kaduna	Completed
44	Extension of Existing Presidential Lodge	Sokoto	In Progress
45	New Government House	Sokoto	Not awarded
46	New Presidential Lodge	Sokoto	Not awarded
47	Civil works of Asphalt Patching	Sokoto	Not awarded
48	Sokoto Sports Complex	Sokoto	Not awarded
49	Bus Terminus for Mass Transit	Sokoto	Not awarded
50	Mass Transit Workshop	Sokoto	-

S/No.	Details of Project	Location	Remarks
51	Furnishing of State House of Assembly Complex	Sokoto	-
52	Construction of Classroom workshop and laboratory in various secondary schools in the State.	Sokoto	-
53	Construction of Classroom for Nomadic Education	Sokoto	In Progress
54	Government Girls Secondary School Illela	Illela	Completed
55	Government Science Technical School	T/Mafar	In Progress
56	Murtala Memorial Hospital	Sokoto	In Progress
57	Booster Station	Gusau	In Progress
58	F.M. Station	Sokoto	-

The Ministry of Works, Transport and Water Resources has been responsible for water quality control through its Water Resources Department and the Sokoto State Water Board. It has continued to maintain existing rural water supply schemes and to execute new water projects. In this respect, contract for the extension of water supply from Sokoto to Wamakko including all the villages along the road leading to Wamakko has been awarded. The project is estimated to cost about N10 million.

Also the Ministry has proposed to improve/provide new waater supply schemes in the following Local Governments.

Gidan kare in Gwadabawa Local Government;
Kilgori in Yabo Local Government Area;
Kebbe in Gummi Local Government Area;
Zurmi in Zurmi Local Government Area;
Gadabo in Gwadabawa Local Government Area;
Kalgo in Silame Local Government Area;
Majiya in Dange/Shuni Local Government Area;
Badarawa in Isa Local Government Area

Roads Construction

In order to facilitate easy movement of people and goods, the Government has targeted the tarring of 290 kilometres of roads for completion within 1992. These roads are:-

Kasarawa - Silame
Mallamawa - Bukkuyum
B/Magaji - Kaura
Tangaza - ruwa Wuri
Yabo - Kilgori
Lamba - Turcta

Dansadau - Main Town
Kotorkoshi - Mada
Dogon Daji - Sala
Asara - gigane
Wauru - Kadadi
Illela - Araba



A road under construction

LAND AND HOUSING

The State Government has continued to provide decent and adequate housing accommodation for all categories of civil servants in the State. So far, almost all projects under construction under the Housing Scheme have been completed and taken over since, and regular maintenance work on existing facilities is being carried out frequently.

The State Government model village programme, initiated by the previous administration, is being given due consideration. When implemented, this programme will provide one model village in each Local Government Area. This way, orderly growth and development of rural settlement will be ensured. The implementation of this programme, will also make the incessant rural/urban migration unattractive to rural dwellers, and at the same time minimise the wide, developmental gap between rural and urban centres in the State.

SOKOTO URBAN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (SUDA)

The sokoto Urban Development Authority (SUDA) was established under Edict No. 10 of 1976, with the primary aim of developing Sokoto metropolis in areas of sanitation, physical development, and city beautification which had hitherto been uncoordinated.

SUDA started its skeletal services in 1976 and resumed full operation in 1978/79 when all civil works, parks and Gardens fell under its jurisdiction.

SUDA has eight operational departments viz: Administration, finance, Town Planning, Health, Civil Engineering, Electrival, Mechanical and Parks and Gardens.

Through these Departments and the professional performance of its staff, SUDA has continued to maintain excellent performances in the execution of its responsibilities. Here, it is noteworthy to recall that

because of SUDA's efforts, Sokoto was declared the cleanest city in the whole country in 1986.

Operational Capacity:

SUDA has always strived to maintain its enviable operational capacity over the years. Towards this end, SUDA operates and maintains moxex, skips, mechanically operated skip carriers, tippers and other refuse collection and disposal equipment.

Removal of excess storm water, and collection of refuse from SUDA located skips are done free of charge for residents of Sokoto town. SUDA personnel have always been around to attend to the sanitation need of the people, and to educate them on the best way of maintaining a healthy environment.

Achievements

SUDA has made tremendous achievements over the years. Although most of these achievements are service oriented and therefore cannot be quantified, SUDA can still record the following:-

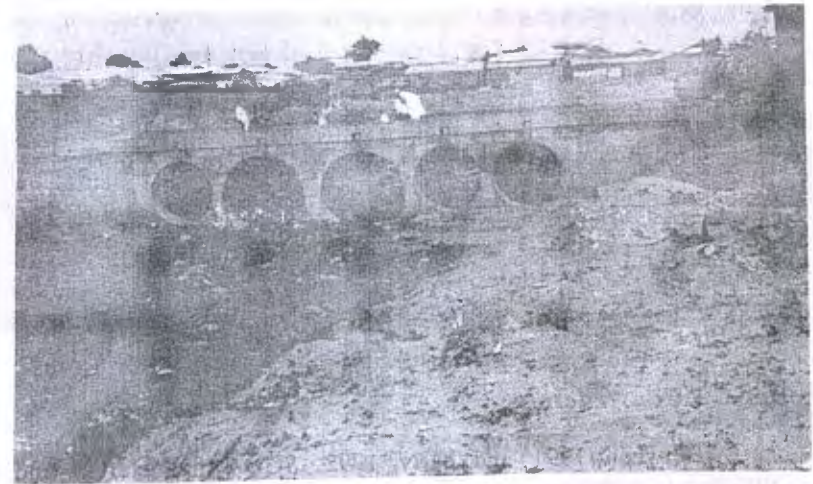
Control of Soil erosion by dumping refuse in identified areas. This effort enables SUDA to reclaim land at Aduwa Uwa, which has become extremely fertile and good for cropping;

Morphygenic toilets have been constructed all over Sokoto metropolis, with attendants attached to ensure their cleanliness and curtail possible vandalism.

Construction of Drainages:

Since 1984, SUDA has embarked on drainage system construction within the Sokoto township in order to avoid the hazard of floods and stagnation. The Government of Sokoto State provided a special allocation of N500,000.00 towards this effort. Currently, a major drainage system

along Sultan abubakar Road, near the Specialist Hospital is under construction. Infact, it has reached an advanced stage and is nearing completion. SUDA undertakes this project through direct labour. After an epidemic broke out at Sagin Lemu in 1991, and many lives were lost, SUDA was at hand to construct a good drainage system in the area.



One of the many drainages constructed by SUDA

More sanitary inspectors have been recruited and posted to relevant areas in Sokoto metropolis in order to ensure that people comply with sanitation regulations, and thus bring defaulters to book. They also ensure that facilities provided by SUDA are properly and judiciously utilised.

City Beautification:

SUDA has designed, and constructed some roundabouts in the metropolis, e.g. Ahmadu Bello/Maiduguri Road, and Abdullahi Fodio junction were constructed by SUDA, while some were constructed by the Ministry of Works. However, SUDA still maintains and beautify all roundabouts, parks and gardens within the Sokoto metropolis. SUDA also designed and constructed the

renowned Ahmed Maigero Open Air Theatre where some Government functions and cultural occasions are mostly held.

Street Lighting:

Apart from minor street lighting, SUDA undertook a major work of providing the street lighting on the busy Kano Road. Similar projects have been planned by SUDA and would soon take up as soon as the materials and funds are made available. The areas mapped out for this projects are:

Ali Akilu Road to Illela Garage;
Ahmadu Bello Way to Maiduguri Road;
Garba Duba Road Extension

When completed, there is no doubt that the beauty and security of Sokoto town will be ensured especially at nights.

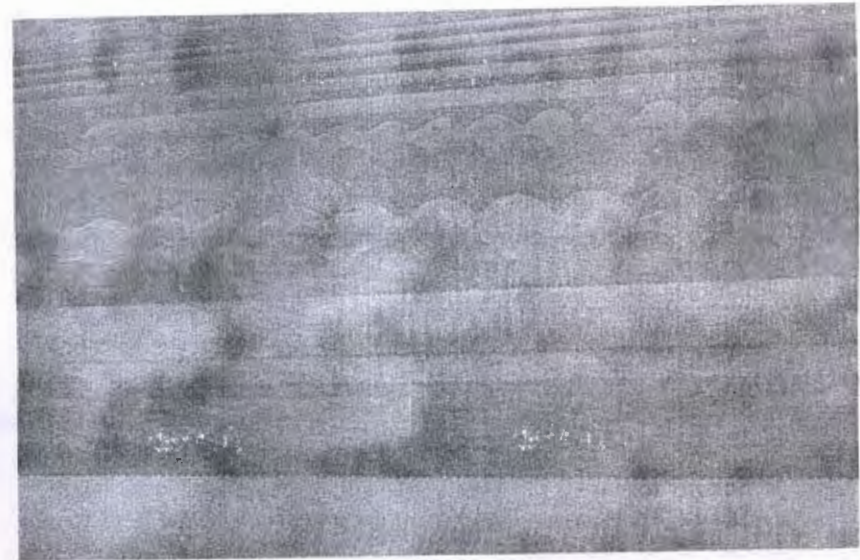
Road Construction:

Between 1991 and early 1992, SUDA has started and completed construction of bituminous surfaced roads at Sani Dingyadi; Bungudu, Kamba, and SARDA roads within Sokoto metropolis covering 4 kilometres. there is also a proposal to construct Bodinga, Tsafe, Giro and Polo Club roads in 1992.

The Multi-Million Naira Ultra Modern Market:

The Multi Million Naira, Sokoto central Market was constructed under SUDA's supervision. This market has modern stalls and a large Motor Park that can adequately accommodate all sizes of vehicles.

The Motor Park has several facilities in addition to Police Station, Restaurants, Clinic and a big administrative office. The market is self-sustaining with a revenue generating capacity of N350,000 per month.



The multi-Million Naira Sokoto Central market

SOKOTO STATE TRANSPORT AUTHORITY (SSTA)

The Sokoto State Transport Authority, formerly called Mass Transit, started in October 1988 with a few vehicles supplied by the Federal Mass Urban Transit, viz:

10 No. MB 0362 - 42 seater bus
10 No. J5 Buses - 18 seater

Seeing the inadequacy of these vehicles and the popular demand of transportation facilities by the people, the State Government purchased 30 No. 30 seater civilian Nissan Buses to enable the SSTA to cover its inter-State routes as well as city and student bus services in the metropolis. The State Government also purchased 10 (30 tons) trucks to ease the difficulties encountered in the distribution of fertilizer from the depot to the rural areas.

Organizational Set Up:

The SSTA's activities and operations are

implemented through the combined activities of four departments, namely: Administration, Finance and Supply, Operations and the Workshop. Through these Departments, tremendous success has been recorded.

Achievements:

Despite the high cost of spare parts, the SSTA has continued to maintain its usual routes, in the inter and intra-State routes, viz:

Inter-State Routes:

Sokoto to Lagos
Sokoto to Kaduna via Zaria
Sokoto to Ilorin
Sokoto to Kano
Sokoto to Jos
Sokoto to Abuja
Sokoto to B/Kebbi

Intra-State Routes:

Sokoto to K/Namoda
Sokoto to Isa
Sokoto to Shinkafi
Sokoto to Tambuwal
Sokoto to Moriki
Sokoto to Gummi
Sokoto to Gusau
Sokoto to Talata Mafara
Sokoto to D/Daji
Sokoto to Illela

City/Student Services:

To Arkilla JSS
To Army Day Secondary School
To Nana day Secondary school
To Farfaru

Future Plans

SSTA plans to cover all the Local Government Headquarters in the State if more vehicles are purchased by the State Government or provided by the Federal Urban Mass Transit.

RURAL ELECTRICITY BOARD

The Sokoto State Rural Electricity Board came into being in 1974 from the defunct Ministry of Water and Electricity, vide Sokoto State Edict No. 4 of 1974.

The activities of the Board can be broadly categorized into two viz: Maintenance and Projects.

Maintenance:

The Board has 13 Electricity Power Stations in the State. These are located at Gidan Madi, Illela, Gada, Wurno, Goronyo, Sabon Birni, Isa/Shinkafi, Kaura Namoda, Talata-Mafara, Anka, Gummi, Shagari and Yabo.

These are in addition to running a Central Service Workshop located at Sokoto. The Board provides maintenance services to these 13 out-stations including supply of fuel and lubricants for daily generation.

Projects:

The State's yearly projects for the Electrification of towns and villages are undertaken by this Board. Electrification projects are either executed through Direct Labour or through contract.

Direct Labour Projects:

The Board, since its inception in 1974 executed the following 21 Electrification projects through Direct Labour:

1 Electrification of Durbawa Town
 2 " Gagi Town
 3 " Tangaza Town
 4 " Binji Town
 5 " Dange Town
 5 " Sunnane Town
 7 " Gada Town
 3 " Goronyo Town
 9 " S/Birni Town
 10 " Amarawa Town

11 Linking of Bungudu to the National Grid
 12 " Damba "
 13 " Dogon Daji "
 14 " Malisa "
 15 " Tambuwal "
 16 " Wammako "
 17 Linking of Mullela to the National Grid
 18 " Bodinga "
 19 " Gwadabawa "
 20 " T/Mafara "
 21 " Maradun "

Contract Projects:

The two following towns were electrified through contract:-

Linking of Chafe town to National Grid
 Linking of Kotorkoshi town to National Grid

Maintenance:

The Board is presently having its Isa/Shinkafi station up-graded. To this end, a contract worth N4.5 million has been awarded for the supply and installation of a 16 Cylinder 1280 KVA, Mirrless JVS Generator to improve power supply services to Isa and Shinkafi towns.

Similarly, the Board has forwarded a request for the provision of 3 new generators for Anka, Gidan Madi and Illela as supplement to the existing aged ones that are becoming uneconomical to run and maintain, while

another two are proposed for Silame and Zurmi that are neither enjoying National Electric Power authority nor Rural Electricity Board Services.

On-Going Projects:

The following projects are currently under execution by the Board through Direct Labour. The percentage progress of execution is indicated against each project.

1.	Linking of Wurmo town to National Grid	(85%)
2	" Danchadi "	(65%)
3	" Dingyadi "	(60%)

Within the 1992 financial year, the Government intends to link 22 towns to the National Grid. The towns are:

1	Yabo	12	Silame
2	Gummi	13	Bakura
3	Anka	14	Mayanci
4	G/Madi/Binji/Tangaza	15	Moriki
5	Illela	16	Dawran
6	Gada	17	Magami
7	Rabah	18	Sanyinna
8	Goronyo	19	Mada
9	S/Birni	20	Jabo
10	Zurmi	21	Sala
11	Isa	22	Maru

SOKOTO STATE WATER BOARD

Re-established in January 1984, vide Edict No 3 of 1984, the Sokoto State Water Board is responsible for the planning, construction, operation and maintenance of all Urban, Semi-Urban and Rural water Supply Schemes. However, in 1990, the Ministry of Water Resources and Rural Development was established, and all responsibilities of Rural and Semi-Urban Water Supply was transferred to it.

Therefore, Sokoto State Water Board is now responsible for the supply of portable drinking water to all the Urban areas of Sokoto State as follows:

Sokoto	Tambuwal
Gusau	Yabo
Kaura Namoda	Maradun
Talata-Mafara	Shinkafi
Anka	Gwadabawa
Gummi	

Sokoto

The Sokoto Water Supply System is solely dependent on the new extension project which has its source of raw water from Rima River. The life of this new project is expected to last up to the year 1997 when the second phase will take-off and meet the water demand of Sokoto metropolis up to the year 2010. At the moment, Sokoto township is supplied with portable water on 24 hour basis. Also, the Government intends to extend water supply to abject town and villages within a radius of 35km from Sokoto Metropolis

Gusau

At the moment, the old Gusau Water Works is out of operation because of complete failure of the transmission line and old age of treatment plant.

Concerned with this development, the Sokoto State Government awarded a contract for the installation of a new water works which was completed in March 1991. The new water works has a total capacity of 45,000 m³ (10M GD) a day. Thus Gusau town is now being supplied on 24 hour basis. The water works is also the source of portable water for Chafe, Kotorkoshi and all other towns and villages between Gusau and Chafe which are not more than 500 metres away from main road.

It is pertinent to highlight that the Sokoto State Government intends to Extend water supply to Maru via Furfuri, Nahuche and Bungudu.

Others;

The remaining water schemes situated at Talata Mafara, Kaura Namoda, Maradun, Anka, Tambuwal, Gwadabawa, Yabo and Shinkafi are based on Underground Water Sources with an elevated reservoir and a network of distributions lines. Water production under each of these schemes is inadequate. Therefore, Government intends to increase their capacity by providing more underground water point - with complete accessories to each of the towns. Below is a table showing the Daily production capacity of each scheme:

S/No.	Name of Water Scheme	Installed capacity m ³ (MGD)	Production capacity m ³ (MGD)
1	Sokoto	186,000(41MGD)	111,230(24.5MGD)
2	Gusau	58,500(15MGD)	22,500(5MGD)
3	Kaura Namoda	3,178(.7MGD)	2,250(.5MGD)
4	Talata mafara	2,724(0.6MGD)	1,362(0.30MGD)
5	Shinkafi	1,090(0.24MGD)	545(0.12MGD)
6	Anka	872(0.192MGD)	490(0.108MGD)
7	Gummi	872(0.192MGD)	490(0.108MGD)
8	Gwadabawa	872(0.192MGD)	490(0.108MGD)
9	Tambuwal	872(0.192MGD)	490(0.108MGD)
10	Yabo	654(0.144MGD)	327(0.072MGD)
11	Maradun	908(0.20MGD)	726(0.16MGD)

SOKOTO STATE HOUSING CORPORATION

The Corporation was established in 1976 with the aim of increasing the availability of dwelling houses for

acquisition by members of the public in Sokoto State. Broadly speaking, the corporation undertakes the following functions.

Undertaking the construction and management of Housing Estates in the State.

Provision of Housing Estates for rental or purchase by members of the public.

Provision of Housing Estates for Owner Occupier Scheme.

Mobilizing funds for the purpose of granting Housing Loans to citizens of Sokoto State - through the newly introduced Primary Mortgage Institution.

Professional Consultancy Services are also offered by the Corporation in the fields of Architecture, Civil engineering, Electrical Engineering and Quantity surveying. These include feasibility studies on projects to be executed, drawing and designing of projects, estimation and cost of projects, as well as supervision.

Achievements:

Since inception, the Corporation has recorded the following achievements, viz:

Construction of Houses

At the State Capital, the Corporation built the following estates:-

Gwiwa Low Cost: 500 houses
 36 No. 1 B/Room
 400 No. 2 B/Room
 64 No. 3 B/Room

Ex-Parliamentary Quarters:

80 houses

54 no. 2 B/Room
 26 No. 3 B/Room

Arkillia Estate:

249 houses
 118 No. 2 B/Room
 118 No. 3 B/Room
 3 No. Proto-type 3 B/Room

At the Local Government level, the corporation started by constructing 24 Nos. each at the Headquarters of some Local Government Councils between 1979/80 as follows:

<u>S/No.</u>	<u>Local Government</u>	<u>2/Bedroom</u>	<u>3 Bedroom</u>
1	Bodinga	12	12
2	Bunza	12	12
3	B/Kebbi	16	12
4	Bagudo	12	12
5	Anka	12	12
6	Argungu	12	12
7	Yauri	12	12
8	Jega	12 plus 4 SSQ	12
9	Zurmi	12	12
10	Yabo	12	12
11	Gummi	12	12
12	Talata mafara	12	12
13	Gusau	16	20
14	K/Namoda	12	12
15	Isa	12	12
16	Wurno	12	12
17	Gwadabawa	12	12
18	Silame	12	12

The houses were sold to the Local Government Council to Assist in alleviating their accommodation problems.

In 1980, when 13 new Local Government Councils were created, the Corporation built the following number of units in the Headquarters of the new Local Governments.

S/No.	Local Government	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom
1.	Kangiwa	8	38
2	Dange	8	8
3	Gada	8	8
4	Gande	8	8
5	Koko	8	8
6	Kware	8	8
7	Tambuwal	8	8
8	Maradun	8	8
9	Rabah	8	8
10	Ribah	8	8
11	S/Birni	8	8
12	Tsafe	8	8
13	Zurmi	8	8

The corporation has the following houses in Kaduna:

- c) Houses at Kaduna
- 1 No. 1 Imam Road
 - 2 No. 4 Dikko Road
 - 3 No. 9 Furfore Road
 - 4 No. 7A, B,C and D Gwadabe Road (Duplexes)
 - 5 No. 9A and B Gwadabe Road (Duplexes)

- 6 No. 10 Mu'azu Lamido Road, Mando
- 7 No. 11 Mu'azu Lamido road, Mando
- 8 No. 1 Shehu Lamido Avenue
- 9 No 10. Emir Road

On-Lending Scheme

In 1982, the Corporation obtained a N4 million loan from the Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria, Lagos and granted it to about 135 people. All the beneficiaries built houses with the money loaned to them all over the state. With the new Housing Policy, the Corporation will soon introduce the Primary Mortgage Institution to cater for future Housing Loans.

Owner Occupier Scheme:

The Corporation has just re-introduced the Owner Occupier Scheme to the tenants of Gwiwa Estate. In addition, proposal is on to extend this gesture to other tenants in Sokoto Metropolis this year. This is in a bid to assist the civil servants and other members of the public to own houses of their own in line with Government's intention of housing the people by the year 2,000 AD. The State Government has recently assigned the 166 No. 2 Bedroom houses constructed at Nasarawa Estate for direct sale to members of the public. Each house will be sold for N94,000.00 repayable within 22 years.

Consultancy Services:

The Corporation has been offering professional consultancy services to both Government and private organisation in the State. Specifically, the Local Government Councils are the major beneficiaries of these types of services. The Corporation has assisted the Local Governments to carry out feasibility reports, designing, estimation and supervision of their newly constructed Secretariats/Market places. Notable among them are the Gada Secretariat, Yabo & Dandin Mabo Markets, Kangiwa market, S/Birni and K/Namoda Markets.

Despite the importance of housing to mankind, it is the sector most evidently hard hit in the last decade or so. This is due to the downward trend in the nation's economy and the substantial dependence of our building industry on imported materials. To avert this trend, the Corporation is soon to carry out research into the locally available building materials in the State, and has already introduced new but simple building plans such as the on-going Low Cost Houses at Arkilla Estate, and the prototype design of the Federal Housing Authority. They are simple designs and cost effective.

The Corporation has similarly purchased two (2) Stabilized Laterite Block Making Machines from the Nigerian Building and Road Research Institute (NIBRRI) and will put them into use as soon as the appropriate laterite is identified. The selected laterite will be mixed with between 3-4% cement as Stabilizer to make the bricks stronger. It is the Corporation's intention to introduce these stabilized blocks into its future constructions. By so doing, dependence on cement which is very costly these days will be drastically reduced to the barest minimum.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning is the Government Agency taking charge of all financial aspects of the State. It is responsible for the formulation of financial policies for the State Government, advising Government on all financial matters, including taxes and taxation, investment, loans and grants, preparation of the annual and supplementary budget including subvention or grants to parastatals as well as monitoring and controlling operation of the annual budget to ensure compliance with approved budgetary allocations by ministries and parastatals. The Ministry is equally responsible for processing of contract and tender documents and issuance and renewal of registration certificates.

For effective implementation of its activities and in compliance with the Civil Service Reform, the Ministry now operates through four main departments i.e. Personnel Management, Treasury, Finance and Supplies and Planning, Research and Statistics. Allied Boards and Department set up to cover particular responsibilities and complement the duties of the Ministry, are the State Tenders Board, Board of Internal Revenue, Stores Control Unit and the Permanent Board of Survey.

Since the inception of the present administration, various measures were adopted with a view to improving the activities of the Ministry in order to place the State on a sound financial footing. This is in line with the administration's belief that the capacity of any Government to discharge its basic responsibility to the people depends largely on its financial position. In pursuit of this objective, the government has intensified its revenue generation efforts, through the Board of Internal Revenue. Since the Board began its operation as the Central authority for the collection of the bulk of locally generated revenue, significant improvement had been recorded.

Payment of Contractual Liabilities

On the payment of outstanding liabilities, rented accommodation and

assages, a significant improvement has been recorded in recent times. Primarily, efforts are being made to settle verified contractual liabilities.

With the successful off-setting of these debt loan, the Government will be free to devote funds in the execution of Capital Projects such that all on-going projects are assured of adequate funding.

Internal Loans

These consist of loans received from time to time from the Federal Government and Commercial Banks.

On the other hand, the State Government has continued to provide various loans to its Staff under both tradition and new incentive schemes. These loans include housing loan, car/motocycle refurbishing loan, furniture loan etc. Recently, the sum of N1 million was granted as loans to civil servants in the State to enable them purchase equity shares. Loans were also given to state parastatals to enable them smooth and hitch free operation.

Indeed, Sokoto State like many other States in the Federation is gradually reducing its over-dependence on the Federation account in meeting its financial obligation. This is in view of the prevailing economic realities of the country. Thus, the present administration in the State is vigorously pursuing the goal of a well-sustained self reliant economy. In realisation of this goal, greater attention is given to tight control on all Government expenditure with a view to eliminating wastes and other malpractices in the utilisation of public resources.

Similarly, efforts are being intensified on revenue generation at both State and Local Government level. The Board of Internal Revenue as the central authority for the collection of the bulk of locally generated revenue, has introduced various measures to strengthen its revenue generation machinery through manpower development and more efficient tax administration.

So far, the improvement recorded on the position of the economy is highly impressive.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

In line with the State Government's objective for the realisation of the Federal Government's programme of "Health for all by the year 2000", considerable efforts are being made for the provision of health services to all areas of the state, particularly rural communities. To this end, the Sokoto Health Project, a World Bank assisted Parastatal under the Ministry of Health, will provide access to modern Health services to some 700,000 inhabitants by rehabilitating and up grading 120 deteriorated rural dispensaries. The project is also expected to renovate about two hundred and three (203) of such dispensaries located in various parts of the State within its life-span, that is by the end of this year (December, 1992).

Already, the State Government has established four General Hospitals, one Specialist Hospital, one Women and Children Clinic and one Leprosarium with a total bed capacity of nine hundred and sixty (960). This is in addition to the Federal Government owned Usman Dan Fodio University Teaching Hospital commissioned by President Ibrahim Babangida in November 1989. The State Government recently awarded a N170 million contract for the construction of Murtala Mohammed Specialist Hospital located near the School of Nursing in Sokoto. Work has already commenced in earnest on the project site.

Similarly, under the National Health Policy, the State Government has established nine (9) Rural Health Centres, 15 Primary Health Centres, 25 Basic Health services Clinics, 3 Maternal and Child Care Centres and 6 Health Offices for the delivery of Primary Health Care Services throughout the State. These centres, with a total bed capacity of 480 have since been handed over to the Local Governments. In order to broaden the base of Health Care, and ensure greater access, the State Government, through the Ministry of Health is encouraging Local Governments and communities not only to upgrade the existing First Aid Boxes to Community Health Stations, but also to establish new ones. As a clear testimony to the priority status accorded the Health Sector by this Administration, approval has been given to upgrade 6 of the existing Primary Health Centres to General Hospitals.



A Cross Section of women on Immunisation day

As part of the efforts by the State Government to boost Maternal and Child Health Care, the Ministry has continued to play an important role in the training of Traditional Birth Attendants from the rural areas in Modern Health Care Programmes. These Birth Attendants conduct deliveries at home and refer serious cases to the hospitals and health centres. The training of these attendants is intended to supplement the efforts of the health sector in the under-served rural areas. Another programme that has engaged the attention of the State Government is the Women in Health Development Programme which is part of the Primary Health Care activities being promoted by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Labour Organization. The programme emphasizes the need for improvement of the status of women and their children by improving their living conditions. In Sokoto State, the programme has two participating towns - Yabo and Kanoma. Approval has however been given for the extension of the programme to all the Local Governments in the State, while a Mobile Clinic has been purchased to support the programme. These measures, it is hoped, will help to drastically reduce maternal and infant mortality in our communities.

Another area where the State Government focused special attention is the Expanded Programme on Immunisation. The programme was initiated eight

years back (1984) with a modest start of 24 Immunisation Centres. It is however gratifying to note that today, the programme has recorded tremendous success with 1,500 immunisation centres spread across the length and breadth of the 29 Local Government Areas of the State. The programme is manned by 29 EPI Managers and nearly 3,000 trained vaccinators and voluntary workers while each of the older Local Governments has a full pledged Cold Store capable of storing vaccines for a period of three months. Each has been provided with adequate cold storage facilities and back up system of a 7.5 KVA generator. With regards to the new Local Government, UNICEF has recently donated a vehicle to Bukkuyum Local Government and one generator along with vaccine storage facilities to each of them.

To ensure that no room is left for failure of the programme, over 40 vehicles, 80 motor-cycles and 4,448 bicycles were distributed to the Local Government Areas to effect proper and complete coverage of all communities during the immunisation exercise. This measure has greatly helped in improving the performance of the programme and is reflected in percentage coverage of immunised children and pregnant mothers which has risen from 48% in 1986 to over 90% this year. The recent decision to include Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis (CSM) and Yellow Fever Immunisation in the EPI is expected to bring encouraging results. With an initial seed stock of N1 million to State Government and N100,000 for each Local Government from the Federal Government as take-off grant, the Drug Revolving Fund Scheme has continued to receive the full backing of the State Government to ensure its success. To this end, the present administration has voted a total sum of N20 million for the purchase of drugs and dressings this fiscal year.

On its part, the School of Nursing and Midwifery has continued to produce the much needed qualified man-power for our Hospitals in the State. Plans are in the pipeline to grant the School Autonomy as a Parastatal of the Ministry of Health to enhance greater efficiency in the running of the Institution. In the meantime, proposal has been forwarded for the establishment of a school of Health Technology in the State to provide the much level manpower in the Health Sector for the State.



A Cross Section of student Nurses in a class

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

The Ministry of Education is the arm of Government charged with the responsibility of overseeing the overall educational development in the State. Among other things, it is expected to transform the state from its educationally disadvantaged position to a stage where it can compare favourably with other educationally developed states. It is also expected to provide qualitative education in Science and Technical subjects, with a view to increasing the number of qualified Science and Technical candidates for the Universities and other institutions of higher learning; and to increase and maintain the traditional, moral and Islamic Foundations of the people of the state. In short, the State Ministry of Education is fully responsible for all aspects of education at Primary, Secondary and Tertiary levels.

Currently, the Sokoto State Ministry of Education has the following boards and Parastatals:

- 1 The Science and Technical Education Board
- 2 Agency for Adult Education

- 3 Islamic and Non-formal Education Bureau
- 4 Teaching Service Board
- 5 State Scholarships Board
- 6 Sokoto State Polytechnic
- 7 State College of Arts and Science, Sokoto
- 8 College of Education, Sokoto
- 9 Nomadic Education Unit

Through these Boards, Agencies and Parastatals, Government policies and educational programmes are being implemented and vigorously pursued.

As declared by Governor Yahaya Abdulkarim when he took over the mantle of the State leadership on 2nd January, 1992, the state government has re-ordered its priorities in order to achieve its desired objectives - especially in the area of education. Sokoto State, being one of the educationally disadvantaged states in the country needs to pull all resources together to make a break-through in this important area.

Towards this end, some radical changes, which are in line with our cultural norms and religious upbringing have been introduced. This way, the state will produce students that are not only intellectually sound, but also morally upright. Also, Government has introduced far-reaching changes in the educational system in order to make it more functional and qualitative. The school curricula was reviewed to incorporate Islamic and moral content, with a view to motivate parents to send their wards to school and at the same time, encourage students to learn.



Primary School Pupils during a lesson

In pursuance of these policies, instructional materials and necessary teaching aids have been procured and distributed to schools. Also, qualified staff have been recruited and 'Islamiyya' schools have been assisted with a view to ensuring that they offer similar subjects with conventional primary schools. Training and re-training of teachers have been intensified and, in another bold move, WAEC Examination fees for post primary schools have been waived. In addition to this, Government had directed that all on-going projects under this sub-sector should be vigorously pursued.

In another development, efforts are being made to improve student intake in primary and post primary institutions in the state, as well as providing them the necessary infrastructures.

Another area that received a boost, is the schools transport system. Before this administration took the mantle of power, the schools transport system had almost grounded. Thus, new buses have been purchased while others have been re-activated. Also, the Ministry of Health has been directed to ensure constant supply of drugs to schools through the Ministry of Education.

At the moment, the Ministry of Education has embarked on an

enlightenment campaign aimed at educating parents on the need to send their children to school.

In order to meet the manpower requirements of the state, the Ministry has sponsored 20 students to study Medicine in overseas countries. This, no doubt will go a long way in solving the drastic shortage of Doctors to man our hospitals. The Government has indicated that this will be a continuous exercise until such a time that the state could boast of adequate manpower.

Also, as part of the Government's package for educational development in the state, the establishment of an Islamic and Non-formal Education Bureau, a Teaching Service Board, and a new Sokoto State Polytechnic have just been concluded and these three parastatals will take-up in due course.

Department of Information, and Culture

The Department of Information, and Culture can be rightly described as the Government's mouth-piece. It is the megaphone of the Government of the day, charged with the responsibility of disseminating information on the activities of the Government to the general public and advising the Government on how best to pass its policies and programmes to the people. The Department and its agencies constitute one of the strongest forces in fostering national consciousness, national unity, and cultural awareness. The Department is also responsible for the collection and preservation of Historical and Archaeological findings and materials, as well as taking care of all monuments and Historical sites in the State.

It is in line with these functions that the Department has been organised as follows:-

- (a) Department of Information;
- (b) Department of History;
- (c) Department of Personnel Management;
- (d) Department of Finance and Supplies;
- (e) Department of Planning, Research and Statistics.

The Department also has four parastatals under its wing, viz: Rima Radio, Hotels Management and Tourism Board, the State Newspaper Corporation and the History Bureau.

Public Enlightenment and Information Management

The annual financial allocations provided by Government for both recurrent and capital costs enables the Department to be in the forefront in implementing Government policies and programmes to the people. Although these achievements cannot be quantified in absolute terms, their impact can be better assessed and appreciated in the light of the general positive conduct of the people towards Government policies, programmes and activities, particularly the easing demands and appeals for specific services provided by Government.

Through both print and electronic media, and the use of local artistry, the Department has actively participated in mobilising the people of the State on several Government programmes, such as the Transition to Civil Rule programme, EPI and ORT campaigns, Nomadic Education, Adult Education, Women Education, Agricultural campaign, sale of shares, Trade and Tourism etc.

The Department has also succeeded in developing the useful idea of using video documentation for use in public enlightenment instead of the expensive film processing method which entails foreign exchange and long period of time before results are obtained. Documentary films produced through this method are on Industrial potentialities, Tourism, Nomadic Education and Life for Rural Women programme. Also at the moment, a Documentary on Sokoto State is being prepared, and will be ready very soon.

Protection of Culture and Preservation of Historical Materials

The Department has continued to preserve Historical and Cultural Materials. The State History Bureau complex has been furnished and equipped to the highest standard. The complex facilitates the preservation, collection and documentation of historical materials and archaeological finds. It also takes care of historical sites and monuments, archival and library materials to ensure proper preservation of our outstanding culture, technological and historical legacies. The History Bureau complex, with its enviable museum establishments and the State has today succeeded in attracting visitors and scholars from all parts of life - from both within and outside this country.

Also, the Maigero Theatre, a one thousand audience capacity open Air Theatre with a Stage, an office and two changing rooms, has been renovated to

standard. This facility, located in the State capital, provides the people of the State with a standard theatre for all categories of cultural productions. It also complements the role of the Kangiwa Square in the hosting of command performances and other official functions. Its garden area also provides a source of relaxation to members of the general public, especially youth.

Rima Radio & Newspaper Industry

Rima Radio, the Sokoto State Broadcasting Corporation has continued to receive Government attention. Work on its Booster station at Gusau and the FM Radio in the State capital are nearing completion. This will enable the management of Rima Radio to concentrate in their vital role of educating, entertaining and positively mobilising the public along Government policies and programmes.

Also, work on the State Newspaper Industry has been completed, and production has already started.



Gov. Yahaya Abulkarim launching the PATH

Re-organization of the Department

At the moment, the Department is being re-organised in order to make it more effective. Towards this end, a council for Arts and Culture and a

seum preservation Board are being planned. Thus, arrangements are almost completed to establish two museums, one in Gusau and one at Sabon Birni. When established, the museums will cover the histories of Zamfara and Gobir people. This is in addition to the Department for Archives - which will take charge of Government and Arewa Hotels has been reviewed, so that Government will now generate revenue from these investments, which, for three years, had escaped Government coffers. This major achievement alone has raised the financial stand of the Hotels management Board which is now out of this development. Similarly, Government has now given the printing department a free hand to operate.

There are also plans to purchase more public enlightenment vans and equipments, and to open and equip new Information centres in some local governments. Also plans are underway to establish model TV viewing centres that Government programmes could be relayed in areas where Television has reached.

As explained earlier, it is important to re-emphasize that since this department mainly renders social services by nature of its functions, its achievements cannot be quantified in specific terms. It is however apparent, judging by the present public awareness and positive contribution by the people towards the success of Government programmes and activities, that the department has made some appreciable impact in its operations as it has succeeded in winning the goodwill of the majority of the people for Government programmes. While the Ministry is not the sole promoter of these programmes, information outfits and its public Relations expertise are utilized in co-operation with other media organisations to enlighten the general public on these programmes. The Transition to Civil Rule programme is also receiving active attention of the Department.

Department for Social Development, Youth and Sports

Although the history of social services in the State dates back to pre-independence period and the enactment of the Social Development Decree of 1974, major landmarks in the history of social services occurred in January 1987. A bold and major re-organisation of Ministries initiated by the then Sokoto State Military Government, the Ministry of Information, Social Development, Youth, Sport and Culture, was split into two - giving birth to the Ministry of Information and Culture, and the Ministry of Social Development, Youth and Sports.

And in line with the Civil Service Reforms of President Ibrahim Babangida, the Research, Planning and Statistics Department was created in

January 1989, bringing the total number of departments within the Ministry to five.

Social Welfare Services

Today, the nation and the world are torn apart by tension, grief and hatred. Many ties that binds society together are broken. Consequently, problems of social insecurity arise and the need to address these problems becomes more decisive.

Through the Social Welfare Department, the Sokoto State Government was able to achieve considerable degree of success in the area of social welfare services. Towards this end, the department implements its policies through the following agencies:-

1. Area Social Welfare Office, - Sokoto and Gusau
2. Remand Home - Sokoto and Gusau
3. Approved School - Bungudu
4. Rehabilitation Centre for the disabled - Sokoto
5. The Kware Mental Home - Kware
6. Orphanage Home - Sokoto
7. Medical Social Work Unit - Sokoto
8. School Social Work Unit - Sokoto

Rehabilitation Centre for the Disabled

This Centre, situated in Sokoto is a Federal Government assisted project. It was built at the cost of N3,126,085.00 out of which N1.96 million was from the Federal Government.

Opened in April 1985, the Centre has a capacity of training 100 disabled persons in addition to another 100 who work in the production wing. Its primary catchment areas are Niger, Kwara, Sokoto and Kebbi States. The Centre trains blind persons in footmats, carnats and carpets while the deaf and cripple are trained in Tailoring and leather work.

The financing for training and procurement of materials for the Workshop done by the State Government, but augmented with quarterly subvention of 5,000 from the Federal Government. Since its establishment, it has trained and discharged 180 disabled persons, providing them with a trade and materials.

the Kware Mental Home

The Kware Mental Home built and equipped at the cost of N3,000.00, is brain-child of the then State Military Governor, Cbl. Ahmad Muhammad Daku. It started operations on 17th January 1988 in order to cater for the vagrant madmen roaming the streets. It is divided into two units:- Social Welfare and Medical, and has a capacity for 250 inmates and treats over 3,000 patients and outpatients.

So far, 183 inmates have been successfully treated and discharged. And, based on their choice of profession, the Government provided them with tools and material worth N50,000.00. These inmates have since been re-integrated into society while most of them have taken to self employment.

In order to forestall further mental retardation, an after-care-and-observation unit has been established in order to monitor and assess all discharged inmates trainees or fostered children. Also, a Vocational Workshop has been built where different trades, namely - Tailoring, Carpentry and Masonry are taught to inmates. And, plans are underway to start Woodwork at the Alambaina Rehabilitation Centre for the disabled. So far, the Kware Mental Home is the first of its kind in the history of the State.



A tailoring class in one of the rehabilitation centres

Youth Development

Towards the realisation of the Federal Government's policy of involving and mobilising youths for national development and self reliance, youth offices have been established in all the Local Government Areas, with youth officers manning them - administratively. In addition to this, each Local Government has an elected Youth Council drawn from Youth Clubs to cater for policy matters affecting youth.

Youth Self-employment Scheme, youth Holiday Camping, Children and Youth Day Celebration, Citizenship and Leadership Training; and Youth Exchange Visits are some of the programmes being pursued in order to achieve complete Youth Orientation and Mobilisation. Also, self help projects worth N63,789.00 have been executed by Youth Clubs in the first quarter of this year alone.

Within this year, the Youth Department intends to conduct Students Leaders Seminar for post primary schools. The seminar is aimed at promoting principles of leadership to our prefects and students towards peaceful co-existence.

Also, a multipurpose Youth Centre is to be established at Kotokoshi. Already, a site has been acquired, and it is hoped that when this centre is constructed, it will serve for both training and camping.

SPORTS

In order to ensure a virile, physically fit and mentally alert citizenry, the government has continued to give Sports the necessary patronage it deserves. Necessary equipments have been purchased, while talented sportmen and women have been encouraged. Facilities located at various stadia round the State were up-graded. The Gingiya Memorial Stadium was renovated and five standard play fields were constructed.

The Sokoto State Sports Council which is the sole body responsible for sports in the State has been actively championing sporting activities in order to ensure excellence and professionalism. It has continued to organise and sponsor several sporting events in football, athletics, basket-ball, handball, etc. - winning medals and rare records for the State.

At the 7th National Sports Festival held in Port Harcourt in 1988, the State contingents won six Gold, four Silver and four Bronze Medals. Also, Nigeria's representative at the 5th African Badminton held in Lagos in May,

39, was from Sokoto State. He won a Gold Medal. Still, the player who represented the State at the World Junior Weight Lifting Championship held in Yugoslavia won three Silver Medals and was placed on the 4th position.

The State contingents also recorded honours for the State at the international scene, when they represented Nigeria at the World Youth Championship in Sweden in June 1989 and won. This feat was repeated in July, 1989 in Denmark, and our boys still won.

At the Under 18 Inter State Athletic Competition held in Kano, the State contingents won 14 Gold, 36 Silver and 26 Bronze Medals. Another record was achieved at the 1st NNPC Weight-lifting competition held in Lagos in February 1992 where the State won 5 Gold, 6 silver and 3 Bronze Medals. The National Sports Commission also gave N10,000.00 cash prize to the State contingent for participating at the Commonwealth Games. Thus, given more equipment and finance, the State Sports Council would stand bold, unimpeachable and firm in sporting event worldwide.

THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES

The Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Cooperative as the name implies, is the Government organ in charge of Industrial Planning and development of Commerce in the State. It ensures complete execution of Government policies as well as supervise the profit-oriented government owned

companies and parastatals and also organises and control cooperatives.

For the effective execution of its duties the Ministry is organized into four divisions, viz: Industrial, commercial, Small-scale industries and Cooperatives. Through these divisions, Industrial Policy Matters, Industrial Development Plans, Promotion and Development of Industrial Projects are achieved,

Also, in realisation of the State's backwardness in industrialization, the present administration has taken adequate steps to overcome the situation, by accelerating the pace of industrial development in the State with a view of achieving economic diversification and increase employment opportunities, individual income, and the self-sustained growth of the state economy as a whole.

To achieve these set objectives, the Sokoto State Government has continued to provide facilities and incentives that are conducive to investment in the manufacturing sector of the economy. It also intends to overhaul the industrial dispersal not only to avoid over concentration of industries in one area of the state, but also to promote a balanced development, particularly in the rural areas. Government also plans to set up industrial zones in each of the 29 local government areas in order to introduce to them modern industrial culture and at the same time aid the exploitation of the vast resources.

Thus, in pursuance of the industrialisation drive of the State Government, relevant Government agencies have made tremendous efforts in order to see that both foreign and indigenous entrepreneurs are encouraged to invest in the industrial development of the state. The Sokoto State Investment Company, which shall be discussed later, has been the major regulator of this sector. This agency had floated and reactivated several companies and would be seen later.



The C.C.N.N. one of the leading cement companies in the country.

The Cement Company of Northern Nigeria (CCNN) Limited - popularly known as the Sokoto Cement Company, The Sokoto Soft Drinks Factory Limited, Gusau Oil Mill, Zaria Textile Limited, Gusau Sweet Factory Limited, Terraco (Aluminium Roofing sheets) Cotton ginnery at Gusau and Mayanchi, Ice Mill Factory (Haske Rice), the Ammani Paper Industry, and the Sokoto biscuits Factory are the major industrial undertakings in the state, in most cases, with partial, and sometimes full government participation and/or support

Local and small scale industries also abound in the state. Designed clothes and other kind of women goods (e.g. mats and hats) are the major trade of Sokoto people. This Local trade is making a big come-back in the market because people cannot always afford new clothes/attires due to the economic crunch. Also, Sokoto is one of the major producer of different kinds of leather goods. In fact, historians have now confirmed that the famous 'Moroccan leather' of the Trans Sahara Trade era were definitely leather products from Sokoto State. Of recent, Sokoto State had been one of the major supplier of leather for the world market.

The privatisation and commercialization section of the Ministry of Commerce also assist in advertising shares being offered for sale by the Federal Government and its various companies. Also, a small scale industry credit scheme aimed at providing financial assistance to intending entrepreneur being vigorously persuade

Government is also taking drastic measures in order to stabilise the prices of goods and commodities, as well as guard against the evils of hoarding and profiteering. Indigenous businessmen are being introduced to both foreign and local companies for appointment as agents. In this regard, over 600 companies and individuals have been introduced to major companies both within and outside the country.

Government has noticed the evil activities of hoarders and profiteers - especially of petroleum products. Therefore, in order to reduce the perennial shortages of fuel and ensure a free and continuous availability of petroleum products in the State, the Government intends to curtail the issuance of licences for sale and storage of petroleum products before they are forwarded to the NPC. Also, the Government has formed a task force committee with the primary responsibility of curtailing diversion of petroleum and ensuring the continuous flow of it in the State.

In its promotional trade activities, the Ministry of Commerce mobilises the business and private sectors to participate in trade fairs, within the country, as well as inter national tourism expo. These events have contributed

immensely in giving the indigenous businessmen the much needed exposure among the national and international business.

On 14th October 1988, the first joint domestic trade fair between Sokoto, Kwara and Niger States took off successfully. The fair was organized by the State Government in collaboration with the Sokoto State Chamber of Commerce. Although domestic in name, this fair has an international character, considering the tremendous turn-out and participation. Since then, many other fairs have been either organised and/or participated in by the State.

Towards this end, the government has continued to give priority to the provision of the facilities and incentives which are conducive to investment in the manufacturing sector of the economy of the State, and it is hoped that by the end of this year, commercial and industrial activities in the State will thrive to the maximum.

GAMJI BANK

The Gamji Bank, which is a tertiary financial institution of the Sokoto State Government has been re-organized in order to enhance its efficiency. Currently, the bank's management is being handled by the Continental Merchant Bank under a specified management agreement

SOKOTO INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED

Sokoto Investment Company Limited (SICL) was incorporated as a Private Limited Liability Company in 1980. The Company started with an initial capital of N5 million, fully paid by the State Government. Ever since, the Company has expanded its capital base to about N14 million.

Role of SICL:

SICL is basically a Development Finance Institution, wholly owned by the Sokoto and Kebbi State Governments at the moment with primary objective of accelerating the pace of Industrial Development in the States.

Key Activities

Promotion and development of commercially viable industrial projects in the State, either alone or in

collaboration with interested Local and Foreign investors;

- Investing in economically viable and socially desirable projects on behalf of the State Government.
- Supervising State Government Investments in major sectors of the economy;
- Providing consultancy services to indigenous entrepreneurs with a view to modern business approach, particularly in the establishment of industries.
- Research into matters of industrial development, monetary and economic policies.

Scope of Investments

The scope of investment is presently limited to manufacturing, agro-allied sectors of the economy and finance services. Projects should be technically feasible under existing conditions of availability of raw materials, modern machinery and equipment, essential services, management, personnel and labour force. Projects should be commercially viable, that is capable of making satisfactory profits, service debt obligations, build-up reserves and pay reasonable dividends. Projects must also be economically desirable by showing promise of raising living standards, providing employment, conserving foreign exchange and generally stimulate the economy towards a vibrant growth.

Investment Policies and Strategies

SICL's participation in any project is determined by the following policies:-

a) Priority Industries:

- Industries that source their raw material inputs locally;

- Industries that may process inputs with high export potentials;
- Agro-allied and food industries;
- Foundries, engineering and metal industries;
- An investment that could be considered strategic in the development of the State economy in particular and the National economy in general.

b) Legal Status of Projects

SICL would invest only in limited liability companies.

c) Equity Participation

SICL's equity investments in any project is usually between 10-40% of client's company's paid up share capital. Promoters contribution to any project should not be less than 30% of the total cost of the project. In no circumstance will assistance be given, unless SICL is satisfied that the promoters have the means to contribute their counterpart funds

d) Loans and Advances

SICL assists clients and project companies for a fee in the syndication of long term loan and credit finance needed for complete project financing from both National and continental Development Finance Institutions.

e) Location of Projects:

Priority is given to projects located in Sokoto and Kebbi States, but the company could consider projects located in other parts of the country

f) Project Supervision:

To ensure effective supervision of investment portfolios the following are required:-

- Periodic reports on operation/performance of projects must be sent to SICL.
- SICL reserves the right to have representation on the Board of Directors as a means of monitoring the efficient management of client company.
- Staff of SICL will visit the project periodically to discuss problems and prospects.

g) Investment Criteria

Projects seeking SICL participation are examined in the light of several factors, notably:-

- Commercial, financial, technical and economic viability of projects;
- Prospect of a reasonable return on investment above cost of capital.
- Foreign exchange savings;
- Local raw material sourcing;
- Creation linkage (backward and/or forward) with existing projects.
- Employment generation and improvement in labour management skills.

Methods of contract

Potential project promoters or interested investors should contact SICL directly either in writing or in person. It is preferable that contact is made initially with preliminary data/study so that SICL could offer useful advice. Promoters could save substantial funds and time which have been spent on studying non-viable projects. A detailed project proposal/feasibility study should be undertaken by the promoters and a report submitted to SICL to enable appraisal commence. In some cases, SICL can undertake or assist in preparation of feasibility study

on behalf of promoters for a fee.

It is essential that promoters, while applying for SICL's participation, secure suitable land for the project and submit (along with other documents) a registered Title Deed or Certificate of Occupancy, or both.

The Appraisal Process

The appraisal process is undertaken by staff of the Project Division and this commences upon submission of details mentioned above. It usually entails visits to sites, verification of information, etc. All aspects of the project are studied, analysed in details, taking into account SICL investment criteria. If the project is considered viable recommendation is made to the Board of Directors, and if it sanctioned participation a formal letter is sent to the promoters. Participation in any project is subject to Board's approval.

List of Project Documents Required for Appraisal

- Formal application;
- Memorandum and Article of Association and Certificate of Incorporation
- Feasibility Study/Report
- Site and building plan, and title of deed of land;
- Quotation for machinery and equipment;
- A write-up on proposed technical partners, if any,
- Audited accounts for the last three years in case of expansion of existing project.

Relationship with other Institutions

SICL is an active member of Association of Nigerian Development Finance Institutions, and also a Council Member of the Nigeria Stock Exchange, Kaduna Branch. It has a good relationship with sister Development finance Institutions across the country, commercial, merchant and development banks, stock exchange and International Finance organizations. SICL will assist client companies

benefit from some facilities offered by such organisations.

Similarly, by virtue of government's ownership/shareholding in SICL several advantages accrue to client companies by way of assistance on matters requiring regulatory approvals and land acquisition.

The company has floated seven companies since its inception in 1980, viz:-

- 1 Sokoto Foam Factory
- 2 Sokoto Ilmi Industries
- 3 Sokoto Bakeries
- 4 Gusau Bakeries
- 5 B/Kebbi Bakeries
- 6 Sokoto synthetic Marble wares Ltd
- 7 Tamba Livestock Enterprises

Project Promotions

The following projects are currently being promoted by SICL during the 1992 budget year;

- 1) Leasing Agency;
- 2) Concrete Poles Project
- 3) Insurance Project
- 4) Gypsum fibre project
- 5) Children's wear and thread project
- 6) Fishery development
- 7) Who is Who in Local Governments of Sokoto and Kebbi States Directory
- 8) Soap manufacturing plant

Reactivation of Projects

In a bid to pursue the industrial development of the State with vigour, SICL has been reviewing certain abandoned projects for reactivation.

- 1 Talata Mafara Bricks Project
- 2 Sokoto synthetic Marble wares

Equity Participation

The Company this year hopes to participate in other companies by subscribing for shares in both indigenous and privatised companies by the TCPC committee. Among the indigenous companies for equity participation are:

- 1) AL-MEDIX Pharmaceutical Company based in Sokoto;
- 2) JAO Paper Industries, which is a joint co-operation project between Kwara, Niger, Sokoto, Kogi and Kebbi States.
- 3) Other privatised companies, etc.

Pursuits of Local Government Industrialization

ICL being the Agent of the State Government in charge of industrial development and seeing the apathy of such development in our rural areas, has decided to re-orient its efforts towards seeing that all Local Government Areas of the State are incorporated into a master plan for the purpose of floating small to medium or cottage industries in their localities.

Right now, SICL has despatched letters to various local government areas intimating them to the issue. However, only a handful of them had shown some interests.

SICL will make follow-ups on those local government areas.

As a result of which SICL will probably conduct a workshop or seminar on the importance of industrial development avenues of securing possible assistance for such capital projects for the Local Government personnel before the year runs out.

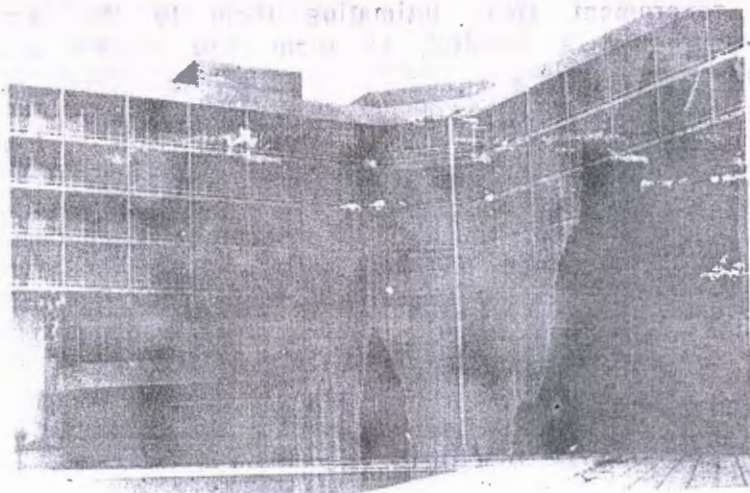
TOURISM POTENTIALS

Most of the Tourist attractions of Sokoto State, like its

historical background rotates around the remnants of Sokoto Caliphate. Throughout West Africa, and infact the world, Sokoto is considered as a centre of Islamic culture, history and tradition; as well as a centre for great Islamic scholars. However, in recent years, modern and contemporary tourism potentials have been developed.

The Sokoto State History Bureau located in Sokoto, has a rich collection of historical artifacts of the Sokoto caliphate and other earlier empires of Zamfara and Gobir. Researchers can also find adequate research material in the archives of the library sections of the Bureau. also the Sokoto Museum located opposite the Federal prisons has a rich collection of historical and cultural artifacts.

In order to boost tourism, the Sokoto State Government had made considerable investment for the provision of decent hotel accommodation of international standard; such as the 5-star Giginya Hotel, Shukura Hotel and the tourism Board has been reorganized in order to ensure efficiency. The State Government has also earmarked areas in the State with tourism potentials; and it is hoped that by the time they are developed, Sokoto State, like most of its counterparts, will have abundant attractions.



The 5-Star Giginya Hotel in Sokoto

Also, many sites of historical and religious values which may be of interest to tourists abound in the State. These sites consists of places of historical interests, graves and graveyards, and museums, etc. Below are some of them:-

a) Places of Historical Interest

- 1 **Giginya:** The present Shehu Kangiwa Square in Sokoto, was the site of the battle between the British troops and forces of Sokoto, led by Sultan Attahiru I, on 15th march 1903. This area was formerly an open space out-side the City wall and on the northern side, there used to be palm-tree a GIGINYA TREE: Today taking their names from this historical place, we have the giginya Hotel Giginya Secretariat, Giginya Army Barracks, Giginya Stadium and the giginya Teacher's College.
- 2 **Tabkin Kwatto:** Site of the famous battle between the Jihad forces and Gobir troops in June 1804. On the way to Gudu there is a narrow path between two hills, on one of which Abdullahi Dan Fodio and Muhammadu bello spied on the enemy troops.
- 3 **Alwasa:** Site of another battle between the jihad forces on the one hand and the combined forces of Gobir, Kebbi and Tuareg on the other. The battle was fought in 1807.
- 4 **Yandoto:** An ancient site of Islamic scholars in the former Kingdom of Katsina. The Site is located close to the present settlement of 'Yandonton Daji' on the way to Chafe.
- 5 **Satiru:** Scene of major rebellion against the British and Sokoto Authorities in 1906. It is located between Dange and Danchadi.
- 6 **Alkalawa:** The Ancient city of the Gobirawa Kingdom during the 2nd half of the eighteenth century.
- 7 **Tabkin Kanu:** Located at Alkalawa. During the

reign of Bawa Jan Gwarzo, heads of executed criminals were removed from the body and dropped into the water.

Marnona: Site of the compound of the maternal relations of Shehu Usman Dan Fodio. This is located few kilometres away from Sokoto along Illela Road.

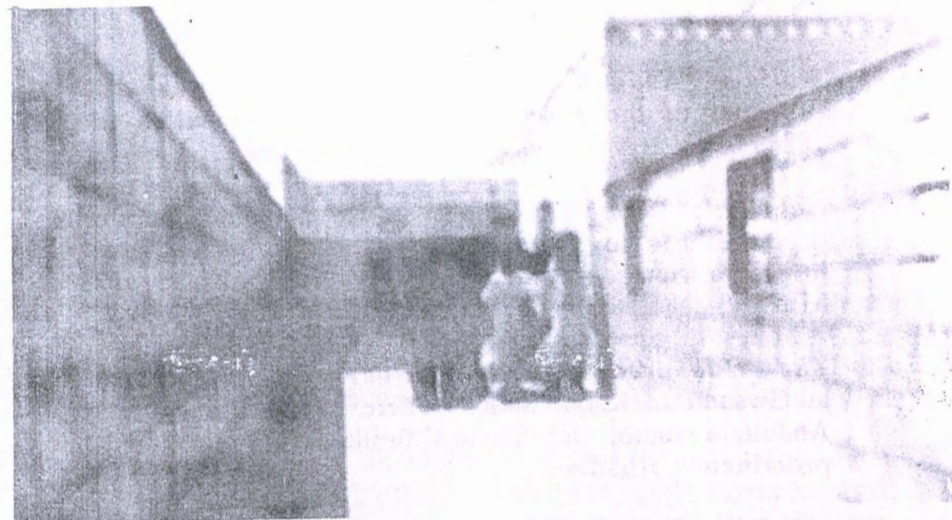
Birnin Dan Bakara: One of the oldest pagan settlements.

- 0 **Birnin Kadaye:** A new settlement where the inhabitants of Alkalawa migrated to. The opening of the town was performed by sultan Bello.
- 1 **Jata:** An ancient settlement of Zamfara, located along the hills. There is a large cave, around which awesome traditions and practices were performed.
- 2 **Kuyambana:** Located in Nansadau District of Anka Local Government. It is one of the earliest settlements of Katsina.
- 3 **Gungu:** Associated with Muhammadu Kanta it is located along the river bank opposite Surame.
- 4 **Surame:** The site of the capital of the famous ruler of Kebbi, Muhammad Kanta. It is located some kilometres away from Binji.
- 5 **Kiyawa:** This is an area between rocks in kaura Namoda Local Government Area. It is regarded as one of the oldest settlements to have come under the kingdom of Zamfara.

1) Graves and Grave Yards

Hubbare: Located at Sokoto town near the Masalacin Shehu (Shehu's mosque), formerly the house of Shehu Usman Dan Fodio, the Hubbare now contains the tombs of Shehu and his companions. It has been a major tourist/religious attraction for people from within and outside the country who

flock the place in order to seek 'Baraka' (Spiritual blessing).



Hubbaren shehu: There lies the tombs of Shehu and Some of his companions.

- 2 **Degel:** Degel is a village located west of Wurno. There lies the graves of Muhammadu Fodio (Shehu's father) and others.
- 3 **Hubbaren Muhammadu Bello:** Located at Wurno there lies the grave of Muhammadu Bello.
- 4 **Bawa Jan Gwarzo:** A famous eighteenth century ruler of the kingdom of gobir. The grave yard is at Alkalawa.
- 5 **Muhammadu Tukur:** a very notable scholar and prominent Sufi in Zamfara he was a student of Shehu Usman Dan Fodio and a member of the Jihad movement. His grave is located at Matusgi - a village about two kilometres away from Kalata mafara.
- 6 **Abubakar B. Mustafa:** A famous scholar and historian in the Sokoto Caliphate. His grave, and that of his mother, Hadiza - Shehu's daughter is located at Silame, in Gwadabawa Local Government.

Mallam Jabbo: His grave is at Goronyo. Mallam Jabbo had always featured in local traditions as a great Islamic scholar who preceded Shehu Usman Dan Fodio.

Mallam Abdulkadir: A notable scholar and supporter of the Jihad Movement. He was killed in 1836. His grave is located at a place near Anka.

Namoda's Tomb: Namoda was a notable supporter of the Jihad movement in Zamfara. His grave lies in Kaura Namoda. Infact, the town was named after him.

The Hubbaren Abdullahi Fodio, is now located at Gwandu in Kebbi State. There lies the grave of Abdullahi fodio, the Shehu's brother and one of the prominent Jihadist.

DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Following the abolishment of the Ministry of Local Government by the Federal Government in October, 1988, the Department of Local Government Affairs was established under the Office of the Deputy governor. This followed a Federal Government directive aimed at giving the Local Government its autonomy. Thus, the function of the Department is only supervisory and advisory.

Prior to the creation of Kebbi State from the former Sokoto State in 1991, additional Local Governments were created in 1989, which raised the number of Local Governments in the then Sokoto State to 37 from 19. However, when Kebbi State was created in 1991, 26 Local Governments fell within the geographical area covered by present Sokoto State. In September, 1991, three new Local Governments were created, bringing the number of Local Governments in the state to 29.

The Department of Local Government, sometimes referred to as Directorate of Local Government and Community Development, has six operational departments, each headed by a Director.

Upon receipt of any complaint or petition from the public, or the public complaints Commission against a Local Government or its functionaries the Department may appoint a committee or in the alternative, assign a senior official from the Department to investigate such complaint or petition and report immediately.

i) Planning, Research and Statistics

This Department guides Local Governments during preparation of their development plans, Annual Budget as well as supplementary estimates when the need arises. It also supervises capital development projects and takes care of statistical data collection, collection and storage; and makes collective procurement of receipts and licences for the Local Governments. Furthermore, the department recommends the issuance of loans to interested Local Governments for the execution of economically viable projects.



Local Government Community Development in Progress.

i) Personnel Management

The Personnel management takes care of general administration of the whole Department. Employment, Promotion, Training and Discipline of staff are among its responsibilities. Other functions of the department include maintenance and control of vehicles, office furniture, equipment and machinery. It also handles issues relating to office accommodation, districts and villages.

ii) Finance and Supply

This department is responsible for receipt and disbursement of funds within the department. It also maintains financial records and books of accounts. The department also maintains shares and store records.

v^o Local Government Matters

This division is responsible for organising seminars, workshops and conferences for the development of senior and middle level man-power of the Local Governments. It also up-dates Local Government laws, regulations, rules and bye-laws and oversee Primary health care and Primary Education.

) Monitoring and Inspection

This division inspects and gives advice on all aspects of Local Governments' activities. It ensures that existing rules and regulations and implementation guidelines on the application of Civil Service Reforms as well as Federal circulars are effectively adhered to. To this effect, four functional zonal offices located at Sokoto, Gusau, Talata Mafara and Gwadabawa were established. Each zone is headed by a zonal Inspector, assisted by resident inspectors attached to each Local Government Area.

With the help of the Zonal Inspectors, a Management Audit Panel will be conducted quarterly, with a view to inspect projects executed by Local governments and offer meaningful advice on how best adequate control

could be excised over the receipt, custody and disbursement of public funds. This way, transactions are properly accounted for and documents concerning financial transactions are produced for inspection.

JUSTICE

The Sokoto State Ministry of Justice has the director of Public Prosecution (D.P.P.) who is in charge of prosecuting cases on behalf of the State Government, both in Civil and Criminal matters. There is also the Legal Drafts man who drafts contractual agreements on behalf of the State Government.

The Ministry also advises the State Government on all legal matters. The Attorney-General and commissioner for Justice, who is also the Solicitor/Director-General of the Ministry, is the Chief Executive who directs its affairs.

THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AFFAIRS

With the recognition and consideration that the Federal Government attaches to the role of women in National Development, the Sokoto State Government Set-up the Department of Women Affairs under the then Military Governor's Office, in March 1988.

In 1991, the Department, which had hitherto existed as an intergral part of the Governor's Office was elevated to a full parastatal position as "State Commission for Women" - under the National Women Commission. Following this elevation, a lot of structural and operation changes had taken place.

Better Life for Women Programme

Since the establishment of this programme, rural women all over the state have been fully mobilised. Over 600 women cooperatives in various fields have been formed. Out of this number, 400, have full registration,

while the remaining 200 are in the process of being registered. All these cooperatives have not been provided with credit facilities to enable them boost their chosen trades. They have also been provided with farm inputs and implements to enable them embark on agricultural development.

In order to make women participate fully in the agricultural sector 36 Better Life farms were established, these farms are scattered in all the 19 Local Government Areas, with additional ones in Bakura, Binji, Wurno and Mafara. also a Groundnut Oil Processing and Extracting Centre at Yan Goriba in sokoto and a smoked fish processing centre have been established for the benefit of the rural women.

Constraints and Future Plans

The Commission has identified several constraints that hinder the rural women's development. Ignorance of civil and legal rights, scarce and unsuitable mode of transportation, and inadequacy of essential amenities among others have been identified.

However, the commission has set the proper machinery for overcoming these constraints - by the time its multi-purpose centre in the State Capital starts operation. the centre, comprising of a mini-clinic, day care, literacy classes, local craft shop, home economics, guidance and counselling unit and nursery unit, etc, is the key answer to the Commission's needs for establishing a viable enlightenment and mobilisation centres.