



# FOOD SECURITY AND RURAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN BIRNIN-KEBBI REGION OF KEBBI STATE

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## ABSTRACT

*Food insecurity has been an issue since the existence of man himself. A parlance in Yoruba says that when food is out of poverty, poverty, as a problem is almost solved. In the developed countries, rural entrepreneurship has made a great improvement in its practices as off farm activities really boost the livelihood of rural dwellers unlike in Nigeria where poverty, hunger and food insecurity characterises the rural dwellers. Therefore, it becomes imperative to evaluate achieving food security through rural entrepreneurship in Birnin-Kebbi region of Kebbi state. The objectives to achieve this aim are to identify the existing rural entrepreneurship in Birnin-Kebbi region and to assess the contribution of rural entrepreneurship to ensuring food security in the region. Both the primary and secondary data were used for this study. The primary data were sourced through structured questionnaires administered to two hundred and fifty respondents from the nineteen villages and hamlets from the region. Descriptive statistics were used to present the results. The results revealed rural entrepreneurship was at low ebb as 14.63% of the respondents were into it. It was further shown that, though those that were in rural entrepreneurship were not ready to quit even if farming was be improved, a large number (44.44%) of the respondents were into mud block making and least (5.56%) in wood smoothening. The study concluded by suggesting some policies aimed at making rural entrepreneurship attractive to both the old and the young, to guarantee food security and eliminate the problem of continual unemployment facing the region and the nation at large.*

**Keywords:** Birnin-Kebbi, Entrepreneurship, Food security, Region, Rural.

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

According to Egunjobi (2004), demographically, a settlement with a population less than five thousand in Ghana is referred as a rural area and in Nigeria; a settlement with less than twenty thousand people is a rural area. Rural areas produce food and feeds, agricultural raw materials for industries and home to the cultural and economic hubs of most developing countries (BMZ Information Brochure, 2010). Despite these functions performing by the rural areas, Anderson (2002) establishes that most of the 862 million hungry and under-nourished people live in rural areas of developing countries where their main source of income is the agriculture sector. From another view, UNDESA (2014) posits that demographics are changing as just over half of the global population lives in towns and cities, and absolute numbers of rural inhabitants could begin declining in the near future. This presents how



deficient rural areas are in terms of food security and poverty-freed lives despite of the available resources they are endowed with.

Stevenson (1985) identifies entrepreneurship as the process of creating value by pulling together a unique package of resources to exploit an opportunity. This definition laid emphasis on three words that capture what entrepreneurship is. These are creating value from the common things that others may not consider as valuable, resources that are natural endowed with the area and opportunity exploitation. In another vein, Nwangwu (2006), Omisore and Jelili (2015) submit that entrepreneurship could be viewed as a process of bringing together the factors of production (land, labour and capital) to provide a product or service for public consumption. However, some differences may be noted in the various definitions of entrepreneurship but some common words such as risk taking, government independent, value creation, opportunity exploitation and rewards are reflecting.

The common and generally accepted definition given to food security is when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life (FAO, 1996; Tollens, 2000; Clover, 2003). According to Tollens (2000), this definition points at the four pillars of food security which are (i) availability of sufficient amount of food which is a function of food production, (ii) stability of supply overtime which depends on the ability to preserve/store produced food and supplement available food through imports if necessary. Others according to the author are (iii) access to the available food that depends on income levels and its distribution, and (iv) food utilization which encompasses procurement, ingestion and digestion all of which are dependent in nutritional quality, education and health.

Petrin (1994) establishes that rural entrepreneurship is seen as an employment potential by the development agencies; politicians see it as the key strategy to prevent rural unrest; farmers see it as an instrument for improving farm earnings; and women see it as an employment possibility near their homes which provides autonomy, independence and a reduced need for social support. This paper looks at entrepreneurship as a means of achieving economic access to food security and regional development strategy. Emphasis was laid at evaluating achieving food security by individuals, households, and communities through rural entrepreneurship. The objectives set include to: assess the socio-economic characteristics of the Birnin-Kebbi region's residents; identify the existing rural entrepreneurship in Birnin-Kebbi region; assess the contribution of rural entrepreneurship to ensuring food security in the region; and assess the challenges facing rural entrepreneurship in Birnin-Kebbi region. Lastly, to proffer policies that would cushion the effect of the challenges on rural entrepreneurship in the region.

## **1.1 Statement of the Problem**



According to Oni (2008), there is the threat of hunger and poverty in Nigeria most especially the rural areas as 70% of the population lives on less than N100.00 (US\$0.7) per day and youth unemployment is very high. This could be attributed to many reasons such as neglect of rural areas that leads to massive rural-urban migration and reduces the output of food per capita in the country (Towobola et al., 2014). These authors also identified the country's population as another reason, as ensuring food security for a nation that had 162 million people in 2011 and expected to be between 230 and 430 million by 2050 poses a great challenge. People, most especially the youths should change their orientation from the fact that it is only the illiterates that live and work in the rural area to the fact that rural entrepreneurship is one of the major ways to guaranteeing food security in Nigeria.

In addition, the G20 Germany (2017) establishes that as at 2017, 1.2 billion young people between the ages 15 and 24 live in the world, and 440 million young people will enter the labour market by 2030. With more people graduating from tertiary institutions every year and the fact that government (federal, state and local) could no longer employ most school leavers, and people cannot do without eating food, economic programmes to encourage individuals to go into agribusiness and be self-reliant should be initiated. To cap it all, the G20 Germany (2017) submits that indecent employment and inadequate or ignorance of entrepreneurial opportunities for young women and men in rural areas in many parts of the world negatively impacting socio-economic, stability and resilience contributing to food insecurity, malnutrition, rural underdevelopment, inequalities, poverty, rapid urbanisation and migration. Nigeria, Birnin-Kebbi region to be precise, is not left out of this situation as many youths have moved to the cities in search for white-collar jobs. However, some of them abandoned their farms to turn to Okada riders in the cities thereby affecting food security in the region. Agricultural models that primarily focused on food production of individual families, without them being able to sell products within their community or beyond is no more tenable as a solution to rural food insecurity in Birnin-Kebbi region. To find a sustainable solution to the rural food security challenges in the subject region, a transition is necessary from a model of subsistence farming to one of entrepreneurial farming or rural entrepreneurship. Therefore, if food security, job and wealth creation would be guaranteed, rural entrepreneurship should be encouraged in this region.

## **2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.1 Concept of Rural Entrepreneurship**

Omisore and Jelili (2015) establish that entrepreneurship was coined from a French word "entrepreneur" around 1920s; that means an individual who organises or operates a business or businesses, an innovator, a generator of new ideas and business processes and or factors of production in the classical macroeconomics. In another words, entrepreneurship could be considered as activities that identify the needs, wants, goals and values of the potential and prospective buyer or consumer with a view to developing a product or service that would be



tailored to satisfying these needs, wants, goals and values (Brain, 2005; Koce, 2009). Therefore, choosing the definition of entrepreneurship in the context of rural area, Ejiofor (1989) avers that it is important to bear in mind the entrepreneurial skills that will be needed to improve the quality of life for individuals, households and communities and to sustain a healthy economy and environment.

Naudes (2008) and Ojha (2016) posit that rural entrepreneurship concept rests on the fact that entrepreneurs development in rural area would be instrumental in changing the reputation of rural areas by solving the problems of food insecurity, unemployment, poverty, economic disparity, poor utilisation of rural capacity, low level of standard of living. In addition, Nwanko and Okeke (2017) admit that conceptually speaking, rural entrepreneurship could be seen as using the process and methods of entrepreneurship to exploit untapped potential of rural areas, to bring about food security, growth and development. Considering the two definitions conceptually, it could be stated that rural entrepreneurship is not much different from the normal entrepreneurship it is only the location that is different. Therefore, Petrin (1994) describes rural entrepreneurship as a force that mobilises other resources to meet unmet market demand, the ability to create and build something from practically nothing, the process of creating value by pulling together a unique package of resources to exploit an opportunity. He stressed that to guarantee food security and accelerate economic development in rural areas, it is necessary to increase the supply of entrepreneurs who will take risks and engage in the uncertainties of new venture creation in the rural areas.

According to Gavin et al (2002), Patrick (2009), Akande (2014), entrepreneurship through Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs) in the rural area is accepted globally as a tool for empowering the citizens and economic growth, which indirectly guaranteeing food security. In support of this, Bakane, et al. (2013) opine that the development of the rural society is directly related with the income generation capacity of its members with agriculture, as the key income generation activity, the entrepreneurship on farm and home can directly affect the income of a large portion of the population. Singh (2009), Ayozie (2011) submit that entrepreneurship on small scale is the only solution to the problems of unemployment and proper utilisation of both human and non-human resources and improving the living condition of the poor masses living in the rural areas of any country. In clamouring for rural entrepreneurship promotion, Petrin (1994) concludes in his article that rural development is largely linked to entrepreneurship as it acts as a vehicle to improve the quality of life for individuals, families and communities in order to sustain a healthy economy, food security and environment.

## **2.2 Food Security and Rural Entrepreneurship**



According to Volamen (2009), food security means avoiding hunger for all. Considering the definitions given to food security by FAO (1996) and Volamen (2009), it could be said that achievement of food security in any country is typically an insurance against hunger and malnutrition, both of which hinder economic development (Davies, 2009). Food insecurity and hunger connote deprivation of necessities that manifest in different forms such as problems of nutritional, health, human and economic development, which may be solved by rural entrepreneurship (Gebremedhin, 2000). Towobola et al. (2014) considered food security as universal indicator of households and individual personal wellbeing of a massive number of people and inhibiting the development of many poor countries. Having done this, food security and entrepreneurship should be looked into in terms of the contributions of rural entrepreneurship to the four pillars of food security (availability, access, stability and utilisation).

**Food availability:** Rural entrepreneurship contributes significantly to food availability. The reason is attributed to the fact that food availability is influenced by several factors which include the rural entrepreneurship potential to ensure increased production, storage, transport and trade. Food availability is related with a reliable supply of food in quantity and quality (FAO, 1996). Wiggins and Slater (2010) illustrate that food availability should be balanced in terms of quality and quantity, and with the capacity to provide varieties that could be achieved through rural entrepreneurship.

**Food access:** Rural entrepreneurship plays a significant role in ensuring food security through ensuring food access. Food access in relation to rural areas is discussed under various measurements, which include income and cash crop diversification (Godfrey, 2016). Rural entrepreneurship's contribution to food security is clearly reflected in its capacity to ensuring food access. Wiggins and Slater (2010) point out that food access is related in large part to incomes including implicit income from the enterprise. Sen (1981) stresses that those who suffered during famines in the twentieth century were as a result of entitlement or access failures, rather than from food being unavailable. To corroborate this, Mwaniki (2005) establishes that the root cause of food insecurity in developing countries today is attributed to the inability of people to gain access to food due to poverty. In summary, rural entrepreneurship strengthens the rural economy, which guarantees access to food.

**Food utilisation:** Wiggins and Slater (2010) refer to utilisation as people's ability to select, store, prepare, distribute and eat quality foods (balanced diet). The availability of safe water, sanitation, nutrition education and health care services also influence the ability to attain nutritional health (Hart 2009). This makes it imperative to pay attention to issues of food safety, quality and sufficiency that can be achieved through investing in food processing industries. With this, rural entrepreneurship ensures food utilisation. It is also a remarkable achievement for rural entrepreneurship in terms of improving nutrition quality in rural areas (High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE), 2013).



Food stability: Rural entrepreneurship contributes to food security in terms of stability through ensuring shield to price volatility, market related and other shocks (Wiggins and Slater, 2010). HLPE (2013) alludes that self-provision is a key component of the rural entrepreneurship that tends towards a certain level of autonomy regarding access to food and managing scarcities and risks in the face of imperfect and volatile markets. Rural entrepreneurship ensures job security and plays an important role of economic refuge in case of crisis. This contributes to the stability dimension of food security and to the resilience of the economy as a whole (HLPE, 2013).

### **3.0 RESEARCH METHODS**

#### **3.1 Glimpse of Birnin-Kebbi Region**

Birnin-Kebbi region is located approximately between Latitudes 10° and 30°N and Longitudes 3° and 6°W. This region is situated on the northwest axis of Nigeria along the extensive valley of the Rima River, which is approximately 150km southwest of Sokoto and 500km northwest of Abuja (CES-Devt, Consortium, 2005). According to this Consortium, Birnin-Kebbi region is sandwiched between large areas of fadama land located to the north and southeast which provide good irrigation opportunities for the inhabitants. The state government is currently utilising this opportunity through a programme called “Katashi” that seeks to encourage farmers to improve rice production, which is expected not only to ensure food security but also improve on the economic and social status of the farmers (CES-Devt, Consortium, 2005).

Birnin-Kebbi region has a total of 19 villages and hamlets located in the direction of growth of the state capital. Birnin-Kebbi (the state capital) is observed to exert a lot of influence on the socio-economic activities of the villages as some residents of these villages attend daily market in Birnin-Kebbi, the barrier created by the Shella river/fadama notwithstanding (CES-Devt, Consortium, 2005). It is important to point out that the villages are surrounded by fertile agricultural lands that support the growth of maize, guinea corn, millet, beans, tomatoes and other vegetables. Birnin-Kebbi region has mostly cultivated land thus forms the backbone of the rural economy. The residents are mostly involved in subsistence agriculture as the livelihood strategy. However, the creation of Kebbi state and making Birnin-Kebbi the headquarters made the residents of this region to change from agriculture that was the major occupation to civil service (CES-Devt. Consortium, 2005). Non-farming enterprises were very rare until now that corn mills, food processing mills, mud block making industry and wood smoothening mill are cropping up.

#### **3.2 Data, Sampling Procedure and Data Analysis**



Primary and secondary data were used for this study. The primary data were sourced through structured questionnaires, field observations and focus group discussion. The sampling method adopted was multi-staged and systematic samplings. With multi-staged sampling method, Birnin-Kebbi region was grouped into five (5) sub-regions that include Makera, Kardi, Ambrusa, Kola and Kalgo samples were taken from these sub-regions, villages and hamlets were selected and later systematic sampling was used to select the respondents. In all, two hundred and fifty (250) questionnaires were administered on respondents in the study area and the data collected were analysed using descriptive analysis in form of tables, percentage and frequency. This was done with the aid Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) which is a computer software programme meant for this purpose. The secondary data were sourced from relevant literature, internet materials, Birnin-Kebbi master plan and other published documents. It should be stated here that the secondary data forms majority of the introductory aspects of this paper.

#### **4.0 DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS**

The age distribution of the respondents as indicated in Table 1 shows that those that falls age 31-40 has the highest percentage with 36.00%, next to it are those between age 21-30 with 27.20%. The least percentage goes to those below age 10. From the analysis, it can be inferred that youths formed the majority of the respondents and should be able to decide on what they want. In addition, it negates the submission of (Olujide and Adeogun, 2006) that the vulnerable class dominates the rural population. Table 1 also shows the educational qualifications of the respondents and the highest percentage (48.40%) goes to those with no formal education, followed by 22.00% while the least (3.60%) goes to those that attended tertiary institution. It can be deduced from this that with the low level of literacy among respondents in the study area, they have knowledge of food security and rural entrepreneurship.

Marital status of the respondents as indicated in the Table 1 reflects that 90.80% of the sample population is married, 3.20% single while 3.20% and 2.80% are widows and divorced respectively. As to the nature of marriage, 62.00% of the respondents practice polygamy, while 38.00% practiced monogamy. This reveals that the respondents could raise enough resources to support large family size. In terms of origin, Table 1 also shows that 69.20% are indigenes of the region and 28.00% are non-indigenes. The non-indigenes according to the respondents were the Igbos, Nupes, and Yorubas on agribusiness mission.

**Table 1: Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Respondents**



<b>Variable</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Age of the Respondents</b>		
Below 10	5	2.00
11-20	23	9.20
21-30	68	27.20
31-40	90	36.00
41-50	47	18.80
Above 51	17	6.80
<b>Total</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Educational Qualification</b>		
Primary	55	22.00
Secondary School	40	16.00
Tertiary	9	3.6
Arabic School	25	10.00
No formal	121	48.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Marital Status</b>		
Single	8	3.2
Married	227	90.8
Widow	8	3.2
Divorced	7	2.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Form of Marriage</b>		
Polygamy	155	62.00
Monogamy	95	38.00
Others	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Origin</b>		
Indigene	173	69.20
Non Indigene	70	28.00
No Response	7	2.80
<b>Total</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Source: Field Survey by the Authors, 2019**

Table 2 presents that 49.20% of the respondents was previously into farming, 20.00% was civil servants and 14.80% were job seekers. This is in line with the CES-Consortium (2005) submission that before Birnin-Kebbi became the state headquarters, the people of this region saw farming as the primary form of occupation but there has been a shift to civil service due to the change in status of the town. Although, that was the reason given by CES-Consortium (2005) but the reasons for leaving farming according to the respondents are presented in Table 2. Thirty-seven (30.08%) of the respondents ticked farming is not remunerated, 22.76% attributed this to drought and the least 7.32% submitted that farming is for the illiterates, therefore, leaving farming for white collar jobs in the cities such as Birnin-Kebbi,





Jega, Argungu, Yauri, Ailero and Zuru. This supports the submission of FAO (2016) that lack of decent jobs in rural areas and the unattractiveness of agriculture push young people to seek for more productive and better-remunerated employment opportunities elsewhere.

In addition, Table 2 reveals that 34.15% of the respondents were civil servants, followed by commercial motorcycle riding (Kabukabu) that has 30.89%. Those that submitted that they were into rural entrepreneurship cover 14.63% of the respondents. This section of the analysis is in line with FAO (2017) submission that 30 to 50 percent of rural households in developing countries have members who are employed in non-farm enterprises. For the purpose of this research, the types of the rural entrepreneurship were asked. Large number (44.44%) of the respondents that practiced rural entrepreneurship ticked block molding most especially at Makera. Plates 1 and 2 show the type of mud blocks produced by these set of people. Following this group were those that keep cattle, goats and sheep (27.78%) and wood smoothening (Plate 3) covers the least percentage of the respondents which could be attributed to the Sudan savannah type of vegetation that covers the region. In terms of job satisfaction for those that were engaged in rural entrepreneurship, 44.44% ticked that they are averagely satisfied, 38.89% highly satisfied and 16.67% had low satisfaction. It can be inferred from the various figures above that those that ticked average and low satisfaction were just joining the jobs/skills and may pick up with time. To corroborate this, 66.67% established that they would not quit the job even if farming was improved and 22.22% agreed to quit but every farm activity will be mechanical.

**Table 2: Occupational and Rural Entrepreneurship Survey**

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
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<b>Previous Job</b>		
Farming	123	49.20
Civil Servant	50	20.00
Job Seeker	37	14.80
Others (Specify)	40	16.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>If Farming, Reasons for Leaving the Previous Job</b>		
Farming is not attractive	23	18.70
Farming is for the illiterates	09	7.32
Indecent nature of the job	21	17.07
Drought (un-predictive weather)	28	22.76
Farming is not well remunerated	37	30.08
No Response	5	4.07
<b>Total</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Current Job</b>		
Farming	13	10.57
Civil Servant	42	34.15
Job Seeker	5	4.07
Okada Riding	38	30.89
Driving	7	5.69
Rural entrepreneurship	18	14.63
<b>Total</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>If rural entrepreneurship, state the types</b>		
Block Molding	8	44.44
Wood Smoothing	1	5.56
Food Processing (Kilichi and Suya)	4	22.22
Keeping of Cows, Goats and Sheep	5	27.78
Others	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Job Satisfaction</b>		
High	7	38.89
Average	8	44.44
Low	3	16.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Quitting the Job if Farming is Improved</b>		
Yes	4	22.22
No	12	66.67
Somehow	2	11.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Source: Field Survey, 2019**

**Plates 1 and 2: Mud Molded Blocks at Makera**



Source: Field Survey, 2019

### Plate 3: Wood Smoothing Mill at Ambursa



Source: Field Survey, 2019

#### 4.1 The Challenges facing Rural Entrepreneurship in Birnin-Kebbi Region

Challenges facing rural entrepreneurship in regions are different; therefore, the challenges facing rural entrepreneurship in Birnin-Kebbi region according to the surveys conducted include capital. Discussion with residents revealed that working or initial capital is one of the great challenges facing rural entrepreneurship in this region. This is in line with Nwachukwu (2005) submission that inability of the entrepreneurs to access loans from financial institutions is a barrier to rural development. Another challenge mentioned by these respondents was lack or inadequate infrastructural facilities like good roads, electricity supply, pipe borne waters, hospitals and telecommunication system. Villages and hamlets



along the tarred major roads like Jega-Birnin-Kebbi road, Birnin-Kebbi-Sokoto road, Makara-Birnin-Kebbi road and so on such as Makera, Ambursa, Dadigoma, Goru and Zauro are serviced by tarred roads and electricity supply while others suffer. According to Balogun (2004) and Ajagu (2005), as far as business development is concerned, good road, stable supply of electricity, water delivery, hospitals and telecommunication are not negotiable. Inability to employ skilled labour was another challenge mentioned by these respondents. Majority of the entrepreneurs in this region submitted that they are financially handicapped to employ the services of skilled labour which is telling on their products. According to Madu et al. (2000), the inability of most entrepreneurs to employ skilled workers or experts mostly the technical and managerial cadres poses a threat to the success of rural entrepreneurship. The last challenge mentioned by the respondents was poor knowledge about emerging markets. This can be attributed to the problem of ICTs. Rural areas suffer access to information unlike the urban areas that are centres of information dissemination. Therefore, before market information gets to the rural areas it would have become old news in the urban areas. This is a great challenge to rural entrepreneurship in Birnin-Kebbi region, as many villages have no mobile service network, no internet facilities and their road condition is bad.

## **5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

Food security could be achieved through securing access to food at all time. Therefore, rural entrepreneurship that means siting of industries at rural areas contributes to the household income in terms of cash that can be used to purchase food and other life sustaining items. From every finding in the Birnin-Kebbi region, rural entrepreneurship, if given the enabling environment plays important roles in guaranteeing food security and rural development in the aspects of reducing local resources wastage, reducing rural-urban migration and guaranteeing good income. It is not surprising that the potentials of rural entrepreneurship in Birnin-Kebbi region despite its importance have not been well tapped to the extent of developing the rural areas in the region. Notwithstanding the challenges identified, the few that were into rural entrepreneurship in this region are not ready to quit even if farming that was their primary occupation is improved which signifies that its future is bright. Therefore, if food security was to be achieved through rural entrepreneurship in the Birnin-Kebbi region and having understood the nature of the rural areas, more efforts should be given to promote rural entrepreneurship in the region. These efforts include:

1. Government should provide infrastructural facilities such as accessible roads, communication facilities, electricity and security for the rural areas to make them



more attractive to rural entrepreneurship. This according to Nwankwo and Okeke (2017) will go a long way to create an enabling environment for entrepreneurial activities to thrive.

2. Government should grant financial assistance and formulate favourable policies to the rural entrepreneurs, as these shall thrive their enterprises. This forms another aspect of enabling environment for rural entrepreneurship.
3. There should be rural communities' sensitisation on rural entrepreneurship, as this shall foster grassroots innovation. The hidden skills endowed in the residents may be identified and developed to add to the existing little ones.
4. There is the need to balance the provisions made to the urban and rural areas in terms of easier access to capital, technology, buildings, communications and transportation infrastructure, distribution channels and skilled labour.
5. The local block industries (local technology) should be well properly established by the entrepreneurs as residents have no other option than using as desertification and urban expansion have taken away the grasses using for walls and roofs. Therefore, this is going to be a viable enterprise in the rural areas of Birnin-Kebbi region.

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