

UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA

ROLE OF PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING AND SOCIAL CAPITAL ON SUSTAINABILITY OF WATERSHED USAGE AMONG PERI-URBAN AGRICULTURAL FARMERS OF KWADON, GOMBE STATE, NIGERIA

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By

MUHAMMAD BELLO IBRAHIM

Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, Universiti Putra Malaysia, in Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy

November 2016

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DEDICATION

To my grandfather Muhammadu Bello (*Kuji Mele*) [1894 – 1972] of blessed memory, the first *Sarkin Kudun* Gombe and District Head of Yamaltu, as promoter of community education in old and new Yamaltu land



Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

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UP November 2016

Chairman : Associate Professor Nobaya Bint Ahmad, PhD Faculty : Human Ecology

Participation and social capital is a medium for promoting watershed sustainability among peri-urban agricultural farmers. Previous literature has indicated good relationship between social capital and resource sustainability among rural farmers. However most of the previous studies did not consider level of decision – making to participate in peri-urban agriculture (PUA) and role of social capital in sustainably managing water usage in watersheds which the researcher perceived as limitations in the studies. In efforts to bridge this gap, this study focused on looking at the level of decision-making in participation into PUA and social capital and examined their relationship in promoting sustainability of watershed resources. The study also examined moderating effect of social capital on sustainability of watershed water resources. Based on this, the researcher developed a hypothesized conceptual model of social capital (bonding, bridging and linkage) and their level variation in predicting dimensions of sustainability of watershed water resources.

In this quantitative study, a total of 217 respondents were surveyed and a purposive sampling technique was used to select the respondents from the three carefully divided area of the Kwadon watershed. Data was gathered using structured questionnaire in which some parts were adopted from previous literature and the administration of the questionnaire was done by the researcher and trained research assistants. Moderating effect of social capital domain was made with dependent variable: sustainability of watershed usage and analysis indicated that most of the items measured have a positive moderating effect with the exception of land problem issues and government support showing no significant moderation effect on sustainable watershed usage. Based on this result the researcher concluded that, participation in decision-making into PUA coupled with existence of social capital within the farmers helped in contributing significantly to sustainability of watershed usage at moderate level. The findings of this study can be used by government, rural

farmers and Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in developing ways of improving participation and social capital for higher levels of sustainability of watershed usage for peri-urban agriculture (PUA).



Abstrak tesis yang debentangkan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk Ijazah Doktor Falsafah

PENGLIBATAN DALAM MEMBUAT KEPUTUSAN, MODAL SOSIAL DAN PENGURUSAN KAWASAN TADAHAN AIR SECARA MAPAN DALAM KALANGAN PETANI PERTANIAN SEPARA BANDAR DI KWADON, WILAYAH GOMBE NIGERIA

Oleh

MUHAMMAD BELLO IBRAHIM

November 2016

Pengerusi Fakulti Profesor Madya Nobaya Binti Ahmad, PhD
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Penglibatan dan modal sosial ialah cara untuk mempromosikan penggunaan air secara mampan dalam kalangan petani. Kajian lepas menunjukkan bahawa terdapat hubungan baik antara modal sosial dengan kemampanan sumber bagi petani luar bandar.Walaubagaimanapun, kebanyakan kajian lepas tidak mempertimbangkan tahap penglibatan dalam pembuatan keputusan bagi petani tertamanya yang terlibat dalam pertanian pinggir bandar (PUA) dan peranan modal sosial dalam penggunaan air secara mampan bagi penggunaan kawasan tadahan air. Melihat kepada hal ini, kajian ini memberi fokus kepada tahap penglibatan dalam membuat keputusan serta modal sosial dan menguji hubungannya dalam mempertahankankan kemampanan sumber kawasan tadahan air. Oleh itu, pengkaji telah membangunkan satu model jangkaan awal secara konseptual bagi modal sosial (ikatan, perapatan, hubungan) dan tahap perbezaannya dalam menentukan kemampanan sumber tadahan air.

Seramai 217 responden telah dipilih dan kaedah persampelan mudah telah digunakan untuk memilih responden dari tiga kawasan tadahan air di Kwandon. Data dikumpul oleh pengkaji dengan bantuan pembantu penyelidik menggunakan soalan selidik yang sebahagiannya diadaptasi dari kajian lalu. Analisis diskriptif menggunakan sampel t-test, analisis regresi dan penentuan kesan ke atas pemboleh ubah boleh dikawal dibuat menggunakan IBM SPSS versi 20. Kesan domain modal sosial telah dibuat dengan pembolehubah yang boleh dikawal dalam pengurusan kemampanan tadahan air dan analisis menunjukkan bahawa dalam kebanyakan perkara yang diuji, terdapat kesan positif kecuali berkaitan isu tanah dan sokongan kerajaan di mana ia menunjukkan tiada kesan yang signifikan terhadap kemampanan pengurusan tadahan air. Berdasarkan keputusan ini, pengkaji merumuskan bahawa, penglibatan dalam membuat keputusan terhadap PUA disokong dengan modal sosial telah membantu pada paras sederhana dalam menyumbang ke arah kemampanan sumber tadahan air. Hasil dapatan kajian ini boleh digunakan oleh kerajaan, petani dan badan bukan kerajaan (NGO) dalam menghasilkan cara untuk meningkatkan taraf penglibatan dalam pembuatan keputusan dan modal sosial untuk ke tahap yang lebih tinggi dalam memastikan kemampanan sumber tadahan air bagi kegunaan petani separa bandar.



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This thesis was submitted to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia and has been accepted as fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The members of the Supervisory Committee were as follows:

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- the research conducted and the writing of this thesis was under our supervision;
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ASM	Akademi Sains Malaysia
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization (UN)
GWP	Global Water Partnership
IUCN	International Union of Conservation of Nature
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management
IWMI	International Water Management Institute
LGA	Local Government Area
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
POSAF	Planning-Oriented Sustainability Assessment Framework
PUA	Peri-Urban Agriculture
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WCED	World Commission on Environment and Development

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This chapter gives the introductory aspects of the general background of the research study, and then follows the statement of the research problem, research questions and objectives of the study. It is then followed by scope and limitation of the study, significance of the study, conceptual and operational definition of relevant terms and concepts used and finally how the organization of the study was made.

1.2 Background of the study

Participation in decision-making for food production is very essential in rural and urban life of human beings, supporting and buttressing the point that explained how rural people in the early times were hunters and gatherers ca 12,000 years ago. In time, participation in food production increased with the change in the "hunt-gather" method to grow-care-own, signifying the advent of agriculture' (ASM, 2010) which centred on participation in decision-making to the production of food and goods through farming. Farmers' participation in agriculture "was the key development" through collaboration continuum "that led to the rise of human civilization; with the husbandry of domesticated animals and plants (*i.e* crops) creating food surpluses that enabled the development of more densely populated and stratified societies" (ASM, 2010:51). Engagement by people in all available resources in their environment through public participation is a key task of development, its lacking acts as a stumbling block on general economic and political growth. As far back in 1966, realizing the importance of participation, the United States Congress enacted Title IX of the Foreign Assistance Act 1966 calling for greater popular participation in development with a "Congressional Mandate" for USAID to promote broad participation in development especially by the poor in less-developed nations (Cohen and Uphoff, 1977). Participation is an approach in community development that aims at involving people, particularly the poor in the process of building their own life and improving their incomes and living standards through various initiatives by community members (Frances, 1990). Therefore participation is very vital in community development, especially when the community identifies itself with a given endeavor or activity, and people differ in various levels of participation based on their decision to get involve in different stages of a project or program. Sustainability and effectiveness of community development largely depends on peoples resolve to be in an activity and the level of their participation in respective community development initiatives will enable them to co-create PUA knowledge, as broadly seen in the work Bandura (1977) where he sees behavior learned from the environment through the process of observational learning, as a feature that community members will benefit from one another.



Socioeconomic power, status and control of people are reflected in the availability and distribution of food in any given society. Agricultural productivity and social capital measures were mostly related in most rural societies with effective system of participatory local organizations, establishing a link between rural communities' indepth understanding of how human decision-making and implementation for societies to operate functionally. Availability of "food, or the lack thereof, has been a contributing factor in wars and the rise and falls of civilizations" for human development (Kilasi, 2014 and USDA, 2013). Food in history has been exploitatively used as a factor in territorial disputes and a vehicle by which people are controlled because it is an essential human need that condition and shapes social capital relationships of countries, communities and societies in fashioning their zeal for development (Covey and Eisnach, 2009).



Figure 1.1: A rural PUA farmer in his farm (Study Area Kwadon, Gombe State, Nigeria).



Rural dwellers in Nigeria and in most of the developing countries are engaged in various agricultural activities, most of these farmers, 70% of the population are practicing subsistence agriculture, with small and scattered holdings, enabling household heads to cater for the food needs of his immediate family. The excess produce will normally end up in the local market in effort to get income that will enable the household head address or solve every day family's social and health needs and promote development of their community. Participation in decision-making is what is commonly referred to as participation by most people, implementation, benefits and evaluation as other aspects of participation are mostly being downplayed. This study will focus on participation in decision-making by rural farmers to be in PUA practice, because as explained by Cohen and Uphoff

(1977), participation in decision-making is the key determinant of shaping implementation and benefits aspects of participation.

Poverty usually characterizes the rural farmers and most of them in efforts to solve survival problems will explore engaging in petty agricultural activities in the fringes of urban centres, eyeing a ready-made market for their produce in the urban centres, a practice usually referred to as Peri-urban agriculture (PUA), and sustainability issues follows this practice, so as not to over-stretch the resources that make possible for the PUA practice.

In their work on the definition of peri-urban concept, which means varying activities with proximity to city, Iaquinta and Drescher (2000) stressed their goal as trying to provide some theoretical clarity, covering demography, economic sector and socio-psychological components, for practical utility of the term by creating a typology of peri-urban. Their typology identifies the institutional framework and different networks in the categories of peri-urban and their applicability in social science studies supporting Woolcock and Narayan (2000) work on social capital and its implications for community development through sustainably using their scarce resources.

The rural farmers as operators of such farms usually have a close-knit and intensive stock of 'bonding' social capital that leverage them get on a collective work, serving as a blessing of making them 'get ahead' through their social networks and becoming stronger in controlling poverty and sustainability of their resources over time for community development (Woolcock and Narayan, 2000). Importance of PUA is generally seen as to provide food to the urban population due to the increasing trend of people relocating to the cities and increased birth rates and reduced death rate due to improved hygiene and medicare. Community based food security projects as highlighted in the work of Provincial Health Services Authority (2008) British Columbia, Canada discusses various strategies of community based efforts, including PUA through sustainable means, as a way for boosting food security for both urban and rural communities. Miller and Atanda (2011) on their part studied the rise of peri-urban aquaculture using sustainable water resources in Nigeria as a means of increasing supply of protein to the teaming urban populations and Egbunna (1999) looked at the place of PUA in Nigeria towards solving poverty amongst those practicing it, once practiced with the understanding that resources need to be sustainably managed to cater for the community's need over a long period of time.

Rural-urban linkages and pro-poor agricultural growth was studied from an overviewed perspective by Tacoli (2004) looking at the various linkages within the rural-urban dynamics of the resources available. Through the practice of PUA, improved supply of local markets in urban places with vegetables will increase, providing opportunity for households and individuals to get access to healthy food and provide food security through an uninterrupted supplies from the localized food system (FAO,1999), all which are achievable through a judicious use of resources for sustainability.

It has been projected that by 2020 the developing countries will be home to some 75% of all urban dwellers and to 8 of the anticipated nine mega- cities excess of 20 million population (Hoornweg and Munro-Faure, 2010), a trend that painted a picture of increasing food demands in the urban centres, workforce to produce the food mostly through the concept of community supported agriculture, and sustainability of all resources needed to increase food for teaming population and viable community development. The migration of people from rural to urban areas is a global phenomenon occurring in an alarming rate especially in the developing countries (Islam & Siwar, 2012), across the globe, urban agricultural systems have developed and absorbed the migrant labour to supply vegetables for the needs of residents in contemporary cities of developing countries of Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and Southeast Asia (Lovell and Taylor, 2010). Current statistics put about half of the world's population of 6 billion lives in cities and empirical projections points that by 2025 the world's population will grow to 8 billion and $2/3^{rd}$ of these people will be living in urban areas (Ali and Porciuncula, 2001), impliedly increasing the pressure on agricultural resources that will need sustainable management for supporting persistent population growth (Kusaana and Eledi, 2015)..

Water sources for PUA are always in short supply and in some places in dry lands a serious problem. Most PUA farmers put high priority on getting clean water supply close to their plots and in its failure they resort to other contaminated sources of water for irrigation. Livestock farming under PUA also poses a lot of problems to planners and health workers alike. Outbreak of diseases and waste generated by animals will be incompatible with regulations of urban planners and developers, thereby making their activities pushed to the fringes, where resources are available for farmers to use with a lot of sustainability consciousness for future benefits.

For the first time in history, in the year 2008, more than half of the world's population lived in urban areas with most significant growth in low income countries, notably in Africa and Asia. This trend was largely responsible by the growing rate of rural PUA practice, giving birth to what De Zeeuw and Dubbeling (2009) called peasants' effort to feed dwellers in the urban centres despite challenges with limited opportunities and limited resources in the cities' fringes leading to disturbing sustainability concerns of rural resources usage in efforts to feed urban areas.

1.3 Problem Statement

The distribution of land for agricultural purposes is characterized by many factors especially urbanization for lands close to urban centres, which in recent years have been threatening peasant farmers. In most developing countries where peri-urban agriculture is practiced, farmers have reasons that influenced their participation in decision making to maintain their agricultural practices, a situation where the PUA practice is been threatened in an effort for a steady supply of vegetables, as a vital aspect of food requirement, with little appreciations of the threat of urbanization to PUA in relation to social capital and resource sustainability needs, calls for researches and further studies to understand the variables at work as supported by earlier work of Prokopy *et. al.*(2012) and Corbould (2013). Farmers involvement in the cultivation, supply and income generating derives from peri-urban agricultural practices, depending on watersheds, despite threats of urbanization, has to be sustainable for the community to maintain good livelihood and community development. PUA farmers are been pushed faraway from urban fringes with arable watersheds to drier areas, usually endangering engaging in peri-urban agricultural practices to service the urban population (Kusaana and Eledi, 2015). Others are lost to urban growth through inter-related efforts in migrating to the city, thereby abandoning sustainable usage of scarce resources within the watersheds and decreasing dimensions of social capital that are obtainable in the locality, making rural-urban drifts reducing productivity, hardly acknowledged by the urban consumers of the products, who are hitherto solely relying on suppliers from the local farmers' efforts.

The issue of sustainability of watersheds in all dry lands cannot be over emphasized. Identified concerns in depleting resources within watersheds and the general understanding of the rural farmers' decision to get involved in the practice of periurban agriculture and its underlying advantages are many and various, the selected domains of social capital promoting the PUA practice and how these domains help in sustaining watershed have been seen as a great concern in the study area, which has not been covered by any recorded study. The endeavor by academics, of looking at farmers servicing the urban centres with varieties of vegetables and fruits, generating income and improving wellbeing coupled with developing the micro economy of the respective areas through peri-urban agriculture in developing countries, despite attractions of rural-urban migration, is a challenging task especially in dry lands where sustainable watershed usage is always endangered as shown in the work of Ibrahim and Ahmad, (2014).

Many studies have been made in trying to understand the place of social capital in peri-urban agricultural practices and sustainability of resources for community development near and around urban centres and its contribution to increasing food supply to the ever increasing population in the metropolitan centres (Roseland, 2000; Mayer & Rankin, 2002; Wong, 2007). Little has been done (Umar, 2013) in studying participation in decision making of an exclusive watershed village with a unique community of specialized farmers in contributing their quota through providing periurban agricultural products and services to an identified urban centre(s) in developing countries and linking it with building social capital in rural communities for sustainability of watershed resources (Larson and Hockensmith, 1961; Durston, 1998; Khan, Rafiqat and Kazmi, 2007; Wada and Bierkens, 2014). Agricultural practices and its sustainability are usually affected by social relations and networks where farmers influenced changes on farming system and practices and their ability to increase produce due to new technologies shared via supply of information through these social relations and networks (Schmidt, Magigi and Godfrey, 2015). Farmers through social capital can learn new appropriate ways and acquire knowhow of sustainable watershed usage, obtain informal knowledge and training from colleagues who have already adopted such practices before and witnessed positive



results for community development (Holt and Schoorl, 1985; Hartwick & Olewiler, 1998; Escobar and Schafer, 2009).

Resource sustainability for a sustainable community development is becoming a global priority in different groupings, specializations and professions (Roe, Nelson & Sandbrook, 2009 and Tornaghi, 2014). In villages located close to an urban centres, they explore avenues of conditioning their agricultural practices to the needs of urban dwellers (Dossa *et. al*, 2011) in efforts to develop their community. Rural dwellers in Nigeria and in most of developing countries are engaged in various agricultural activities, most of these farmers, in Nigeria making 70% of the population, are practicing subsistence agriculture, with small and scattered holdings, in the case of watersheds, sustainably manage scarce resources to cater for their immediate families. The practitioners of subsistence agriculture, defying the "pull" factor of urbanization prefer to stay in the village and till the land, once favourable watershed can be identified, used sustainably through the careful and efficient stewardship of the communities to make a judicious use of watersheds for the benefit of successive generations (Donaldson, 1987; Ruston, 2001; Dougherty, 2016).

1.4 Research Questions

- 1. What are the socio-economic backgrounds of the farmers?
- 2. What are the levels of farmers' participation in decision making into PUA of the study area?
- 3. What are the problems of peri-urban agricultural farmers and its relationship in sustainability of watershed usage?
- 4. What are the levels of bridging, bonding and linkage social capital domains of the PUA farmers as it affects sustainable watershed usage?
- 5. What are the effects of social capital on sustainable watershed usage in the study area?

1.5 Main objective of the study

The main objective of this study is to examine participation in decision making into peri-urban agricultural practices by rural farmers in Kwadon and how selected domains of social capital helped in sustainable watershed usage in the study area. In addition, this study also aims at identifying the problems associated with peri-urban agricultural practices in the watershed as impediments for sustainable watershed usage in the study area.



1.6 Specific Objectives

- 1. To identify the socio-economic background of peri-urban agricultural farmers.
- 2. To measure the level of decision making in participation into peri-urban agriculture, problems of PUA, levels of social capital and its relationship to sustainable watershed usage.
- 3. To investigate the relationship between participation into peri-urban agriculture by farmers and its relationship to sustainable watershed usage.
- 4. To measure the social capital levels of bonding, bridging and linkage among the PUA farmers as unique predictors to sustainable watershed usage.
- 5. To measure the moderating effect of social capital as a moderator to sustainable watershed usage in the study area.

1.7 Research Hypothesis

The hypothesis for this study was developed based on the problem statement and objective of the study and the theoretical and conceptual discussions identified from the relevant literature. The research hypothesis that was tested is as follows:

H₁: Participation in decision making into PUA and social capital contributed in sustainable watershed usage in Kwadon.

1.8 Significance of the Study

This study is significant because it filled the gap that existed in the previous literature with farmers resisting urbanization due to their different levels of participation in decision making of farmers into peri-urban agriculture in the watershed, the problems they encountered in the course of PUA practice and the role of social capital domains in promoting watershed sustainability. The study will give an insight for agencies of government and non-governmental organizations in understanding various sustainability roles of social capital in community development for rural farmers, as earlier looked into by Frances (1990) and of recent by Liew (2016).

Finally, the findings from the study will also serve as a guiding material for community development workers, students and researchers interested in sustainably managing scarce natural resources in localities that these resources are seen and taken to use as common pool resources (CPR).



Figure 1.2: Land preparation for PUA production in the Study Area.

1.9 Scope of the Study

This research study is expected to cover Kwadon watershed area, which is surrounded by highlands and produces streams and water channels making the available arable lands wet and well drained that makes it suitable for rain fed and irrigation peri-urban agricultural farming. The PUA practice will be seen through the farmers' decision to participate in the area and how social capital domains of bonding, bridging and linkage support the sustainable usage of watershed for their community development.

In addition to the above, the study only covered small-scale rural farmers who are mostly concerned with the production of vegetables and fruits for the consumption of urban dwellers in Gombe and beyond. Therefore, the findings of this study may not be applicable to large scale vegetable farmers that use capital intensive machinery and participating in agricultural development schemes supported by government and or financial institutions.

1.10 Limitations of the Study

This study was limited to Kwadon watershed and its environs. It has not taken neighboring watersheds into consideration due to financial constraints, time and the nature of crops produced under peri-urban agriculture. The study covers participation in decision making of the farmers' reason why they decide to be in peri-urban agriculture. The study also looks at the problems militating against their success in PUA practice and the role of selected social capital domains help in making the farmers to manage the watershed usage sustainably despite threat of Gombe urbanization, which has been claiming arable lands and attracting able bodied work force to the urban life.

1.11 Conceptual and Operational Definitions of Terms

1.11.1 Participation

Conceptual definition: From the community development perspective, participation is defined as people's involvement in decision making process, implementation, benefits and evaluation in community development projects and programs (Cohen & Uphoff, 1977).

Operational definition: In this study participation is defined as decision making into being in PUA by rural farmers and involvement in the production of vegetables and fruits for urban consumption.

Participation in decision making: Is here defined as the ability of rural farmers to decide independently alone on sustaining the practice of peri-urban agriculture despite threats of urbanization.

Peri-urban agriculture: PUA is here defined as the cultivation of vegetables and fruits in the fringes of urban centres mainly targeting the urban dwellers' need (FAO, 2011; Zasada, 2011).

1.11.2 Problems of peri-urban agriculture:

The conceptual definition: of the problems of PUA is centred on the issues of land and its tenure, supply of water and governmental support or otherwise. These are not the only problems in PUA practice, but the ones addressed in this study (Salau & Attah, 2012).

Operational definition: These are the problems encountered by the PUA farmers of Kwadon watershed as its affect their successful participation into PUA practices.

Land Problem Issue: These are the land problems faced by the PUA farmers like ownership, rent for hired farms, land fragmentations due to inheritance and land disputes due to poorly defined boundaries.

Water Problem Issues: In this study, water problem issues refers to watershed water sources like streams, wells, boreholes and benefits derived by users from one another.

Government Support: In this study, government support refers to incentives that support PUA practice in the study area. This covers things like subsidized fertilizer, water pumping machines and other inputs to encourage the farmers perform.

1.11.3 Social Capital domains

Conceptual definition: Social capital is the provision of human value through social networks and activities that provides safety net to people in difficult times. About seven domains have been identified by Narayan and Cassidy (2001).

Operational definition: Social capital is being defined in this study as the social value and benefits farmers derived from their local networks enabling them to impact positively through three of the following domains:.

Bonding: In this study bonding is defined as the social glue that farmers have through common backgrounds trusting each other with same social backgrounds that develops easy interactions.

Bridging: In this study, bridging is defined as the networks of farmers with ties in the locality making people with broad connections expand their opportunities in the peri-urban agricultural practice.

Linkage: In this study, linkage is defined as the access created by farmer's networks to outside organizations from public and private institutions. It also covers linking with other farmers in the localities around Kwadon watershed.

1.11.4 Sustainability of Watershed usage

Conceptual definition: Sustainable water management depends largely on proper management and utilization in irrigation, currently consuming over 70% of abstracted global freshwater (Singh,2014). Any effort made to reduce the increasing pressure on scarce water resources through irrigation, climate change and non-agricultural demands is seen as sustainable watershed usage (Rosegrant, Ringler and Zhu, 2009).

Operational definition: In this study, sustainable watershed usage refers to individual farmers' effort to use watershed for PUA activities in the study area with

moderate degree. The usage can either be from the flowing streams, wells or boreholes in the watershed.

Watershed: In this study refers to the Kwadon watershed area having streams and lower water levels at most period of the year. The area is fertile and support production of vegetables and fruits by the peri-urban agricultural farmers.

Watershed usage: This refers to the efforts of PUA farmers in using water only when in need and availing other farmers to use from common water source with no condition attached.

1.12 Organization of the Study

The research work is arranged in chapters, following the known and familiar research design method which uses five (5) chapters. Chapter one is made up of background of the study, statement of research problem, research questions, then followed by objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study, conceptual and operational definitions of terms and how the study was organized. Chapter two is the literature review; it also covers the theoretical and conceptual framework of the study. Chapter three contains research methodology which covers the research design, sampling procedure from the population size, instrumentation, preliminary analysis of data, and procedures of data analysis. Chapter four consists of data analysis, findings, interpretation and discussions on the research questions. Chapter five consists of summary, conclusion, implications of the study, and recommendations for further research and study, bibliography and appendixes to compliment the research findings.

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