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Making Nigerian Agricultural Markets Work for the Poor

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Investigation of the Rice Commodity Chain in Dass / Bauchi Area

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AREA OF STUDY

Dass local government area (LGA) of Bauchi state is located in northern guinea savanna zone of Nigeria, between latitude 9° 45'' and 10° 15'' north and longitude 9° 15'' and 9° 45'' east. The LGA covers a total land area of 456, 731 square kilometers. It has a population of about 53,213 with 26, 064 males and 27, 149 females (census, 1991). The LGA is located at a height of 2000 – 3000 feet above sea level. Most of the settlements in the area are situated between 2000-2500 feet.

From an aerial view, Dass is surrounded by mountains and deep valleys. In these valleys most of the settlements and farms of the people are located. It has a gentle mild temp with a mean annual maximum temperature of 32°C. The area experiences distinct wet and dry seasons influenced by the southwest and northeast trade winds which brings the respective seasons. The mean annual rainfall is between 1100mm to 1200mm with duration of 150-160 days. The rains usually starts at 26th April to 1st May and ends between 1st and 10th October.

Dass LGA is mainly an agricultural area; crops grown include sorghum, millet, maize, rice, cowpea, soybean, groundnut and a wide variety of vegetables. However the major crop grown by the people of the LGA is rice. The total land area under cultivation with rice is about 55-70% (Hamidu, 2001).

Meeting with Dass Women Multipurpose Cooperative (DWMCO)

In Dass, there are 130 women groups with a total of 3,775 members. The 130 women groups all have a central secretariat headed by the Dass women multipurpose cooperative (DWMCO) with their chairperson Madam Susana.

The women groups are made up of members of not more than 25. This might have been as a result of conditions giving to them by service providers like the banks and other financial organizations during the service provision. During the period of group formation, the women were allowed to form their individual groups at will and also chose their executives by themselves. Similarly, depending on the number of women engaged in agriculture and on the awareness giving to them in the different wards, the size and number of the groups differ. For example in Dott ward, there are 12 women groups, in Wandu (3) and in Dabardak (2).

Information is normally disseminated to the groups through their executives by the DWMCO and at any time they are required to be present for any function they are quickly informed from the DWMCO.

DWMCO is not without its own share of problems and some of these include; the coordination of the groups from the different wards and also in recognition not given to them by service providers like the WIN and the ADP when dealing with the groups. Due to these and other reasons, the association strongly feels that they are left out or not informed in most of the activities in the LGA. For instance 1-2 years ago when 2 milling machines and rice ripper were giving to Jakiri women group in Dott, DWMCO was not aware of the service. However when spoken to, ADP state coordinator in rice explained that communication gap between the ADP and DWMCO was the major problem.

Interaction with different women groups

In Dott, a meeting was held with 12 women groups, in Dabardak (3) and inWandi (3).

Meeting with Dott women groups

In Dott, there are 12 women groups engaged in rice production and the groups are: Jakiri, Nbula, Njalum, Kagadama, Pondi; Tudun Wadan Pondi; Jakiri 2, Charko, Janta, Dott multipurpose groups, Daddawa and Babbar women groups. During the interaction, it was gathered that all the women in Dott are rice producers even though they all produce the rice at subsistence level due to lack of funds. When questions were asked in the area of parboiling, it was understood that all the women parboil rice. In the area of milling, the ward is blessed with 7 milling machines but unfortunately only 2 are functional. Surprisingly, the two that belong to the Jakiri women group are presently grounded. When asked on the reasons why, they said that the answer lies with their executives (that were no where to be found).



Leadership was observed to be the major problem within some of the women groups. During our interaction with DWMCO, the executives said the same. When the women were asked on why there has not been any election since the first, they could not answer that but that they promised to look into the matter. Even though they hold meetings regularly for some of the groups, the members seem no to have the voice to air out their minds about the activities in the group.

Interaction with Dabardak (Bundot ward) Women Groups

In Dabardak, there are 3 women groups comprising of 20 members from cooperative, 12 from fadama and 13 from Alheri group. Dabardak that presently is rated the highest rice producing area in Dass does not have a milling machine. The only small-scale mill has been grounded for the past 2 years. All the women interacted with are parboilers (some commercial while a very few of them are household parboilers). Similarly all of them are rice farmers, producing rice on a very low scale.



In the area of rice farming, the women are constraint to large production of rice due to lack of funds to buy inputs, but land is not a problem to them in the area. When they were asked if any financial institution has ever provided some kind of services to them, their answer was none except for some sort of soft loan giving to them by DWMCO. When they were asked on the level of involvement of men and women in rice farming, they said that women are more involved than men in the business.

Interaction with Rice Farmers Association (RIFAN) Dass Branch

The association started in the year 2000 and the composition of the association is 16 with a treasurer as the only woman in the association. RIFAN, Dass has 6 executives comprising of the chairman, secretary, assistant secretary, treasurer, PRO and auditor. Within the association, one member is a miller, one a par boiler while all are engaged in the production and marketing of rice.

Ever since its inception, the association conducted elections of its executives, but since the first, no other election has ever been conducted. It is a registered association with the cooperative and it collects dues though not regularly but at least one's in 3 months of about ₦250 from each member.

During rice alliance in 2004, rice farmers from Dass and it environs including Bauchi, sprang up with different groups under the mother association RIFAN, Dass. During the period, 54 groups were formed under rice alliance and since then the groups still exist, though not so functioning as they should be. During a conversation with RIFAN secretary Ibrahim Barde, it was gathered that those groups only exist because of loan recovery from the bank (Union Bank). A very few of the groups however like that of Unguwar Wakilin Fada and Kofa have been holding regular meetings, collecting dues from members but no elections conducted since their first.

Interaction with Millers Association Chairman

The association of millers in Dass is composed of 25 members with 5 executives (chairman, vice chairman, secretary, financial secretary and treasurer). All the association members are engaged in milling and rice farming, and among them there is a woman who owns a milling machine from Wandi ward.

All the milling machines in the Dass area are of the small- scale types with the capacity of between 8-15 horsepower. The chairman highlighted some of the problems of milling in the area to those of lack of spaceports, trained personnel and lack of electricity supply.



TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED

(A) Parboiling and drying

A total number of 33 parboilers /driers of rice paddy were assessed. 22 of the parboilers were from the Dass women union, while 11 were from other areas outside Dass (5 from Bagel, 4 from Bauchi and Yelwa and 2 from Liman Katagum). 30 of the 33 par boilers were of commercial type while only 3 were for household.



All the par boilers, when interacted with, were observed to parboil for a fee either from neighbors or from farmers around their area. The household parboilers on the other hand do not parboil for a fee. Once their paddy is finished, they stop the activity until the following season. Based on the number of bags the “commercial” parboilers, parboil and also based on discretion used, they were categorized into commercial and large-scale commercial parboilers. Those that parboil on the average, 50-bags/ year or less are categorized as commercial while those who parboil above 50 bags/year are the large-scale commercial parboilers.



The assessment of large-scale parboilers within the Dass area showed that in Dott for example, 2 women are large- scale parboilers; Lami Ali and Safiya Ibrahim, in Dabardak and Rifkatu Danlami were those that met with the requirement of a large-scale parboiler. Similarly in Wandu, only Hauwa Adamu was regarded as a large-scale parboiler.

Between Liman Katagum and Bauchi town, 5 large- scale parboilers were identified and assessed. Two of them were women; Asabe Ibrahim and Rose Ade from Liman Katagum.

Asabe Ibrahim parboils about 80 bags of paddy per week while Rose Ade parboils about 15 to 20 bags. Interestingly to note that throughout the assessment period of Dass and Liman Katagum, no male parboiler was identified. However, in Bauchi town, 3 large- scale male parboilers were identified in Muda-Lawal/Kasuwan-Waya, Bakin-Kura and Tudun Salmanu. No woman was observed during the entire process to be involved during the entire process of parboiling. In these places 3, 2 and 2 men respectively in those areas parboil at least 120 bags of paddy per week each.

Below are the technical questions that were put forward to parboilers and their mean responses for all the individuals were gathered for house hold, commercial and large- scale commercial parboilers

Parboiling (excluding Drying)

When they were asked on the role of men and women in the entire process of parboiling, it was gathered that only women are involved in parboiling. However in some homes, men are involved in the fetching of firewood and water for their wives to parboil.

When they were asked on the approximate number involed in commercial vs household, it was gathered that all are for commercial purposes, except a very few (3) out of the sample the information was gathered from. On the issue of Size, type, sources and cost of equipment used, the information gathered was that aluminum and mud pots were bought from the market at between ~~₦2000-~~₦ 3000.

Firewood as it was gathered is the source of energy used in the area at costs between ~~₦200-~~₦ 500 depending on the quantity.

If the parboilers use water either from well or bore hole in the areas of Dass and its environs. However, parboilers in Bauchi use water from tap sourced from Gubi dam. Quantity of water depends on the size and amount of paddy in the pot but usually between 3-5 buckets of water. For the large-scale parboilers in Bauchi, 2 drums full of water are used at a time.

On the Duration of parboiling, between 10-14 hours is used for all across the 3 categories of parboilers.

When asked on the cost they charged for parboiling, ₦ 300 is charged for 80-100kg bag of paddy for both Dass and Bauchi areas.

The method of parboiling generally around Dass and Bauchi is:

Water is first poured in either drum; mud or aluminum pot and then the paddy are soaked in. After that it is boiled for between 1-2 hours and then the fire is removed from underneath the pot. Assuming this operation starts at about 4.00pm, the fire is removed at about 5-6pm. The paddy is then left to swell overnight. At about 5-6am some water inside the pot is first drained out and only a little is left. After that the paddy is again cooked for about 1 hr. At about 6-7am the paddy is then removed.

The only other means of parboiling came from a parboiler from Dabardak (Rifkafu Danladi). Instead of soaking the paddy, directly on fire, water is first boiled in the pot with out the paddy. The paddy instead is poured into separate containers on the ground. The hot water is

then poured on the rice and covered. It is then left to stay for about 8 hrs. After that it is then put back on fire and cooked for 1hr before it is finally removed and spread or drying.

Parboilers in the Dass area own their paddy except that when it is finished, they now buy or receive paddy for commercial purposes. Parboilers from Liman Katagum buy their paddy from the market and also receive from customers to parboil for a fee. The men parboilers in Bauchi strictly receive paddy and parboil for a fee.

Except for the men parboilers in Bauchi, all the women parboilers buy paddy from the market after they must have exhausted what they have in store. Similarly, except for the household and some commercial parboilers, the large-scale parboilers buy paddy regularly from the market.

On the Low and peak periods for parboiling, low period of parboiling starts from March – September because of lack of enough paddies in the market and also because of the rain, drying becomes a problem. Because of this, some of the parboilers may decide to leave the business of parboiling for an alternative activity. Peak period of parboiling starts from October immediately after harvest when farmers take their paddy to the market and the women as well must have harvested their own produce. Parboilers in Bauchi are not aware of low or peak period of parboiling because they are all through the year supplied with paddy from their costumes (reason to be discussed under markets in detail).

When they were asked on alternative economic activities when not parboiling, the information gathered showed that farming, buying and selling of sorts of things, milling of groundnut into paste and oil and selling of small provisions in front of their houses are some of the activities performed by the household and commercial parboilers. For the large scale parboilers the activity of parboiling is the only business all year round.

The women use the income they get from parboiling to buy assets while some of them use their income for farming. Asabe Ibrahim (a large scale commercial parboiler) from Liman Katagum uses her income for family upkeeps.

On the volume that they parboil per period, a house hold parboiler like Talatu Ayuba from Dott, parboils 1 bag per period. A commercial parboiler like Zuwaira Musa from Bagel parboils between 3-4 bags per week, while a large- scale parboiler like Kabiru Muazu from Gidan waya (Muda Lawal) can parboil 10-15 bags of paddy per week.

Drying:

All the parboilers, both of the household and the commercial types dry their paddy by first spreading it under shade (some over night either inside an empty room or by their verandah). In the morning it is then taken outside and spread again to dry in the sun for a few hours so as to reduce breakage of the paddy during milling. Large-scale parboiler like Kabiru Muazu at the Muda Lawal market does not dry his paddy under shade, but dry directly under the sun for about 5 hours. He avoids drying under shade because of the large quantity of paddy parboiled within a period.

On the duration of drying, except for the large- scale parboilers in Bauchi, household and commercial parboilers including Asabe Ibrahim and Rose Ade, all dry their paddy under shade usually over night before drying under sun for about for about 2-3 hrs. Therefore,

drying takes between 10-15 hours except for the men parboilers in Bauchi that dry for only 5 hours.



When they were asked whether they charge separately for drying or not, it was gathered that none of the parboilers charge separately between parboiling and drying. Similarly, none of the parboilers interviewed was aware of any other means of drying.

Milling

A total of 51 milling machines both functional and non-functional were identified in Dass LGA. About 10-13 of the machines are non functional. Examples are those from Dott where out of the 7 milling machines, 5 are not functional. Out of the 13 wards in Dass only one does not have milling machines that is Bagel even though the ward produces large quantity of rice just like Dabardak in Bundot ward.



During the assessment period, 15 millers were interacted with from the Dass area, 2 from Liman Katagum, 1 along Dass road (Nadabo farms) and 2 from Muda Lawal market in Bauchi.

During an interaction with the chairman of the millers association, Yakubu Lamana, it was gathered that during peak period of parboiling (early post harvest season) the machines are not enough to meet up with the demand of their customers. However between the months of May when farmers are preparing for the farming season, up to the end of the rainy season, the machines become more or less redundant with no paddy to mill. Much activity is only noticed for about 2 days (Tuesdays and Wednesday) around the market day in Dass.



During the investigation, all the machines have polishers but the millers do not use them because as they said, it wastes their time during milling. Out of all the milling machines visited, all are of small- scale except the ones in Liman Katagum owned by Ahaji Saidu Ghani and the one in Nadabo farms owned by Alhaji Isa Yuguda.



The medium milling machine in Liman Katagum is of the Daichi type from China, and they are two. It has a destoner, separator, polisher and grader. However, it does not have lifters there by making the work more labor intensive. During the interaction with the miller, he confessed that with 5 men on the job, doing the loading and receiving rice from the machine, they would not be able to work continuously for more than an hour without resting. Even though the mill is meant for commercial purpose, for a long time now the mill has not been in use due to lack of patronage. The location of the mill is one major factor that

contributed to the lack of business for the miller. L/Katagum is not a high producing area of rice like Dass. On the issue of milling itself, when Asabe Ibrahim and Rose Ade were contacted, it also became clear that the price they pay to the miller is on the high side when compared to other mills that they patronize. Therefore they prefer to transport their parboiled rice to Bauchi where they get a reduction of ₦100. When the miller was asked on how he maintains his machine, he quickly said that the machine has never broken down, except for replacement of sieves where he gets them from Kano and PortHarcourt. He regularly lubricates the machine and also that his operators have received on the spot training from the operators of Nadabo farms.

The machine in Nadabo farms is of the Satake type from China. It is more sophisticated than that of Alhaji Ghani's in that it has lifters. This tremendously reduces the workload in terms of labour requirement. During the visit to the farm, the following was gathered from the farm manager; Robert Goyit.



- The milling machine is not for commercial purpose.
- They do not mill parboiled rice but only paddies that are milled directly into rice for paste making (Tuwo).
- They mill and brand their rice, which is sold in Bauchi.
- They own the paddy that they mill from, about 25 hectares of land. However, when the paddy gets finished, they contract from Zaria and other places
- With a groundnut mill within the farm, they normally grind the chaff with the cake to feed animals in the farm; a perfect practice for sustainable agriculture.

The responses generally given by all millers during the investigation are; On the type of equipments they use for milling, except for the medium millers who bought their equipments from China, all the rest of the mills were sourced from Bauchi and Jos. The small-scale mills were bought at between 50,000-70,000 without the coil. Alhaji Ghanis mill was bought at 700,000. The cost of the mill in Nadabo farms was kept confidential. Most of the mills get their parts either from Bauchi, Jos or in Dass itself. The operators are however, without any form of training and that strictly carry out

maintenance by themselves.



When they were asked whether they mill for a fee, it was gathered that except for the mill at Nadabo farms, the rest mill for a fee. The miller at Muda Lawal however, is also a rice trader. They buy their paddy, mill and sell at the market.

On the issue of ownership of mills/ number of years in milling, the information showed that individuals and the number of years in milling ranges between 1-6 years for all except Bala Yusuf in Tudun Wus with 10 years experience.

For the capacity/sizes of the machines, small-scale mills have capacity of between 8-15 horsepower. In Muda Lawal (25 horsepower). Alhaji Ghanis mill is a medium mill and has the capacity of milling 100-150 bags per day (22 horsepower). Nadabo farms can mill 100-150 bags per day (20 horsepower).

When asked on the volume they mill per period, it was gathered that small-scale millers mill about 15-25 bags per day. In Muda Lawal, they claim to mill as much as 70 bags a day with constant supply of power (Dalhatu Saadu). Alhaji Ghani mill with full supply of paddy can stone 60 bags per hour. But due to lack of enough labor, this is not possible.

Except in Muda Lawal where they do not use diesel but electricity, all others visited charges ₦300 per bag because of the cost of diesel and the erratic power supply. In Muda Lawal they charge ₦150 per bag.

On the source of energy, all have both diesel and electricity sources installed, except the ones in Muda Lawal with only electricity. Cost of diesel presently is at ₦ 5000/50 litres.

Electricity: this depends on the meter reading (range between ₦ 3000- ₦ 5000) per month.

On ownership of paddy, some of the millers own their paddy, while some strictly mill for a fee only.

About 2-3 men operate the mill (both the medium and the small-scale). Except in Nadabo farms where the operators are paid on monthly basis, all the operators are paid on daily basis depending on the extent of business for the day.

When they were asked whether or not they have management structure it was gathered that the small-scale mills do not have any management structure. In Nadabo and Ghanis mills there is a management structure in place.

On their relationship with farmers, except in Nadabo mills where no relationship exists with farmers, all the rest agreed that their relationship is cordial, where farmers take their paddy for milling and sometimes even get it done on credit.

When they were asked whether they have De-stoners, graders etc, on their machines, the information collected showed that, all the small mills have polishers but the millers refused to make it operational because of time consumption. Nadabo and Ghanis mills have de-stoners, separators, graders and polishers.



On gender roles (ownership and operation), only one woman from wandi, Daso Iliyasu owns a mill. In the operation of the machine women are not involved.

Market

SELLERS

Number of sellers and buyers interviewed were 35 in number from Liman Katagum, mararaban Liman Katagum, Bayara, Yelwa and Muda Lawal,. Mean responses given by the sellers, both small and large scale are as below.

On whether the sellers were farmers, parboilers, millers or traders), most (70-75%) of the sellers in Dass, Mararaban L/Katagum, Liman Katagum and Bayara are farmers. However a large number of them in Dass market also parboil. In Bauchi (Muda Lawal), ownership of rice is mostly in the hands of traders like Ibrahim Danyaro and millers like Dalhatu Sa'adu. Rice either paddy or milled is owned by the sellers and never on loan. On gender, men and women are fully involved in the business but women are more involved than men especially around Dass, Bayara and Muda Lawal markets, based on gender role in the business.

For transport and transaction cost.

The small- scale farmer/sellers transport their produce to the market by means of motorcycle and sometimes by the use of trucks. The large- scale sellers like Asabe Ibrahim uses pick up trucks to transport her rice at ₦ 140 and ₦ 100 between Dass to Liman Katagum and Liman Katagum to Bauchi to sell. Transaction cost depends on the market. Example Asabe Ibrahim pays ₦ 20 per bag for loading and ₦ 20 for unloading. Large -scale sellers like Ibrahim Danyaro who sells an average of 300 bags of milled rice every two days do not buy his rice from Dass but from other markets like Tudun Wadan Dan Kade (Kano), Lafia, Tinnu etc.

Based on production areas (Distance from market), rice is produced in Dass. Therefore Dass market has an advantage over all the rest of the markets in terms of distance to the markets. In Muda Law, rice is transported from long distances like from Banki (Cameroun) Tinnu (Adamawa) and Tadun Wadan Dan Kade (Kano).

On volume or rice trade per market day, for example in Muda Lawal, about 300-400 bags of milled rice are sold per day. In Dass market, about 100-150 bags of milled and paddy per market day. In Bayara market, about 10-20 bags of rice are sold per market days. The rest of the markets when visited had no much rice on display.

Volume of rice traded per market day depends solely on volume of rice taken to the market. For example, the volume of rice traded in Dass market has greatly reduced over the few weeks because of lack of enough rice taken to the market.

When they were asked whether they sell all that they process each week at reasonable prices, they all said yes except in Muda Lawal market that is a daily urban market that some processed rice may not be sold at once.

Except Nadabo farms that brand their rice and sell in Bauchi, no rice seller brand his or her rice before selling but they only bag in either 80-100kg sizes and sell to buyers.



On the issue of price determination, price of rice from across the markets is determined by the quality of parboiling and milling;

- Amount of stones and other impurities and how broken the rice grains are also add or reduces price of the commodity.
- The color of the rice (how bright it is) that could come as a result of parboiling also adds value to the product.

BUYERS

Due to the large quantity of paddy and milled rice demanded by the large- scale rice buyers in Muda Lawal, it was gathered that they do not buy their rice from Dass especially now when there is no rice because the quantity sold is too small to meet their demand. They instead travel all the way to places like Banki to buy. Banki area is known for dry season rice production.

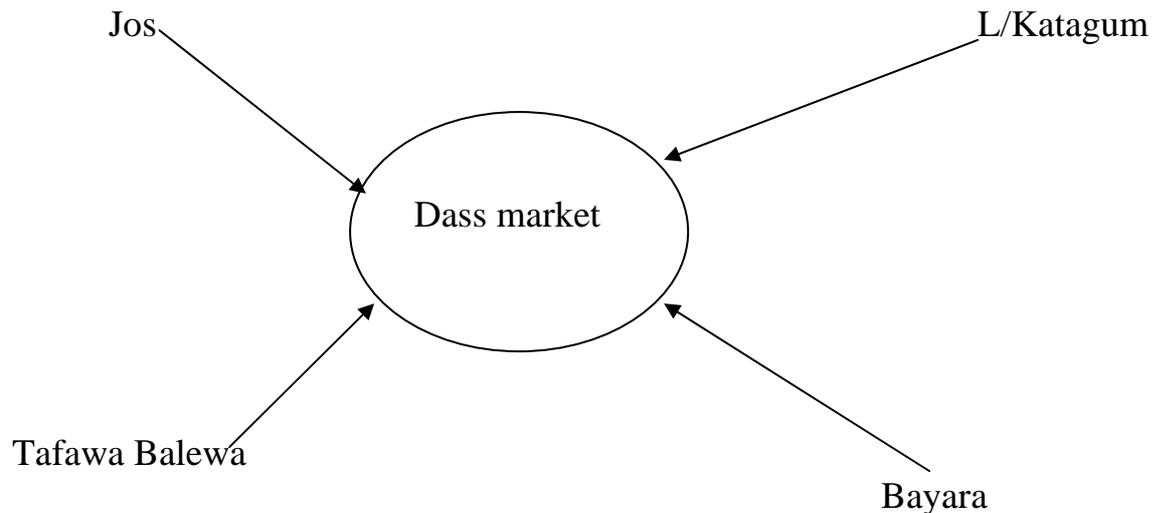
Category of buyers contacted was the traders and millers. Their location like the large-scale buyers from Muda Lamal buys from long distant markets. However, Dass, L/Katagum and Bayara markets are close by.

When asked why they buy from the markets that they buy, it was observed that some buyers believed that some markets like that of Dass is the only market they can buy their rice because they are used to the place. Some believe that better quality rice is gotten in Dass market. Some also were due to the distance from their homes to the market.

The quality of rice that is desired in Dass is obtained in their market, except that it can not be compared with the imported rice because of lack of polishing and de-stoning. Apart from that, the level of parboiling in Dass is perfect that the color of the rice is brighter; the grain does not break and so on.

Marketing channels/target markets in Bauchi state are Dass, Alkaleri, Soro and Gadan Maiwa.

Bauchi (small scale buyers)



Target and large scale rice markets in northern Nigeria however, are Tinnu (Adamawa), Taraba, Kano and Banki in Cameroon.

Merchants and other buyers from the southern parts to of Nigeria, do not regularly visit Dass market to buy rice because of the way in which the commodity is sold. Traders and farmers in Dass sell rice in measures (Mudu) instead of bags. Because of this, large scale buyers prefer instead to buy rice from Alkaleri and Gandan Maiwa (along Ningi road) where the commodity is sold in bags.

When the sellers were asked whether they add any value to their product before selling, they said that parboiling and milling are values added before it is sold to buyers. A part from that, the paddy is sold directly to buyers who now mill by themselves before selling,

Due to the fact that the greater majority of the working class in Bauchi are civil servants (receiving monthly salary), sometimes the price of rice either increases towards the end of the month or reduces the available cash at hand with the buyers during the month. Quality of paddy, parboiling and milling also attracts higher price in rice.

When asked about the involvement of men and women in the business, it was gathered that the men mostly do long distance transactions. However for short distance transactions men and women are involved.

Depending on the distance from the market, rice is transported in pickup trucks, lorries and even trailers. The distance from the market usually determines cost of transportation. Transaction cost also depends on the area, some charge between ₦50 – ₦100 for loading and offloading of the goods.

Market Organisation/ Infrastructure

During the investigation, it was gathered that the best key informants in the area will be the market heads or heads of measures in the different markets, and it was observed that the markets are rural commodity markets that buyers and sellers gather weekly for business;

Dass (Wednesday) Mararaban L/Katagum (Thursday) L/Katagum and Yelwa (Friday) and Bayara market (Monday). Muda Lawal market is an urban market where business of buying and selling is daily.

On Infrastructure, in Dass market, there are shops in the market but rice during market days are displayed in open air.

- Mararaban L/Katagum, Bayara and Yelwa markets sell rice in open air.
- Muda Lawal market has shops. Rice is sold inside the shops and also displayed in open air.

All the markets visited have a management structure with at least a chairman, secretary, financial secretary and treasurer. However, on the availability of market information, not much information is available from all the markets visited. The only source of information the marketers get about market information is from transporters going in and out of the markets.

When they were asked about market fees and taxes, it was observed that all the markets collect fees from shop owners and sellers. But in Dass market for example no fees are collected from women sellers on market days.

Due to the nature and possibly quantity of rice sold in the different markets by individual sellers (small quantities), all the markets sell their produce in measures. In Muda Lawal market however, it is sold both in measures and bags.

For the approximate quantity of rice or soya through the markets per market day or on daily basis

Dass market = about 100-150 bags of rice
about 20-40 bags of soya

Liman Katagum = about 10-15 bags of paddy
about 7-10 bags of soya

Liman Katagum = about 5-6 bags of paddy and milled rice
about 2-3 bags of soya

Bayara market = about 5-10 bags of paddy
about 5-7 bags of milled rice
about 4-5 bags of soya

Yelwa market = about 5-10 bags of rice
about 1-2 bags of soya

Muda Lawal market = about 300-400 of rice
about 80 bags of soya

Potential Partner Organizations (Rice Producers Association).

The capacity of rice farmers association in Dass was not what was assumed to be. The real composition of the association since its inception in the year 2000 has been 16 registered

members. However, other groups sprang up in 2004 when rice alliance started in Dass making a total group of 54 rice farmers associations. Since then the association has rather been dormant in terms of conduct of meetings, regular provision of services to its members, annual meetings to elect new members etc. It was however believed that that the dormant nature of the association may not be unconnected with the fact that there has not been any serious agricultural activity like rice alliance in the area where trainings are conducted, input supplied and loan given to farmers.

The discussions held with association executives and individual members were cordial and their mean responses are as below:

The nature of the organization, Rice Farmers Association, Dass Branch.

The membership of RIFAN, Dass branch is 16. The other sub-groups formed during rice alliance are composed of members in the range between 20 and 25. Decision to reach this number came as a result of agreement between the Union Bank and the members during the alliance

The number and identify of members engaged in commercial parboiling, milling and marketing of rice is 1 (the only lady in the association). There is no miler in the association but however all the members are engaged in rice marketing.

When they were intimated on types of services they render, the secretary (Ibrahim Barde); a large- scale farmer from Dabardak, said that the association distribute fertilizers and new variety of seeds during every farming season. However, none of the members is engaged in agri-input sales.

On the issue of organization and management, dues are usually but not always collected from members and the amount ranges from 100-500 per member. The association depends solely on Bauchi state government for subsidies in fertilizer. The association has a proper accounting system. Since services are not rendered to other groups and farmers in Dass like in capacity building and workshops, no revenue is realized in the process.

RIFAN, Dass branch is a registered association with the cooperative. Since 2000, no democratic board election has taken place. As highlighted earlier on, the association has rather been dormant for some years and meetings of either of the executives or with members have rather been so irregular.

On relationship with government, the ADP was the key actor in the formation of all the RFA'S in Bauchi state including the Dass RFA. Their main purpose for the formation was in the area of rice production, easy access and for distribution of agric. input. Presently, all the branches in the state have been given an office at the ADP as their head office. Possibly with this new move by the ADP, the Dass RFA will soon be a better RFA than it used to be.

SG 2000, through the ADP provides the genius in rice production technology while the ADP provides general incentives to all the RFA'S in the state. For example, this year alone, Agric Lime, Crystalizer, Agrolizer, and Boost extra were all given to the association at no cost to boost their morale towards farming.

Other benefits the RFA'S enjoy from the ADP include training of the RFA as target farmers, where demonstrations at farmer's field are held for other farmers to learn. Members

of the association are also contracted for seed production to be sold to either National Seed Service or other seed companies.

Under the special rice programme by the ADP, special packages in seed, herbicide and fungicide were given as loan to farmers which are interest free to be paid at the end of harvest when the produce is sold.

The linkage between the RFA and other NGO's is through the ADP.

Finally, RFA Dass, sources a major agric input which is fertilizer from the state through the ADP. For example, this year, 10 trucks of fertilizer was distributed to all the RFA'S in Bauchi state at government controlled price,

On the issues of revenue collection by the RFA on all the activities outlined above, the association does not. However just last month the ADP called upon all the RFA'S for a meeting and one of the issue discussed was on the possibility of getting revenue from those incentives given to them free of charge. The association was advised to put a small price on those items in order to get some revenue for the association.

FINANCE (Farmers, Processors, Traders)

During the visit to Dass area, farmers, processors and traders were interviewed on the level of financing that they receive. The category of farmers interacted with include RIFAN members, rice alliance and non-members around the Dass area, processors like parboilers and millers and traders in the market were also interviewed.

Farming

The type of finance required by farmers and the finance available are in input supply and cash for cost during labor. The availability of finance to the farmers is in cash and access to farming inputs like fertilizers, chemicals, sprayers etc. Ibrahim Barde and Adamu Mohammed both large scale farmers in Dass and members of RIFAN, Dass believed that financing from different organizations is the only way to boosting of agricultural production in the area. The answer to the shift from subsistence to commercial agriculture is through financing.

Most of the small scale farmers interviewed source their finance either through relatives/friends, Adashe (asusu) or through moneylenders. The large-scale farmers source their finance through Banks (NACB, First Bank and through cooperatives). Although not directly to individual farmers, Fadama II is also a service provide that farmer groups in Dass have sourced finance from.

Access to informal finance by farmers is mainly through face-to face negotiation with relatives in front of a witness or through applications to money lenders. Access to formal financing however is through the formation of groups like it was done during rice alliance and Fadama II.

Condition giving to informal financing is mostly without interest, while if it is through 'Adashe', contributions are made by the individuals and a time frame is given in which each individual has his/her own time to collect the 'Adashe'. In other places within Dass the monies for the Adashe is left untouched until during the farming period when all that is

received is shared among the contributors. Usually the collateral used by farmers is their farms or some other properties that they have.

Conditions giving to farmer groups from Banks like NACB are with interest of about 9% with duration for payment. Fadama II presently provides services to farmer groups as grants. Before the activity of rice alliance in Dass, not much was received in terms of financial services to farmers. However, some farmers have had experiences service Fadama II, NACB and some financial institutions from CFA through the DWMCO.

Processors

- a. The parboilers and millers spoken with would require more cash to boost their business, because what is available to them to in meager to keep them at subsistent level.
- b. Source and access to finance. And the usual source of finance to the processors in Dass when interacted with is the informal type of finance highlighted above. The only formal type that they have received is that from DWMCO and of course the access roads built for them Fadama II in certain areas of Dass that they are benefiting from (of Dabardak road).

Financial services to traders in the Dass are the same with the farmers. However the major source of finance is informal where contribution (Adashe) is made and traders use that to boost their business. A major factor, which militates against sourcing of final in the formal way with Banks more especial, is in the area of interest collection. Most of the fraters, farmers and processors that are Muslims believe that it is against their religion for interest to be removed from loan that they receive. Another factor is in the area of access to finance. Access to finance is gender sensitive where women do not have much access due to lack of collateral and the volume of business at hand.

Business Support Services (Farmers, Processors and Traders)

Farmers:

Must of the services by farmers in the Dass area is in capacity building like in seminars and workshops etc. These would enable farmers to learn new techniques of farming and be aware of improved varieties of seeds and fertilizers. With capacity building, farmers will be able to lean more about market linkages, processing and so on.

For sources and access to services, sources of services to farmers are through the NGOS like SG 2000, and IFDC. Except in few cases where individual farmers are allowed such service, formation of farmer groups allows farmers more access to such services.

On cost and conditions for services such as workshops, farmer's field training is normally free of charge without condition since it usually all paid for by the state government. In collaboration with the state government, SG 2000 conducts farmer's field training annually at no charges to farmers.

On the issue of their experience with services providers, farmers have had a lot of experience with SG2000 and other service providers like rice alliance etc.

Processors

Processors require services basically in form of training which will include that of operators of machines (mills), on new techniques of parboiling, in maintenance of equipments and so on.

On sources and access to services, the processors contacted were never given any services as such.

Summary of Findings and Conclusions

Parboilers

Interaction was conducted with 33 par boilers to assess members and non-members of the Dass women union involved in par boiling activities. During the interaction it was gathered that women are more engaged in the activity of par boiling even though men can also be found to be involved during the entire process like in the provision of water and fire wood to the women. It was also found out that all the women involved in par boiling rice in the Dass area par boil on commercial basis no matter how little it may be except for a very few. They use different sizes of containers and at different cost for par boiling. Their energy source is firewood and the period of par boiling ranges between 8-14 hours. They charge an average of 300 per bag for both par boiling and drying. Small-scale par boilers, parboil their own paddy to sell in the market including for commercial. They also buy from the market if what they have in store gets finished. The large-scale par boilers however, only buy paddy from the market to par boil. The low period of par boiling is always during the raining season because of lack of paddy and the uncondusive environment for drying. The peak of par boiling starts immediately after harvest and runs for about 3-4 months after harvest before it starts to decline again. Most of the small scale par boilers were observed to be involved in other activities like farming, trading etc when not par boiling. They use their income generated from par boiling for family upkeeps. The volume of paddy that the women par boil were observed to depend on their financial strength.

They normally dry their paddy under shed for about 12 hours the par boilers are not aware of other means of par boiling or drying.

The men involved in par boiling activities were observed to do so in a very large scale when compared to those of the women.

In conclusion, par boilers in the Dass area tend to waste a lot of time and energy during the entire process of the par boiling activity. If parboiling activity is going to be seen as a day to day and a continuous source of income of an average Dass woman, then the women should be empowered into having more access to paddy. A small scale parboiler like talatu Ayuba from Dott parboils 25kg of rice at one time. A commercial parboiler like Zuwaira Musa from Bagel parboils 100kg during one operation using 3 pots while a large scale parboiler like Kabiru Muazu from Gidan waya (Muda Lawal) can parboil 200-300kg of rice at once using 3 large drums.

Interestingly, there are men par boilers not only in Bauchi, but some other states in northern Nigeria and with new technology in the business, many more men may join.

FUEL WOOD FOR PARBOILING

- Talatu Ayuba uses fire wood of N 200 per 100kg of paddy
- Zuwaira Musa uses firewood of N 300 per 100kg of paddy
- Kabiru Muazu uses firewood of N 400 per 100kg of paddy
- The range is between N 200-N 400 but the typical amount should be N 300 per 100kg bag.

WATER

Talatu Ayuba (Dott, Dass) uses 8 buckets of water at N 50
 Zuwaira Musa (Wandi, Dass) uses 7 buckets of water at N 40
 Kabiru Muazu (Bauchi town) uses 10 buckets of water at N 50

The range is between N 40 to N 50 per 100kg bag depending on the distance from water source. Typically, for every 100kg bag of rice to be parboiled, N 50 is charged. During the interactions and interviews with the parboilers, not one of them charges separate fee for drying.

Hajia Asabe Ibrahim parboils 80 bags per week
 Rose Ade “ 15-20
 Kabiru Muazu 120
 About 70 bags per week is the typical.

Milling

The small-scale millers source their mill from either Bauchi or Jos at a cost between 50,000-70,000. The operators maintain their machines by themselves without any form of training. The capacity and size of the mills are almost the same ranging between 8-15 horsepower. The milling fee in the Dass area is ₦300 per bag when using both electricity and diesel. However, in Bauchi town, milling fee is ₦150, using electricity alone. Some of the millers who are large-scale buyers own their paddy, but all the small-scale millers in Dass area mill for a fee. Their labor requirement is between 2 and 3 persons at a cost that depends on the day's job.

Except for the medium par boilers millers, the small-scale millers do not have a management structures. The small-scale mills in the Dass area all come with polishers however, all are not put into use because it takes too much of their time when they use two belts instead of one. However,, the medium millers all have de-stoners, graders etc (that polishes rice into a high quality type).The women do not operate mills in the Dass and Bauchi area , however, one woman does own a milling machine in Wandi. The millers, both small-scale and medium, service their communities by milling on credit. The medium mill in Liman Katagum when visited was observed to be highly unutilized because even though the miller charges for milling for a fee as opposed to that in Nadabo farms, he does not get the paddy to mill.The mill in Nadabo farms may be one that prOpCom may wish every miller to own in the Dass area where it mills and brand its own rice. Understandably Alhaji Ghani is constraint by lack of funds to effectively (like Nadabo farms) run his mill. However, with little finance he may be able to turn things around for himself because he has shown interest in doing so.

In conclusion, as long as rice is milled from Dass and its surrounding environs, it is regarded the same. So even if paddy is taken to a medium mill like that of Alhaji Ghanis, it does not attract a higher price in the market just because simply it is de-stoned of graded. Because of this, and since the awareness and wherewithal to polish, bag and brand is not there among millers, they would continue to mill in the easiest way possible to achieve their needs

Since the women groups have set bad precedence in the ownership of mills in Dass, from interaction with government officials at the ADP who also shared the same view that asset acquisition by groups either men or women may never be with success due to management problems. It could be suggested therefore, that if mills are to be brought to Dass, it should not be left or be taken by groups but rather left in the hands of possibly wealthy persons who can handle and maintain the equipment. If this is not possible, then the company supplying the equipment could be advised to mount and handle their equipment by themselves. Services rendered to customers relate to the relationship that they share with their customers. They mill on credit until when the milled rice is sold before payment for the milling is carried out. Operators are paid on daily basis and also depending on the magnitude of work for the day. At peak period of milling, the operators are paid N 300 each. However during off days when there is no work, nothing is paid to them.

INCOME RECEIVED BY MILL OWNERS:

Going by the average number of bags that they mill per week, the amount they pay to their staff and what they spend on diesel and electricity, we can make some estimates on their income. However when miller in Muda Lawal was contacted and where activity is more regular and on daily basis unlike the ones in the Dass area, he suggested 15-20,000 weekly income after paying off his staff and that of electricity. This amount depends on the magnitude of the work for the week. His mill however, does not use diesel which is where the chunk of the mill takings goes to. In Dass, Yakubu Lumana makes about 5-7000 per week

POLISHER:

When using the polisher, it takes more of their time in milling, so says the miller like Yakubu Lumana (Chairman of the association). In the small scale milling machines, there is a provision for two belts to be mounted on the machine. One that drives the mill and the other that polishes the rice. When the two are at work at the same time, the time it will take for polished rice to come out through the outlet is longer than when rice is milled without passing through the polisher. Of major importance is the fact that the time differential here does not attract special price at least for now, possibly due to lack of awareness on the quality of the rice to be gotten in that aspect. For now traditional rice milled are considered the same and are only differentiated from the imported rice and because of this, the more bags the miller mill per day, the more income he gets and the better for him.

Market

The markets in Dass and the surrounding environs are rural commodity markets.

Sellers

A greater percentage of women are engaged in rice trading than the men and rice sellers in Dass market are mostly farmers, parboilers or traders. The volume of rice taken to Dass market is usually sold completely during the market day. Traders transport their produce to the market either by bicycles, motorcycles or trucks depending on the volume of produce. Branding of rice is not done by any of the sellers contacted except Nadabo farms and price of rice is determined by quality of parboiling and milling.

During the period of the investigation, I was able to count the number of sellers during the market day in Dass, with the help of the chief of measures of course. There were two categories of rice sellers.

The first that constitute the 75% are farmers who carry their produce to the market to sell and go back home. The second category is the traders that buys from the farmers and resell in the market

That day we got 31 rice sellers, 20 of them were farmers, while the remaining 11 were traders. The same was done at Mararaban Liman Katagum and Bayara markets. Out of 12 sellers only 4 were traders, the rest were farmers in M/Liman Katagum and 5 out of 15 were full time in the business of rice selling in Bayara. This was how I came about the estimate.

In conclusion, in the Dass area, almost all the farmers engage themselves in sell of their rice in the market. Quantity of rice sold in other markets like Liman Katagum and other markets around Dass is very small to be regarded as commercial market for rice.

BUYERS:

The buyers I talked to were millers (Dalhatu Saadu, Usman Mohammed etc.) and traders (Ibrahim Dan Yaro, Shuibu Bala etc.). I did not talk to any buying agent except one (Mohammed Layi) in Dass who buys for Asabe Ibrahim and Rose Ade (Commercial parboilers in L/Katagum). All the buyers I talked to are resident in Bauchi and Dass. I did not meet any buyer from out of Bauchi during the investigation.

Buyers

The only two large rice marks are that of Dass and Muda Lawal. Most of the buyers of rice in and around the Dass are the traders and those for household consumption. They buy from Dass because it is about the only market where rice is sold in large quantity.

Buyers of rice get the derived quality they require because of the quality of parboiling in Dass and to an extent, that of milling. From the investigations gathered, buyers from Bauchi, Tafawa balewa, jos and other neighboring towns buy paddy from Dass. In Muda Lamal, market their target markets for rice surprisingly, does not include Dass market. Rather rice traders buy from markets outside Bauchi like Tinnu, Banki etc. Depending on the distance to the market, transportation and transaction cost may differ.

In conclusion therefore, large-scale rice buyers in Muda Lawal do not buy their rice in Dass, simply because of the fact that the quantity of paddy sold in Dass is too small compared to other bigger markets. The requirements of one large-scale buyer may not be met in Dass market.

Market organization/infrastructure

Types of markets in and around Dass are all local commodity markets with a weekly frequency in marketing with the exception of Muda Lawal. Rice either paddy or milled is normally displayed in open air and in a few cases displayed inside shops. Market fees and taxes are collected in all the markets. The market leaders are all community appointees and the association has some independence from the local government. However, the market fees they charge to buyers and sellers all go to the local government and LGA receipts are issued

out to those who pay. In all the markets, they collect N 20 from sellers and those who buy in large quantities like Hajia Asabe Ibrahim. But like I wrote in my report, in Dass and on market days they do not charge women sellers any fee, possibly because of the small quantity that they take to the market. So the association actually is like a volunteer organization for the local government.

SIZE OF BAGS:

The bags used in Dass and Bauchi markets are all the same (80kg bags) and it measures the same in mudus. Both markets use the same sized mudus.

In conclusion, a major problem faced by buyers in Dass is the way in which rice is sold to the buyers (measures). Large-scale buyers from the eastern parts of the country prefer to buy in bags. For this reason they travel all the way to Alkaleri and Gadan waiwa to buy their rice instead of Dass.

Finance and business support services

Farmers, processors and traders all require finance to boost their activities. Finance and services could be in cash, capacity building or in form of input. Their sources and access to finance are mostly through informal ways (adashe or money tenders and relations) through negotiation and understanding. Sources and access to services is mostly from SG 2000, Fadama II and Rice Alliance and extension services from the ADP. Services rendered by these organizations are normally free of charge.

In conclusion: farmers in Dass have had a lot of experience with a particular service provide SG 2000 who in collaboration with the state government for over 15 years. Such services, though free were sponsored by the government of Bauchi state have made a tremendous impact in the lives of farmers in Dass area. Experience will rice Alliance, as a financial origination was not really a cordial one.

Potential partner organization

The composition of rice farmers association RIFAN Dass branch is 16 with 6 representatives. In the composition of membership, there is gender imbalance with only one woman in the organization. All the members are engaged in rice marketing with a parboiler among them. At the beginning of every rainy season, the association sources for inputs for its members and other farmers like fertilizer at a subsidized rate from the government. The association does not have much in terms of legitimacy. They are registered with the cooperative but elections and meetings have been rather stagnant in the association. RIFAN Dass has a good relationship with the government and NGOS where by all meetings called by the ADP or the state government concerning agriculture or rice production, RIFAN executives are always invited to attend.

The rice farms association in Dass has over the past few years being rather dormant in its activities and the true membership of the RIFAN Dass branch does not include members that came about during rice alliance. These were groups made for a specific project.

Conclusion and Recommendation on Rice Commodity Chain in Dass

The valleys of Dass are a perfect area for large-scale production of rice. AS Daso Iliyasu once said during the course of the investigation, “our rice is unique to any other type of rice in Nigeria. This is because of the water that drips from the mountains on the crop which carries special nutrients, possibly yet known to man which makes our rice more qualitative and tastier”. This may be a myth but still there is something unique in the quality of Dass rice that everybody talks about. Even through the quality is good but the quantity coming off those valleys may be too small to meet the demand of the Nigeria people.

Production is the major problem in the rice commodity chain in Dass. The production is far below the expectation of processors and traders. If large amounts of rice can be received in the market, then the business will also improve. With more production and new technologies in the areas of parboiling and milling, Dass can feed the nation in rice.

LIST OF PERSONS CONTACTED DURING THE STUDY:

PARBOILING

1.	Ladi Ibrahim	Dabardak
2.	Aisha Musa	Dabardak
3.	Lami Ali	Dott
4.	Safiya Ibrahim	Dott
5.	Talatu Ayuba	Dott
6.	Rukayya Dauda	Dott
7.	Jamila Abdullahi	Dott
8.	Grace Miadawa	Dott
9.	Rifkatu Danladi	Dabardak
10.	Zainab Umar	Dabardak
11.	Jummai Yakubu	Wandi
12.	Maryamu Shehu	Wandi
13.	Hauwa Adamu	Wandi
14.	Hajia Asabe Ibrahim	Liman Katagum
15.	Maryamu Rabo	Wandi
16.	Rose Ade	Liman Katagum
17.	Alti Ibrahim	Bagel
18.	Zuwaira Musa	Bagel
19.	Kande Garba	Bagel
20.	Maimuna Inusa	Bagel
21.	Talatu Saidu	Bagel
22.	Asabe Hassan	Dott
23.	Deborah Ishaku	Dott
24.	Habiba Joseph	Dott
25.	Lami Garba	Yelwa
26.	Fatimah Maiwada	Yelwa
27.	Laraba Alhassan	Yelwa
28.	Abu Baba	Yelwa
29.	Zuwaira Musa	Bayara
30.	Grace Buba	Bayara
31.	Hajia Balkisu Ibrahim	Bayara
32.	Kagiru Muazu	Bauchi
33.	Ibrahim Babayo	Bauchi

MILLERS

1.	Yakubu Lumana	Dass Central
2.	Shuibu Yakubu	Dass Central
3.	Bala Yusuf	Dass Central
4.	Hashimu Galadima	Dass Central
5.	Alhaji Haruna	Dass Central
6.	Idris Saleh	Tudun Wua
7.	Abubakar Alhassan	Shalgwartar
8.	Mohammed Dan Biram	Wandi
9.	Daso Iliyasu	Wandi
10.	Ahmed Mako	Nadabo farms
11.	Dan Ahmadu	Nadabo farms
12.	Alhaji Saidu Ghani	Liman Katagum
13.	Adamu Dan Madami	Yelwa

14.	Hassan Mangar	Yelwa
15.	Abdulazeez Gambo	Yelwa
16.	Gambo Dan Madami	Dott
17.	Gambo Musa	Bajar
18.	Ahmed Inusa	Zumbul
19.	Alhassan Makama	Baraza
20.	Musa Abdu	Baraza

MARKETS

	NAME	CATEGORY	ADDRESS
1.	Sulai Haruna	Seller	Dass Market
2.	Isiaka Abubakar	Seller	Dass Market
3.	Musa Shuibu	Buyer	Dass Market
4.	Hajia Asabe Ibrahim	Seller	Liman Katagum
5.	Hajia Asabe Ibrahim	Buyer	Liman Katagum
6.	Maryamu Rabo	Seller	Wandi
7.	Madam Amaza	Seller	Dott
8.	Usha'u Bala Ibrahim	Seller	Mararaban L/K
9.	Shuibu Bala	Buyer	Mararaban L/K
10.	Mohammed Babaji	Seller	Mararaban L/K
11.	Mohammed Babaji	Buyer	Mararaban L/K
12.	Abubakar Jibrin	Seller	Mararaban L/K
13.	Abubakar Samba	Seller	Dass Market
14.	Abubakar Samba	Buyer	Dass Market
15.	Rose Ade	Buyer	Liman Katagum
16.	Rose Ade	Seller	Liman Katagum
17.	Suleiman Isiaka	Seller	Bauchi (Muda Lawal)
18.	Dalhatu Saadu	Buyer	Muda Lawal
19.	Suleiman Isiaka	Buyer	Muda Lawal
20.	Ibrahim Danyaro	Seller	Muda Lawal
21.	Mariam Ismaila	Seller	Muda Lawal
22.	Nasira Mohammed	Seller	Muda Lawal
23.	Nasira Mohammed	Buyer	Muda Lawal
24.	Mairam Habu	Seller	Bayara Market
25.	Hassan Gambo	Buyer	Bayara Market
26.	Hamudu Bala	Seller	Bayara Marketss
27.	Alhassan Dutse	Seller	Yelwa
28.	Maisamari David	Buyer	Yelwa
29.	Bilkisu Adamu	Buyer	Yelwa
30.	Hamisu Bala	Seller	Bayara
31.	Juman Musa	Seller	Bayara
32.	Elizabeth Babangida	Seller	Bayara
33.	Gimbiya Adamu	Buyer	Yelwa
34.	Hadiza Ismo	Buyer	Yelwa
35.	Rose Musa	Buyer	Yelwa

RICE FARMERS ASSOCIATION-DASS

1.	Mohammed Mohammed	
2.	Alhassan Tela	
3.	Abdullahi Musa	
4.	Ibrahim Barde	(Secretary) 080

5.	Sule Samaila	(Assistant Secretary)
6.	Hadiza Galadima	(Treasurer)
7.	Ibrahim Maimako	
8.	Ibrahim Cidawa	(PRO)
9.	Ishaku Bako	(Audit)
10.	Idris Adbullateef	
11.	Sarkin Noma Juji	
12.	Shuibu Alhassan	
13.	Maimako Bako	
14.	Garba Bagudu	
15.	Maigari Bagudu	
16.	Adamu Mohammed	
17.	Daniel Maisamari	Bundot
18.	Musa Shirbu	
19.	Gambo Sule	
20.	Mohammed Lai	
21.	Isiaka Abubakar	
22.	Abubakar Sambo	Dass
23.	Gambo Babangida	
24.	Ibrahim Saleh	
25.	Baba Ahmed	