IMPACT OF FADAMA II PROJECT ON POVERTY REDUCTION: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF IMO, OGUN AND KADUNA STATES, NIGERIA, 2004-2009

BY

Pius Otu ABANG

JUNE, 2015

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Pius Otu ABANG
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A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES, AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY (LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES)

DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES, FACULTY OF ADMINISTRATION AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY ZARIA

JUNE, 2015

DECLARATION

I declare that the work in this thesis entitled; **IMPACT OF FADAMA II PROJECT ON POVERTY REDUCTION: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF IMO, OGUN AND KADUNA STATES, NIGERIA,** has been carried out by me in the Department of Local Government and Development Studies. The information derived from the literature has been dully acknowledged in the text and a list of references provided. No part of this dissertation was previously presented for another degree or diploma at this or any other institution.

Pius Otu ABANG

_____	_____	_____
Name of Student	Signature	Date

CERTIFICATION

This thesis entitled **IMPACT OF FADAMA II PROJECT ON POVERTY REDUCTION: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF IMO, OGUN AND KADUNA STATES, NIGERIA,** by **Pius Otu ABANG,** meets the regulations governing the award of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Local Government and Development Studies) of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to my father, Late Chief Columbus A. Tawo and my most Elder Sister, Late Beatrice Abang Okpashi.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	African Development Bank
ADF	African Development Fund
ARP	Agricultural Resource Programme
BLP	Better Life for Rural Women Programme
CAP	Capacity Acquisition Programme
CBN	Central Bank of Nigeria
CDD	Community Driven Development
CP	Community Participation
DFRRI	Directorate for Foods, Roads, and Rural Infrastructure
EIGs	Economic Interest Groups
FCA	Fadama Community Association
FEAP	Family Economic Advancement Programme
FSP	Family Support Programme
FUG	Fadama User Group
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GR	Green Revolution
Ha	Hectare
ICR	Implementation and Completion Report
IDA	International Development Association
IDAs	International Donor Agencies
IFAD	International Food for Agricultural Development
LDP	Local Development Plan
LFDC	Local Fadama Development Committee
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NAFPP	National Accelerated Food Production Programme
NAPEP	National Poverty Eradication Programme
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NDE	National Directorate of Employment
NFDO	National Fadama Development Office
NFDP	National Fadama Development Project

OFN	Operation Feed the Nation
OVIs	Objectively Verifiable Indicators
PAA	Productive Asset Acquisition
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PAP	Poverty Alleviation Programme
PCU	Projects Coordinating Unit
PDOs	Project Development Objectives
PIAs	Programme Implementation Agencies
PIM	Project Implementation Manual
PTF	Petroleum Trust Fund
SFDO	State Fadama Development Office
SPC	State Project Coordinator
SPFS	Special Programme on Food Security

ABSTRACT

The study examines the impact of Fadama II on poverty reduction in three states of Nigeria: Imo, Ogun and Kaduna states. The Fadama project had the primary objective of sustainably increasing the income of its beneficiaries; be it pastoralists, hunters, gatherers, crop farmers and livestock owners. The study examines the extent to which Fadama II project impacted on the poverty level of the beneficiaries in the three States Three hypotheses were postulated to guide the study. The study made use of interviews, observations and questionnaire to obtain primary data necessary for the study. Secondary data was derived from Fadama II documents obtained from Federal, State and Local Fadama desk offices between 2004 to 2009. The theory of participation was used as theoretical framework to lend credence to the adoption of the CDD approach used by Fadama II project as implementation strategy. As a result of the study, we found out that Fadama project recorded successes in increased income, increased food production and group dynamics. But the project would have done better if not for obvious challenges like the requisition for counterpart fund from the poor, timeframe of the project and lack of feasibility studies on the characteristics of the beneficiaries. In view of these challenges we recommend among other things; an alternative to counterpart funding, the need for feasibility studies and emphasis on sustainability of poverty reduction efforts

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The goal of every government is to provide services to its people that would enhance the standard of living and social well being of the people. Many of these services focus on poverty reduction by providing basic human needs to the poor. In recent times, the global focus has been on poverty reduction. In Nigeria for instance, the incidence of poverty is growing by the day as evidenced in the figures released by the National Bureau of Statistics; that about 100 million Nigerians are said to be living below 1 dollar a day (NBS, 2012). The World Bank had stated about a decade ago, that over 45 percent of Nigeria's population live below the poverty line while about Two third of this group are extremely poor (UNDP, 1996).

According to International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the largest segment of the world's poor is the 800 million poor women, children and men who live in rural environments. These are the subsistence farmers and herders, the fishers and migrant workers, the artisans and indigenous peoples whose daily struggles seldom capture world attention. Empowering rural people is an essential first step to eradicating poverty. The rural poverty report 2011 provides a coherent and comprehensive look at rural poverty, its global consequences and the prospects of eradicating it. Released on 6th December, 2011, the report contains up dated estimates by IFAD regarding how many rural poor people there are in the developing world, poverty rates in rural areas, and the percentage of the poor people residing in rural areas.

After the 2011 IFAD report on rural poverty, more than 340 million rural people lifted themselves out of extreme poverty. But the 2011 report notes that global poverty remains a massive and predominantly rural phenomenon, with 70 percent of the developing world's 1.4 billion extremely poor people living in rural areas. Most importantly, the bulk of the poor in Nigeria reside in the rural areas. This position is supported by Onyenechere (2010) who states that about 70 percent of Africa's poor are rural and Nigeria's population is predominantly rural with rural community dwellers making up to 70 percent of the population. This is quite revealing more so that right from the early 60s, when Nigeria attained independence from colonial rule, all efforts at reducing poverty were tailored towards agricultural improvement. The 1962-68 National Development plan was the first plan to be drawn by an indigenous government in the country. About 58 percent of the total expenditure for the plan period was allocated to rural development. The implementation strategy was mainly the introduction of the farm settlement schemes (Adeniyi, 1991). The decision to execute rural development via the adoption of farm settlement strategy was to serve as a means for stemming the tide of rural-urban drift by school leavers. This decision was probably influenced by the success story of the Israeli Moshau model type of farm settlement (Adeniyi, 1991). The schemes therefore emphasized the expansion and adoption of modern methods of agricultural production without necessarily focusing on the need to improve the rural areas, particularly the physical environment as well as the quality of life of the rural dwellers engaged in agricultural and related production. Based on this limited view of rural development; it

became clear that the "farm settlement" approach could not be a panacea for solving the myriad of rural problems in the country.

Furthermore, the rural development approach contained in the third National Development Plan period (1975-1980) was premised on increasing the productivity of rural areas particularly food production. This was to be executed through the Federal Government's National Accelerated Food Production Programme (NAFPP) (Adeniyi, 1991). The NAFPP was designed specifically to increase the production of rice, maize, guinea corn, millet, wheat and cassava which were the main staple food crops in Nigeria. This programme did not go beyond the creation of centers in some parts of the country.

By 1979-83, the civilian regime under President Shehu Shagari revitalized the Operation Feed the Nation (OFN) programme of Gen. Obasanjo under the new name; Green Revolution (GR). The objectives of the programme were to modernize the agricultural sector and to achieve self-sufficiency in food production by the year 1985. Under the programme, State governments were directed to exploit their potentials to improve agriculture while corporate bodies were urged to make direct investments in agricultural projects (Adeniyi, 1991). Various other projects were to support this programme e.g. Land clearing scheme, farm mechanization centers, agro service centers, migration schemes, tractor hire services etc were accorded high priority. Even though certain food items were banned to encourage local production, the Green Revolution (GR) would be remembered for the colossal sum of money that went into importation of fertilizers and corruption that accompanied the management of fund that was clearly associated with the

transactions. The GR was sound in principle, but like all borrowed concepts, the ingredients necessary for its success like adequate bio-physical information, local knowledge systems and the consideration of the fragmented agricultural system were all ignored (Adeniyi, 1991).

There was also agriculture development scheme "the Back-to-Land scheme". It was launched by the Federal Government and whereby the States adopted. It was Rivers State that became the first State to adopt the scheme in 1984. It was implemented by providing land and small short-term loans to school leavers who wanted to take farming as a career. Later , other States like Lagos and Oyo adopted the strategy, (Adeniyi, 1991). The aim was to make farming attractive to the farmers, to stem rural-urban migration and to increase food production. The scheme died without any remarkable achievement because of several reasons. Some of the reasons advanced were lack of adequate planning and poor execution, the narrow conception of equating rural development with agricultural production and the failure to recover a sizable amount of loans. In fact, the period of 1980-1985 could be classified as economic crises period with unintended consequences for increased poverty levels (RFDS, 1999). Aggregate agricultural production declined in per capita GDP in agriculture. By 1989, the index of per capital real GDP of Agriculture was 35 percent (RFDS, 1999) lower than 1970. This was an indication of the failure of Agricultural strategies during the period. An assessment of the many agricultural development programmes executed by the federal government were mostly theoretically sound programmes mapped out at the government level, but many of which did not alleviate rural poverty nor enhance human development.

For instance, Directorate of Foods, Roads and Rural Infrastructures (DFRRI) was initiated by the Federal Government in 1985 to make agriculture the mainstay of the country's economy once again. The Directorate affirmed that the failure of past government agricultural programmes was the inability generally to firmly root government agriculture programmes at the grassroots level and directly involve the farmers not only in implementation but also in the decision making process. In line with these considerations, the strategy of the Directorate for Foods and Agriculture programme implementation was the "community-based implementation strategy (RFDS, 1999). This strategy was to ensure not only nation wide participation and at the grassroots level, but all ecological zones and the total spectrum of the country's potential agricultural produce was involved. The central aim here was to vastly improve the overall lot of the peasant farmers, their decision making capacities and their income earning potentials.

Since early 90s, the Federal Government of Nigeria had initiated programmes that aimed at improving basic services, infrastructures and housing facilities for both the rural and urban population, extending access to credit and farm inputs, and creating employment opportunities. They felt that most of these programmes specifically targeted towards the poor, was a pointer to the fact that the government was concerned about reducing poverty. Most of the multi-sectoral programmes implemented by the Federal Government included the National Directorate of Employment (NDE); Better Life for Rural Women Programme (BLP), Family Support Programme (FSP); Family Economic Advancement

Programme (FEAP) and the Petroleum Trust Fund (PTF) were geared towards poverty reduction. Despite the huge human and material resources devoted to reducing poverty in Nigeria, the situation has worsened with no substantial success achieved as the poverty level continued to deteriorate far below the poverty line (RFDS, 1999).

As an interim measure, the Federal Government in 1999 established the poverty Alleviation Programme (PAP). The programme, however failed to make any appreciable impact on poverty reduction in the country, due to "State capture" and leakages, among other reasons. In its place, the Federal Government came up with the National Poverty Eradicate Programme (NAPEP) in 2003. With this programme, tricycles were given to beneficiaries to enable them become players in the local transport sector. All these point to the fact that poverty, more than anything else, is a serious problem in Nigeria. In fact, Nigeria faces mass poverty challenge and this has serious social, political, economic and security consequences that cannot be ignored.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The National Bureau of statistics observed that the poverty level in Nigeria was climbing higher on the poverty ladder rather than declining. Agu and Ichoku (2013) also stressed that latest statistics on poverty signals a continued spiral downwards in the welfare indicators. They further added that between 2004 and 2010 (a period of less than 7 years), the proportion of Nigerians living in absolute poverty jumped from 54 percent to 70 percent.

However, the same period when absolute poverty jumped tremendously was the same period when FADAMA II was initiated by the Federal Government of Nigeria in collaboration with World Bank. The programme was aimed at reducing poverty by improving the living standards of rural poor; contribute to food security and to increase access to rural infrastructure. Importantly, the project represented a shift from public sector domination to a Community- Driven Development (CDD) approach.

It is not an exaggeration, therefore to say that the battle to achieve the global society's stated objectives on hunger and poverty reduction will be won or lost in the rural areas of the developing countries (Anriques and Stamaulis, 2007). Globally, extreme poverty continues to be a rural phenomenon despite increasing urbanization of the world's 1.2 billion extremely poor people, 75 percent live in rural areas, and for most part, they depend on agriculture, forestry, fisheries and related activities for survival (Anriques and Stamaulis, 2007). Promotion of rural economy in a sustainable way has the potential of increasing employment opportunities in rural areas and stemming premature rural-urban migration. The Federal Republic of Nigeria with a population of more than 160 million, the largest in Africa (IFAD, 2010), depends on agriculture to cater for the needs of the rural poor. The agricultural sector employs approximately two-thirds of the country's total labour force and provides a livelihood for about 90 percent of the rural population. Realizing the plight of the subsistence farmers in Nigeria, the herders and the fishers, etc the World Bank through the Fadama Project focused more on increasing the income of Fadama users. The goal was to promote rural economy and thereby reduce rural poverty by half.

According to its report,

> *The stakes are even brighter in Nigeria where smallholder agriculture, which is the dominant occupation of rural Nigerians is mainly rain-fed and characterized by low land and labour productivity. Nigeria has a potential comparative advantage in the production of a variety of fresh and processed high-valued crops, especially vegetables during the dry season and livestock products (meat and milk) and fisheries product through out the year. This is because the country is endowed in underground and surface water reserves, rich pastures and favourable agro-ecological conditions in the country's low planes, alluvial deposits called Fadama (NFDP, 2004:12).*

In the light of these potentials, the first National Fadama Development Project (Fadama I) was designed in the early 1990s with the sole aim of promoting simple and low-cost improved irrigation technology under World Bank financing (NFDP, 2004). The widespread adoption of the technologies enabled farmers to increase production by more than 300% in some cases (NFDP, 2004). Evaluation of Fadama I reveals that the full realization of project benefits was hampered by some specific short comings in project design and implementation, including the lack of involvement of project clients in project planning. Project was limited to crop production ignoring down stream value addition activities of marketing and processing, and ignoring other Fadama resource users. The Nigerian government therefore; impressed by the success of Fadama I even though only in Jigawa State, approached the African Development Fund (ADF) and the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank for support in the expansion of the achievement of Fadama I in scope and size. To achieve this aim, Fadama II was designed with a focus on community-driven development with maximum participation of the stakeholders at every stage of the project circle (NFDP, 2004).

It should be noted however that the Fadama II project was a follow up to the implementation of Fadama I that took place between 1993 and 1999. Six States participated in the Fadama I project but only Jigawa State implemented in full among the core States Fadama I project. Consequently, it was only Jigawa State among the beneficiaries that realized the full benefits of Fadama I. In the other five States, the project was implemented as a pilot programme.

Since Fadama I was completed, the economic rate of return at completion was 40% compared to an estimated 24% at appraisal (NFDP, 2004). These levels of benefits were realized in spite of poor transportation infrastructure and the non-inclusion in Fadama I of processing, storage and other down stream activities, and poor post harvest handling of the output were set backs to be corrected by the Fadama II project on a proposed credit to the Federal Republic of Nigeria in the amount of SDR 72.95m (US $10000 million equivalent) (PAD, 2003). The project was expected to steer a rapid private sector led poverty reduction growth particularly in the non-oil economy and empowering local governments to play an active role in their own development.

The problem of the study therefore; is to examine the extent to which Fadama II contributed to poverty reduction in the three States of Imo, Ogun and Kaduna? The process of finding answers to this question will expose the level of impact of Fadama II project on poverty reduction.

1.3 Research Questions

This study is therefore out to address the following research questions:

a. To what extent did Fadama II project reduce poverty in the three states?

b. What strategies were adopted to implement Fadama II project?

c. What were the challenges that confronted Fadama II project implementation?

d. What impact did Fadama II register on the participating Fadama groups and communities five (5) years after the project?

e. What lessons can be learnt from the Fadama II project as regards Capacity Building, Empowerment, Community Ownership and Project Sustainability (impact)?

1.4 Aim and Objectives of the Study

The main aim of the study is to examine the impact of National Fadama Development project (NFDP II) on poverty reduction in the three (3) States of Nigeria, namely: Imo, Ogun and Kaduna States.The specific objectives are to;

i. Examine the extent to which Fadama II project reduced poverty in the three states.

ii. Identify and discuss the implementation strategies adopted by the Fadama project.

iii. Examine the achievements (impact) on the participating Fadama groups.

iv. Identify and discuss the challenges faced by the project during implementation.

v. Identify and discuss lessons that can be drawn from Fadama II project.

1.5 Scope and Limitations of the Study

1.5.1 Period of Coverage

The study covered a period of six (6) years. This period was selected to cover the implementation period of the Fadama II project between 2004 and 2009.

1.5.2 Fadama Project Coverage

The Fadama II project comprises both technical and management dimensions. Technically, the project is concerned with project monitoring and evaluation, making reports to the World Bank and ADB, etc. But on the management side, it is concerned with empowering stakeholders, supporting establishment of rural non-farm enterprises, increased food production, etc. This study is concern with the management aspect of the Fadama II project.

1.5.3 Limitations of the Study

There were challenges in the course of the study which had the tendencies of affecting the result of our investigation.

(i) The first challenge was that the State Fadama coordinators on ground were not the same coordinators during Fadama II in all the States visited. There were cases where we were directed to Fadama III project by the SPC when we requested to interact with Fadama II sub-project.

(ii) The same applies to facilitators; we were told clearly that the Fadama II facilitators with whom we are expected to interact have been laid-off.

Therefore, we had to engage them as consultants so that they could come and assist us. We did that in order to give the data some validity.

(iii) The Fadama 11 project was implemented and completed in 2010, it became difficult to lay our hands on the Local Development Plans (LDPs) of some Fadama Community Association (FCAs) and Fadama User Groups (FUGs) Where we could not retrieve the LDP needed for a particular community, such a community was substituted for another whose LDP was available The reason was that we needed to compare what the project did as contained in those records with what we can see on ground.

(iv) Language barrier was another problem. A lot of the beneficiaries, especially in the rural Local Government Areas were illiterates, as such the researcher had to interview them through an interpreter (research assistant).

(v) Filling of questionnaire was also hectic. Because the people are largely illiterates, the items in the questionnaire had to be read to them through the interpreter and filled by the interpreter on behalf of the beneficiaries.

(vi) Quality and quantity of data generated may fall short of certain expectations. This is because the study itself is a post-mortem examination of a project that had been implemented and concluded about five (5) years ago.

(vii) The Fadama II project did not do a feasibility study to come up with baseline income level of beneficiaries at the point of entry before implementation. Instead they made use of what they called "**base line value per hectare of land".**

1.6 Significance of the Study

Poverty is endemic in Nigeria just like other problems bedeviling the polity. Poverty has been described as wide spread and severe (CBN/World Bank, 1996). In spite of Nigeria's vast resources, poverty has several dimensions and complexities (Khan, 2000). Therefore a study on poverty would further enhance our understanding of the various perspectives and issues in Nigeria's rural poverty. The incidence of poverty in Nigeria became alarming in 2010 when the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) report for the year suggested that more than 50 percent of Nigerians live in chronic poverty and majority of them reside in the rural areas.

In an attempt to redefine the direction and goal of poverty reduction programmes in Nigeria, the Federal Government in collaboration with the World Bank designed the National Fadama Development project (NFDP II). The NFDP started as NFDP I in 1990 and metamorphosed into NFDP II (Fadama II) in 2004. Several studies have been conducted in respect of the impact of Fadama II on poverty reduction in one State or one Local Government or the other. Many of these studies conducted research on how Fadama II has reduced poverty in those areas of their studies without analyzing how these successes could be sustained. This study examines the impact of the Fadama II project on beneficiaries in three states selected across three geo-political zones of Nigeria; North-West, South-East and South-West.

This is one of the first attempts at assessing the performance of the Fadama II project across geo-political zones of Nigeria. Impact of Fadama II project varies among

researches. In the course of the study, we found that the differences in the people's culture and tradition had a major role to play in the way and manner the project was accepted and implemented in that area. Many researchers and political analysts thought that Fadama was all about irrigation farming or taking advantage of wet lands in the dry season as the name Fadama implies. Fadama II project aimed to unlock this potential in a sustainable and equitable manner, thereby contributing to reduce rural poverty. This development is also a pointer to a new direction of poverty reduction in which the study will make a landmark.

Though a remarkable percentage of success was recorded on Fadama II project, some areas that would engender sustainability need to be addressed and tackled accordingly. The research in the long run would come out with a number of policy proposals for the project to enable it achieve its Stated objectives. This study exposed research gaps that are identified in previous studies on impact of Fadama II. We found out that, previous studies on the impact of Fadama II project and poverty reduction were premised on data completed by Fadama officials themselves without actually going to the field to meet the farmers as it was done in this study.

Example, Kudi, T. M. et al (2008) conducted a study on the impact of Fadama II in alleviating poverty among farmers in Giwa Local Government Area and came up with the following results; That there is improvement in the income level of the farmers meaning that there is improvement in their living standard. That the people have experienced higher yields in their crops which also implies higher income to the farmers.

And lastly, there was harmonious relationship between the Fadama users which enhances productivity.

Incidentally, Giwa Local Government though semi-urban is one of the Local Government Areas selected for this study. We visited Kaya village, a typical rural set up to interact with farmers both male and female groups, and we did not come up with the same wonderful result as demonstrated by Kudi et al. Giwa is semi-urban, and to carry out a study of poverty reduction in this Local Government, it is better to go into the hinter land of the local government rather than interviewing farmers in Giwa town, Shika and then Yakawada and Galadimawa. This group of researchers were told that the farmers are enlightened through organized workshops and seminars on how to co-exist with one another but did not bother to find out whether there are structures in place to sustain the harmonious relationship between farmers and herdsmen.

Infrastructures necessary to sustain the harmonious relationship include; provision of stock routes, grazing field, watering points etc. All these were silent in the study of Kudi et al. Finally, the Kudi et al study recommended that government can assist the Fadama farmers in subsidizing the high cost of maintaining the irrigation facilities even though high cost of irrigation facilities was not part of the findings they got from their study.

There was also a study by Tanko L. et al (2010) carried out on the impact of Fadama II project on income of tomato farmers in Niger State; the study compared the efforts of tomato farmers who benefited from Fadama II in one Local government that participated

in Fadama II and non-beneficiary farmers in another Local Government that did not participate in Fadama II. How the result of this study can translate to understanding the impact of Fadama II on the farmers who benefited from Fadama II leaves much to be desired. Impact is about change in the standard of living of the beneficiary and not the difference between one beneficiary and a non-beneficiary. All these gaps were filled by this study.

1.7 Hypotheses

The following hypotheses were tested to enable us find out the relationship between variables that are prominent in this study:

Ho: Implementation of increased income strategy adopted by the Fadama II project has not significantly impacted on the welfare of Fadama beneficiaries.

Ho: Empowerment, capacity building and community ownership strategies adopted by Fadama II have not significantly impacted on the poverty level of Fadama II beneficiaries.

Ho: Community participation has no significant impact on the socio-economic development and conflict reduction among Fadama II users.

1.8 Operational Definition of Terms

For the purpose of this study, there is need for operational definition of terms that are used in this study. They are; impact, participation, capacity building, empowerment, community ownership, poverty, poverty reduction, project implementation and Fadama II sub-strategies.

1.8.1 Impact

Impact as used in this study means change. Change according to this study is transformation that is sustainable and not temporal or for a short period of time. Change should be seen to transcend spacio temporal parameters. Although change can be negative or positive, but change in the positive direction as it affects the social and economic life of the project's beneficiaries is our focus in this study.

Economic impact of the Fadama II project can be evidenced in such areas as could affect the well being and standard of living of the individual. The impact of Fadama II can be measured by the following indications:

a. **Increased Income:** When change occurs in the income level of an individual; this is measured against the baseline. For instance, a farmer who usually earns one thousand naira from the sale of one bag of maize all year round but has improved his yields and could put more than five (5) bags of maize in the market can begin to earn an income of five thousand (5,000.00) naira instead of one thousand naira as was the case before. This is an increase in income based on the change from one thousand naira to five thousand naira.

b. **The Increased Farm Output:** when there is increased farm output, this means that a farmer has experienced improvement in the number of bags of his yields such as maize, beans, rice, onions, etc. There is a change in quantity which can be measured in bags and number.

c. **Acquisition of Improved Seedlings:** farming in the Sub-Saharan Africa is mostly rain-fed. The types of crops planted by farmers are largely localized and giving rise to the same amount and quantity at the end of harvest-season. Agriculturists

have discovered improved varieties of some of these crops that can be planted in both seasons (dry season and rainy season). There are improved seedlings in food crops like cassava. There are improved varieties of cassava that can grow to maturity in less than six (6) months earlier than the local variety that takes up to a year to grow to maturity. Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Agricultural Institute are making a major break-through in this direction.

d. **Increased Livestock in Sheep and Cattle:** A lot of farmers keep sheep and cattle as a way of earning a living. The numbers of this sheep and cattle matter to the farmer because the higher the number of the sheep or cattle, the higher the amount of money the farmer will earn.

e. **Productive Asset Acquisition:** The Fadama II project has the strategy of asset acquisition (PAA) which they grant farmers acquisition on the payment of the 30 percent counterpart fund. There are assets like rice hullers, vegetable grinding machines, wheel barrows, bicycles, fishing nets, water pumps and rural infrastructure (roads, irrigation system) etc; these were distributed to farmers who were able to pay counterpart fund to acquire them.

f. **Increased Food Production:** This is the result of improvement in seedlings planted by the farmer that may lead to increased production, or increase in farm size measured in number of hectares (ha) which has led to increased food production.

There is a social impact when there is noticeable change in the status and wellbeing of an individual in the community. This is evidenced in the purchase of a new car, building a personal house or sending one's children to private schools around the community. Furthermore, a person who is said to have been transformed in his social status should be capable of paying his family's hospital bills or hiring better health services. Some people can demonstrate their change in social status when they marry a new wife or being able to sponsor one's self to pilgrimage in the Holy land.

1.8.2 Participation

According to this study, participation refers to the level of involvement of the project's client i.e. the beneficiary communities in the activities of the Fadama II project. Cardinal in the concept of participation according to this study is people's participation and citizenship involvement. The Fadama project is involved in several activities beginning from planning to implementation of projects. These activities have implications on the beneficiaries because the Fadama project adopted the approach called Community-Driven Development (CDD) whereby the decision or choice of a project to be funded by Fadama would be decided by the communities themselves. The community develops what is called a logical framework otherwise called Local Development Plan (LDP). This plan contains the objectively verifiable indicators (OVIs) which are the set goals of the project initiated by the community itself. Therefore participation in this respect is very essential for the purpose of capacity building. The community must involve in the counterpart funding for the projects to be executed. The idea is to have ownership and control by the benefiting communities and Fadama Community Association (FCAs) over

the project once it is completed. Participatory process resolved conflict and ensured that funded sub-project activities represented the interest of the group.

1.8.3 Capacity Building

One of the cardinal objectives of the Fadama project is to build capacity of its clients. Capacity building by the Fadama II project involves the introduction of organizational principles to the host communities who have constituted themselves into Fadama Communities Association (FCAs) or Fadama Users Groups (FUGs). Ability to organize records of the group and call for balances of organization's accounts makes for the sustenance of the association. The capacity of the group members is built around the ability of members to be able to hire advisory services in future to assist their project, service providers give advisory services; universities, extension services, institutes, private entrepreneurs, community groups, etc. The capacities of benefiting communities are strengthened to implement project and capacity building on assets and infrastructure which contributed to the achievement by the overall project objective. Capacity to develop LDPs; and being able to keep records of their meetings, income and expenditure.

1.8.4 Empowerment

According to this study, empowerment of the Fadama beneficiaries has to do with the attributes of credit acquisition and group management expected to be inculcated in the people so that they can become self sustainable after Fadama II project. For instance, the Fadama II beneficiaries were empowered to be able to replicate project-strategies in

alternative sources of income apart from the direct benefit from Fadama II. The beneficiaries were expected to be acquainted with Community-Driven Development (CDD) approach in order to enhance their sustainability.

1.8.5 Community Ownership

This is an essential attribute to facilitating sustainability. The project involves the client communities who have formed themselves into FCAs and have been recognized as a legally constituted civil associations having a written constitution and executive committee thereby giving them a sense of ownership of the entire project and not as passive members.

1.8.6 Poverty

Poverty can take different forms by different definitions, but this study examines poverty from the point of view of "Absolute poverty". Absolute poverty is measured not only by low income but also by malnutrition, poor health, poor clothing, lack of adequate shelter and of course lack of useful education. Thus absolute poverty in Nigeria is evidenced in low standard of living of the people whose lives are characterized by all indicators of absolute poverty. They live in fear and being fatalistic, wearing dirty cloths, hunger, no education, disease, poor nutritional value, etc.

1.8.6.1 Poverty Reduction

Reduction in this case refers to decrease, for instance, reduction in unemployment. That means the number of unemployed has reduced by number and size. Put simply, poverty

reduction according to this study connotes a physical reduction in the incidence of poverty in number and size. Reducing the number of the poor from high to low. This is done through empowerment and capacity building in an enabling environment. Empowerment and capacity building without the enabling environment to nurture them will amount to nothing.

1.8.6.2 Poverty Alleviation

For the purpose of this study, poverty alleviation is understood to mean reducing the incidence of poverty in terms of psychological and emotional pain by giving instant food to the hungry and assisting in the provision of free health facilities and education. Whereas, poverty reduction is understood as reduction in the incidence of poverty in terms of real number, reducing the number of the poor from 10, in every 100, to 5. This can be achieved through empowerment and capacity building accompanied by the enabling environment.

1.9 Organization of Chapters

Chapter One

This chapter is considered as an introduction to the study. It highlights the background to the study, the Statement of the problem followed by aim and the objectives of the study. The scope and the significance of the study in conjunction with the hypotheses for the study are presented in this chapter. The chapter concludes with the conceptual clarification of key concepts

Chapter Two

This chapter examines critically the various views of scholars that have contributed to the discipline of poverty, poverty reduction programmes, etc. This chapter also contains a critical analysis of researches conducted on the Fadama II project especially in the areas covered by this study. Lastly, the theoretical framework upon which the study is based is also contained in this chapter.

Chapter Three

This chapter has to do with the research methodology that is applied to this study. The areas covered by the study are represented in a table. The categories of respondents to both the questionnaire and oral interview are represented in this chapter. Furthermore, the method of data presentation and analysis are also contained in this chapter.

Chapter Four

This chapter presents an overview of the Fadama II project. The objectives of the project and the strategies of implementation. Above all, the chapter contains the achievements of the project in the three (3) States under study.

Chapter Five

In this chapter, we analyzed the data collected from the field. Data is analyzed based on interview responses and questionnaire administration. The chapter begins by presenting the data collected from interviews conducted with facilitators, Fadama Community

Associations (FCAs), Focus Group discussions and followed by data from questionnaire administration.

Chapter Six

This is the conclusion of the work. A summary of the findings of the study is presented and recommendations reached.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1. Introduction

There is an overwhelming concern towards the eradication of poverty the world over. Developing countries like Nigeria have made frantic efforts over the years to fight poverty although such efforts have been adjudged uncoordinated and more or less fire-brigade approach. This explains one reason why the war against poverty in the Nigeria soil appears to be unending and poverty continues to grow unabatedly. However, central to the quest for policies and programmes that will reduce poverty is the issue of conceptualization of poverty. By conceptualizing poverty, is not only to bring forth the several meanings of poverty but to put in perspective the measurement of poverty thereby highlighting the cause of poverty both as it affects man and the community at large.

In this chapter, we shall bring to the fore the conceptualization of poverty to lend credence to the causes of poverty and how poverty can be measured. We shall also indentify approaches of measuring poverty for the purpose of understanding the dynamics of the scourge. We shall highlight poverty reduction efforts in other parts of the world vis a vis that of Nigeria. We shall identify research gaps from previous studies carried out on the impact of Fadama II to further enhance the significance of this study.

2.2. Conceptualizing Poverty

Poverty can mean a number of different things. In popular discourse, poverty is a 'portmanteau' concept that captures a range of meanings (South Africa project, 2007). One important thread in poverty discourse is the notion of material lack especially, the lack of resources necessary for survival.

Poverty can be construed in a narrow or broad sense. According to South Africa project; when poverty is viewed in the narrowest sense it means lack of income. But in a broader sense poverty can be seen as multidimensional encompassing other issues such as housing, health, education, access to services and other avenues of accessing resources, and what is somewhat controversially referred to as 'social capital; and access to social power relations. Poverty can also be construed in a minimalist or more expansive way: the most minimalist way is to consider people who are poor as being those who are unable to survive even in the short term, i.e people who are utterly without the means of survival. But a more expansive understanding of poverty is that people are poor if they are unable to participate in the society as full citizens. (South Africa Project, 2007).

Poverty manifests itself in several ways. A few examples can be highlighted below;

a. Deprivation

Our study is focused towards the definition of poverty from the most minimalist perspective because we are concerned about those who are faced with deprivation. Deprivation refers to the effect of poverty on a person's life. The concept of deprivation

also takes into account how being poor limits what a person "can and cannot do" both in terms of immediate and future actions.

Oyeranti and Olayiwola (2005) view poverty as a severe deprivation of some basic human needs at the individual or household level. Put differently, poverty is material deprivation which can be assessed in monetary terms. Deprivation can be equated with lack. That lack of money to spend and to obtain material things needed to satisfy human wants. This condition can lead to low standard of living.

According to this scholar's view regarding poverty, he sees the scourge as failure to achieve basic capabilities such as being adequately nourished, living a healthy life, possession of skills to participate in economic and social life.

b. **Subjective Poverty**

Another conceptualization of poverty is regarded as subjective poverty assessment. The central idea of this view is that poverty must be defined by the poor themselves or by the communities that the poor live in.

The way the poor themselves will define poverty shall come out succinctly when we shall be discussing measurement of poverty. Before then however, people perceive poverty as a threat to the very existence by human kind. Poverty is not new but at each mention, it stirs a lot of misgivings. According to Anger (2010), poverty reduces the social and psychological prestige of its victims. Dangana (2012) sees poverty as man's greatest

enemy. Poverty is a condition of being poor and incapable of satisfying oneself with the basic needs of food, shelter and clothing.

The way poverty receives attention in Nigeria, is also the case with other parts of Africa. On assumption of office in 2004, the former South African president Thabo Mbeki decried the scourge of poverty with these words;

> *Endemic and widespread poverty continues to disfigure the face of our country. It will always be impossible for us to say that we have fully restored the dignity of all our people as long as this situation persists. For this reason the struggle to eradicate poverty has been and will continue to be a central part of the national effort to build the new South Africa.*

The persistence of poverty in any society `undermines the very existence of that society. The people live a life of fear because they do not have hope for a better life. This gives us a lot of concern and worry hence researches of this nature become pertinent.

2.3 Measurement of Poverty

Discourse on the measurement of poverty carries along with it the conceptualization of the menace of poverty in what may look like attempting further definitions of poverty. Liu and Wu, (1998) in an effort to introduce a debate on how poverty can be measured began by offering a conceptual analysis of poverty. According to the duo, the concern about poverty lies in the identification of the poor. Both poverty research and social policy employ a wide variety of poverty definitions. However all definitions may be fitted into one of the following categories:

- Poverty is having less than an objectively defined absolute minimum.

- Poverty is having less than others in society in relative terms.
- Poverty is feeling you do not have enough to get along.

Poverty according to the first category of definition is absolute. Poverty according to the second category is relative, and poverty according to the third category is a mixture of absolute and relative poverty. Defining the level of poverty according to the different definitions under these categories may result in different estimates of the number of poor people in the population.

They further stated that there is a dispute in measuring poverty. According to them; the academics, welfare practitioners, government officials and politicians have taken a keen interest in the construction of a poverty line. Politicians are increasingly keen in this respect as government policies have always been criticized as failing to solve the poverty problems.

There exists disagreement for the construction of poverty line in theoretical and practical terms. As seen above, "defining poverty" has always been debatable. "measuring poverty" is also fraught with disagreements and difficulties. In practice, there is no one agreed method in measuring poverty.

In a similar vain, Nwachukwu (2010) indicates the use of poverty line in his study which was estimated using mean household expenditure, which Nigeria poverty profile 2010 report refers to as "money metric analysis". Nwachukwu States that the national minimum wage is pegged at 7,500.00 applies to only urban wage earners, civil servants

and those in formal employment. There is a wide disparity in wage between the rural and urban Nigeria. The national minimum wage does not apply to the rural areas. More so, quantification of minimum rural wage is difficult because of lack of data, unwillingness of the rural dwellers to disclose their wage and tax status. As such, a number of studies in Nigeria resort to the use of mean expenditure as poverty line.

In an effort to conceptualize issues in the measurement of poverty, the questions comes as to the choice of variable which scholars believe will affect findings on the composition as well as on the size of the poor population and hence, the policy response will differ accordingly. The key conceptual issues considered are the choice of poverty indicator, unit of analysis and equivalence scales, as well as poverty head-count versus poverty gap, (Nwachukwu, 2010)

Choice of Poverty Indicators

Income is always taken as a single indicator to measure poverty because total consumption of basic needs e.g. food, housing and clothing, including essential needs like transportation and social activities are difficult to quantify and in most cases non-existent especially in rural areas. Income is therefore taken as a proxy for living standards. The level of income cannot fully reflect the actual standards of living of the poor. Government usually provides non-income benefit such as public health care, housing and education, in order to enhance the quality of life of the poor, these benefits cannot be qualified yet they exist.

Income as Measurement of Poverty

The final measure of poverty that was introduced by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was as a result of the non-satisfaction of one dollar-a-day World Bank income measurement. In order to substitute a measure of 'human' poverty for the World Banks 'income' poverty; the UNDP therefore constructed the human poverty index (HPI). They argue that human poverty should be measured in terms of three (3) key deprivations (Todaro and Smith, 2009).

- **Life**: The fraction of people unlikely to live beyond 40 years of age
- **Basic Education**: percentage of adults who are illiterate
- **Overall Economic Provisioning**: measured by percentage of people without access to safe water plus percentage of children who are underweight for their age (Todaro and Smith, 2009)

The two arguments are mere academic exercise because none of them possess a unique disposition from the other. For instance, a dollar yard stick of the World Bank is not capable of explaining the income level of the rural poor that lack statistics to underscore a baseline. How then can one quantify their living standard in a dollar index. The UNDP human poverty index that is measured in terms of three key deprivations; 40 years life span, basic education and underweight children, are not sufficient to explain poverty in the rural areas. Where does lack of basic infrastructure like roads come in? Where there are illiterate adults but who are power brokers in the village, do you regard them as poor?

Income poverty should be measured by individual household expenditure capacity (HEC). This will reflect directly every household's capacity to spend in one day and in one month.

Poverty Head-Count Versus Poverty Gap

Counting the number of people, or households, below a poverty line is also contentious. However, head count alone cannot reveal the extent of poverty of individuals or households. In order words, it does not tell us how far they are below the poverty line.

Thus determination of the poverty gap is necessary in measuring the extent of poverty. This distinction has a fundamental and guiding effect on the policy on poverty. The policies and resources required to lift out of poverty a large number of people just below the poverty line would be different from those required to raise the standard of living of a smaller number of people far below the poverty line. (Liu and Wu, 1998)

Poverty head count versus poverty gap although contentious may be the most useful indicators to measure poverty in rural areas in Nigeria. First, the rural areas have scanty population size that can make it possible for a head count. The poverty gap between the rural dwellers and the urban inhabitants is noticeable wherever it exists. If you want to make use of income level you may be faced with the problem of quantifying the entire life style of the rural people in monetary terms in order to make use of money metric analysis.

Approaches to Measuring Poverty

There are several attempts by scholars at measuring the incidence of poverty in certain areas. Some of which are highlighted below;

a. Quantitative Approach: This situation lends credence to the problem of approaches to measuring poverty. Much of the work on measuring poverty has been quantitative in nature, using statistical techniques to count the number of people in poverty. The advantages of quantitative measures are in their scale and their anonymity (Liu and Wu, 1998). If a statistical survey employs a large sample and the respondents are carefully chosen, it can provide an objective picture of the broader group or society from which the sample is selected. Poverty research can then be based upon existing statistical information collected by government of the other international organizations. When the official statistics only provide a limited picture of the extent of poverty, researchers have to collect their own data by conducting surveys to samples of study targets. However, collecting original data is costly and time-consuming.

b. Qualitative Approach: The qualitative approach in measuring poverty is no doubt as useful as the quantitative approach. Any understanding of poverty requires a focus not just on overall numbers and trends, but also on the different individual experience of the poor and the realities of poverty. Although quantitative approach of poverty has dominated much of poverty research, there is also a long history of qualitative descriptions of the experience of poverty. A typical example is the study conducted by Rowntree on poverty in the United Kingdom in 1901 (LIU &. WU,1998). Some examples of the qualitative approach include the reports issued by Townsend in 1960's and 1970's detailing the lives of the poor in the United Kingdom and a research

report entitled “Hardship Britain” issued by Professor COHEN also of the United Kingdom in 1992 describing the lives and problems encountered by the poor population in the United Kingdom. A qualitative approach was also used in a research conducted for Hong Kong by Hong Kong caritas in May 1997. The report entitled; the different faces of poverty in Hong Kong. The objective of the study is to contribute to the understanding of the different forms of poverty in Hong Kong (LIU and WU, 1998).

The two approaches provide a framework with which to measure the incidence of poverty. Put simply, the qualitative approach offers a more practical and participatory approach to measuring poverty because it is only by experiencing the poor and appreciating the realities of poverty that one can strongly analyze the vagaries of the conditions of the poor. This is not an activity for one day. Go down to the rural areas, stay with the villagers for one week to one month, you will feel the purse of poverty and you shall bring forth a good measurement.

2.4 Causes of Poverty

Organizations and scholars who are inclined to explaining poverty and its causes have taken several positions to drive home their point. The World Bank in 2000/2001 identified causes of poverty and a framework for action. The bank puts it that one route to investigating causes of poverty is to examine the dimensions highlighted by poor people. For instance;

- Lack of income and assets to attain basic necessities of life; e.g. food, shelter, clothing, and acceptable levels of health and education.

- Sense of voicelessness and powerlessness in the institutions of state and society.
- Vulnerability to adverse shocks, linked to an inability to cope with them.

The bank did not mention lack of opportunities as causes of poverty. Lack of income that the bank mentioned is a fallout of lack of opportunities to create income.

Political economists like walter Rodney, Karl Marx, Eskor Toyo, etc have a rather radical view as to the causes of poverty in developing countries. These groups of scholars blame the underdevelopment of the developing world on the contact between Europe and the less developed world. This relationship between the centre and the periphery thwarted indigenous skills and initiatives. This is responsible for the large scale poverty in the developing world.

But the Neoclassical or liberal scholars hold a different view to this position. According to them emphasis should be placed on the beneficial role of free markets, open economy, and privatization of inefficient public enterprises. In this case failure to develop or eradicate poverty is not as a result of exploitative external control but the result of too much government intervention and regulation of the economy.

In this study, we specifically examined what scholars say, is the causes of poverty in developing countries.

2.4.1 Causes of Poverty in Developing Countries

There are several causes of poverty as identified below:

a. Poverty as Cultural Characteristics

Development plays a central role to poverty reduction in third world countries. Some scholars feel that the national mindset itself plays a role in the ability of a country to develop and to reduce poverty Grondona (2000) outlines twenty "cultural factors" which, depending on the cultural view of each, can be indicators as to whether the cultural environment is favorable or resistant to development. Grandona claims development is a matter of decisions. These decisions, whether they are favorable to economic development or not, are made within the context of culture. All cultural values considered together create "value system". These systems heavily influence the way decisions are made as well as the reactions and outcomes of said decisions. Grondona, Harrison and Lindsay all feel that at least some of development resistant cultures need to change in order to allow underdeveloped nations to develop effectively. According to their argument, poverty is fueled by cultural characteristics within under-developed nations and in order for poverty to be brought under control, said nations must move down the development path.

b. Poverty as a Label

Various theorists believe that the way poverty is approached, defined and thus thought about, play a role in its perpetuation. Maia Green (2006) explains that modern development literature tends to view poverty as agency filled. When poverty is prescribed as agency; poverty becomes something that happens to people. Poverty absorbs people into itself and the people, in turn, become a part of poverty, devoid of their human

characteristics. Poverty, according to Green (2006) is viewed as an object in which all social relations and the persons involved are obscured. Issues such as structural failings, institutionalized inequalities or corruption may lie at the heart of a region's poverty, but these are obscured by broad Statements about poverty. Solution or plans for reduction of poverty often fail precisely because the context of region's poverty is removed and local conditions are not considered. This argument contains the kind of picture that could be true about the poverty situation in Nigeria. Efforts to reduce poverty in Nigeria do not consider local conditions that are peculiar to the region, at the end of the day poverty is alleviated rather than reduced.

According to Garba (2006), all poverty alleviation initiatives in Nigeria since independence have yielded very little result. He claimed that the programmes were mostly not designed to alleviate poverty, they lacked clearly defined policy framework with proper guidelines for poverty alleviation. They suffered from political instability, interference, policy and macroeconomic dislocations. The programmes lacked continuity, and they are riddled with corruption, political deception, outright kleptomania and distasteful looting.

Macroeconomic dislocations can be blamed for increased poverty in Nigeria. This position is buttressed by Soliu and Ibrahim (2010) who report that initial level of economic growth is not prone to poverty reduction while an increase in economic growth is prone to poverty reduction, a situation that can only be sustained and improved upon if certain policy measures are put in place. Policy measures required to be put in place are

the ones that would bring about the enabling environment necessary for poverty reduction.

2.5 Poverty Reduction Programmes in Nigeria

Several poverty reduction programmes have been implemented in Nigeria before the implementation of Fadama II Project. It should be noted however that some of the poverty reduction programmes in Nigeria especially during the early years of attaining independence, took the form of agricultural revitalization programmes. This was because Nigeria as a country is largely an agrarian society and more so that the bulk of the poor are rural dwellers who are mostly farmers, it is only natural that if government embarks on poverty reduction efforts, it will be geared towards the major source of livelihood of the people. We shall review some of these earlier projects, stating their implementation strategies and the reasons why they failed to reduce poverty in Nigeria.

2.5.1 Operation Feed the Nation (OFN)

During this period (1976), there was food shortage which led to direct purchase and distribution of food stuffs by government agencies and the production by government parastatals of various staples on large commercial farms.

Implementation Strategies of OFN

The implementation strategies of OFN are as follows:

i. Making use of supportive institutions; Agric. Research institutes ministry of agriculture, etc to enhance food production that will reduce importation.

ii. Citizens were encouraged to cultivate any empty plot of land wherever one finds one (Onwuka, 2006).

Impact of OFN

There was increased food production as farmers were believed to have improved on their standard of living.

Why OFN Failed

OFN failed because of the following reasons:

i. OFN could not achieve its objective of increased food production for more than the first year when it was introduced because it could not be sustained in the first place.
ii. Secondly, there was inadequate provision of farm inputs like fertilizers to farmers.
iii. There was over centralization in terms of implementation guidelines.
iv. The fear of the military was another impediment to the would be beneficiaries of the programme (Onwuka, 2006).

2.5.2 River Basin Development Authorities (RBDAs)

Nigeria had II River Basin Development Authorities, (RBSAs), created in 1976 by the Federal Government to harness the country's water resources and optimize Nigeria's agricultural resources for food self sufficiency. The RBSAs include; the Sokoto Rima Basin, Sokoto; Hadejia-Jema'are Basin, Kano; the Lake Chad Basin, Maiduguri, the upper Benue Basin, and the Lower Benue Basin, Makurdi, and the Cross River Basin, Calabar. Others were the Anambra-Imo Basin, Owerri ; the Niger Basin, Ilorin, the Niger Delta Basin, port-Harcourt, the Benin-Owena Basin, Benin city; and the Oshun-Ogun Basin, Abeokuta (FRN, and UN Report, 2006).

Implementation Strategy of the RBDAs

The RBDAs were saddled with the responsibility of providing water for irrigation and domestic water supply, improvement of navigation, hydroelectric power generation, recreation facilities and fisheries project. The Basins were also expected to engender big plantation farming and encourage the establishment of industrial complexes that could bring the private and public sectors in joint business enterprise.

The RBDAs implementation strategies were as follows:

a. Tractor Hire Services

The authority undertook tractor hiring services. This involved slashing, ploughing, ridging, disc digging, seed drilling and harvesting. Farmers were charged at subsidized rates for such operations.

The authority also rendered land development services to farmers outside the project areas with heavy machineries.

The authority also was involved in rendering services such as land clearing, construction of roads, linking projects area, small earth dams, water ways, fish ponds, etc.

b. Agric Cooperatives

The RBDAs organized farmers into cooperative societies in order to take up functions which were being performed by the authority in the future. Sixteen agricultural credit cooperatives and marketing societies were established with local membership strength of 1,513 in the Hadejia Jema'are Basin alone.

c. Seed Multiplication Programme

This was a programme where improved varieties of seeds were being produced for distribution to the farmers.

d. Marketing

Despite the scrapping of the commodity board, the RBDA's had marketing arrangement for the purchase of farm produce notably; maize, wheat, rice, tomatoes, millet, sorghum and other vegetables. The Kano River Basin (Hadejia Jama'are) for example, made contacts with notable companies for the purchase of these products, e.g. NCP Nig. Ltd (kano based rice mill) VEGFRU (Tomatoes processing Co. based in D./Kowa-Gombe and Bauchi State), Gongola Tomatoe Industry Ltd, Yola and Zaki flour mill Azare, Bauchi State as well as Northern Nig. Flour mills Ltd, Kano (Hadejia-Jama'are, 1987).

Impact of RBDAs

The impact of RBDAs is as follows:

i. In the first years of the life of the Authority, yields of vegetables doubled and the yields of grains increased four-fold.

ii. Farmers could boast of such farm yields like wheat, rice, sugar cane and tomatoes.

iii. Timber, livestock and fish production in the areas of the authority became extended.

iv. Irrigation brought development in Roads and Bridges, providing all year round access to the projects. Equipment and raw materials were brought in and crops taken to outside markets for sale.

v. The people's lives changed for the better in terms of increased income and nutrition value (Hadejia - Jama'are, 1987)

Why RBDAs. Failed

Idachaba, according to Alabi (1988), laments that the objectives of the RBDAs were yet to be fulfilled after 33 years of existence. This was attributed to lack of political will and institutionalized corruption. He further states that the RBDAs have not been able to live up to the expectations of contributing to the nation's search for food security by reducing the country's dependence on rainfed agriculture and increase the proportion of irrigated agriculture that would make possible two, and sometimes three cropping seasons in one year. He doubted the ability of the RBDA's to realize the government irrigation plan which projected that a total of 454,021 hectares would be brought under irrigation between 2008 and 2012.

Other reasons advanced for the failure of RBDAs was managerial and administrative bottlenecks. Alabi (1988), observes that managerial and administrative bottlenecks affected planning, and implementation of the program. Another problem faced by the RBDAs was the institutional presence in rural Nigeria of a multitude of both formal and informal institutions vying for interests with the farmers. There were lots of duplications and overlap of programmes, which were striving to be accomplished, having the same goal and addressing the same audience or target group as RBDAs. The activities of Agricultural Development Projects (ADP), River Basin Development Authorities (RBDAs), Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resource (MANR), and the Department

of Agriculture in the Local Government Authority (council) were indeed also overlapping and constituted a major constraint to the RBDAs.

2.5.3 Green Revolution Programme (GR)

The Green Revolution programme was a major agricultural policy of the Shehu Shagari administration and the fourth National Development plan. It was introduced in April, 1980 and was intended as a programme to ensure self sufficiency in food production and to introduce modern technology into the Nigerian Agricultural sector. However, the policy establishing the Green Revolution programme was as follows:

Policy on Green Revolution

Below are the goals of the policy on Green Revolution

i. Improving nutritional balance of food in take of rural dwellers,

ii. Improving rural housing and environment,

iii. Creating opportunity for human resource particularly in both farming and non-farming sectors.

iv. Improving rural health,

v. Promoting production and consumption of a wide range of agricultural goods and services.

vi. Utilizing rural resources to lay a solid base for security, socio-cultural, political, economic growth and development activities of a country by linking rural development to governmental activities at Local, State and federal levels.

vii. Providing self –sufficiency of food within a stipulated frame (Orgi, 2005).

Implementation Strategy of Green Revolution

The implementation strategy of the Green Revolution involved the total mobilization of plant, animal resources within a food policy for Nigeria. In addition, it includes expertise engineering of the factors of production, and prudent monitoring of the supportive institutions like; marketing and storage processing, etc. The GR was involved in; seed marketing, land clearing, control of soil erosion, rural integrated projects, development of grazing reserves etc all with the aim of self-sufficiency in food production within five years (Orgi, 2005).

Impact of the Green Revolution

The Green Revolution brought about improvement in rice and fish production which was its major focus. In States where National Party of Nigeria (NPN) was in control; there was remarkable improvement in agricultural resources because the programme simply continued from where Operation Feed the Nation (OFN) stopped.

Why GR Failed.

The Green Revolution failed because of the following reasons:

i. The GR project suffered some set backs especially in States governed by leaders opposed to Shagari's political party.

ii. There was inadequate provision to motivate high earned farmers to make large scale investment because of the land use Decree.

iii. The provisions of the decree were also criticized for creating growth opportunities for wealthy investors without relief for small farmers.

2.5.4 Directorate for Foods, Roads and Rural Infrastructures (DFRRI)

The Directorate of Foods, Roads and Rural Infrastructures was established in 1986. The Directorate was established, inter alia; to encourage increased agriculture and any other activities towards an increased earning power of rural dwellers; to provide agricultural and industrial raw materials, to undertake the construction and repair of roads to facilitate the distribution of agricultural products; etc. This was the earliest attempt by government directed at poverty reduction because the DFRRI was intended to connect the subsistence economy of the rural areas and the market economy of the urban areas to create a market for the rural farmers. City dwellers can drive their cars to the village to buy once there was access roads. Unfortunately that could not be achieved and is still lacking till date.

a. Impact of DFRRI

According of Ogwumike (2011), DFRRI was not only a radical departure from the previous programmes but also recognized the complementariness associated with basic needs such as food, shelter, portable, water etc. The integrated approach of DFRRI to rural development, no doubt provided for the necessary basic infrastructures that can stimulate the growth of agro-allied small-scale enterprises in rural areas. DFRRI, According to Ogwumike (2011), impacted positively on food production. There was steady and significant rise in Agricultural output as shown by the index of agricultural production between 1986-1993.

b. Implementation Strategy

DFRRI was charged with using the local and State government ministries of Local Government, cooperative and Community Development, Lands and survey, etc. Also, River Basin and Rural Development Authorities, Federal Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, NEPA and Rural Electrification Boards, etc as avenues through which to accomplish her mandate by the government (Orji 2005).

As a matter of deliberate policy, DFRRI was not executing her programmes directly. Consultations were held with programme Implementing Agencies (PIAs) that are narrated above to agree on the targets to be achieved by each PIAs. State Governments, their Local Governments and benefiting communities constitute the bulk of PIAs that implemented programmes of the Directorate (Koinyan, 1987).

C. Why DFRRI Failed

Although there was a steady and significant rise in agricultural out put, DFRRI could not achieve many of its objectives due to the following factors:

i. Lack of standards for project harmonization and effective mechanisms for co-ordination among the three tiers of government, and between DFRRI and the levels of government (CBN, 1998)

ii. Communities could not embark on a wide range of productive activities because of lack of infrastructure.

iii. Rural water and sanitation programme took place in phases. Phase I was to provide portable water, health, education and sanitation to over 5,000 communities and phase II was to do same to 9,625 communities which could not be achieved.

On the whole, the policy framework of DFRRI was in tandem with rural development best practice. Notwithstanding, the administration was under pressure by the international community and the domestic front to hand-over power to a democratically elected president, the then military president stepped-aside and DFRRI was suspended.

2.5.5 Better Life Programme (BLP)

After DFRRI comes the Better Life Programme (BLP) which was targeted at reducing poverty of rural dwellers especially women. Although the BLP was not particularly an agricultural development programme like the other programmes earlier analyzsed, its objectives and implementation strategies were tailored towards changing the lives of rural women. As such the study has also reviewed it achievements and features.

The BLP came into being in 1987, to stimulate women in rural areas towards achieving a better and higher standard of living. The programme was to pay attention amongst other things to all forms of discriminatory practices against the women.

Implementation Strategy of BLP

The BLP strategy for implementation was fashioned to achieve the mobilization of women for effective national development, the need to bring women together for better understanding and resolution of the problems through collective actions, and the need to

raise women's consciousness concerning their activities, rights, social, political and economic responsibilities.

It was against these Stated objectives that the following strategies were adopted by the BLP;

i. Formation of cooperative societies to bring women together for better understanding, and resolution of their problems through collective actions and to raise their consciousness about economic responsibilities.
ii. Expansion of recreational facilities in the communities,
iii. Facilitating increased awareness and participation in the States' health care delivery programmes such as expanded pogramme on immunization, Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT), drug abuse, etc (Orgi, 2005).

a. Impact of the BLP

The Better Life Programme had tried to harness the potentials of rural women and thereby impacted positively on their economic activities and incomes. The BLP improved the quality of lives of many women through the distribution of various inputs; granting of easy credits, and establishment of various educational programmes (Ogwumike, 2002). Based on available evidence, Ogwumike (2002) reiterated that the BLP made tremendous impact with regards to poverty alleviation. In specific terms, the achievements recorded BLP were as fellows;

i. Formation of 11,373 women cooperatives by 1993,
ii. The establishment of 3,613 processing mills as well as the distribution of farms inputs such as fertilizer to women who ordinarily would not have had

access to such inputs even though they carried out the bulk of agricultural activities.

b. Why BLP Failed

The success of the BLP programme was short-lived. According to Ogwumike Fidelis (2002), the programme was not only hijacked by position- seeking individuals but the resources set for the programme were diverted and used for personal enrichment. Rather than rural women, the programme was taken over by urban/city women.

2.5.6 Poverty Alleviation Programme (PAP) 2000

The poverty situation in Nigeria is such that could be considered as multi-dimensional. This is because, the scourge manifests in many ways and magnitude. There is the dimension of rural poor that is different from the urban poor which is regarded as unemployment. Unemployment has created a different dimension or poverty in the city centers thereby taking the attention of government once more from the rural poor. In view of this trend, the Federal Government in the year 2000 embarked on a poverty alleviation programme tagged PAP, 2000. The programme was designed to provide meaningful hands-on employment to 200,000 people all over the country. It was also aimed at inculcating and improving better attitudes towards a maintenance culture of highways, urban and rural roads, and public buildings.

The kind of job covered by the programme included the following:

a. unlocking and cleaning of drainages, culverts and bridges;

b. sweeping of roads, filling and sealing of cracks and potholes;

c. installation and restoration of roads sign; and

d. rehabilitation and maintenance of public building such as markets and hospitals

The PAP was regarded as a temporary arrangement hence it was designated as ad hoc. It was sooner than expected absorbed into the National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP). However, the beginning of the PAP programme demonstrated an indication to challenge poverty of the unemployed. Considering the laid out jobs of the programme, it was evident, the programme had nothing to offer the rural dwellers. It was intended to manage the poverty situation of the city centers. The programme in 2001 was absorbed into the NAPEP programme. It view of this, one cannot ascribe success or failure to the programme because it did not operate as a programme for any reasonable time.

2.5.7 National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP)

The NAPEP programme introduced in 2001 was particularly mandated to eradicate absolute poverty. NAPEP provided strategies for the eradication of poverty through streamlining and rationalization of existing poverty alleviation institutions and coordinated implementation and monitoring of relevant schemes and programmes of poverty eradication.

NAPEP earmarked several strategies of implementing its poverty eradication programme by evolving such schemes as;

a. Youth Empowerment Scheme (YES) which consist of:

- Capacity Acquisition Programme (CAP)

- Mandatory Attachment Program (MAP) &
- Credit Delivery Programme (CDP)

b. Rural Infrastructures Development Scheme (RIDs) which consists of:

- Rural Transport Programme (RTP)
- Rural Energy Programme (REP)
- Rural Water Programme (RWP) and
- Rural Communication Programme (RCP)

c. Social Welfare Services Scheme (SOWESS) which consist of:

- Qualitative Education Programme (QEP)
- Primary Healthcare Programme (PHP)
- Farmers Empowerment Programme (FEP)
- Social Services Programme (SSP)

d. Natural Resources Development and Conservation Scheme (NRDCS) which consist of:

- Agricultural Resources Programme (ARP)
- Water Resources Programme (WRP)
- Solid Minerals Resources Programme (SMRP), and
- Environmental Protection Programme (EPP)

However, all these programmes have their implementation strategies clearly stated by NAPEP. Most interestingly is the Natural Resources Development and Conservation Scheme (NRDCS) which consists of the Agricultural Resources Programme (ARP). This scheme's objectives are similar to the objectives of Fadama. For instance;

Specific Objectives of (ARP)

NAPEP considered agriculture as one of the critical sectors to be used in achieving the elimination of the incidence of poverty and hunger in Nigeria. This objective will be realized through the NAPEP's Farmers Empowerment Programme (FEP), which is based on the Current National Special Programme on Food Security (SPFS). The NAPEP programme is designed to achieve the broad objectives of reducing poverty and hunger as well as promoting wealth creation.

Specific Objective

- To focus on wealth creation, employment generation and poverty eradication within the farming communities and the rural sector.
- To assist farmers in achieving their potentials for increasing output, productivity and consequently their incomes on a sustainable basis.
- To strengthen the effectiveness of research and extension services in bringing appropriate technology and modern farming techniques developed by research institutions for farmers to adopt and ensure greater relevance of research to the practical problems faced by small farmers.
- To complement and refine the ongoing efforts of government in the promotion of simple technologies for self sufficiency and surplus production in small-scale agriculture.
- To train and educate farmers in the effective utilization of available resources and facilities in order to maximize production of food and create employment opportunities. (NAPEP, 2001).

NAPEP, in the view of stakeholders, has not achieved reasonably in any of its numerous schemes. For instance, in a motion titled; "Dismal performance of the National Poverty Eradication Programme" Senator Kure observes that poverty has continued to be on the increase with about 70 percent of the nation's population currently living below poverty line. The senator lamented that since the establishment of NAPEP in 2001, the agency has not efficiently impacted on the lives of Nigerians despite huge resources committed through budgetary allocations and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (Agbiokoro, 2010).

Arogundade, et al (2011), did not consider NAPEP a total failure. These scholars observe that with a take-off grant of ₦6 billion approved for the programme in 2001, NAPEP has established structures at all levels nationwide. Under NAPEP's Capacity Acquisition Programme (CAP), it has trained 100,000 unemployed youths just as 5,000 others who received training as tailors and fashion designers, were resettled. A total of 50,000 unemployed graduates have also benefited from NAPEP's mandatory attachment programme, which is also an aspect of CAP. The programme, according to Arogundade et al (2011), has also established a data bank of unemployed youths in all the 36 States of the federation and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT).

It is important to note however that NAPEP is not a sector project implementation agency but a coordination facility that ensures that the core poverty eradication ministries were effective. NAPEP would only intervene when necessary under its secondary mandate

which gives it the right to provide complementary assistance to the implementing ministries and parastatals nationwide.

The question that comes to mind is; to what extent has NAPEP executed its Agricultural Resources Programme (ARP)? If NAPEP is playing the role of a secondary mandate, what is the need for so much billions being ascribed to it? The problem is that there is a case of duplication of function between NAPEP and the designated ministries and parastatals. With a well laid out plan for revitalizing the agricultural sector and empower the farmers since 2001, yet there is no sign of achieving any success up till now. At this point, one cannot categorically say whether NAPEP has failed or not because it is not clear who should be held responsible whether NAPEP or the ministries. If the ARP scheme had been implemented to the later, it would have complemented the efforts of Fadama to a large extent.

2.5.8 First National Fadama Development Programme (Fadama I)

The National Fadama Development Programme (Fadama I) was approved for funding on March 26, 1992 for a loan of US $67.5 million. NFDP I was the pilot phase of the Fadama project. It was to build on the achievement of some of the Northern ADPs in developing small-scale irrigation through extraction of shallow ground water using low cost petrol given pumps. It was intended to raise farmers' income and contribute to food security and poverty alleviation

Objectives of Fadama I

The objectives of NFDP I were as follows:

1. to assist the Federal Government to construct 50,000 tube wells in the Fadama lands for small-scale irrigation;
2. to simplify drilling technology for the tube wells;
3. to construct Fadama infrastructure such as tube wells, wash bores, access roads, etc
4. to organize farmers for irrigation services; and
5. to carry out aquifer studies.

Fadama I took place in seven (7) cove states in the country namely; Bauchi, Gombe, Kano, Jigawa, Kebbi, Sokoto and Zamfara.

Why Fadama I failed

- Fadama I focused mainly on production but largely neglected down stream activities such as processing, preservation; and conservation and rural infrastructure to ensure the efficient evacuation of farm output to markets.
- The project did not take into consideration other resource users such as those for livestock and fisheries production.
- There were a number of design and implementation shortcomings which further limited its relative success. Although the success of Fadama I was limited, the little success recorded in Jigawa state created an impression in time that the project can do better if taken to the next level. In Fadama II, some of the very shortcomings that characterized Fadama I project were jettisoned.

2.6 Poverty Reduction Programmes in other Countries

There are examples of developing countries of the world whose poverty incidence is equal or above that of Nigeria about a decade ago but have been able to overcome the high incidence of poverty and putting the scourge at a tolerable distance. This development is against the backdrop of the poverty eradication programmes adopted by some of these countries. South America, Asia and Africa are continents where poverty pervade unabated. In this study, we shall examine poverty eradication strategies in India, the Philippines, South Africa, and El Salvador, to see areas where poverty reduction programmes in Nigeria can emulate to strengthen their implementation strategies.

2.6.1 India

India is home to 22 percent of the World's poor. Such a high incidence is a matter of concern in view of the fact that poverty eradication has been one of the major objectives of the country's development planning process. Like Nigeria, 75 percent of India's poor live in the rural areas (PARI, 2002). The various dimensions of poverty relating to health, education and other basic services have been progressively enclosed in the planning process. Central and State governments have considerably enhanced the allocations for the provision of education, health, sanitation and other facilities which promote capacity building and well-being of the poor. Investments in agriculture, area development programmes and a forestation provide avenues for employment and income. Special programmes have been taken up for the welfare of scheduled castes (SCs) and scheduled tribes (STs), the disabled and other vulnerable groups. Anti-poverty programmes that

seek to transfer assets and skills to people for self-employment, coupled with public works programmes that enable people to cope with transient poverty were also established. There was also the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) which seeks to protect the poor from the adverse effects of a rise in prices and ensures food and nutrition security at affordable prices.

These anti-poverty strategies were perceived to have recorded some level of success by the decline in poverty from 37.27 percent in 1993-1994 to 27.09 per cent in 1999-2000 in the rural areas (PARI, 2002). In absolute terms, the number of rural poor fell below the 200 million marked for the first time since 1973-74. However, this achievement fell short of the ninth plans projections. At the beginning of the plan, it was projected that with a growth target of 6.5 percent per annum during the plan period, only 18.61 percent of the country's population would be below the poverty line by the year 2001. The short fall can be attributed largely to the uneven performance of States in poverty alleviation.

India's Anti-Poverty Programmes in the Ninth Plan

The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP): The IRDP provided assistance to rural poor in the form of subsidy and bank credit for productive employment opportunities through successive plan period. Subsequently other anti-poverty programmes were also floated as sub-programmes:

- Training of Rural Youths for Self Employment (TRYSEM)
- Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)
- Supply of Improved Tool kits to Rural Artisans (SITRA), and

- Ganga Kalyan Yojana (GKY).

These were sub-programmes of the IRDP designed to take care of the specific needs of the rural population. All of these schemes were implemented as "stand alone programmes", an approach which was substantially responsible for their ineffectiveness. The programmes suffered from sub- critical investment, lack of bank credit, overcrowding in certain projects, and lack of market linkages. The programme was subsidy-driven and ignored the processes of social intermediation necessary for the success of self-employment programmes (PARI, 2002).

By 1999, the IRAP and allied programmes including million wells scheme (MWS), were merged into a single programme known as Swamajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY). This was conceived as a holistic programme of micro enterprise development in rural areas with emphasis on organizing the rural poor into self-help groups, capacity-building, planning of activity clusters, infrastructure support, technology, credit and marketing linkages. The SGSY recognizes the need to focus on key activities and the importance of activity clusters with in-built safeguards for the weaker sections. It insisted that 50 percent of the self-help groups must be formed exclusively by women and that 50 percent of the benefits should flow to SCs and STs. There was also a provision for disabled beneficiaries.

However, recent studies on the State of poverty level in India scored these programmes of poverty reduction very low. According to Ghosh (2010), the incidence of poverty in India remarkably persisted especially in rural India. The most recent world Bank estimates, using a cut-off of $1.25 per day, estimated that the number of absolutely poor

people in India in 2005 was 456 million (Ghosh, 2010). Human poverty measures suggested even worse outcomes than for income poverty in India. India has never been a good performer in human development terms, despite the much better indicators in some areas. Overall, both health and education indicators lagged behind below those in other countries at similar levels of development and with similar per capita income. But food poverty has been of particular concern. Recent studies have shown an alarming level of hunger in certain States of India (Banerjee, 2008). Health has become a greater source of inequality and also poverty.

Health care services in India were increasingly characterized by extreme duality, with the rich opting for deluxe institutions with "world class" infrastructure. The poor were either forced to avail of very overcrowded and underfunded public facilities, or to access medical shops where they were routinely exploited and often provided with inadequate care.

Factors Responsible for Poverty Trends in India

The following are some factors responsible for the level of poverty in India

- Increasing inequality is an important factor, since it has proved that the benefits of growth have been concentrated and have not "trickled down" sufficiently to ensure improved consumption among the lower income groups.
- The presence of a large mass of landless labourers as well as marginal peasants who are often not purchasers of food, meaning that rising agricultural prices (especially food) can actually increase poverty even in rural India.

- Since a large part of the rural population consist of agricultural labourers, small farmers and non-farm workers, who are all net purchasers of food, a sharp increase in the prices of food would squeeze real incomes and worsen poverty (Ghost, 2010).

What Lessons for Poverty Reduction Programmes?

The differing stories of poverty reduction programmes in India as one of the countries with high-growth economy in the past three decade and a record of high poverty rate provided some lessons for poverty reduction programmes in Nigeria..

- That economic growth per se could not solve the problems of income poverty reduction or improvements in the condition of human poverty, partly because the nature of growth might be associated with growth without change and did not allow the benefits of growth to reach the poor,
- India, with its market-driven and demand constrained system, has not only failed to deliver the same growth success, but has also been far less successful with poverty reduction. Clearly, according to Ghosh (2010), macroeconomic flexibility in a market driven environment is not the best recipe for poverty reduction.

2.6.2 The Philippines

The Philippines have a programme called Rapid Food Production Enhancement Programme (RAFPEP) whose main focus was to improve the production of rice. In view of the importance of rice as the staple food of the Philippines, the overall goal of

RAFPEP was sustainable food security for Paddy farming households in targeted provinces. The IRPEP has five components, namely;

i. strengthening of irrigation Associations;
ii. provision of production inputs and related support services;
iii. irrigation and rural infrastructure development and maintenance;
iv. marketing and post-harvest development; and
v. programme management and policy dialogue (FAO, 2012).

Lessons for Poverty Reduction Programmes

Two interesting aspects of the Philippines food programme that are worthy of mentioning are; the supply of improved seedlings which was not common with Nigeria's Food Production Programmes, whether OFN, GR, Back to Land Scheme, etc. Secondly, the IRPEP has marketing and post-harvest development programmes which was also not found in Nigeria's food programmes. Improvement in agriculture is not all about increasing quantity of food but producing food in Commercial quantity to better the income of farmers. But where there are no roads linking the hinter land to the market, the extra food produced would be wasted and perished. Extra food here refers to food not consumed by the farmer's household and can be placed in the market for sale. One of the crucial factors we observed as impeding poverty reduction in Nigeria is Lack of roads connecting the subsistence economy of the rural areas and the market economy of the city areas.

2.6.3 Republic of South Africa

The South African Government launched a new strategy of concerted effort to improve opportunities and well-being for the rural poor. In taking this step, the government came up with a programme called; "The Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy (ISRDS). South Africa was characterized by high levels of poverty, especially in rural areas. Although South Africa shared much in common with other countries, some features and development challenges in South Africa were very unique. The legacy of the former homeland system was one of enduring planned and deliberate cause of poverty. Because of past policies, rural South Africa also has high-density population areas and dislocated settlements where people live in abject poverty. Many rural people live in these ghettos isolated from economic opportunities, necessitating high costs of transport for jobs and to accomplish basic task of daily life (ISRD, 2006). The ISRDS had what it called "strategic pointers". These pointers were like key areas of attention if their goal of poverty reduction would have to be achieved. The first pointer was to address the marginalization of agriculture, particularly in the former homelands. Secondly, there was increased involvement of women in agriculture in most of the provinces. These were issues that were central to the ISRDS.

Unfortunately however, expansion in agricultural activities by the ISRDS, rather than create employment of labour, it expanded the unemployment level. The reason being that the type of agriculture embarked upon was mechanized. Well established commercial farms invested in new equipment and shifted cropping mix. This shifted into competitive products and thereby reducing demand for labour.

Lessons for Poverty Reduction Programmes

1. Addressing the Marginalization of Agriculture

South Africa was characterized by poverty especially in the rural areas and the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy endorsed the revitalization of the agricultural sector that was hitherto marginalized. This serves as a lesson to Nigeria because Nigeria's poverty is also adjudged to be largely located in the rural area and that revitalizing the agricultural sector would enhance rural poverty reduction.

2. Increased Involvement of Women in Agriculture

Women and children are said to be at the receiving end of poverty. There is increased campaign on gender sensitivity to allow for women empowerment. In a very rural set up, it is through the agricultural sector that you can empower women. Hence, the ISRDs recommends increased involvement of women in the agricultural sector to enhance poverty reduction.

2.6.4 El Salvador

Poverty reduction in El Salvador took into account the Peace Accords signed by the Government of El Salvador and Farabundo Marti Front for National Liberation in 1974 (IFAD, 2002). After 10 years of internal warfare which had devastating effects on the agricultural sector, the reconstruction of the country was in two fronts; social and economic. The strategy to reduce poverty had four basic components;

(i) Improvement in production and productivity of basic grains for family consumption;

(ii) Introduction of high income cash crops in order to diversify production and improve local nutritional conditions;

(iii) Provision of Support Services in extension, training, peasant organizations and marketing, as well as provision of financial resources; and

(iv) Promotion of sustainable farming systems.

Lessons for Poverty Reduction Programmes

i. Provision of high income cash crops in order to diversify production and enhance income for peasants.

ii. Provision of support services in extension, training, peasant organizations and marketing as well as provision of financial resources.

iii. Provision of sustainable farming systems.

2.6.5 Import of these Countries' Experiences

India recorded poverty reduction in the rural areas from between 37.27 percent in 1993/94 to 27:09 percent in 1999/2000. Although this is a long time ago, we are interested in the strategy that India adopted to achieve that success story. First, the country targeted poverty reduction from the rural poverty eradication front and which of course is impressive and something to emulate. Eliminating rural poverty is crucial to eradicating poverty at the national level.

In the Philippines, the overall goal of the Rapid Food Production Enhancement programme (RAFPEP) was to sustain food security which is crucial in the fight against

poverty because according to the World Bank the most severe and critical manifestation of poverty is hunger. By the experience of Fadama II, the project was intended to sustainably increase the income of its users. Although the project impacted on increase income of its users but the effort put in place to increase the income of Fadama users is not sustainable.

The Republic of South Africa launched a concerted effort to improve opportunities and well being for the rural poor. In line with this development plan, the government came up with the "Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy"; this is in reaction to the high level rural poverty that characterizes the Republic of South Africa. It should be noted however, that South Africa's Rural Development strategy recognizes the significance of involving women in the fight against poverty.

The Republic of El Salvador adopted the promotion of sustainable farming systems as a strategy to reduce poverty. Two things are common across these countries' poverty reduction strategies. They are; focus on rural poverty reduction and emphasis on sustainability of efforts.

The reversed side of these countries experiences is that they did not talk about the possibility of ensuring all year round income generation capacity for the rural poor. Nigeria's irrigation system offers a plat form for all year round income generation which countries of Asia, South America and of course Africa can also emulate.

2.7 Highlights on the Indicators for Measuring Impact as Put Forward by the World Bank and Public Policy Analyst

According to the World Bank, impact evaluation is anchored on monitoring of the programme. Monitoring is a continuous process that tracks what is happening with a programme that is implemented and day-to-day management and decisions (World Bank, 2011). Monitoring tracks programme's performance against expected results, makes comparison across programmes, and analyzes trends over time (World Bank 2011).

Consequently, expected results must be succinctly stated; indicators of sustainable increase in income must be selected thus; Housing, Nutrition; Health, Education; Clothing and of course, Leisure. These indicators should be observed in the targeted beneficiaries.

The whole essence of impact is the target beneficiaries. A position that coincides with assessing impact under public policy. We examined the contributions of public policy analysts like Thomas Dye (1978). He opines that it was necessary to distinguish between "policy output" and "policy impact". The impact of a policy is its effect on real world conditions like poverty whereas policy output is the action that is taken after policy formulation..

To measure the impact of a policy, the following indicators must be considered.

a. The impact on the target situation (poverty) or group (beneficiaries)
b. The impact on situations or group other than the target (spill over effect)

c. The impact of the policy on future as well as immediate conditions (sustainability). etc.

According to International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank 2011), evaluation should address three types of questions:

- **Descriptive Question:** This is where evaluation seeks to determine what is taking place and describes processes, conditions, organizational relationship and stakeholders' views.
- **Normative Question:** This type of evaluation compares what is taking place to what should be taking place; it assesses activities and whether or not target are accomplished. Normative questions can apply to inputs, activities and outputs.
- **Cause-and-Effect Question:** The evaluation examines outcomes (impact) and tries to assess what difference the intervention makes on outcome.

The import of these two positions to this study on impact of Fadama II is that Fadama is also a policy and an intervention programme whose evaluation must consider the target situation and target beneficiaries.

The area of convergence between the World Bank and public policy analyst is that impact evaluation must first of all select indicators for measurement. This include; Education, Housing, Nutrition, Health, Welfare etc. Government programmes and policies have differential effects on various segments of the population, identifying important non target groups for a policy is a difficult process. For example, what is the impact of the welfare reform on groups other than the poor. Like government bureaucrats, social workers, local political figures, working class families, etc, who are not target population.

Non-beneficiaries effects may be in the form of benefits as well as lost. In the case of Fadama II, the effect on the non-beneficiaries is in the form of benefits. Benefits in the sense of spill over effect of Fadama II activities like the CDD approach impacting positively on the people's local lives in the form of transfer of experience. The people are adopting group management attitude that is being exhibited by Fadama User Groups (FUGs).

The Fadama II project has impacted on the environment especially in the area of cooperative activities and commercial agriculture. In this study, we assessed the impact of the Fadama II project on the beneficiaries taking into consideration the target beneficiaries and the impact of the project on the non-target group in the environment where Fadama II was implemented. While doing this, we are careful not to loose sight of the project's own development objectives which is emphatic about sustainably increasing the income of Fadama users.

The test instruments we took to the field for this impact study, contains among other items, items that will test the level of impact as it has to do with; education, housing, nutrition and by extension, the welfare of beneficiaries. These indicators are tested to a large extent to measure their level of sustainability to satisfy both immediate and future benefit.

2.8 Studies on Impact of Fadama II Project and Identifiable Research Gaps

Ahmed and Joseph (2012) conducted a research on Fadama II project; titled. "The Impact of the Second National Fadama Development Programme on the Standard of Living of

Dadin Kowa Community of Yamaltu-Deba Local Government of Gombe State," the result of their study was that there was tremendous impact of the Fadama II project on the standard of living of Dadin Kowa Community because the irrigation farming was profitable. This conclusion was reached hastily because the study did not assert what the people's standard of living was before Fadama II and after Fadama II. Meanwhile, the variables that were considered included age, sex, level of education, household size, farm size, farming experience, land acquisition, etc How Fadama II irrigation turned these variables around in favour of improved standard of living was not stated in the study. The recommendations of the study were rather wild because there was no where the roles of these variables were stated and the need to review 10% beneficiary contribution whether upward or downward. Ensuring prompt release of funds; by who? Is it by the Local Government, State, or Federal Government. The capacity of the Dadin Kowa Community to pay the 10% beneficiary contribution is very important but not highlighted and who was delaying the release of fund. Therefore the basis of the study's conclusion that there is tremendous improvement in the peoples standard of living as a result of Fadama II was overstated.

Ukoha-Henri A, et al (2012) conducted a study on; Effect of World Bank Assisted Fadama II project on the performance of fish farming in Imo State; the study simply compared the productivity differences between the Fadama II fish farmers and the non-Fadama II fish farmers. First of all, the main objective of Fadama II was to increase the income of Fadama users. Therefore doing a study and coming up with a result that Fadama II farmers were making more gain than non-Fadama farmers was not necessary.

Fadama II Project Appraisal Document (PAD) already has it that their first objective which was to ensure that at the end of six (6) years, about 50 percent of beneficiaries will increase their income by 20 percent against baseline was achieved. What is expected of the study was to uncover the sustainability of the efforts achieved by Fadama II. Fadama II ended in 2010 and the study was conducted in 2011. The researchers would have found out what the beneficiaries have done in terms of expansion after the project instead of comparing beneficiaries with non-beneficiaries. Performing better than non-Fadama beneficiaries does not explain how they can be better economically, socially or politically either now or hereafter.

Nwachukwu, and Echeme (2010) conducted a study on "*An Investigation on the impact of Fadama II Project Implementation in Imo State".* The study postulated five (5) hypotheses with a sampled respondent population of 120. This is grossly inadequate when a study is conducted for an entire State. The five hypotheses centered on

a. Project funding and successful implementation;
b. Local government support and successful implementation;
c. Community awareness and participation;
d. Depressed economic environment; and
e. Level of capacity building.

In a study of this magnitude, two Local Government Areas would have been adequate in order to generate a comparative analysis because the level of financial assistance by Local Government may differ and for several reasons. To draw a holistic conclusion by

this study is incorrect. And it is unusual for a study to use 120 respondents to test 5 hypotheses. The sample size is rather too small to produce data that will test the variables contained in five hypotheses. One hypothesis would have been enough. The study recommended orientation to create awareness. Fadama may not have been successful in any other area but was in the area of creating awareness.

Tanko, L et al (2010) carried out a study on the topic; impact of Fadama II project on income of tomatoe farmers in Niger State; this study compared the efforts of tomatoe farmers who benefited from Fadama II in one Local Government that participated in Fadama II and non-target farmers in another Local Government who did not participate in Fadama II. In the first place the study created a faulty platform for experiment. Any study on Fadama II is a post mortem examination. Comparing a beneficiary Local Government and a non-beneficiary Local Government is a study meant for Fadama project itself if they want to assess their level of success. A study on impact should rather indicate how the impact of the project affects also the non-targeted group in the community. The study should concentrate on the beneficiaries to examine potentials of sustainability having achieved some change in income brought about by Fadama II irrigation efforts. The study did not find out if the tube wells are still working because some of the tube wells we saw in Abeokuta North in Ogun State were not working. The farmers are making use of stagnant water holdings in Ogun river. The tube wells sunk by Fadama II are not effective. Infact, they were not even completed during the life time of Fadama II.

Another study conducted on impact of Fadama II project on Giwa Local Government Area brought out recommendations that are not drawn from the study. Kudi et al (2008) in their study recommended accessibility to more credit facilities to the farmers, expansion of Fadama activities to non-Fadama Communities and government subsidy on high cost of maintaining irrigation facilities. Meanwhile their tools of analysis were; farm size in hectares, family labour, hired labour, quality of fertilizer, etc. they used descriptive statistics and stochastic frontier production function. The result was that there was increased income and improved standard of living. The study did not say what the people's income was before Fadama II and after; what was their farm size in terms of hectares before Fadama II and after, and then they recommended expansion to other communities and access to more credit facilities. They did not measure impact anywhere because the study did not say what the people's standard of living was before Fadama and after. Interview result was not given in the study even though the study conducted interview.

Simonyan, and Omolehim (2012) conducted a study on the analysis of impact of Fadama II project on beneficiary farmers income in Kaduna State. In their analysis they compared income of beneficiary famers against that of non-beneficiary farmers. They used double difference analysis and chow test to discover that the income of beneficiary farmers increased greatly more than that of non-beneficiary farmers. And it was the chow test that revealed that the income of beneficiary farmers increased more because of their participation in the Fadama II projects. The Fadama II project in their implementation completion report (ICR) has revealed that they achieved their major objective of

increased income of their Fadama Users even above the baseline of 20 percent target. If you conduct a study on Fadama to come up with the result that there is increased income of Fadama beneficiaries, it is no longer news. That is why it became difficult for the study to draw up a recommendation because no critical study was conducted. For instance, the study recommended intensive advisory services by the Kaduna State Agricultural project on resources allocation and utilization. There is no relationship between this recommendation and the study conducted.

Oladoja and Adekun (2009) did an appraisal of the Fadama project in Ogun State. They sampled farmers across Ogun State Agricultural Development Project (OGADEP) and they wanted to know how demographic characterization of the famers can affect their adoption of the use of tube wells, improved seeds and inorganic fertilizer. The demographic characteristics were; gender, age, marital status, educational level, occupation, family, size and religion. Their finding was that 50% of the respondents were within the ages of 40-49 years, while 8 and 39% were within the ages of 20-29, and 30-39 years. The implication is that most of the respondents are in the active and productive age and thus capable of undertaking the labour demanding tasks characteristic of Fadama irrigation farming activities. They went further to State that they observed low respondents within the ages of 1-19, 50 and above. The same study that sampled 100 farmers from OGADEP zones of Ogun State is not suppose to record respondents within the ages of 1-19 years and the aged 50 and above. Active farmers should be young men and women and not school children and the aged. The study recommended the provision of credit facilities when of course lack of credit facilities was not one of the findings of

the study. Adequate mobility of extension services and provision of portable water and feeder roads, etc. the findings were not drawn from the study. What we found in Ogun State; Abeokuta North to be precise, the tube wells by Fadama II were not completed up to the period of our study. The farmers in Ibokun-Oluwa vegetable FUG make use of stagnant waters in Ogun River to water their crops.

In another study conducted in Imo State, Ezeokeke et al (2012), on an impact assessment of Fadama II project on feeds, food and poverty in Imo State. They gave tables containing population of number of FCAs and FUGs in the Local Governments they selected for study. They went further to display a list of sub projects that were initiated and completed by Fadama II. After this tabulation of completed sub projects, they concluded that success was recorded in having greater food production, employment generation and poverty reduction of beneficiaries. Imo State happens to be one of the selected States for this study. There is no such result achieved by Fadama II. For instance, they mentioned Ehime Mbano which was the rural Local Government selected for this study. In Ehime Mbano, the only Sub projects we saw completed was a borehole which they did not even mention in their own study. The borehole did not reduce any poverty or unemployment in Umuchioke/Umunumo autonomous community but it is only serving as a source of water supply. We interviewed the operators of the borehole to find out if they were generating any income from the borehole. They said just little to maintain the borehole and buy drinks during their meetings but not enough to send to the bank. The second completed project is the poultry house. We visited the sub-project and it is

operational. The feed mill installation, though completed but not operational, they complained of lack of raw materials.

It was in Ehime Mbano that we needed a second functional FUG to interview and fill our questionnaire but we could not get. We had to move to Ngor Okpala which is another rural Local government to study one functional FUG. The feed mill installation in the area that is functional is owned by a private individual who lives in the United States of America. We interacted with him and he said, he did that to complement the efforts of Fadama in his community. There is no feeds mill installation in Umuchioke as contained in their study. The study also listed a lot of completed projects in Owerri North about six (6) of them. We also studied Owerri North. The only functional FUG we found in Owerri North were Ezeakiri Piggery farmers multi-purpose Cooperative which was not even mentioned in their study, and Divine mercy oil mill. The problem of these studies is that they rely heavily on Fadama documents without recourse to observation of sub-projects. We were studying impact and sustainability of these sub projects. So we needed to visit project sites physically to ascertain their viability rather than making use of Fadama records of completed sub-projects.

Furthermore, Lekwot et al (2012) carried out an assessment of Fadama II project in Kagarko LGA which is also one of the Local Governments selected for this study. They anchored their study on the findings of the project and extent of accessibility to infrastructures, capacity building, advisory services and pilot asset acquisition. They succeeded in reaffirming what the Fadama project documented as impact on the people.

We saw traces of Fadama II projects in the area but we were interested in examining sustainability so we were asking questions to know whether the beneficiaries have been able to diversify in terms of alternative sources of income after the Fadama II project. The result we got was additional acres of land acquired. That is rather more rewarding because those who acquired grinding machines have also purchased land with their proceeds from the engines. This is where impact comes in, rather than assessing what Fadama already said they did in the area.

Adegbite et al (2008), examined the impact of Fadama II project on the income of small scale farmers in Ogun State in terms of Agricultural financing; they came up with the results that more income being earned by the beneficiaries of the project than the non-beneficiaries. They went further to explain that there were constraints and limitations on production because of poor rural infrastructures, lack of empowerment of farmers through capacity building on integrated pest management, poor cultural practices that has affected cost of production, and above all, lack of markets.

This study cast a wary glance at the project because all the constraints outlined above are the same strategies adopted to implementing the Fadama II project in the host communities; infrastructure development, empowerment, capacity building, etc. Suffice it to say therefore that the Fadama II project did not achieve much in Ogun State because of the challenges mentioned above.

2.9 Theoretical Framework

Several scholars discussed the theory of participation in development among whom are Giles Mohan, Van der molen, Karol Wojtyla, Cornwal A, Chambers. R. e.t.c. At the dawn of the 21st century, calls for more active engagement of poor people in development have come of age. Participation in development has gained a new respectability and legitimacy, and with the status of development orthodoxy (Cornwall, 2002).

Reflecting on the emergence of participation, Mohan (2008) stated that the strongest advocates of participatory development is characterized by biases, Eurocentrism, positivism and top-downism, which are disempowering. The tendency, according to Mohan is to equate development with modernity achieved by western societies and to copy them through planning by experts. The flip side is that "non-expert", local people were sidelined and their only role was to act as the objects of grandiose schemes. In reversing this trend, Chambers (1997), indicated that the research methods for accessing local knowledge were inspired by Paulo Freire and have grown into a veritable industry. According to him, the most widely used methodology is Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA). Chamber explained PRA thus;

> *The essence of PRA is change and reversals of role, behavior, relationship and learning. Outsiders do not dominate and lecture; they facilitate, sit down, listen and learn. Outsiders do not transfer technology; they share methods, which local people can use for their own appraisal, analysis, planning, action, monitoring and evaluation. Outsiders do not impose their reality; they encourage and enable local people do express their own.*

In another development, Vandana and Portter (2008), highlight community participation in development. According to them, community participation is an indispensable part of

many development programmes and projects encouraged by national governments, the World Bank, UN agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). They further stated that the advantages of CP are overwhelming. They include interalia; that CP has become an important ingredient in poverty reduction strategies. People have a right to participate in decision making which directly affects their living condition. And that social development can be promoted by increasing local self-reliance. Wojtyla on her part was emphatic about alienation. According to her, participation was a response to alienation that keeps the local people away from what is rightfully theirs.

For the purpose of this study, Wojtyla's participation theory was adopted because it offers an alternative to alienation. Furthermore, the theory underscores the significance of the bottom-up approach to poverty reduction which is in tandem with the Community-Driven Development approach used by Fadama II as an implementation strategy.

2.9.1 Theory of Participation by Karol Wojtyla (2007)

According to the theory of participation, a person is a subject who lives alongside different objects, some of which are subjects like him, and he grows and develops as he interacts with those objects that are around him. Man's fulfillment is something which requires an active interaction with the world because it is through his interaction with the world that he is called upon to perform specific actions which inevitably form him as a person.

Wojtyla's works focus on man as a personal being who exist, and acts in a certain way towards his proper end. In other words, it is only him that knows where he is coming from and where he is going to. Against this backdrop, Wojtyla thought about addressing the problem of alienation. According to Marxist Paradigm alienation refers to the separation of things that naturally belong together. In ordinary terms, alienation means being separated from something that one rightfully has ownership to.

According to Wojtyla, alienation is a problem and a hindrance to a person's fulfillment through his actions. Alienation is not a threat to man as a human being but is a threat to him as a person. Wojtyla's answer to the problem of alienation therefore, is the theory of participation.

Participation Theory

The theory explains the fact that man exists and acts together with others. Man is a member of a community in the form of an "I, you" and a "we" relationship. It consequently means that the constant challenge to seek and to find answers to the issues regarding one's personhood and his world is a task that is common to each person that can also be taken as a task of the entire community.

Man has knowledge and experience about his environment and understands its workings better than anyone else. The richness of the human person cannot be encapsulated in words but in what Wojtyla calls, the experience of man. The starting point of the analysis of the person is the experience of existing and acting together with others.

Another Scholar Wengert (1976) posits that if there is a political revolution going on throughout the world, it is what might be called the "participation explosion". Although the participation phenomenon may be world wide, its meaning, role, functions and importance vary from culture to culture and from one political system to another. It also seems evident that the drive or reasons for seeking more participation vary, depending on the perspectives from which the subject is approached; the institutional, political economic context and the personal interest and point of view of those opposing as well as of those supporting participation.

Similarly, the phrases "public participation" and "citizens involvement" have many meanings and connotations, depending on the situation to which it is applied and the ideology, motivations and practical orientation of the users. The terms are used in the context of fundamental policy decisions with respect to government structure and the content of public policy programmes. referring to the importance of "consent of the governed".

Given the variation in usage and the many meanings and connotations of the terms citizens involvement and participation, it is probably not surprising that neither normative nor empirical theories applicable to citizen involvement and participation have been formulated except approaches that invariably demonstrate the topic. Example of that approach is the Community-Driven Development Approach adopted by the Fadama project as a strategy for project implementation. The CDD is an example of a bottom-up

approach to project-implementation. It would be necessary to examine the advantages and disadvantaged of the top-down and bottom-up approach in the context of their usage at implementing policies.

However, it is against the backdrop of the overwhelming advantages of the bottom-up approach over the top-down approach and in accordance with the popular practice of the use of participation and citizen involvement, that we have adopted the CDD approach as the basis of testing the hypotheses of this study. In other words, the CDD approach is our theoretical framework derived from the theory of participation.

An underdeveloped country is poverty-ridden (Jhingan 2007). Thus, the vast majority of the people in Less Developed Countries (LDCs) are ill-fed, ill-clothed, ill-housed and ill-educated (Jhingan 2007). The number of people in absolute poverty in LDCs, excluding China, is estimated at about 1,000 million. Half of them live in South Asia; a sixth live in East and Southeast Asia, another sixth in Sub-Saharan Africa and the middle East (Jhingan, 2007). Because of the high incidence of absolute poverty in LGDs, Jomok (2013), asserts that the United States reports on the world's social situation; rethinking poverty", have affirmed that there is need for a shift in paradigm from the fundamentalist free-market-thinking that has dominated poverty reduction strategies in recent decades towards context sensitive measures to promote sustainable development and equality.

According to Jhingan (2007), more than two-thirds of the populations of underdeveloped countries live in rural areas and their main occupation is agriculture. There are four times

as many people occupied in agriculture in underdeveloped countries as there are in advanced countries. As indicative of the countries we have reviewed in the literature; targeting agricultural improvement as a means to tackling poverty is a common feature in all their poverty alleviation strategies to affirm the shift in paradigm. Agriculture gains prominence in the fight against poverty because it is the highest employer of the rural poor. Therefore, a useful theoretical framework for this study is the type whose cardinal objective shall hinge on improving agriculture.

2.9.2 Community- Driven Development (CDD) as an example of approach derived from Participation Theory

Community-Driven Development (CDD) recognizes that poor people are prime actors in the development process, not targets of externally designed poverty reduction efforts. In CDD, control of decisions and resources rests with community groups, who may often work in partnership with demand-responsive support organizations and service providers, including elected local governments, the private sector, non-governmental organization (NGOs), and central government agencies.

According to the voices of the poor study (Narayan et al, 2000), based on interviews with 6,000 poor people in 60 countries, poor people demand for development process driven by their communities. When the poor were asked to indicate what might make the greatest difference in their lives, they responded:

a. Organization of their own so that they can negotiate with government, traders, and NGOs.

b. Direct assistance through community-driven programmes so that they can shape their own destinies, and
c. Local ownership of funds, so that they can end corruption. The poor people want NGOs and government to be accountable to them.

According to Gillespie (2001), individual studies have shown that CDD can increase the effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of projects or programmes, making them more pro-poor and responsive to local priorities. Other objectives of the CDD include:

- Developing capacity
- Building social and human capital
- Facilitating community and individual empowerment;
- Deepening democracy
- Improving governance and
- Strengthening human rights

Challenges of the CDD

The CDD is promoted by governments, multinational agencies, and NGOs alike, but some exceptions, initiatives are usually small-scale. The potential for wide-reaching impact, through adoption by a large number of communities, has not been demonstrably realized. The CDD is yet to fully infiltrate the mainstream when large-scale programs are at stake.

What is needed for effective application of the CDD is to scale-up the CDD for effective large-scale action. Statement from the World Bank website encapsulates the rationale for scaling up CDD;

> *The ultimate goal of CDD projects is to move from being "Islands of excellence" the serve and empower a handful of communities, to operating at a national scale, where all regions of the clients country can benefit from the project's approach. By "scalling up" the aim is to reach the greatest possible number of poor people, and to motivate and empower the greatest number of communities to take control of their own development (World Bank. Org/ESDD/2009).*

Four Core Features of CDD by World Bank Africa Region's Vision

- **Real participation and empowerment**: this include; the devolution of authority and resources, community co-financing, local participation in all stages of project design, and availability of technical assistance and facilitation from higher administrative level;
- **Accountability:** horizontal and downward to peers, not just upward to central level.
- **Technical soundness**: context-specificity; designing in phases; ensuring full participation; administrative, fiscal and political decentralization of local capacities; use of clear field-tested manuals and tools for each actor; provision of technical advisory services.
- **Sustainability:** fiscal assets, environmental, and social (Binswanger and Aiyar, 2003)

The Application of CDD to this Study

The Fadama II project in the first instance adopted the community-driven development (CDD) approach as its implementation strategy. What we shall therefore examine in the

Fadama II projects is its own modus operandi in the application of CDD which is in tandem with general best practices of the CDD.

a. Objectives of the Fadama II project include:

- Stimulating poverty-reducing growth in the Fadama;
- Empowering local communities to play an active role in their own development and take charge of their own development agenda;
- Sustainably increase the incomes of Fadama users; and
- Reduce conflict between Fadama user groups.

What are Fadama II Guiding Principles in Relation to CDD Guidelines?

a. Under Fadama II project, communities decide on the identification, preparation and prioritization of projects to be financed. This is in line with the CDD guideline of "sustainability enhancement" which believes that it can make services responsive to demand expressed by poor men and women and as a result can enhance sustainability as consumers. CDD considers that community members are the most legitimate, informed, and reliable source of information about their own priorities.

b. The Fadama II project engages in building the capacity of communities to undertake their own problems, manage, plan, implement and mobilize resources for the project. This principle is in line with the CDD guideline on capacity building which the CDD defines as the ability of a person, community, or organization to take control of its own destiny, manage and directs its development process through an interactive process of assessment, analysis and action (Gillespie,

2001) and includes the quantity and quality of human resources (skills, time, knowledge e.t.c.).

c. The projects ensure that each participating FUGs shall submit a proposal to an FCA where most responsive projects are evaluated and prioritized for funding because the project has "what can be funded" and "what cannot be funded" by the Fadama II project. This is in line with the CDD principle for supporting sustainable and effective CDD which says that; "make investments responsive to informed demand". That communities and stakeholders should have access to sufficient information to weigh trade off and make realistic choices from range of options that meet their needs.

d. The Fadama II project makes sure that every amount spent on the projects is preserved to the FCA through a multi-level monitoring system and independent monitoring by NGOs and other groups. This is in line with CDD principle of supporting sustainable and effective CDD which says that; "Develop simple rules and strong incentives supported by monitoring and evaluation. This is to ensure that programs continue to grow and adapt to changing conditions.

e. The Fadama project's last guiding principle is to reduce conflict between Fadama user groups. This is also in line with CDD's principle of; "conducive legal and regulatory environment that supports community decision making. In other words, CBOs should be able to easily obtain legal status and own assets and rights to effective community action; and put in place readily accessible disputes resolution mechanism.

Relevance of CDD at Explaining the Research Problem of the Study

CDD is presumed an effective mechanism for poverty reduction, complementing market- and State-run activities by achieving immediate and lasting results at the grassroots level. Experience has shown that CDD can enhance sustainability and make poverty reduction efforts more responsive to demand (Gillespie 2004:15). CDD has been shown to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of poverty reduction effort because it works at the local level, it has the potential to occur simultaneously in a very large number of communities, thus achieving far-reaching poverty reduction impact.

This study anchors on the problem of poverty reduction and sustainable increase in income of Fadama users. Given the operational guidelines of CDD against the backdrop of its objectives, it is rather pertinent to apply the CDD approach to this study as a fallout of participatory theory. This study is largely concerned with absolute poverty that affects the largest number in the rural areas of Nigeria. In the selected States of this study; Imo, Ogun and Kaduna States, we understudied one rural local government along side one urban Local Government in each of the States. The poverty level as evidenced in the urban Local governments is relative to the level envisaged in the rural areas. In other words, the incidence of poverty is high in both Urban and Rural platforms. This is what makes CDD relevant because it contains the necessary tools necessary to examining poverty at the highest level possible across communities. The CDD profile contains indicators of sustainable impact which underlies the indexes for measurement of poverty reduction. Those whose standard of living has changed for better could be seen to have been empowered through capacity building according to CDD principles. According to scholars propagating the CDD approach; experience has shown that policies aimed at

promoting national economic competitiveness and state-run public investment programmes are essential but insufficient for poverty reduction. These policies and programmes often do not benefit everyone, and benefits often take years to trickle down. CDD offers the opportunity to fill this critical gap by achieving immediate and lasting results at the grass roots level.

Furthermore, in as much as the study is assessing the impact of Fadama project on Fadama users and Fadama made use of CDD as implementation strategy, it is worthwhile to use the same approach to assess the project.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter contains the various methods used in carrying out this study; the various techniques adopted in data collection and analysis and method of hypotheses testing.

3.2 Research Design

The research design comprises the following;

(a) Survey Method

This study is a survey research. It is a survey research because it systematically made use of interviews and questionnaire to collect information. Survey method of research is prevalent in the study of political and social attitudes, their spread and how they change (Adefila 2008). The use of Likert rating scale in the questionnaire administered and the use of observation as part of obtaining primary data make the study a survey research.

(b) Population of the Study

Three states were selected for the study from twelve (12) states that participated in Fadama II and funded by the World Bank. This is contained in the table below. The target population for the study comprises Fadama II project beneficiaries, Fadama II facilitators and Fadama II non-beneficiaries. This will ensure reliability, interpretability and usefulness of data collected. The Fadama project was not dealing with individuals directly but through the use of Fadama User Groups (FUGs). These FUGs were used as focused groups in this study.

Figure 3.1 Fadama II Participating States

Twelve (12) World Bank	Six (6) ADB Assisted States
Adamawa Bauchi FCT (Abuja) Gombe Imo Kaduna Kebbi Lagos Niger Ogun Oyo Taraba	Borno Jigawa Katsina Kogi Kwara Plateau

Source: From Fadama II poverty reduction through empowerment project coordinating unit 2004

Table 3.2: Fadama User Group (FUG) Members (Respondents) Identified According to States and Local Governments

States	Local Governments	FUG	Membership Strength	Number of Respondents
Imo State Fadama II Project	Owerri-North	Ezeakiri Piggery Farmers	25	22
		Divine mercy palm oil cooperative Ltd	25	20
	Ehime-Mbano	Umuchioke-Ummunumo Livestock farmers	25	20
	Ngor-Okpala	Chidima palm oil mill	25	21
		Total	100	83
Kaduna State Fadama II Project	Kagarko	Anguwan Kasa	25	20
		Anguwan Rimi	25	20
		Kaya women multi-purpose	25	20
	Giwa	Kaya farmers cooperative society	25	20
		Total	100	80
Ogun State Fadama II Project	Obafemi-Owode	Ifesowapo- Onusogade	25	20
		Irewolode-Olubo	25	21
	Abeokuta North	Ibukun-Oluwa vegetable farmers	25	22
		Ifelodun Canoe Drivers FUG	25	17
			100	80
		Grand Total	**300**	**243**

Source: Researchers Field Survey, 2014

(c) Sampling Technique

Purposive and cluster sampling techniques were used in the course of this study. The purposive sampling was used to select Fadama staff to be interviewed, in this case, the facilitators. Whereas the cluster sampling technique was used for the Fadama User Groups (FUGs) as focus groups. However, because we also interviewed Fadama II non-beneficiaries, the study has used accidental sampling technique to select non-beneficiaries. Therefore, we identified them in the community and requested for their permission to answer a few questions.

We also used purposive sampling in the selection of the States that were sampled for the study. The Second National Fadama Project (Fadama II) began in 2004 and eighteen (18) States participated. Twelve (12) of them were World Bank sponsored while the other six (6) were ADB sponsored. Our study centered on World Bank sponsored States. All the States selected for the study are from the former three regions that make up Nigeria (Northern, Western and Eastern regions). This study intended to assess the impact of the Fadama II project in three selected States of the former regions of Nigeria. In that vain, Kaduna State was selected from the old Northern Region, Ogun from the old Western Region and Imo from the old South Eastern Region.

(d) Study Area Coverage

Although several programmes have been initiated to eradicate poverty in Nigeria either by donor agencies, the federal government or the state government. For the purpose of this study, the Fadama II project would be examined and its impact on poverty reduction as it affects three States in selected local government areas.

(i) **Reasons for Choice of States**

The three (3) states were actively involved in Fadama II and all of them were World Bank sponsored. They were also former River Basin Development Authorities states where the Fadama project found an enabling environment. We did not select any ADB sponsored state because all of them are Northern states and we wanted at least a fair spread of the entire country hence we selected Kaduna in the North, Ogun in the West and Imo in the South. We identified two Local Government Areas in each of the States; one urban local government area and one rural. In Ogun State, we selected Abeokuta North Local Government Area as Urban Local Government and Obafemi-Owode Local Government as rural. In Kaduna State; we selected Giwa Local Government Area though Semi-Urban, it was one of the most outstanding participants in the Fadama II project in Kaduna State hence it was selected. Kagarko Local Government was also selected to represent the rural Local Government in Kaduna State. In Imo State, we selected Owerri North Local Government Area as Urban and Ehime-Mbano Local Government Area as rural. Two Fadama User Groups (FUGs) were selected for study in each Local Government Areas under study; hence twelve (12) Fadama User Groups were selected for study in the three States.

The selection of the Local Government Areas was also based on participating local governments of Fadama II project because not all the local governments in our sampled States participated in Fadama II. As such the study selected one urban and one rural local government in each State that participated in the project.

In all, twelve (12) Fadama User Groups; four from each State were selected for the study Imo State had 1,132 FUGs, Ogun had 555 and Kaduna had 888 FUGs. Each FUG has a minimum of twenty five (25) members. As such twenty-five questionnaires were administered to each of the twelve (12) Fadama User Groups that gives a total of three hundred questionnaires administered. Out of the total of three hundred (300), two hundred and forty three questionnaires were returned. This represent 81% return rate and accordingly, Kaduna State: 80, Ogun: 80 and Imo: 83 who responded to our questionnaire.

3.3 Method of Data Collection

The instrument required for data collection and analysis for this study were as follows:

3.3.1 Secondary Source

Given that the Fadama II project was completed since 2010, study on Fadama II project relied on secondary data collated during the life time of the project. However, all participating States of the Fadama II project were also included on Fadama II. The staff of the Fadama III therefore were there to assist the researcher access to Fadama II documents.

In the States selected for the study, the researchers requested the same types of data in their respective offices. The following documents from the three sampled States were collected.

National Level (NFPDO):

a. Project Appraisal Document (PAD)of Fadama II

b. Project Appraisal Document (PAD) of Fadama III

c. Appraisal Report.

1. State Level (SFDO):

a. Project implementation manual (PIM) of Fadama II

b. Implementation Completion and Result Report (ICR)

c. Beneficiary Assessment/Impact Evaluation for each State.

d. Internal Mid-Term Report for each State.

2. Local Government Level (LFDO)

a. Local Development Plans for each selected FUGs

b. Register of each FUG selected.

c. Register of sub-projects.

d. Sub-project implementation achievements.

3.3.2 Primary Source

Data obtained from the primary source through three (3) main sources;

a. Questionnaire administration

b. Oral interview

c. Observation and physical inspection of projects.

Questionnaire Administration

Questionnaire was constructed based on the research questions posed and hypotheses that were posited. The hypotheses were posed to reflect impact of the Fadama II project on beneficiaries. Therefore, the questionnaire was structured in that light. The respondents

were members of the Fadama User Groups (FUG). The Fadama project dealt with groups and it was the members of these various groups that assisted the researcher to decipher the impact of the Fadama II project on the beneficiaries. The same questionnaire was used in the three (3) sampled States; Imo, Ogun and Kaduna. The use of the same questionnaire in the three (3) States was to give each State equal chance for the purpose of comparison.

The questionnaire consisted of two parts, part 'A' contained questions on the personal data of the respondents. Part 'B' contained questions that were structured to test the level of impact of the Fadama II project on the beneficiaries. The questions were structured in three categories of impact criteria to elicit responses for the three hypotheses as Stated in chapter one.

a. Increased food production and increased welfare.
b. Empowerment, capacity building and community ownership and increased income.
c. Community participation, socio-economic development and conflict reduction.

The three categories of questions are necessary to offer explanation to the three hypotheses.

Content of the Questionnaire

The questionnaire was structured using Likert scale. The choice of Likert scale in the questionnaire was not by accident because of the nature of the study. In this study, we examined the impact of the Fadama II project on the beneficiaries. This has to do with the

way the people feel about the outcome of the Fadama project and Likert scale is attitudinal in nature and by far one of the most popular measurement methods in use in the social science research. This is because the scale easily transforms feelings into a seemingly interval scale which is amenable to statistical analysis. It is also easily used to compare responses between groups or among individuals. More so that the study is a comparative study of responses from three (3) States across the country, the likert scale measurement becomes the most appropriate.

In our survey, respondents were presented with questionnaire copies containing a list of Statements which they were expected to agree or disagree to varying degrees of intensity and feeling as shown in the examples below:

a. Statement: to what extent has Fadama II project contributed to better nutrition
b. Responses: Rating scales

Very High	**High**	**Average**	**Low**	**Very Low**
5	4	3	2	1

The numbers in the column represent weights assigned to responses. In other words, 5 being the highest represent very high performance by the Fadama II project in the area of contribution to better nutrition just like 1 represent zero performance in the same area. As a matter of fact, this method of assigning numbers to responses made it easy to interpret the questionnaire and the responses to the respondents who were mostly illiterate farmers. The questionnaire contents were explained to respondents in their native dialect; Igbo, Yoruba and Hausa. They were asked if they were to score Fadama II project by these items on the questionnaire and their satisfaction in terms of performance, what would they score Fadama with 5 being the highest score and 1 being the lowest score. It was on

this basis that questionnaire were filled on behalf of the respondents by the research assistants.

The responses were collated, coded and analyzed by sex, local governments and by State. It should be noted that the Fadama II project had indicators for impact at the implementation stage of the project. That was the projects expectant result; at least 50 percent of Fadama II users real income shall increase above 20 percent against baseline. The only way for us to elicit responses as to whether this objective has been achieved by Fadama was to use the likert scale measurement and interview schedule. What could not be expressed in figures, the respondents communicated verbally and was recorded on tape. The distribution of the questionnaire copies in the three States it shown in the table below: Each state was given 100 questionnaires for the four (4) FUGs comprising 25 members each.

It should be noted however that it was not all the Local Government Areas in each of the States that participated in the Fadama II project that were covered by the study. Therefore, the two (2) Local governments selected from each State were selected out of the number of participating local government areas. We also selected two (2) FUGs out of the total number of FUGs in each local government to under study. The details are contained in the table below;

Table 3.3 Details of Selection Process by Local Government and FUGs

1.	Imo State No. of Participating LGA 11	No. selected for study 3	No. of FUGs in selected LGAs 1. Ehime Mbano 150 2. Ngor Okpala 119 3. Owerri North 81
2.	Ogun State participating LGAs 10	No. Selected for study 2	No. of FUGs in selected LGAs 1. Abeokuta North 60 2. Obafemi-Owode 81
3.	Kaduna State Participating LGAs 10	No. selected for study 2	No. of FUGs in selected LGAs 1. Giwa 63 2. Kagarko 47

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014

As contained in table 3.2 above two (2) FUGs were selected from each local government selected for the study. The local governments selected were one urban and the second rural. In Imo State three Local governments appeared in the table. The reason was that the rural local government that was selected for the study; that is, Ehime-Mbano Local Government had LDP of one functional FUG, which was, Umuchioke/Umunumo livestock farmers which we actually interacted with its members. We needed a second FUG to interact with like we had done in other States and we could not find another LDP of a functional FUG in Ehime-Mbano Local Government. It was against this back drop that we had to move to another rural local government in Imo sate, which was Ngor Okpala to study one FUG. This was how we got the Chidima palm oil mill. It is important to note however, that the study covered four FUGs in each State. In other words, we studied twelve (12) FUGs in the three States comprising a total membership of three hundred (300) members. But out of this number, two hundred and forty three (243) respondents were physically present to respond to our questionnaire and interviews.

b) Oral Interview

The second source of primary data for the study was face-to face interview. FUG members in the three States, facilitators of Fadama II project in all the Local Government Areas were selected for the study and also we interviewed non-target group of the Fadama II projects because indicators of impact according to World Bank requires that you find out how the project impacted also on the non-target group. Details of the respondents are contained in table 3.3 below:

Table 3.4 Participants at Interview Sessions in Ogun, Imo and Kaduna States

States	**No. of Fadama facilitators**	**No. of focused group discussions**	**No. of non-target group**
Imo	2 (one from each L/G)	4 (each fug was used for FGD).	20 (5 from each FUG community).
Kaduna	2	4	20
Ogun	2	4	20
Total	6	12 (FGDS)	60

Source: Researchers survey, 2014

Interview was necessary because of the nature of the research (survey). There was a need for interface between the researchers and the designated respondents, for the purpose of corroboration of data collected through the use of questionnaire. An impact study requires also this form of oral discourse in order to decipher the extent of impact on the beneficiaries, **see appendix 4 as attached.**

The interview questions were designed by the researcher as shown in appendix I, to obtain the views of non-beneficiaries of the Fadama II project to find out why they are not part of Fadama II project and whether they have felt any impact of Fadama project in their community.

Through the oral interview, it was possible to involve both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries into discussing their satisfaction and dissatisfaction about the Fadama II project.

In the course of conducting interview, attention was paid to discuss the issues in such a way that they were clear of ambiguity in language and content. Where the respondents could not communicate in English Language, the Research Assistants were employed to ask questions in the native dialect of the respondents. Three Research Assistants were used in this study; One from each tribe Hausa, Igbo and Yoruba. The three States selected for the study represented each of these tribes. The respondents were made to understand that their discussion with the researchers was recorded.

Some of the issues raised in the interview scheduled were geared towards eliciting responses on areas like; explaining or assessing the economic and social impact recorded by Fadama II beneficiaries. This will enable the respondents to speak up by expressing how they feel about Fadama and Fadama activities in their area. We also requested to have a description of what their standard of living was before Fadama II. These questions were follow-up questions to the questionnaire.

The oral interview with the FUGs members was rewarding to the outcome of this study. The atmosphere was lively because the respondents were allowed to respond in their native dialect. They were not restricted while responding to questions even where they became emotional and sometimes aggressive.

c) Observation

This was another source of data the study utilized. We visited projects where FUGs sub-projects were executed in the local governments selected for the study. The FUGs and sub-projects inspected are given in the table 3.4 below:

Table 3.5 FUGs Sub-projects Visited

State	Local Government	FUGs	Sub-Projects
OGUN	Abeokuta North (urban)	1. Ifelodun Canoe drivers FUGs 2. Ibokun Oluwa vegetable farmers FUG	Canoes plying Ogun river. 3 Vegetable farms beside Ogun waterside
	Obafemi-owode (rural)	1. Ifesowapo-onusagade FUG	1. Palm oil milling machine 2. Cassava grinding machine
		Irewolede-olubo FUG	1. Palm oil milling machine 2. Cassava grinding machine 3. Cassava pressing machine.
IMO	Owerri North (urban)	1. Divine mercy palm oil multi-purpose cooperative 2. Ezeakiri piggery farmers multi-purpose cooperative Ltd.	1. Divine mercy oil mill 2. Piggery farm.
	Ehime-Mbano (rural)	1. Umunumo livestock FUG	1. Piggery farm 2. Poultry farm.
	Ngor Okpala (rural)	1. Chidimma FUG	Palm oil mill.
KADUNA	Giwa (urban)	1. Kaya women multi-purpose FUG	1. Cassava grinding machine 2. Vegetable grinding machine(all these are individually owned).
		2. Kaya farmers multi-purpose cooperative	1. Irrigation vegetable farm. 2. 2 work bulls 3. 2irrigation pumps
	Kagarko (rural)	1. Anguwan Rimi FUG 2. Anguwan kasa FUG	1. 4 Irrigation farms 2. 2 irrigation pumps 3. 1Nap sack sprayer irrigation farms irrigation pump (all these are owned by individuals).

Source: Researchers survey, 2014

Other documents that were inspected by the researcher in all the twelve (12) FUGs visited are as follows;

1. Local Development Plan (LDP) of each FUGs.
2. Organization's logical framework of each FUG.
3. Association constitution (the same constitution is used by all FUGs in a particular local government).
4. Tube wells (it was only in Abeokuta North that we found tube wells that were not completed by Fadama II project).

3.4 Method of Data Presentation

The study employed both qualitative and quantitative methods of data presentation and analysis. Responses of the Fadama II beneficiaries were presented in tabular form and the aggregate opinions of respondents according to Likert scale measurement indexes' was used.

All the questions posed in the questionnaire were intended to test the three hypotheses, mentioned in chapter one. The responses from the questionnaire were tabulated and presented in three separate tables in order to test the three hypotheses Stated.

The interview responses are presented the way the respondents reacted to the questions. The study recorded and analyzed all the responses as expressed by the respondents.

3.5 Method of Data Analysis

Parametric test analysis is adopted in this study because of the use of Likert scale as a test instrument. The Pearson Product Moment Coefficient (PPMC), and Analysis of variance (ANOVA), are the two (2) parametric tests that are used to analyze the data in this study. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to determine the differences in impact of the programme on the three States. All hypotheses were tested using PPMC Techniques at 0.05 alpha level of significance.

In addition, the results from the field work and analysis have provided valuable information to further assess the impact of Fadama II project on the beneficiary's poverty reduction and improved standard of living. After collating the research data from both written and oral submissions, the entire data were further classified and synthesized to enable the information fit into particular sub-problems.

All data collected and analyzed from the study were organized accordingly under the sampled Local Governments and States.

CHAPTER FOUR

AN OVERVIEW OF SECOND NATIONAL FADAMA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (FADAMA II)

4.1 Introduction

The word "Fadama" is a Hausa name for irrigable land which are flood plains and low lying areas underlined by shallow aquifers and found along Nigeria's river systems. The Yoruba name for Fadama is "Akuro" whereas the Ibos refer to it as "Ude" or Ala-mmiri" (NFDP II).

National Fadama Development Project (Fadama II) was an idea conceived by the World Bank and African Development Bank (AFDB). The Federal Government with the active involvements of the States and Local Governments initiated a quick and sustainable agriculture and rural development project with a nationwide spectrum that is targeted at dry season farming activity and related agro processing activities. The second phase of Fadama came about as a result of the success recorded in the first National Fadama Development Project (NFDP I) by some of the States that participated in the NFDP I. Of the six States that participated in Fadama I, only Jigawa State was among the "Core States" i.e. States in which Fadama I was implemented in full. (NFDP Appraisal Report, 2004).

Fadama I focused mainly on production but largely neglected down stream activities such as processing, preservation and conservation and rural infrastructure to ensure the efficient evacuation of farm output to markets (NFDP, Appraisal Report, 2004). In

addition, the project did not take into consideration other resource users such as those for livestock and fisheries production. This resulted not only in increased conflicts between the users but also restricted benefits to only those derivable from crop production (NFDP, Appraisal Report, 2004).

An appraisal of Nigeria's agricultural sector shows that it employed about seventy (70) percent of the country's labour force, accounted for about thirty seven (37) percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and was home to about seventy (70) percent of the population at or below the poverty line (NFDP II, Implementation Completion Report, 2010). Agricultural productivity and rural incomes were lower at appraisal than they were twenty (20) years before (NFDP II, ICR, 2010). The farming systems were and continued to be predominantly up land subsistence agriculture that are highly dependent on the vagaries of the weather, while the potential for irrigation, remains underdeveloped. The average irrigated area per rural household of six (6) people was less than one (1) hectare. The use of key inputs; such as fertilizers and improved seeds, and mechanization was low and irrigation efficiency was also low.

The National Fadama Development project otherwise called Fadama II was a follow-up to the first phase of the National Fadama Development project (Fadama I). The NFDP II had as its main-thrust the sustainability of increased incomes of the Fadama users through empowering communities to take charge of their own development agenda. NFDP II is funded by World Bank, African Development Bank (ADB), Federal Government of Nigeria, State Governments, Local Government Councils and the various communities.

The project covers eighteen (18) States with twelve (12) States being supported by the World Bank. The States are contained in the table below.

In this chapter, attempt is made to showcase the entire profile of the Second National Fadama Development Project otherwise called Fadama II. In doing this, we shall highlight the policy framework of the Fadama II project with emphasis on the Project's Development objectives, implementation strategy; institutional framework, implementation process and problems including project's achievements in terms of output and impact.

4.2 Policy Framework of Fadama II Project

The policy framework of the Fadama II project is built around its policy initiative which has to do with sustainably increasing the income of Fadama resource users; the farmers, the pastoralists, fishers, hunters, gatherers and service providers. The project's initiative was intended to improve the quality of life in the rural areas and reducing the level of poverty which has become the major problem facing Nigeria today. Nigeria is poverty ridden, according to National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), and the incidence of poverty is multi-dimensional. This assertion becomes even stronger when one considers the numerous efforts towards poverty reduction that have been executed in the Nigerian soil since independence, yet poverty reduction does not seem to be in sight. In view of this, the World Bank in collaboration with the Federal Government of Nigeria packaged the Fadama project to once again confront the scourge of poverty.

4.2.1 Project Development Objectives (PDOS) and Key Performance Indicators

The project development objectives like the main thrust of the project identified earlier on, is to sustainably increase the incomes of Fadama users (NFDP, Appraisal Document, 2003). The people who depend directly or indirectly on Fadama resources; farmers, pastoralists, fishers, hunters, gatherers and service providers. Fadamas are flood plains mostly found in the north and part of middle Belt of Nigeria especially along the flood plains of the Niger; Sokoto Rima, Benue and Yobe River systems (Project Appraisal Document, 2003).

The project took a demand-driven approach whereby all users of Fadama resources were encouraged to develop participatory and socially-inclusive Local Development Plans (LDPs). The LDPs were to explicitly State the measures to manage and resolve conflict among users of Fadama resources, and will provide the basis for support under the project.

Key performance indicators agreed by the World Bank and the Federal Government of Nigeria include:

a) By the end of the project, fifty (50) percent of Fadama resource users benefiting from the project have increased their average real income by 20 percent compared to the baseline.

b) By the end of the project, sixty (60) percent of Fadama Community Association (FCAs) have successfully implemented their Local Development Plans (LDPs), and other project funded activities using environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive practices.

c) By year six, conflicts between Fadama users have been reduced by seventy five (75) percent (NFDP, ICR, 2010).

The Fadama II project planned to achieve these objectives and it is based on these indicators that the project is judged. The beneficiaries developed their LDPs also in line with these indicators such that the consideration of the impact of the Fadama project on the beneficiaries was done based on their objectively verifiable indicators (OVIs) as contained in their Local Development Plan (LDP).

Main Beneficiaries of the Project

The direct and indirect beneficiaries of the project were estimated at about three (3) million households of Fadama resource users and non-resource users who live in Fadama communities. The Fadama population is heterogeneous, and is not limited to farmers. The significant aim of the project was to ensure that the various Fadama User Groups learn to respect each other's rights to a resource endowment mainly of scarce land and water resources which they share in common, and take individual decisions, while keeping in mind the impact of their actions on others and on the Fadama environment in general (NFDP, ICR, 2010). Equally important, the project also aimed to ensure that the less dominant Fadama users like fishers, pastoralists, hunters/gatherers, were also recognized as legitimate users of the shared resources, and their rights acknowledged and respected.

4.2.2 Project Implementation and Country Assisted Strategy

Given the high incidence of poverty in Nigeria, the implementation of the Fadama II project was strategically organized. The Fadama project adopted the Community-Driven Development (CDD) strategy. There was also the sector-related Country Assisted

Strategy (CAS) and the main-sector issues and governments strategy. In other that the project may adhere to its Stated goal, all these strategies were packaged to complement the efforts of the project. We shall discuss them in detail herein.

a. Community-Driven Development (CDD) Approach

The Fadama project designed the CDD in the context of;

i. Strengthening the capacity of the communities in the villages and local governments to prioritize, plan, implement and maintain community-based investments;

ii. Providing decentralized funding for demand-driven and community-managed rural infrastructure and advisory services, and the acquisition of productive assets by individuals and groups; and

iii. Supporting the decentralization process of diverting resources and authority to the communities.

b. Sector-Related Country Assisted Strategy (CAS)

The Fadama project was consistent with two (2) of the three (3) pillars of the International Donor Agencies (IDAs);

- ❖ Creating conditions for rapid private sector led, poverty reducing growth, particularly in the non-oil economy, and
- ❖ Empowering local communities to play an active role in their own development

By extension, the Fadama project will help stimulate poverty-reducing growth in the non-oil economy by;

i. Financing investments in human and physical capital;

ii. Building capacity of community organizations and governments at all levels to deliver services;

iii. Improving capacity of the economically-active rural poor to raise their incomes through targeted activities; and

iv. Promoting socially-harmonious and environmentally-sustainable management of rural resources.

c. Main Sector Issues and Government Strategy

Income and productivity in rural areas are low and stagnant. The rural sector employs about seventy percent of the country‘s labour force, generates one-third of its gross domestic product (GDP) and accounts for about 5 percent of its total exports (Project Appraisal Document, 2003). However, about seventy (70) percent of the rural population remain poor. Malnutrition and infant mortality rates are still high and rural incomes are lower today than they were twenty years ago (PAD, 2003). Underlying this trend is the basic problem that the value added per capita in agriculture and animal husbandry has grown at less than one percent a year for at least fifteen years. The family systems, according to Fadama Project Appraisal Document (PAD), are predominantly up land subsistence agriculture that are highly dependent on the vagaries of the weather, while the potentials for irrigation, using underground and surface waters remain underdeveloped.

The project further identified the reasons for the poor performance in the agricultural sector; first, inadequate infrastructure; such as feeder roads, storage, packaging, processing, and retailing facilities, all these weaken the economic and physical bridge between production points and marketing centres, worsening terms of trade for producers and the incentive for rural enterprises to add value.

Government Strategy

The government strategy for raising rural productivity and incomes rests on five pillars;

a. Increasing Yields;

b. Producing higher-value crops and livestock;

c. Reducing losses of crops, livestock, fish and other Fadama products and reducing costs of producer inputs;

d. Strengthening the forward and backward linkages in the rural economy that stimulated investment, employments and incomes in rural nonfarm enterprises; and

e. Reducing conflict between various Fadama User Groups

To achieve these goals, the government will focus on several key activities, investing in infrastructure, reforming agricultural and rural research and advisory services, enhancing access to rural financial services, and improving mechanisms to avoid and resolve conflict among resource users.

- **Rural Infrastructure**: The government intended to increase funding for rural infrastructure while disengaging from the direct management of infrastructure projects. For example. The National Council on Water Resources has recently adopted the participatory irrigation management approach for management of

irrigation. The plan was for government to gradually disengage from the management of irrigation projects by progressively transferring some management functions to user associations.

- **Rural Finance**: The government was still emphasising on the delivery of subsidized credit through the State-owned Nigerian Agricultural Cooperative and Rural Development Bank (NACRDB),
- **Agricultural Research and Advisory Services**: This was intended to strengthen the linkages between research, advisory services, and Fadama Users Groups, a gradual shift towards more demand based models will be encouraged.
- **Improving Mechanisms of Conflict Resolutions:** The use of natural resources by many rural stakeholders, in an institutional setting characterised by lack of clarity and security of property rights, inequitable access and lack of transparency as well as weakness of conflict resolution mechanisms, has been a source of continuous conflicts among users undermining efforts to implement the government Rural Development Strategy and improve the productivity and sustainability of the country's natural resource base.

There were strategic choices made in the project design by the Fadama project to address the issues contained in the objectives of the project.

Strategic Choices

a. **Increasingly Contracting NGOs and other private organizations to support implementation and provide advisory and technical services**: This supports the objective of promoting private sector led Fadama development.

b. **Supporting Small-Scale Infrastructure rather than Large-Scale infrastructure:** The objective of the project is, in part, to empower rural communities to take control of their own development agenda. Thus, the project will finance small-scale infrastructure sub-projects that can be reasonably implemented, operated, and maintained by communities.

c. **Empowering Fadama resource users to select their own agricultural research and advisory services, rather than supplying them through government channels alone:** This approach is expected to lead to superior outcomes for Fadama resource users by fostering competition among service providers. It also supports the goal of fostering private sector-led growth.

d. **Promotion of matching grants to enable Fadama users to acquire assets:** The availability, accessibility and sustainability of financial services in Fadama user areas remain major issues but the government has not yet developed a coherent policy for dealing with these issues. There is therefore, little that a project such as this one can do to bring about an improvement in the accessibility and sustainability of micro-finance services for the Fadama project.

4.3.1 Project Implementation Processes and Strategies

The implementation process of the Fadama project was anchored on five (5) components; Capacity Building, Rural Infrastructure Investment, Pilot Productive Asset Acquisition Support, Demand-Responsive Advisory Services and Project Management Monitoring and Evaluation. The Fadama project proposed to execute its objective from five

dimensions that will consequently reduce to poverty amongst Fadama resource users. The details of the five components implementation process of Fadama II is discussed below.

Component 1: Capacity Building

The component was designed to support measures to build capacity of Fadama Community Associations (FCAs) and their Constituent Economic Interest Groups (EIGs) and Fadama User Groups (FUGs), so that they would be equipped with the necessary skills and know-how to participate fully in the implementation of the project, according to CDD principles and the LDP approach. The introduction of the LDP concept was a homegrown Nigerian innovation in local planning. It was designed both as a tool for community level planning and for conflict management. The LDP was a culture change in the sense that the planning of community development activities followed an inclusive and participatory process, whereby all potential Fadama resource users; farmers, pastoralists, hunters, fisher folks, traders, agro-processors, participated in collective decision-making on setting the priorities for their community and how the funds from the project could be utilized to meet their collectively identified needs.

Component 2: Rural Infrastructure Investment

Under this component, the project provided finances for the construction or rehabilitation of eligible small scale infrastructure subprojects specified as priorities in the Local Development Plans (LDPs) and larger projects that cut across LDPs but which are considered priorities of the FCA. Ninety (90) percent of the funding of the infrastructure sub-project all of which were of the public goods type were in the form of grants, with the beneficiaries paying the remainder in cash or in kind as matching contribution.

Eligible subprojects included inter alia; water resources infrastructures; such as drainage systems, irrigation systems, reticulation assembly, boreholes, water pumping machines, overhead tanks, water troughs, small earth and rock-filled dams and other miscellaneous infrastructure; Fadama access roads, market infrastructure for storage, conservation, culverts, cooling sheds, VIP latrines, and cold rooms. In order to avoid the neglect of livestock related infrastructure, which contributed to the farmer-pastoralist conflicts under the predecessor Fadama I project, this component in Fadama II, financed cross-FCA infrastructure, which included stock routes, watering points and grazing reserve.

Component 3: Pilot Productive Asset Acquisition Support

The overall objective of this component was to enhance the capacity of the beneficiaries to diversified livelihood opportunities by assisting them to access funding to acquire productive assets. A matching grant mechanism was established. It operated on the principle that the beneficiary pays upfront and in cash, the equivalent of forty (40) percent of the cost of the asset in order to receive a matching grant of the remaining sixty (60) percent from the project. Eligible assets included irrigation pumps, agro-processing equipment; fishing equipment, including small motorized fishing boats, and equipment for honey extraction.

Component 4: Demand-Responsive Advisory Services

The component supported the advisory services demanded by the beneficiary FCAs. The services enabled the FCAs to access and adopt appropriate technologies and associated extension services to improve their diversified farm and non-farm enterprises as well as enhance their environmental management practices. This approach represented a

paradigm shift from the tradition bound supply-driven approach, which had proved to be non-responsive to the needs of the end-users of the services the farmers provide. Under this component, the beneficiary FCAs/FUGs manage the implementation of the advisory services including choosing where and from whom to purchase the services and entering into a contract arrangement with the service provider directly.

Component 5: Project Management Monitory and Evaluation

This component had three subcomponents with the following objectives

Project Management Subcomponent:

That supported new or existing institutional entities and mechanisms at the federal, State and local levels for overall project coordination and supervision, and should help to strengthen the effectiveness and quality of the project operations.

Support to the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD)

This was to enhance the existing database and the policy and strategy formulation and implementation capacity of the ministry.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Mechanism Subcomponent

This was established at the State Fadama Development Offices (SFDOs) and the National Fadama Development Office (NFDO), and financed new and upgraded Management Information System (MIS) to monitor and evaluate implementation of the project.

The first four components were central to the paradigm shift in rural development in Nigeria associated with the Fadama II project. The paradigm shift was triggered by adopting the LDP mechanism and the CDD approach to move project resources directly

to the organized and legally-constituted community groups on a demand-driven basis to use for their own development. The LDP, used as a tool for socially-inclusive and participatory development planning, aimed to enhance group cohesion and reduces resource-access based conflicts in all the States where the project was to be implemented. By introducing the LDP approach, participating communities under the project were, thus, being empowered to make decisions on their own livelihoods activities, and given increasing voice in the use of public resources.

4.3.3 Institutional Framework of Fadama II and Project Management

The Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD) as executing agency, will have overall responsibility for implementation of the project. However, since most of the project's administrative, financial and implementation arrangements will be decentralized and demand driven, critical decisions will take place at the community level within the Fadama Community Association (FCAs), and the local organizations or Fadama user groups (FUGs) which support them.

Consistent with the community-driven development approach, the primary implementation entity for the project is the beneficiaries themselves. The key local level institution is the Fadama Community Association, which represents groups of rural citizens with a common economic interest organized into legally constituted civil association. FCAs identity, prepare, implement, supervise, operate and maintain their subprojects, assisted by technical specialists whom they contract directly and by technical assistance and training made available through the Fadama Desk Offices (SFDOs).

a) Federal Level Project Implementation

The Federal Level Projects Coordinating Unit (PCU) has as its mandate the coordination of donor supported projects under the FMARD and shall also coordinate activities for this project. The PCU will establish project specific National Fadama Development Office (NFDO) which will be responsible for day-to-day coordination at the federal level. The NFDO will serve as the secretariat for the National Fadama Technical Committee (NFTC). Some responsibility of NFDO includes;

i. To ensure that project operates according to the project implementation manual;
ii. To prepare and submit to the NFTC and International Donor Agency (IDA) a consolidated work program and budget; and quarterly, semi annual reports on the performance and financial situation project.
iii. Initiate and support project activities in participatory States; among others.

b) State Level Project Implementation

Each State Ministry of Agricultural and Natural Resources (SMANR) shall establish a State Fadama Development Office (SFDO) to be housed within the Agricultural Development Program (ADP).

The SFDO shall be given adequate operational autonomy for it to enjoy the flexibility and credibility to serve the diversity of public/private/civil society stakeholders which are its primary clients with efficiency and due diligence. The SFDO was responsible for;

Responsibilities of the SFDO are as follows

i. The preparation of the annual work plan and budget to be submitted to the SFDO and NFDO,

ii. Liaise with PFMU with the objective of ensuring proper and timely provision of IDA resources and release of State counterpart funds for the implementation of project activities;

iii. Promote broad dissemination of the project and its components, directly and/or in partnership with the facilitators, in all Local Governments that comprise the Fadama areas; with the objective of allowing all FCAs and non-governmental organizations to understand the project's goals, guidelines, eligibility criteria, coverage and operational mechanisms, and encourage them to participate; etc.

c) Local-Level Project Coordination and Sub-Project Approval

The Local Fadama Development Committee (LFDC) will be established by SFDO with the assistance of the project-supported facilitators. The LFDC will be chaired by the chairperson of the Local Government Council (LGC) or his representative; a traditional or community leader designated by the FCAs will serve as deputy chairperson.

Responsibilities of the LFD are as follows

i. Collection of LDPs submitted by the FCAs;

ii. Screening of the LDPs to ensure that they conform to the checklist of criteria specified in the PIM and;

- Submitting the screened LDPs which have been cleared to the LFDC for appropriate action.

- Returning the rejected LDPs of the FCAs with specific recommendations on how these can be improved for review and approve the LDPs, among others

d) Community-level Project Implementation: Fadama Community Associations (FCA)

The Fadama Community Association is an apex organization of economic interest groups which derive their livelihood from the shared natural resources of the Fadamas. These FCAs are entities created for the project and will be registered according to existing Local and State Laws. They identify, prepare, implement, operate, and maintain their subprojects, assisted by facilitators and technical specialists whom they contract either through the State Fadama Development Office or directly and through technical assistance and training made available by the SFDO.

The Responsibilities of Fadama Community Association are as follows:-

i. Become registered as a legal entity in accordance with existing local and State laws.
ii. Elect a management committee, including a monitoring committee;
iii. Assign representatives to the LFDC meetings, on the condition that no FCA should be allowed to review or approve their own LDP or subproject in order to avoid any potential conflict of interests;
iv. Indentify, through a consensus-building process priority investments for the members they represent; etc

e) Community-Level Project Implementation: Fadama User Groups

Members of Fadama User Groups (FUGs) are the primary beneficiaries of the project. A user group will be indentified by the members themselves the size of a Fadama User Group is projected to be between twenty and thirty households and as such may comprise from 150 to 350 individuals (NFDP, PIM, 2013).

The Fadama lands are used for a range of purposes by different user Groups. In the context of the Fadama II project, the FUGs may be organized via the following economic activities;

- Fadama User Association
- Pastoralists (sedentary or normads)
- Hunters
- Fishermen
- Gatherers of edibles and non-edible plants
- Food and crop processing, marketing and distribution
- Other economic interest-groups

Each user group will have an association that represents its interest. Fadama User Group (FUG).

Responsibilities are as follows

i. Select a management committee, including a monitoring committee;
ii. Represent members at the FCA level and sign any necessary agreements;
iii. Identify, through consensus-building process, priority investments for the members they represent;

iv. Use technical assistance, in needed, to prepare subproject proposals that deal with members priority concern;

v. Open a specific bank account to received subproject funds; and

vi. Open a specific account for deposits of member's funds, or for a revolving investment recovery fund, etc.

4.3.4 Innovations that came with Fadama II

The NFDP came up with innovations drawn from lessons learnt at implementation of NFDP I. These are;

(i) The participation in the project was not limited to Fadama crop farmers but it extended to all users of Fadama resources; pastoralists, fisher folks, hunters, gatherers, service providers as well as vulnerable and marginalized groups.

(ii) The activities of the project were not limited to crop farming but they were extended to other agricultural sub-sections and other agricultural-enhancing rural non-farm enterprises.

(iii) The implementation approach of the project is through Community-Driven Development, which is a bottom-up approach whereby communities and other entities are empowered to develop participatory and socially inclusive Local Development Plans.

(iv) New multi-stakeholder institutions were established at various levels including the State Fadama Development Committee at the State level, Local Fadama Committee at the Local Government Level, and Fadama Management Committees of the Fadama Community Associations and their Fadama User Groups at the community level.

4.3.5 Achievements of Second National Fadama Development Project (NFDP – II) in the Three States

Discourse on the impact of the Fadama II project on poverty reduction in any beneficiary State in Nigeria is consequent upon the level of input originating from the project. In this section of our discussion, we shall bring to the fore the potentials and resourcefulness exhibited by the Fadama II project right from inception in 2004. Effective implementation began in 2005 in twelve States of Nigeria. The States concerned were Adamawa, Bauchi, Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Gombe, Imo, Kaduna, Kebbi, Lagos, Niger, Ogun, Oyo and Taraba. We shall give highlights based on Ogun, Imo and Kaduna States.

The overall Project Development Objective (PDO) envisaged to be met at the end of six years completion of the project was to sustainably increase the incomes of participating rural communities. The implementation of the project adopted a demand-driven approach where all user groups of Fadama resources were encouraged to use participatory and socially inclusive Local Development Plans (LDPs).

The total project cost was US$125 million of which there was contribution of US$100 million credit by IDA representing 75 percent, while the Federal Government and Local Government contributed US$16 million representing 12.8 percent and the beneficiaries contributed US$9 million representing 7.2 percent (NFDP-ICR, 2009:3).

Across all the twelve implementing States, a total of 1,470 FCAs and 12,570 FUGs were registered, while 1,318 LDPs were approved and 1,246 were implemented as at 2009. In

most of the States, all the approved LDPs were said to have been implemented while in some others, the implementation varied from 65 percent to well over 80 percent. Out of the total of 3,764 subprojects prepared by all the twelve (12) States involved in the project 3,320 representing about, 83 percent were implemented by the various Fadama User Groups including crop farmers, livestock farmers, fisher folks, agro-processors, gatherers, hunters, marketers, agro-foresters and vulnerable groups (the elderly unemployed and people living with HIV Aids (PLNHA).

The Advisory Services Component was to provide demand-driven advisory services that would enable Fadama users to adopt output enhancing techniques and more profitable marketing practices in their enterprises. It was also meant to support advisory services that would accompany new investment activities and provide agricultural inputs support. The FCA's entrepreneurial skills were strengthened for enterprise development and management through trainings on business planning, record keeping, book keeping, investment management and financial management.

Furthermore, Rural Infrastructure (RI) component was to support the creation of economic infrastructure and local public goods such as access roads, culverts, boreholes, market stalls, veterinary clinics, VIP toilets and bathrooms in the communities to encourage income generating activities. A total of 2,88 RI were approved while 2,110 representing 73 percent were completed as at 2009, leaving 754 representing 26 percent as on going at various levels of implementation. The whole idea behind rural infrastructures was to improve accessibility to remote areas and farms. The overall

assessment of the provision of rural infrastructure performance was rated as satisfactory (NFDP – ICR, 2009).

There was also the Pilot Asset Acquisition (PAA) support which was intended to enhance improvements in Fadama Users productivity and income by facilitating the acquisition of productive assets by the beneficiaries. This was to be achieved by supporting client's enterprise management skills and capacity to mobilize own funds; providing facilities for income generating activities, promoting productive assets; and reducing potential impact of market failures in the rural finance sector on the poor FUGs through matching grants. A total of 52,629 PAAS were acquired by beneficiaries in all the participating States while a total of 9,508 PAA subprojects were approved out of which 5454 representing 57.4 percent were implemented and 3420 representing 36 percent were ongoing as at 2008. (NFDP – ICR, 2009). Consequently, well over 95 percent of the PAAs approved projects were implemented according to the implementation and completion report (NFDO, ICR, 2009). The quality of the acquired assets was generally high but varied from State to State. The Implementation and Completion Report (ICR) highlighted the results of the use of pilot assets in the three (3) states under study.

Ogun State

In Ogun States, the average daily income of a vegetable farming FUG was about ₦5,000 and the members now own cars and at least two hand sets. A woman locust bean processing group made sales of about ₦30,000 and a profit of over ₦14,000 per day.

Kaduna State

In Kaduna State, more than 50 percent of the beneficiaries have increased their income by about 60 percent far above the 20 percent target as revealed by a study cited during the ICR. (2009).

Imo State

Imo State was not captured in the implementation completion report of the NFDP-II compiled in January, 2009. It was the only State that was not captured out of the 12 benefiting States of the Fadama II projects.

4.3.6 Gender Mainstreaming

The capacity building component gave women a voice in the community through participation in the Fadama II project.

Imo: 30 Percent of allocation was reserved for women. Women constituted 40 percent of the total participation. Eleven (11) FCAs were headed by women out of a total of 150 FCAs.

Kaduna: 25 percent allocation was exclusively for women. Women participation was 32 percent. Two (2) FCAs were headed by women out of the 62 FCAs in the State.

Ogun: 44 percent of women constituted the FCAs/FUGs membership. Only three (3) FCAs were headed by women out of a total 121.

Women were largely involved in the Fadama II project to the extent that some of them headed several FCAs and they were also able to register FUGs whose membership was entirely women.

4.3.7 Effectiveness (Impact) of the Communication Activities

The most important of the impact of communication was through behavioral change of all stakeholders with respect to the objectives of Fadama II. The indicators used to assess communication impact effectiveness were group formation project understanding and adoption, project participation, conflict reduction and resolution and environmental compliance. Below is a discussion on effectiveness of the communication sub-component in the three (3) states.

Imo

Considerable reduction in conflicts. Massive awareness created on the project

Kaduna

Local government chairpersons have paid all their counterpart funding. They have paid the 10% rural infrastructure counterpart funding and one of them even stood as guarantor for some groups in his LGA (Birnin Gwari) to obtain bank loan. Mobilization of beneficiaries was very high. Many groups were formed. Beneficiaries now query their leaders on issues affecting their welfare. No political interference.

Ogun

No political interference; lobbying for contracts in SFDO considerably reduced. Communities had increased awareness and understanding of project goals, procedures

and implementation. Communities are fully involved in planning, implementation and monitoring of project. Ogun State's catchword is Fadama.

Outcome of the Communication Activities

In Kaduna, sensitization led to the formation of 475 FUGs and 65 FCAs and payment of counterpart funding by the State government

In Ogun State, there was full support from the State Government, communities participated in the preparation of 121no LDPs. The Communities were very much aware of the project and sourced for information; many individuals and groups flocked the SFDO to seek for information on the Fadama project.

Funding Communication Activities

The table below contains the status of funding of communication activities by the states that participated in Fadama II Project.

Figure 4.1 Status of Funding by the State Governments, 2004-2008

S/N	States	Budget ₦	Actual ₦	%
1.	FCT	112,244,000	105,604,000	94
2.	* Imo	112,000,000	103,200,000	92
3.	Lagos	117,600,000	117,600,000	100
4.	* Ogun	123,400,000	123,400,000	100
5.	Oyo	120,100,000	134,292,000	111
6.	Niger	95,000,000	75,000,000	79
7.	Kebbi	122,000,000	97,000,000	80
8.	* Kaduna	119,000,000	103,360,000	87
9.	Bauchi	163,000,000	162,500,000	98
10.	Gombe	93,034,000	93,034,000	100
11.	Adamawa	122,390,000	100,390,000	82
12.	Taraba	119,000,000	97,500,000	81
13.	NFDO	432.18m	294.25m	68

Source: NFDO, ICR, 2008

On the part of the local government, less than 50 percent of the expected funds were provided in Bauchi, Imo, Adamawa, FCT and Taraba, majority provided above 50 percent but none actually funded 100 percent.

Drawdown Profile

Apart form two sates who withdrew 81 percent of their dollar budgets following submission of their SOEs, almost all the States were able to withdraw over 90 percent of their dollar budgets following expenditures.

4.3.8 Conflict and Conflict Resolution Mechanism

Imo State

Conflict arises from the use of the natural resources of the Fadama which includes soil, water and vegetation within the crop farmers, pastoralists, fisher folks, etc. The Fadama is a delicate ecological biodiversity system used by different stakeholders and the normal conflicts on natural resources has been within the crop farmers and pastoralists but the most silent aspect noticeable is between crop farmers, pastoralists and fisher folks (IMOSFDO, ICR, 2008).

Resolution Mechanism

The mechanism for conflict resolution in Imo State in the use of natural resources has been through the normal settlement with the involvement of the Head of the Hausa Community in Imo State, Community Leaders, State Fadama Development Office and Local government officials which has led to the resolution of conflict level by fifty (50) percent as identifies in the beneficiary Assessment Report of 2007.

Other challenges include the illiteracy of the Fadama users who pay little or no attention to environment issues because they are not yielding money directly. The agencies and ministries concerned with environment matters at the national level are not coherent thereby leading to delay in the provision of services.

Kaduna State

Kaduna State has not recorded any conflict in the Fadama areas. This is attributed to the social inclusiveness during the planning stages of the project. However, there are many instruments in place for resolving conflicts if any may arise in future. These instruments are as follows:

- Community and opinion leaders
- Traditional rulers
- SFDO, LFDO, FCAs and FUGs
- Law enforcement agents in the State

Ogun State

The major conflict identified in the Fadama areas of the State is that between crop farmers and pastoralist arising from destruction of crops by cows as well as pollution of surface water several cases were reported in 2005 in the State in locations such as Imala in Abeokuta North L.G.A where cows fed on 10 hectare cassava farm belonging to the king of the town estimated at about Five Hundred and Fifty Thousand (₦550,000.00) Naira (OGSFDO,ICR, 2008) the king dialogued with the Seriki Fulani and Two Hundred

and Fifty Thousand (N250,000.00) Naira was offered. The Seriki was eventually made a chief as a gimmick to solving the conflict issues. Occasionally, when dialogue fails, crop farmers do poison the cows through water or crops. In 2006, over 15 cows died in Idekan area of Ijebu-North LGA while 2 Fulanis and 3 farmers were killed in Ipokia LGA too (OGSFDO, IGR, 2008). Also, about 20 Fulanis were displaced at Ago-Iwoye to mention but a few. There were also reported cases of conflict between pastoralists and fisher folk. For example, two fishermen were wounded at Eriti because the fishermen poisoned rivers with a view to killing fish thereby rendering the water undrinkable for cows.

Two cases of Hunter-farmer conflict were reported in Ipokia Local Government Area due to bush burning in an attempt to kill animals. There were also intra-communal conflicts especially among crop farmers over land use.

Resolution Mechanism

Whatever the nature of the conflict, several resolution mechanisms were put in place to monitor and calm the crises. They were as follows:

- **Conflict Resolution Committees:** One Hundred and twenty-one (121) conflict resolution committees were formed in all participatory LGAs. Such committees were led by Elders and Chiefs among the FCAs' members. They had also been trained on how to resolve issues amicably using the principle of give and take.
- **Traditional Institutions:** All the traditional rulers within the Fadama area were sensitized and mandated to assist in resolving conflicts emanating from FCAs in their domains

- **Local Government Councils:** The chairmen of the ten (10) participating LGAs had been sensitized and mandated to solve conflicts arising from their LGAs.
- **SFDO Members:** Members of the OGSFDO under the overall guidance of SPC were constituted into a conflict resolution body to resolve conflicts arising between FCAs and service providers, and those among FCA members.
- **The Nigerian Police:** The various Districts police officers within the Fadama areas were sensitized to assist in resolving conflict in their areas if the need arises. The police were adjudged to have assisted greatly in this regard, particularly in the conflict between crop farmers and pastoralists.
- **The Court:** Any conflict that could not be resolved amicably by any of the above mechanisms will be charged to court. In any case, there wasn't any such case.

4.3.9 Demand Responsive Advisory Services

The goal of Demand Responsive Advisory Services Component of Fadama II project is to enable Fadama Users Groups participating in the project to adopt productivity enhancing techniques and appropriate marketing practices in order to overcome major constraints of increased productivity of their Fadama enterprises and increased income.

The Advisory Services Activities (ASAs) seek to address;

- Investment on infrastructure and the acquisition of assets by beneficiaries of the asset acquisition component, to enable them to make effective use of the acquired assets; and
- Remove constraints on ongoing activities by Fadama users.

In this section, we shall highlight the achievement of the project in the three States with respect to realizing the goal of ASAs.

Imo (ASAs)

The input support sub-component was said to have been a successful one in the State. A total sum of four million, seven hundred and fifty three thousand (N4,753,000.00) naira was spent on input support representing 50 percent on the part of the project. The input supplied is contained in the table below;

Figure 4.2 Input Supplied to Imo State

s/no	Input supplied	No. of FUGs	Quantity
1.	Cat fish	12	32,000 Juvenile
2.	Poultry	11	3,300
3.	Pigs	5	25 pigs
4.	Grass cutter	2	2 families
5.	Snails	1	100
6.	Vegetable farmers	5	8 pumps/50 bags of fertilizers
7.	Fish feed (cuppena)	12	128 bags
8.	Poultry feed	11	440 bags

Source: IMOSFDO, 2008

Implementation Process

The implementation process had been a demand driven one. The FCA/FUG advertised for expression of interest. The proposals are collected and sent to SFDO, where a procurement process selects and evaluates the proposals, after the evaluation, the User groups are contacted and the activity commences. The User groups themselves conduct the evaluation of the activity. They also pay the service provider or in some case, authorize the SFDO through writing, to pay on their behalf.

Effectiveness of Advisory Services Executed: There had been an appreciable increase in the demand for Advisory Services, which is an indication of the level of awareness and usefulness of the activity to the beneficiaries. This increase was noticed after the conduction of learning events, exploratory visits and input support project. The activities had also helped in creating inter-personal relationship between the ASP and the beneficiaries. The user groups could reach the service provider at will for one advice or another. Also, five (5) FUGs that learnt how to bake with cassava flour had started making a living out of it. The input support project has really increased the beneficiaries's income.

Capacity Building Achievement

The impact of the various capacity building programmes on the facilitators, desk officers, FUGs and FCAs members resulted in the following:

a. improved analytical skills on LDP preparation and presentation;
b. refinement in project, identification and needs assessment;

c. better appreciation of the training on basic planning and screening of LDPs;

d. the importance of computer training for documentation and information presentation, storage and retrieval;

e. higher efficiency in field appraisal of sub projects;

f. acquisition of enhanced ability for awareness of campaigns of FCAs and FUGs members;

g. savings and credit mobilization training for linkages and sustainability of the FCAs and FUGs; and

h. monitoring of subprojects in the LGAs.

Figure 4.3 Distribution of Subprojects among Vulnerable Groups in Imo State

S/N	LGA	No. of Vulnerable Groups	Project Type
1.	Aboh Mbaise	1	Cassava processing machine
2.	Ahiazu Mbaise	1	Cassava processing machine
3.	Ahiazu Mbaise	1	Snailry
4.	Ehime Mbano	1	Cassava processing machine
5.	Ehime Mbano	2	Cellophane sealing machine
6.	Ehime Mbano	1	Food processing machine
7.	Ehime Mbano	1	Irrigation/farming tools
8.	Ehime Mbano	2	Multipurpose grinding mill
9.	Ehime Mbano	2	Procurement of wheel barrows
10.	Nkwerre	1	Cassava processing machine
11.	Oguta	1	Cassava processing machine
12.	Oguta	1	Procurement of canoe
13.	Ohaji/Egbema	1	Farm implements
14.	Ohaji/Egbema	1	Cassava processing machine
15.	Orlu	1	Farm implements
16.	Orlu	3	Cassava processing machine
17.	Orlu	2	Poultry
18.	Orlu	1	Supply of work implements
	Total	**24**	**Percentage of total = 5%**

Source: IMOSFDO, 2008

Outcome Indicators for Capacity Building through Advocacy, Training and Facilitation: Significant impact was recorded in areas of savings and resource mobilization, income generation and conflict resolution. Other critical areas are;

i. Formation of institutions at the Local Level – LFDGs and Local Fadama desk offices
ii. Built capacity and facilitated experience sharing from facilitators and desk officers through monthly form, thereby enhancing their ability to perform their assigned responsibilities.
iii. Built the capacity of LGA officials and elected representatives, service providers and other stakeholders on ways of enhancing project viability.
iv. Assisted in institutionalizing due process, ownership of assets at community level and transparency
v. Record keeping has become part of the routine of FUGs and FCAs.

Achievement of PDOs

According to IMOSFDO, (2008), Imo State achieved sixty (60) percent implementation of LDPs, thirty-four (34) percent increase in income of Fadama beneficiaries and eighty-eight (88) percent reduction in conflicts, based on the beneficiary assessment report of 2007, it was expected that this figure would have increased by 2009.

Kaduna State

Performance of Service Providers

A total of sixty (60) service providers were engaged by various FCAs/FUGs in the State, to provide services in the area of PAA. Out of this number, a total of thirty five (35) had satisfactorily provided services to communities and this represents 875 percent while eight (8) service providers had cases of late supplies to beneficiaries.

Beneficiaries of various assets for productive activities under the advisory service component had received training to enhance their capacity building and maintenance of assets. These beneficiaries also adopted the own saving culture to support own activities and future expansion.

In addition to these efforts, the beneficiaries of PAA have developed strategies to ensure sustainability of assets. For instance, they have identified local technicians and artisan who from time-to-time effect repairs on machines or equipment as the need arises. Beneficiaries have developed savings culture in order to support immediate and future needs to address ongoing activities and for future expansion. The beneficiaries also have linkage with financial institutions.

Rural Infrastructure Investment

Remarkable achievements have been made in the area of rural infrastructure investment sixty three (63) sub-projects out of which sixty (60) were successfully implemented. Twenty-five (25) access roads/culverts covered a total of 153km were able to meet funding requirement (KSFDO, ICR, 2008). As at December, 2008, about five (5) market locations with two hundred and sixty-four (264) stalls were completed. Also completed were sixteen (16) VIP toilets and four (4) bathroom apartments. Other achievements in the area of rural infrastructure include; one (1) irrigation scheme of 5ha and eleven (11) boreholes with hand pumps.

Figure 4.4 Rural Infrastructure Sub-Projects Funded in Kaduna State

S/N	Type of Rural Infrastructure	Sub-Project	Quantity Achieved
1.	Roads and culverts	28	26 (153 km)
2.	Market stalls	5	5 (224 stalls)
3.	VIP toilets	5	16
4.	Bathrooms	4	4
5.	Potable water (Boreholes)	5	5
6.	Borehole with overhead tank	1	1
7.	Open concrete wells	11	11
8.	Bridge	1	1
9.	Irrigation scheme	1	1
10.	Stoke route development	1	1
11.	Hedge planting along stock route	1	1
	Total	**63**	

Source: KSFDO, ICR, 2008

Outcome indicators for rural infrastructure component 2004-2008

- Increase in traffic flow
- Reduction in time and transportation cost
- Additional revenue source to FCAs as a result of user fee charged on market stalls

Capacity Building

Capacity building was central to the project against this background capacity building was carried out at all levels to ensure that the project achieved its Stated objectives.

Capacity Building at Community Level

Capacity building at community level was both at the FCA and FUG level. At the inception of the project in 2004, emphasis was on the capacity of the FCA leaders so as to enhance their capability of managing the project at that level. Eleven (11) specialized trainings with 2,489 participants amounting to ₦19,007,926 and general capacity building training with 6,5151 participants amounting to ₦55,602,500 was conducted. The total participants were; 9,004, while total amount was; ₦74,610,426.00. The details are contained in the table below.

Figure 4.5: Specialized Capacity Building to FCAs

No	Title of Training	Year	Participants	No. of Part.	Total Cost ₦
1.	Training on Quality LDP preparation	2005	FCA/FUG/Facilitators/Desk officers	202	1,657,210
2.	Community Based Procurement and Financial Management	2005	FCA/FUG/Facilitators/Desk officers	280	4,234,800
3.	Participatory M&E Training for FCA/FUGs	2005	FCA/FUG/Facilitators/Desk officers	408	4,234,800
4.	Interactive Workshop with Vulnerable and Marginalised Groups	2007	FCA/FUG (Women)	150	1,309,810
5.	Participatory M & E Training	2007	M&E Sub-Comm. Members of FCAs/FUGs	110	771,460
6.	Interactive Workshop with FCA Procurement Committee Members	2007	Procure. Comm. Members of FCA	109	1,104,700
7.	Fadama Forum	2007	FCA EXCO	375	1,679,420
8.	Sensitization of Fadama Communities on Linkages with Financial Institutions	2008	FCA Reps., Fac. Financial Institutions, SFDO & Others	144	484,500
9.	Environmental Awareness W/Shop for Assets Recipients	2008	Assets Recipients, Facilitators SFDO	250	1,525,450
10.	CB Training on Savings and Credit Association	2008	FCAs/FUGs, Facilitators, SFDO	210	1,505,776
11.	Training of Fadama Communities on Nigeria Producer Enterprises Curriculum	2008	Fadama Communities	250	500,000
			Total	**2,489**	**19,007,926**

Source: SFDO Office Records, 2008

Training and Workshop at LFDO Level

The Local Fadama Desk Staff and Facilitators also benefited in the trainings organized at the community level. This was aimed at improving their capacity to adequately facilitate the activities of the project at their local government level. From inception to date, the Local Fadama Desk Officers and Facilitators also benefited from the following trainings as indicated in the table below:

Figure 4.6: Specialized Capacity Building to Fadama Facilitators

No	Title of Training	Venue	Participants	No. of Part.	Cost
1.	Training on Work Plan & Budget	Wondernet Plaza Kaduna	LFDO Staff, Comm Off., Project Sec., M&E Asst	20	In house
2.	Training on Memo & Report Writing	Wondernet Plaza Kaduna	LFDOs Comm. Off., M&E Project Sec., M&E (Asst.)	24	568,000
3.	Training of LFDP staff on Desk and Field Appraisal of Sub-Projects	Wondernet Plaza Kaduna	LFDO Facilitator	60	In house
4.	Training Workshop on local desk staff on capacity building strengthening	Jigawa State	LFDO, CDO	20	947,000
5.	Orientation Training for Facilitators	Zaria Hotel	Facilitators/Desk officers	60	3,310,587.50
6.	Sensitization workshop for vulnerable & marginalized groups	Zaria motel	Facilitators/Desk officers	60	
7.	Computer Training for Facilitators	2 Hubs Zaria and Kaduna	Facilitators/Desk officers	59	2,800,000
8.	Training on Documentation Process	Wondernet Plaza Kaduna	Facilitators/Desk officers	60	In house
9.	Refresher Training on LDP cycle	Wondernet Plaza Kaduna	Facilitators/Desk officers	55	In house
10.	Refreshers Training for Facilitators	Abdusalam Youth Center	Facilitators, ASO & CDO	61	755,000
				Total	**8,413,787.50**

Source: KSFDO, ICR, 2008

4.3.10 Highlights of Implementation of Sub-Projects:

Implementation of sub-projects according to three (3) states under study.

A. Ogun State:

Ogun State is one of the twelve (12) States that participated in the Fadama II project. The project operated in ten (10) out of the twenty (20) Local Government Areas in the State. Each Local Government has a Local Fadama Desk office. From inception, a total of 121 FCAs were formed and 121 Local Development Plans (LDPs) were prepared and approved. The FCAs have a total of 888 Fadama User groups (FUGs) under them. The membership strength of the formed groups is 12,012 with the female population constituting 5,405 (45%).

Figure 4.7: FCAs and FUGs Distribution

S/NO	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	FCA	FUG
1.	Abeokuta North	9	60
2.	Ifo	7	49
3.	Ipokia	13	98
4.	Odeda	12	85
5.	Odogbolu	13	76
6.	Ijebu North	23	220
7.	Ijebu North-East	12	67
8.	Obafemi/Owode	12	81
9.	Ogun Waterside	8	55
10.	Yewa North	12	97
	Total	**121**	**888**

Source: Ogun State NFDP-II-ICR 2008

The total number of subprojects requested in the Local Development Plans was 1147 subprojects broken down into one hundred and twenty-three (123) Rural infrastructure investment subprojects and one thousand and twenty four (1024) pilot Assets Acquisition subprojects supported by two hundred and forty-two (242) capacity building and three hundred and fifty-eight (358) advisory services.

Out of the 123 rural infrastructure subprojects requested a total of one hundred and eighteen (118) were embarked upon as at 2008 implementation, completion report (ICR). And out of the 118 embarked upon, one hundred and fourteen (114) had been completed while four (4) were still on-going.

A total of one thousand and thirteen (1013) pilot asset subprojects had been implemented out of one thousand and twenty four (1024) subprojects leaving eleven (11) subprojects yet to be implemented.

Fadama II Project Social Inclusiveness And Gender Mainstreaming

According to the Ogun State ICR (2008), the project embarked on social inclusiveness and gender mainstreaming as the following category of vulnerable groups were sensitized and mobilized to participate in the programme. The total number of vulnerable groups was forty-nine (49). The breakdown is as follows.

Vulnerable groups	Number
Widows/women	10
Physically challenged	2
Youths	2
Elderly/aged	20
PLWHA	15
TOTAL	**49**

Figure 4.8: Loan Assistance Obtained by FCAs/FUGs in Ogun State as a result of Fadama II Capacity Building

S/N	NAME OF FCA/FUG	LG	LOCATION	AMOUNT RECEIVED	SOURCE	INTEREST RATE %
1.	Ifeparapo Eriti	Obafemi-Owode	Eriti village	500,000.00	NACRDB	8
2.	Binukonu FCA	Yewa North	Oja Odan	350,000.00	NACRDB	8
3.	Agbelere Palm oil Processing FUG	Ogun waterside	Abigi	1,500,000.00	NACRDB	8
4.	Ogosa/Ajegunle	Ipokia	Ajegun-Idiroko	400,000.00	Self contribution	10
5.	Ayodade-Agosasa	Ipokia	Agosasa	400,000.00		10
6.	Kodarafun-Mi Ololere	Obafemi-Owode	Hori-Ogunpa	50,000.00	Self contribution	10
7.	Ifesowapo Awo	Obafemi-Owode	Foji village	200,000.00	Self contribution	10
8.	Iselogun-Ise	Ijebu North	Ago-Iwoye	200,000.00	Self contribution	15
	Total			**3,600,000.00**		

Source: OGSFDO-ICR 2008

Economic Interest Groups

Ogun State Advisory Services

A. Crop Based FUG

Advisory services for crop farmers on production and pest management was found to be effective. Farmers benefitting from ASA were found to be adopting improved seed and production techniques. Furthermore, FUGs are gradually adopting sprinkler irrigation techniques as evidenced by the Ago-Ika vegetable farmers FUG.

For example, the Ibukun-Oluwa vegetable farmers FUGs of Ogo-Oluwa FCA, Agbetu, Odeda Local Government reported 50% yield increase and 20% increase in income as a result of the adoption of improved practices by 70% of its members (OGSFDO-ICR, 2008).

B. Livestock Based FUG

Emphasis here has been on upgrading of stock and adequate feeding. Available evidence, according to OGSFDO, (2008), shows that farmers adopted appropriate feeding methods for their livestock. The adoption had been assisted by the input support scheme.

A good example is the Idekan experience where the result of the cross-breeding of Ouda Ram with the Local breed can be observed in the offspring. The FUG had subsequently been encouraged to share this with neighboring farmers. In addition, FUG members can now perform simple management activities such as chipping (cutting) the needle teeth of piglets, administering iron injection and foster feeding.

Most importantly, the Bode-Olude piggery FUG was assisted in marketing their pigs through linkage with the Ogun State Employment Generation Programme (OGEGEP). Furthermore, the people of Ayomide FCA, Orile-Illugun were linked with a new livestock farm at Igbole, Igbo-Ora, Oyo State. The farm purchased 17 goats and 6 sheep from members of the group. perhaps of importance is the fact that FUGs now consult service providers directly or through the facilitators and pay the full cost of the advisory services rendered, thereby encouraging the possibility of rural employment. Such examples include;

i. Agbo-Eran Livestock FUG who discovered from consultation with their service provider that the land purchased was not suitable for pig farming and from recommendations, they are now engaged in fish farming on the piece of land.

ii. Preparation for the establishment of grass cutter farm at Sawonjo and Araromi Obe.

C. Fishery Based FUG

Advisory Services to this category of farmers has been very effective with over 70 percent beneficiaries receiving Advisory services, adopting improved practices on pond construction, stocking, water quality management, feeding and fish breeding. The point to note is the case of Ilase-Dotun fishery group, who raised their fish stock to table size within 4 months using coppence feed, assisted by the input support scheme. Also, worthy of note is the fact that fish farmers in Ipokia Local Government Area are now able to raise their own fish stock of fingerlings and even sell to other farmers. Visit to Ogosa-Ajegunle, Agosasa and Ilase-Dotun FCAs will reveal this.

Another good example is the Ogo-Oluwa fisheries FUG of Ise-Logun-Ise FCA who benefited from the PAAS and ASA on Hatchery and now produce their own fish stock. They also engage in consulting for and assisting neighboring farmers. The group presently makes an average of Twenty-Five Thousand (₦25,000.00) naira monthly from the sale of fingerlings and juveniles (OGSFDO, 2008). The group has constructed a dug-out-well from the proceeds. Furthermore, the Ore-Oluwa fishery group of Ise-Oluwa FCA as part of their ASA and assisted by the input support scheme stocked 3000 fingerlings and was able to increase the number of ponds from one to eight from the proceeds. The Afenifere FUG of Olorunwa FCA, as a result of the ASA, has successfully stocked and raised over 1500 fingerlings. This was sold and restocked with 2000 fingerlings and the group bought a generator from the profit made.

D. Pastoralists

Only one group of this category of beneficiary received advisory service with emphasis on routine health and disease management. The Fulani herdsmen were satisfied with the ASA and also cherished the renewed interaction with the service provider who has maintained the link with the pastoralists and continue to assist in their health management.

E. Agro-Forestry and Wild-Life Management

Under this category, beneficiaries have received advisory service on grass cutter rearing and beekeeping. The hunters group also benefited from ASA under this category.

F. Processing Based FUG

The focus of ASA here is on improved and hygienic processing techniques, record keeping and marketing strategy. There is currently a shift towards product diversification and improved packaging technique to take advantage of emerging markets. About 285 Advisory Services activities have been rendered in the State with more than 95 percent being provided by the private sector. A total number of 394 FUGs received Advisory Service; 275 received on input enhancing techniques while 86 received on marketing practices. In order to ensure profitable and sustainable Fadama Enterprise, a number of FUGs (100) to be precise, received advisory services on business plan development and 128 FUGs received Advisory Services on how to maintain their acquired asset.

G. Output Indicators

According to the OGSFDO (2008), available evidence through field visits, testimony of FUGs and service providers and other stakeholders indicated that:

a. Seventy (70) percent of Fadama users who utilized advisory services have changed their production and marketing practices as a consequence of the advisory services received.

b. About forty (40) percent of Fadama users who utilized advisory services consider access to input and output marketing chain improved.

c. Productivity of Fadama enterprises on which production related advisory service that were provided increased by fifty (50) percent fisheries, by twenty five (25) percent for crops and by twenty (20) percent for livestock.

d. The average monetary benefit/returns of enterprises on which marketing related advisory services that were provided increased by thirty (30) percent. However the issue of marketing of leafy vegetables particularly during the rainy season remains problematic.

e. Following the supply chain development activities carried out, over ninety eight (98) percent of the services providers used were private agencies and fifty-five (55) percent of these were selected from the service providers registered.

B. Kaduna State

Pilot Assets Acquisition and Sub-Projects Funded

From 2004-2008, LDPs that requested sub-projects for pilot assets acquisition (PAA) and was approved and funded in Kaduna State are contained in the table below.

Figure 4.9: Overview of Implementation of LDPs on PAA

S/N	LGA	No. of FCAs	No. of FUGs	PAA Sub-Projects that met funding requirement	No. of Sub-Projects funded	Total Amt Accessed	No. of FUGs that Accessed
1.	Birnin Gwari	8	63	142	142	15,278,860	48
2.	Giwa	10	67	193	193	29,041,940	64
3.	Kagarko	7	47	163	163	14,905,290	44
4.	Kajuru	7	55	134	134	16,822,800	42
5.	Kauru	5	31	132	132	16,039,600	27
6.	Kubau	12	77	251	251	48,282,000	69
7.	Lere	9	81	275	275	35,497,700	74
8.	Makarfi	4	22	54	54	12,115,722	20
9.	Soba	9	74	252	252	48,708,200	75
10.	Zangon Kataf	6	37	122	122	15,112,290	49
	Total	77	555	1,718	1,718	251,804,402	512

Source: Kaduna SFDO, ICR, Report 2008

Outcome indicators for PAA 2004-2008

In line with the project development objectives, the acquisition of pilot assets has led to;

- Increased beneficiaries resources by about thirty five (35) percent;
- Reduced post harvest losses by about twenty-five (25) percent;

- Created employment opportunities in the rural areas; and
- Expansion of farm size by at least twenty-five (25) percent with corresponding increase in production and income by sixty (60) percent for both irrigated agriculture and rainfed crops.

Capacity Utilization

From the beneficiary assessment study as contained in the ICR (2008), the indication is that the capacity utilization for pilot assets is high, which is good for project sustainability.

The capacity utilization of some productive assets as rated by recent study is given below:

Figure 4.10: Capacity Utilization of PAA

S/N	ITEM	UTILIZATION RATE
1.	Work bulls	90%
2.	Sprayers	75%
3.	Fishing gears and nets	50%
4.	Beekeeping equipment and boxes	80%
5.	Poultry equipment	52%
6.	Irrigation pumps	90%
7.	Grinding machines	85%
8.	Rice milling equipment	65%
9.	Vegetable grinding machines	80%
10.	Out extractors/expellers	54%

Source: KSFDO, ICR, 2008

Grinding machine received high patronage from community members as it supports community requirement for grain flour (maize) as family food, rice processing is a

seasonal activity with the peak period at harvest season. Beneficiaries of rice hullers have now identified complementary uses by attaching grinding mills to the diesel component to expand the level of capacity utilization, this has increased the utilization level with attendant effect on increase in income.

Oil expeller like rice huller is seasonal activity with high patronage during crop harvesting season. However, the beneficiaries process own nuts for oil and cakes besides the retail processing form interested community members. This has raised the level of patronage hence the capacity utilization.

C. Imo State

Imo State is among the twelve (12) World Bank assisted States that implemented the Second National Fadama Development Project, which aimed to sustainably increase the income of all users of Fadama resources and to reduce conflict-among them. The Second National Fadama Development Project was initiated to address some of the factors that militated against the full realization of the potential benefits of agricultural production activities-some of which are poor development of rural infrastructure, storage and marketing facilities. Low investment in irrigation technology, poor organization of Fadama farmers as well as lack of adequate techniques for greater productivity and more particularly to address lessons learnt in implementation of NFDPI.

Participating Local Governments, FCAs and FUGs

The project operated in eleven (11) Local Government Areas out of the twenty seven (27) LGAs in the State. Local Fadama Desks offices were established and were operational in the eleven (11) participating LGAs. One hundred and forty (140) Fadama Associations

were formed and one hundred and seventy seven (177) Local Development Plans (LDPs) were prepared. The FCAs have a total of one million, one hundred and thirty two (1,132) Fadama User Groups under them with membership strength of twenty six thousand and sixty eight (26,068) composed of seventeen thousand, four hundred and sixty two (17,462) males, i.e. sixty seven (67) percent and eight thousand six hundred and six (8,606) females i.e. thirty three (33) percent.

Figure 4.11: Statistics of FCAs and FUGs in Imo State

S/NO	LGA	FCAs	FUGs
1	Aboh Mbaise	7	54
2	Ahiazu Mbaise	19	128
3	Ehime Mbano	15	150
4	Ihitte Uboma	16	107
5	Ngor Okpala	16	119
6	Nkwerre	9	43
7	Oguta	15	138
8	Ohaji Egbema	12	81
9	Onuimo	12	95
10	Orlu	12	136
11	Owerri North	7	81
	TOTAL	**140**	**1132**

Source: Govt. of Imo State 2nd NFDP, 2009

Figure 4.12 State Government Counterpart Fund Payment From 2004-2008

YEAR	BUDGET	ACTUAL	% SHORT FALL
	₦ 000	₦ 000	
2004	28,000.00	19,000.00	32
2005	21,000.00	6,100.00	71
2006	21,000.00	20,000.00	3
2007	21,000.00	35,800.00	0
2008	21,000.00	22,000.00	0
TOTAL	**112,000,000.00**	**103,200,000.00**	**8**

Source: Imo State NFDP 11 Implementation Report, 2008

Figure 4.13: Status of Implementation of Subprojects in Imo State October 31, 2008

S/NO	LGA	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	%
1	Aboh Mbaise	31	6.6
2	Ahiazu Mbaise	44	9.0
3	Ehime Mbano	49	10.5
4	Ihitte Uboma	38	8.2
5	Ngor Okpala	49	10.5
6	Nkwerre	26	5.6
7	Oguta	42	9.0
8	Ohaji /Egbema	40	8.6
9	Onuimo	31	6.7
10	Orlu	73	15.6
11	Oweeri North	45	9.7
	TOTAL	**466**	**100**

Source: Imo State NFDPII Implementation Report, 2008

A bulk of these projects either implemented or completed according to these numerous tables are not functioning. Especially in Ehime Mbano, one of the completed projects is the feed mill in Umonumo that is not functioning because of lack of raw materials which the people say is very expensive to procure. The question then arose; of what use is such a project to people who are looking for what to feed and take care of the children. The same with the cold room in Ago-Ika Abeokuta North, Ogun State. It is not functioning because the people cannot complete its installation

CHAPTER FIVE

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents analysis of data and discussion of results. The major aim of the study is to examine the impact of Fadama II project on poverty reduction, an assessment of Ogun, Imo and Kaduna States. The SPSS statistical package 20th Edition was used for the analysis of quantitative data. A total of two hundred and forty-three (243) questionnaires were responded to out of 300 administered (83 (Imo), 80 (Ogun) and 80 Kaduna) and Data collected through the test instrument is presented in sections. The first section presents the bio data of Fadama II beneficiaries by means of frequencies and percentages, while the second section answers the research questions. The decision to accept positive or negative response is to compare the cumulative mean against the decision mean of 3.0000. The decision mean of 3,0000 is derivable from the mean of 5,4,3,2,1 calibrations in the questionnaire. The third section presents and interprets the null research hypotheses by means of inferential statistical techniques of Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) statistics to determine impact or relationship between the dependant and independent variables. Furthermore, Analysis of variance (ANOVA) statistics was also used to test significant differences among the respondents on account of their State. The three hypotheses were tested at 0.05 alpha level of significance.

In order to place this chapter in perspective, qualitative data is also presented according to the variables that featured in this study. These are:

i, Capacity building component

ii. Advisory services sub-component

iii. Conflict reduction and resolution mechanism
iv. Increased food production
v. Increased welfare
vi. Increased income
vii. Empowerment
viii. Community ownership
ix. Community participation
x. Socio-economic development

It is important to note that almost all these variables were tested in the three (3) hypotheses of this study. Therefore, we need to bring out what secondary data said about these variables, what was observed in the field by the researcher, results of oral interview and finally the questionnaire that was administered.

5.1.1 Results from Observations in the Field

Our observations in the three State was based on the sub-components of the project to enable us have first hand assessment of the Fadama II functional structures as evidence of impact and sustainability. These sub-component are; socio- economic impact, capacity building, empowerment and pilot Asset Acquisition (PAA). See Appendix 5(a).

a) Socio- Economic Sub-Component

- **Functional structures acquired through PAAs**

There are structures on the ground. While some of them are functional, others are not. For instance, in Ogun State, Abeokuta North Local Government; there is a Cold Room constructed by Fadama II but it is not functional. The reason being that the project is capital intensive and the people cannot afford the capital needed to operate the Cold Room. In the same State, there are functional irrigation generating machines that are

found in the vegetable farm by the river banks of Ogun river. The women group that was facilitated by the OGO-OLUWA FCA is also functioning. They are into the production of Locust beans other wise called Iru. There is also the Ifelodun Canoe Drivers under Ogo-Oluwa FCA. They operate in Ogun river side and they are still functioning.

In Agbedotun-Ayerose FCA, we visited Irewolode-Olubo FUG whose sub-project is garri processing and oil production. Their garri processing machines are working but the oil mill machine was not functional and the reason being that it was off-season for harvesting palm –nuts.

- **Operational Work Bulls**

We found functional workbulls among farmers in Kaduna State. Kaya farmers cooperatives society in Giwa Local Government acquired work bulls during Fadama II and they are still functional. There were no work bulls in Imo and Ogun State.

- **Increased Hectare in Farm Lands**

In Kaduna State, there is evidence of increased hectare in farm lands. Some of the farmers interviewed said they have been able to acquire additional hectares of farm lands from the income generated from pilot assets acquired from Fadama II.

There is no evidence of increased hectare in farm lands among the vegetable farmers in Ogun State because they are situated along the river banks of Ogun river. During rainy season, a large portion of their farm is flooded and they have to wait for the rains to sub-side so as to commence planting of vegetables.

In Imo State, their sub-project is livestock (piggery). A demonstration of increased hectare is evidenced in the increase in the number of pigs. Three females and two males pigs were housed in just one block. But now, the pigs have increased to about 250, they now have about five (5) blocks housing the increasing number of pigs.

- **Individual Assets like Cars, Motorcycles, Bicycles, Personal Houses, etc.**

In the three States visited, no Fadama II beneficiary could lay claim to possessing a personal house as an outcome of the Fadama II project. In Kaduna State, beneficiaries confirm to be living in their family houses even though Fadama II improved their lives but they do not yet have the capacity to possess personal houses. However, they were able to renovate their family houses other wise called, Gidan-gado as a result of Fadama II.

No beneficiary in the three States could lay claim to possessing a personal vehicle as an outcome of Fadama II. The secretary of Obibiezena FCA in Imo State, Mr Chinedu Kamalo, Owns a car but not acquired from the proceeds of Fadama II because he is a civil servant.

The chairman of Kaya Central Fadama Farmers Cooperative Union (FCA) owns a motor cycle which he also acquired before Fadama II. The FCA chairman in Ogun State do not possess any personal asset whether motorcycle or car.

- **Functional Fish Ponds, and Records of Daily Sales After Fadama II**

This is only applicable to Imo State.

The livestock owners in Imo State operate a piggery and a fish pond in one location: the place is Ezeakiri piggery farm under Obibiezena FCA. Although the fish pond and the piggery are functional but there were no records of daily sales, no records of expenditure and no records of minutes of meetings. Even on strong request by the researcher to have these document, they did not oblige, it was rather clear they do not have such records.

(b) Capacity-Building Sub-component

- **Availability of Past and Present Records of Income and Expenditure of the Group**

We got records from Ogun State and Kaduna State. We got minutes of one of the FUGs; Ireakari under Ogo-Oluwa FCA. With respect to records of income and expenditure, they could not have because they do not run the FUG as a group. Rather every member owns his own vegetable farm under the same FUG. Therefore income and expenditure are personal activities and not of the group. They still hold meetings though, that was why they could produce minutes of their meetings written in Yoruba.

- **Evidence of LDPs Drawn during and after Fadama II :**

There is evidence of Local Development plans (LDPs) drawn during Fadama II but in the three States visited there is no FUG with a new LDP after Fadama II.

c. Empowerment and Pilot Asset Acquisition (PAA)

- **Availability and Functionality of Assets Acquired during Fadama II**

A lot of assets acquired during Fadama II are not functional. Example, in Imo State there is a feeds mill that was constructed by Fadama II in Umuchioke-Umonumo autonomous

community in Ehime Mbano Local Government but is not functioning. The mill was intended for the production of animal feeds but cost of purchasing the raw materials necessary for the operation of the mill has rendered the mill redundant. The people say, they cannot afford the raw materials. Just like the Cold Room in Ogo-Oluwa FCA in Abeokuta North in Ogun State. There is a market in Ayerose Community in Obafemi-Owode Local Government Area of Ogun State but the market is not functioning because there is no road connecting the market and Abeokuta urban. The canoes in Ogun river side are functioning. The vegetable grinding machines that are owned by women in Kaya central in Giwa Local Government are also functioning but there is no patronage. That is because the women in the village prefer to use the stone surface to grind their tomatoes rather than using engine. One woman had to give up her grinding machine to her daughter who is married in the city because of low patronage in the village.

- **New Assets Acquired after Fadama II**

In the three States visited, no beneficiary could lay claim to any new asset acquired after Fadama II. But there are claims of individuals having acquired additional machines beyond what they got from Fadama II but we did not see them physically.

- **State of the Associations Office after Fadama II**

No group has an office in all the three States visited. Even during Fadama II, they had no office accommodation in the first place. In Ogun State, we met the Ago-ika vegetable farmers in their farm. There is a shade in the farm where they entertain visitors perhaps that is what they can regard as their office. A shade constructed with zinc and wood beside the Ogun river.

- **Availability and Functionality of Tube Wells where they Exist:**

We found tube wells only in Ago-ika vegetable farm. The farmers said the wells are working if they are powered but we did not meet them working. We saw them like that in 2012 when we first visited and they are still like that two (2) years after.

- **Availability of Functional Earth Dams:**

We did not see any in both Giwa and Kagarko Local Government Areas that we visited in Kaduna State because we expected to see earth dams in Kaduna State where irrigation farming is more pronounced than in Imo and Ogun States.

5.1.2 Results from Oral Interviews with FCAs, Fadama II Facilitators and Focus Group Discussion with FUGs

This is reported according to how each of three States responded to the structured items on the check list of interview. **See Appendix 5(b).**

(a) Fadama Community Associations (FCAs):

- **Role during Fadama II as FCA**

Ogun State:- The FCA controls the activities of the Fadama User Groups (FUGs), and Economic Interest Groups (EIGs), that are registered under the FCA.

- The FCA helps the FUGs to procure pilot Assets.
- They assisted the FUG to procure a cold room.

Imo State: - The FCA constructed an open market project in Obibiezena.

Kaduna State: - The FCA oriented the FUGs. They organized the activities of the FUGs.

- **Identification of Marginalized or Vulnerable Group:**

Ogun State: There is the women's group. The FUG got a loan for them to procure fermented drum, steel pot, which they use to produce locust beans (iru).

Imo State: There is no vulnerable group according to the chairman of the FCA. They did not identify any vulnerable group to assist in the whole community.

Kaduna State:- we tried to organize them but they will not come "Although the FCA, claimed that the community do not particularly have vulnerable groups like handicap persons, women or children.

- **Any public infrastructure after Fadama II**

Ogun State: The FCA has not embarked on any new project after Fadama II. But they are still assisting the women group.

Imo State: The FCA chairman said they have not embarked on any new project.

Kaduna State: The FCA chairman said there is no new project after Fadama II

- **Access to Fund for Infrastructural Development by the FCA:-**

Ogun State: According to the FCA chairman pastor James Adeyemi (2014), the FCA members make monthly contribution to the association out of which they generated their 10 percent counterpart fund for public infrastructure.

Kaduna State: According to the chairman of Kaya central Fadama Farmers Cooperation Union, Alh. Magagi Madugu,(2014), the association (FCA) was given the option of either to pay 10 percent in cash as counterpart fund or pay by contributing labour in the course of executing the project. The association choosed the later option. The people contributed labour towards the construction of the bridge which hitherto separated them from neighbours in

Katsina State. The bridge enables them to convey their farm produce to the market easily.

Imo State: The chairman of Obibiezena FCA, Mr. Chinedu Kamalo (2014) said they contributed 10 percent in kind to erect the market at Obibiezena. The members of the FCA contributed labour and building materials at their disposal. The market gives them revenue till date.

(b) Oral Interview with Fadama II Facilitators

We also interacted with Fadama II facilitators in order to understand their level of involvement in the Fadama II project and what they feel was the outcome of some Fadama II strategies. The result shall also be presented according to how each State facilitator reacted to the test items on the check list of issues. **See Appendix 5(c)**

- **Level of Involvement in Fadama II Project**

Ogun State: As a facilitator, he moves round the groups that registered with them to help them draw up their LDP, help them to save money, assist them to know which project they should embark upon.

Imo State: The facilitators name is Jude Nwojimo. He said his job as a facilitator was done like facilitating the formation of the FUGs and FCAs. He helps the FUGs to identify their needs, and he helps them to draw up their LDPs, etc.

Kaduna State: The name of the facilitator is Mal. Lawal Goma. He said he started his job as a facilitator by sensitizing his community. A long the line, he introduced the concept of Fadama to them. The community became aware of their role in the project. He also conducted a mini Participatory Rural

Appraisal in order to capture relevant information that will give guide to drawing up an LDP so that the World Bank can come to assist.

The facilitators were also taken up on issues of strategies adopted by Fadama II during implementation. We shall also report the outcome of those interviews according to how each State facilitator responded to the test item.

- **Outcome of Fadama II on the following**

Community Capacity Building

Ogun State: Before Fadama, according to the facilitator, none of the groups knew how to keep records of their group activities. In other words, Fadama impacted the habit of record keeping in the members and it still exists today.

Imo State: Before Fadama II, people were farming but lack the capacity to handle the things that they are doing now like group management, working as a group and electing executes in their group.

Kaduna State; The capacities of communities appreciably improved above baseline. There were groups before Fadama II who could not write their minutes of meeting or even develop a proposal. But during Fadama II, communities or groups could write minutes of their meeting and can go to the extent of writing business proposals. They presented evidence of minutes of meetings but no proposal.

Advisory Service:-

Ogun State: Before Fadama II, the business was like there is no business because there was no use of insecticides and soil management. And they were still

accessing advisory services after Fadama II. They also have been taught crop rotation through advisory services.

Imo State: According to the facilitator, advisory services are all demand- driven sort of component. Many of the Fadama users had no market out lays for their products but it was through advisory services that they were linked to some markets. The people were also trained on general animal management. Just the same way the groups differ, so also was how the advisory services they needed differ.

Kaduna State: The people were given technical services. There is a component of PAA where communities are assisted to acquire assets, but the maintenance of these assets was difficult so the people had to be taught through advisory services. In farming, the facilitator said the people were taught crop protection and animal husbandry. How to grow certain crops and to manage livestock.

Sub Project Planning and Implementation

Ogun State: The Fadama people were able to make ready their 70 percent contribution when the FUG was ready with their 30 percent counterpart fund.

Imo State: The people did not know what they needed, it was Fadama II that trained them in all that.

Kaduna State: Fadama did a lot. The facilitator said the idea behind Fadama project apart from giving support, was the aspect of sustainability. It is expected that after the completion of the project the community will be able to maintain the sub-project. The people were given management training

because of that. The World Bank expect you to provide a plan that will give you the grant.

Income level of group and Individual

Ogun State: Based on their PAA individually and as a group. The PAA is for individuals in the group e.g. water pump, spraying pump, e t c so their income is measured individually.

Imo State: The objective of Fadama II was to sustainably increase the income of the Fadama users by 20 percent above baseline. There were groups that got one engine boat from Fadama II but after Fadama II, they have two engine boats to show that their income has increased.

Kaduna State: Based on the baseline information on the level of income of the people, the facilitator said, some communities income level was as low as ₦5,000.00- ₦10,000,00 as a group, but after the intervention, their income level rose to more than ₦50, 000.00 on a monthly basis.

Conflict Reduction

Kaduna State: Conflict has reduced drastically. Livestock owners usually destroy farms when they are watering their stock. But the cattle rearers who hitherto engaged in such acts of destruction were trained on how to water their cattle without destroying farm lands. However, stock routes were not created in Giwa or in Kagarko LGA.

Imo State: One of the problems of group formation is conflict. But the sensitization given to the group reduced the conflict. The youths were included in the project and because they were carried along, there was no youth

restiveness. Another thing was that traditional rulers were used during conflict resolution.

Ogun State: According to the facilitator, they were fortunate that they do not experience conflict in their community.

Poverty Reduction

Ogun State: The facilitator said their members can now boast of cell phones. Before Fadama II, none of them can boast of ₦ 100,000.00 per annum but after Fadama II some of them can afford ram for sallah etc.

Imo State: Having said that the income of Fadama II users increased, it therefore goes to explain that poverty was reduced. Some farmers have procured motor cycles and they had no bicycle before Fadama II.

Kaduna State: Once their income level rises, it means that poverty has reduced. Even where you don't find people that have built personal houses, you will find people who have changed their thatch roof houses to zinc.

Transfer of Experience

Kaduna State: Fadama II did a lot. People have adopted farming technology from Fadama especially.

Imo State: That is sure. People have shared experiences with beneficiaries of Fadama II project and they have adopted Fadama practices in their farming activities.

Ogun State: The community is copying the way Fadama user groups organize themselves. They gave example with the way they organized themselves for the researcher within a very short notice.

Group Management

Ogun State: Before Fadama II, many of these people never knew how to write minutes. But by the time their capacities were enhanced, they are able to spell out the duties of the chairman, the vice chairman, the secretary, etc.

Kaduna State: Group management has improved because the concept of leadership was not there before but after the intervention, the people now know what it means to lead a people.

Community Empowerment

Kaduna State: Fadama was all about empowerment. There are figures in the Local Fadama Desk office that will show you total amount of grant received from the World Bank.

Imo State: At the community level where they have the FCAs, various infrastructural projects were embarked upon. In some places you have lock up stores, rehabilitation of roads, Cold Rooms etc which ordinarily were not there before Fadama II.

Ogun State: The CDO came in at this point, he said, with respect to empowerment under Fadama II, it was done in three aspects;

a) Voice;

b) Governance; and

c) Finance.

Financially the people are given money to do whatever they like as sub-project. For voice, they choose for themselves what they want to do. Fadama officers do not tell them what to choose. Community

empowerment was dealing with these three aspects holistically. For the purpose of understanding impact based on these three aspects, the farmers inherited the knowledge and capacity to approach the banks for loan facilities.

Community Ownership:

Ogun State: The people are encouraged to form savings and credit schemes. During Fadama II we talk about savings and credit schemes.

Imo State: During Fadama II, some of the things the people learnt as the reasons for abandonment of government projects was that the people are not always carried along. There is no sense of ownership in the people, but when Fadama II came with the CDD approach, the people will say exactly what they want or need. The intervention on its part made it that a beneficiary must make a little contribution to the local fund needed to execute a sub-project. Like at the FCA level is 10/90 percent. 10 percent of the counterpart fund to be paid by the FCA and 90 percent to be paid by the project. That little token contribution by the FCA makes the people to see the project as their own. That is still the situation after Fadama II.

Kaduna State: Initially the people were used to the tradition of individual ownership but by the intervention community ownership was inculcated.

These were the outcome of oral interview with Fadama II facilitators from the three States under study. Furthermore, it will be worthwhile to highlight the result of focus group discussion with the Fadama user groups (FUGs) from the three States.

In the checklist of issues that the researcher raised during the focus group discussion, there are about forty-five (45) items but grouped under seven (7) broad headings. We shall highlight their responses from each State as aggregate response under a broad sub heading rather than taking the 45 issues one after the other. See Appendix 5(d) for checklist of issues.

(c) Focus Group Discussions with FUGs in the Three States

- ***Organization Stage***

Ogun State: The group is called Ibukun Oluwa vegetable farmers (FUG). According to the group, they were in existence before the Fadama intervention came. They were adviced to form themselves into groups to be able to access grants from the project. In their meeting, they do little contributions to manage the group and when they realized up to 10,000.00, they used it to open an account. Members keep cards of their individual donations. Each member goes to the market to find out prices of PAA and then pay his own 30 percent. A constitution is realized from deliberations in their meeting. They have sub-groups, eg. Procurement, finance, maintenance, etc, They hold group meetings weekly and they have records to show for that.

Imo State: The name of the sub-project is Ezeakiri Piggery farmers. According to them, when Fadama came up, there was enlightenment through the ward councilor for people to form themselves into groups to enable them access fund from World Bank. The facilitator packaged the whole thing. It was 70:30. Fadama provided 70 percent while the group paid 30 percent

Fadama also contributed inputs. The group started with five (5) pigs in all. Three (3) of them females and two (2) males. The group is a cooperative and it has an account. The counterpart fund was contributed by members. The chairman of the group provided the land used for the FUG. The executives of the group were democratically elected. The group has sub-committees e.g procurement, monitoring and evaluation, environmental. Sub-committees etc. The group holds meetings once in every month. The group has no records of minutes of meeting, revenue and expenditure, etc

Kaduna State: The name of the group is Kaya Mutti Purpose Cooperative Society. The group was formed before the coming of the intervention. It was engaged in revolving assistance to members. They were operating without a name. Their bank is Giwa Micro Finance, they contributed 1000.00 naira to open an account. The members were tasked to raise the counterpart fund and then added the amount to what was in their account. That was how they got their 30 percent. Election was conducted to form their executive. They sought information from all their group members involved in their business and it was the consensus opinion of all of them that formed their constitution. The group operates sub-committees; e.g. procurement, finance, monitoring and evaluation, etc. The hold meetings weekly. The impact of this on the people is group management.

- ***Planning Stage***

Kaduna State: The LDP was developed by the facilitator, the facilitator also does the PRA to be able to understand the needs of the various groups. The relationship of the FUG and the facilitator is cordial. Whenever they needed something, they call on the facilitator and he will readily oblige. If it is something he cannot handle, he goes to the LFDO. If the LFDO cannot handle, they also relate the matter to the SFDO etc. After conducting PRA from all the FUGs in the community, there are forms; forms A,B, and C. the forms are called PRA tools. Form 'A' belongs to the chairman of the Local Government Area, the LFDC comprising the chairman of the Local government, the Desk Officer, and Councilor Agric. will sign them and the LDP will be taken to Kaduna for approval. They do not call for project launch.

Imo State: The facilitator came to enhance the LDP. Their needs were prioritized and the best needs were selected to form the LDP, there was never any project launch. The relationship between the FUG, the facilitator, the LFDO and SFDO is very cordial. This is helping the group to still connect with the organization for advice.

Ogun State: During their meetings, every body was requested to say what he or she wanted as PAA. By 2004, because of the readiness to disburse the grant, facilitators were asked to prioritize the various needs of the people. Voting was conducted on each of these needs on the basis for which the facilitator drew up the LDP. The PRA was organized to prioritize the people's needs.

Some people had 10 needs. On the basis of these 10, the people were asked to say which of them is the most important to them. The relationship between the FUG and the facilitators is mutual. Whatever the group needed, they passed on to the LFDO through the facilitator and from there to the SFDO. During disbursement the members are invited to idi-aba (State Fadama Office). The CDO came in at this point to add that any LDP is approved at the LFDO. Anything that comes from the community goes to the LFDO before moving to the SFDO. There was always project launch by the Local Government chairman. The CDO again added that whenever there was disbursement in any local government, it was the local government chairman that comes to do the distribution of assets acquired to each of the beneficiaries

- ***Implementation of Sub Project***

Ogun State: The group does micro financing. They take loans between 40,000-50,000.00. And every week, the group tries to pay in some amount to the bank until the whole loan is paid. Once they collect money from the bank, they will distribute the loan to members immediately. Because, every individual operates his own farm independently, each person engages in the purchase of his own materials e.g. seedlings. Fadama taught us how to apply fertilizer. They were used to applying fertilizer any how, providers of advisory services are registered with the LFDO and that makes them accessible. In Fadama II, as the project unfolds, capacity building was targeted at sub-committees of relevant task. For instance, if the workshop is

on maintenance, members of the maintenance sub-committee were invited to attend the workshop and so on. Their rural infrastructure which is the Cold Room is managed as a group even though it is not functioning. The challenge they face is that the group cannot enhance the Cold Room to become operational because it is capital intensive.

Imo State: The group access fund from Agric Bank. The bank simply request for 10 percent as interest for the amount requested as loan by the group. The group is also making effort to get in touch with Bank of Industry. They have requested for 10 percent down payment from the group and the group has paid, but the Bank has not released the money. The group involves every member during disbursement. All procurements by the group are approved during the group meeting. Most of the group members are said to be experts in Piggery farming e.g the FCA chairman, is a retired Agric. Officer who owned a private piggery before Fadama II came. The group nominates 2 to 3 members to attend capacity building workshops organized by the project in the LFDO and when they return, they now brief the whole members of the group. The membership of the group has reduced drastically. They are no longer up to 15 members out of 25. The challenge they had was in the area of raising counterpart fund.

Kaduna State: The group gets loans from Micro Finance Bank more easily because the bank does not require collateral security to grant them loan facility. All they require is an introductory letter from their Village Head to the bank

manager. So far, they have paid back the loan they collected from the bank. They call for a meeting to do disbursement whenever their money is released by the bank. The procurement sub committee of the group does their procurement. They access advisory services from the LFDO during Fadama II but after Fadama II, they no longer have access to advisory services. They acquired knowledge from Fadama II through capacity building. Apart from the bridge that was constructed during Fadama II, there is no new public infrastructure in the community after Fadama II. Group management was not difficult during Fadama II. The group approaches the Fadama project as a group if the matter is about the group. But when it comes to access to PAA, individuals approach the office individually for their benefits. Example, whoever needs a rice huller, pays the 30 percent of the cost of rice huller alone. But in Fadama III individuals cannot access PAA. The general opinion is that Fadama II was better than Fadama III. They had the challenge of raising counterpart fund. The alternative was that they had to pay in kind by contributing labour because the Local Government could not support them with the 10 percent.

- ***Impact Issues***

Kaduna State: There is evidence of the Group's management structures still functional. They said this recent assembly with the researcher was a testimony to that fact. The group still organizes weekly meetings and they have minutes of their meetings to show to the researcher including their income and

expenditure. The group affirmed that there are individuals engaged in commercial agriculture which is similar to Fadama II activities. Another example is that the Local Government chairman paid 50 percent of input to farmers in the local government. Something that resembles the input support programme of the Fadama II project. The group no longer have access to advisory services after Fadama II.

Ogun State: There is evidence of Fadama II structures on the ground e.g pumping machines, canoes, Cold Room even though not functional, vegetable farms, etc. The group's management team is still functioning up till now. They still organize regular meetings and the records are there to show. There is no new LDP since after Fadama II. But the group is still functioning as a group. There is no evidence of a non-Fadama group copying the activities of Fadama. The Local Government Department of Agriculture is copying the disbursement formula of Fadama II. The CDO added that the Local government could have been assisting if not for politics. After Fadama II, there is no longer access to advisory services by the group.

Imo State: There is evidence of Fadama II structures. Management of facilities is still alive. They still meet as a group but the minutes and records of the groups expenditure is something they cannot lay their hands on. However, many groups and individuals have visited the piggery, to gather knowledge of its operations. The Local Government has never been of assistance in any way at all. What they need in Ezeakiri piggery farm is improved species of the pigs they are rearing. That is the advisory services they want.

- ***Analysis of Income and Productivity***

Imo State: The size of the piggery is not less than 250 pigs as at now. They started with 5 pigs. The cost of input is high, feeds alone is up to 70 percent of the total cost of input but the group is still breaking even. The profit margin is encouraging and that is the reason they are still in business after Fadama II. They share 50 percent of the profit while the remaining 50 percent is ploughed back into the business. The group does not set aside any amount for members who want help.

Ogun State: The size of the vegetable farm is $2^1/_2$ acres. Before Fadama II, it was $2^1/_2$ and up till after Fadama II, it is still $2^1/_2$ acres. The group farms vegetable and pepper. They spend at least 90,000 to invest at every planting period. But they can realize 1.5 million as output. At the end of the season, each member gets not less than ₦400,000.00. They normally reinvest part of this amount. Their recurrent expenditure can be estimated at ₦90,000.00. According to the group, no amount is set aside to assist members. Every member manages his own income individually. Except for the micro finance Bank that is readily available to assist the group anytime.

Kaduna State: The size of the farm of Kaya farmers is about 3 hectres. They farm crops such as rice, maize, beans and soya beans. According to the members, the cost of input differ according to crop. Like maize for instance, they make use of family labour. But for soya beans, they could spend up to ₦13,000.00 as input. The same goes for beans and others. Their output measurement for soya beans is about 8 bags during harvest. A bag of soya

beans cost about ₦10,000 to ₦13,000 in the market. Approximately, they expect ₦80,000.00 at least from sales.

- **Poverty Reduction and Income Generation**

Kaduna State: There is sufficient food especially for household use and for commercial purpose. But none of the group members has acquired a personal asset like House from the output from Fadama II but they are able to cater for their families.

Ogun State: The group affirmed that they have sufficient food. In a season, if they go on strike for any reason, the market will quickly notice. However, non of the members has acquired a personal house in all of this. But their welfare has improved because they are able to pay children's school fees as at when due.

Imo State: No member has been able to acquire a personal house as a result of profit shared from the sub project. But they are able to pay children's school fees and promptly too.

- ***Best Practices:***

Imo State: According to the group, they have learnt group dynamics from Fadama II. As a group there is security because the bank considers the group as collateral.

Kaduna State: The group affirmed that they have learnt skills from Fadama II especially the use of maize Sheller. They can now use the maize Sheller very effectively unlike before. Another skill they learnt from Fadama II is the application of fertilizer. Fadama II taught them three methods of fertilizer application e.g. ring method, band method and dubling method.

Ogun State: The group said they have learnt skills in group management like record keeping and savings habit.

These are results from Oral interviews with the FCAs, the Fadama facilitators and of course the Focus Group Discussion with Fadama User Groups. We shall at this point present data collected from questionnaire administration **See Appendix 5(e)** in order that a comparative discussion of the results will become clearer.

Baseline Assessment of Beneficiaries Income before Fadama II Intervention

This study required a baseline of the income level of beneficiaries to form the basis of calculating increase in income and poverty reduction. The project's sector goal was to reduce poverty by improving the living conditions of the rural poor and to contribute to food security and increased access to rural infrastructure (African Development Fund, NFDP, Appraisal Report, 2003). Against this back drop, it is pertinent to establish an income baseline of the beneficiaries in order to complement the discussion on increased income and poverty reduction.

On the part of the Fadama II project, there was no record of house hold income assessment before intervention instead the project presented what it called; Baseline line value" using hectares of land. According to the project's Implementation Completion Report, (ICR), 2010, the project gave an average farm income gross margin at ₦106,454.00 per hectare of land per annum. This baseline is used to appreciate what can be regarded as income per head of beneficiary farmer against the back drop of the number of hectares of land cultivated by each group.

Income Baseline of Fadama II Beneficiaries Based on ₦106,454.00 per ha, 2003.

(NFDP II ICR, 2010)

Table 5:1 Kaduna State: Average Farm Income (Baseline Value)

S/NO	LOCAL GOVT	NAME OF FUG	NO OF GROUP MEMBERS	FARM SIZE IN HECTARES	GROSS MARGIN PER HA. ₦106,454.00	INCOME PER HEAD BEFORE FADAMA	INCOME PER HEAD AFTER FADAMA
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1.	Kagarko	A. Anguwan Kasa	20	3	e=e x d ₦319,362	f= e÷c 15,968	
		B. Anguwan Rimi	20	3	₦319,362	15,968	50,000
2.	Giwa	A. Kaya Women Multi Purpose	20	NA	_____	_____	
		B. Kaya Farmers cooperative Society	20	3	319,362	15,958	50,000

Source: Researchers Survey, 2014

Table 5:2 Ogun State: Average Farm Income (Baseline Value)

S/NO	LOCAL GOVT	NAME OF FUG	NO OF GROUP MEMBERS	FARM SIZE IN HECTARES	GROSS MARGIN PER HA. ₦106,454.00	INCOME PER HEAD BEFORE FADAMA	INCOME PER HEAD AFTER FADAMA
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1.	Abeokuta- North	a) Ibukun Oluwa Vegetable Farmers	22	2 ½ ha	e=e x d ₦266,135.00	f= e÷c ₦12,097.00	200,000
		b) Ifelodun canoe drivers	17	NA	NA	NA	
2.	Obafemi-Owode	b) Ifesowapo Onusogade	20	1½	₦159,681.00	₦7,984.00	200,000
		b) Irewolode Olubo Cassava farmers	21	1	₦106,454.00	₦5,069.00	

Source: Researchers Survey, 2014

Table 5:3 Imo State: Average Farm Income (Baseline Value)

S/NO	LOCAL GOVT	NAME OF FUG	NO OF GROUP MEMBERS	FARM SIZE IN HECTARES	GROSS MARGIN PER HA. ₦106,454.00	INCOME PER HEAD BEFORE FADAMA	INCOME PER HEAD AFTER FADAMA
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1.	Owerri North	a) Ezeakiri Riggery Farmers	22	NA	NA	NA	NA
		b) Divine Mercy oil cooperative Ltd.	20	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.	Ehime-Mbano	a) Umuchioke Umunumo Livestock Farmer	20	NA	NA	NA	NA
		b) Chidima Palm Oil Mill	21	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2014

Considering the tables above, there are discrepancies in the income baseline assessment. Ogun state for instance, if the average farm income of Fadama II as presented at one hundred and six thousand, four hundred and fifty-four (₦106,454.00) naira is used for analysis, it, places income per head of each vegetable farmer at Ibukun-oluwa at about-twelve thousand (₦12,097.00) as against what the researcher got from interacting with the farmers directly. According to the farmers, it was when they started making money during Fadama that they could realize about one hundred (₦100,000.00) thousand naira. If you divide that by 22 members in the group, you get less than five thousand (₦5000) naira per annum. According to the farmers, their annual income was less than five thousand (₦5,000.00) before Fadama and during Fadama, they started earning one

hundred thousand (₦100,000) naira per annum which will amount to four thousand, five hundred and forty-five (₦ 4,545.00) per head.

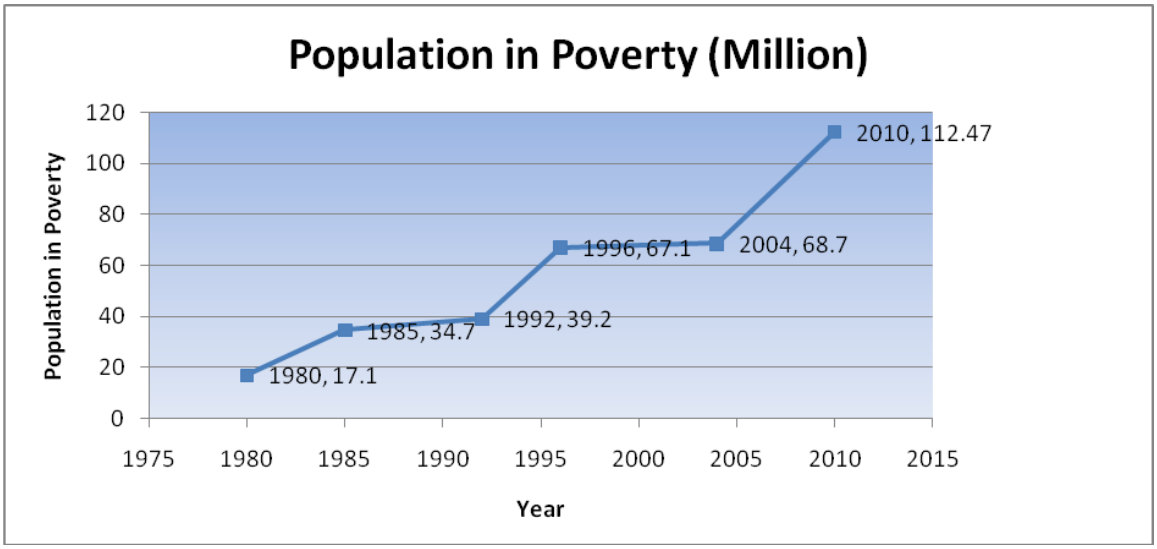
This can only mean that the Fadama project did not do a face-to-face income assessment of the beneficiaries before intervention. Although the Fadama II facilitator claim that they did a baseline survey during intervention which informed their opinion that the farmers could not boast of Five thousand (5,000.00) naira before intervention but there are no records to show.

In Kaduna state, what the researcher got directly from the farmers is a complete drift from the Fadama average farm income assessment. The farmers in Kaduna State said before project intervention their annual income was about five thousand (₦5,000.00) per individual far less than ₦15,968 projected by Fadama. However, the farmers presented a better picture of increased income from about ₦5,000 before Fadama to ₦20,000.00 during Fadama and ₦50,000 after Fadama project intervention. We got the figures of ₦20,000.00 and ₦50,000 from oral interviews conducted with the beneficiaries during focused group discussions.

It should be noted however that the period under review, i.e. 2004-2009 was crucial to Nigeria poverty profile 2010 as conducted by NBS. The result of poverty survey amongst the Nigeria population shows that there was rapid increase in poverty from 60 million to 100 million. There was a slow increase between 1996-2004 but by 2004, the population of Nigerians living in poverty went up astronomically. This coincided with the figures

released by the National Bureau of statistics in 2012 that 100 million Nigerian are living below one dollar a day.

Graph showing the astronomical increase in poverty between 2004 and 2010 is presented below:



Source: National Bureau of Statistics (NBS): Nigerian Poverty Profile 2010

Baseline Assessment of Fadama II Project Based on Key Variables

Although there were no records of baseline income level of beneficiaries, we could establish their income size and level before intervention based on interaction with individual beneficiaries. This is demonstrated in the table below.

Table 5.4 Ogun State Baseline Assessment (Key Variables)

	BEFORE FADAMA II	DURING	AFTER
1. Increased Income	1. No farmer can boast of 50,000 to 100,000 per annum. 2. Size of farm land is 2½ acres only. 3. Annual income was less than 5,000 per annum	1. Production of vegetable and pepper increased 2. They started making money to the tune of about 100,000.00 per annum 3. They still made use of the same size of farm land 2½ acres	1. Although, their income is calculated according to individual farmers, they can proudly say they can make 200,000 to 400,000.00 individually per annum. 2. The farmer's farm size has not changed from 2½ acres.
2. Increased Food Production	1. They were harvesting very little quantity of vegetable and pepper 2. None of them could boast of savings from the sale of vegetables	1. During intervention they started calculating their vegetable harvest by heads. 50 to 100 heads or at times 200 heads 2. They started harvesting pepper in basket quantity, say 2 to 3 baskets or at times 5 baskets	1. Same as during intervention because they are still making use of the same farm size. 2. most times it could be less because of lack of farm supplements after intervention
3. Increased Welfare	1. They could not feed well 2. They could not send their children to school 3. They could not pay their house rent 4. None of them had a personal asset e.g house	1. Their lives changed for the better 2. They started sending their children to school 3. They could eat well because of improved quantity of their crops 4. Although they could not erect personal houses, they could pay their rent	1. Same as during intervention 2. The quantity of their harvest has reduced because the river is dried but they are managing with small water holdings along the river
4. Community Empowerment	NIL	1. The farmers at Irewolode-Olubo FUG were given garri processing machines and oil mill machine 2. The canoe drivers at Ife-lodun were given new canoes 3. The people were also given money to embark on any project of their choice	1. The garri processing machine is functional 2. The oil mill machine is not functioning because of off season for red palm kernel 3. The canoe drivers are also functioning

5. Capacity Building	NIL	1. Capacities of all stakeholders in the project were built 2. Trainings and workshops provided stakeholders with requisite knowledge on CDD participatory approach, socially inclusive development plans, record and book keeping etc 3. Stakeholders were able to perform jobs better	1. No FUG has been able to develop a new LDP after Fadama II 2. They write minutes of meetings though in their native dialect 3. They keep records of their minutes
6. Community Ownership	NIL	Through the PAAs component which was to enhance improvements in Fadama user productivity, gave rise to direct ownership of assets However, the aspect of advertising projects for bidding was low as they were no such public projects except the cold room at Ifelodun	1. Same as during intervention. 2. They make use of their generators and spraying machines where they find a pond because the river is dried 3. They no longer have public projects. Even the cold room that was erected during Fadama is still not functional up till date.
7. Community Participation	NIL	1. Skills and knowledge were imparted on the people to carryout participatory community planning to develop socially inclusive development during implementation 2. There was also the operation and maintenance of sub-group	1. The people still operate and maintain their sub-groups. 2. The vegetable farmers at Ago-Ika are still functioning. 3. The canoe drivers at Ifelodun are still functioning
8. Socio-Economic Development	NIL	1. Acquisition of PAAs put the beneficiaries in the position to acquire additional assets to better their economic conditions. 2. They were encouraged to participate in politics by getting close to their political representatives (councilors)	1. The chairman of Ife-lodun canoe drivers is contesting election for councilor. 2. The farmers are still making use of the assets they acquired during Fadama II e.g Generator, spraying machine, canoes, etc
9. Conflict Reduction	No experience of conflict in the area	The project embarked on enlightenment campaigns amongst Fadama users to strengthen their relationship with one another especially between crop farmers and pastoralists	The people said they do not have cases of clashes between herdsmen and farmers

Source: Researcher's survey, 2014

Table 5.5 Kaduna State Baseline Assessment (Key Variables)

	BEFORE FADAMA II	DURING	AFTER
1. Increased Income	1. Average income of an individual per annum was about ₦5,000.00 2. Income was generated from the sale of soya beans 3. Maize was harvested enough for domestic use	1. Annual income increased to ₦20,000.00 per annum 2. Production of Soya beans increased to about 5 bags at 5 to ₦10,000 a bag 3. Maize increased to 8 bags at 4 to ₦5,000 a bag	1. Annual income has increased to about ₦50,000.00 this is because soya beans and maize production have increased beyond what was obtainable before
2. Increased Food Production	1. At least 1 bag of soya beans. 2. 2 bags of maize for a whole year 3. Rice production was zero	1. Soya beans increased to 5 bags 2. Maize increased to 8 bags to 10 in a year 3. They started growing rice	1. The farms are still there, and production has increased by 7 bags for soya beans, 15 for maize and 2 bags for rice
3. Increased Welfare	1. Lack of rich feeding habit interms of nutrition 2. low children enrolment in school 3. live in family houses and no personal houses	1. Condition improved in terms of feeding 2. They renovated their family houses 3. Started sending children to school at least 3 out of 5 children	1. Same as before 2. But after intervention, all 5 children can go to school. 3. The people are experiencing a stable condition of living. They cannot say they have become rich but they are comfortable
4. Community Empowerment	NIL	Between 2004-2008 77 LDPs containing 1,718 sub-projects were approved and funded	Nothing is happening after Fadama II
5. Capacity Building	NIL	Training workshops were organized for FCAs e.g 1. Training on quality LDP preparation 2. M&E Training 3. Procurement 4. Linkage with financial institutions 5. Credit Association 6. Book and Record keeping	Farmers have access to micro finance bank and the farmers are also keeping records of their minutes of meeting
6. Community Ownership	NIL	Manuals were printed in local dialects and distributed which gave rise to direct ownership of assets. According to ICR, Kaduna ranked highest in this regard	Assets beneficiaries are still in charge of their assets. E.g work bulls, sprayers, irrigation pumps etc.
7. Community Participation	NIL	Evolvement of skills and knowledge to carry out participatory community planning to develop socially inclusive local development plans	Development plans were largely designed by facilitators but now that the facilitators are no longer there to assist, the people have not developed any new LDP.

8. Socio-Economic Development	1. Beneficiaries had no personal houses, they live in family houses called Gidan-gado 2. The FCA chairman had a motor cycle before Fadama II	1. The beneficiaries were only able to renovate those family houses by putting zinc where there were thatch roofs and plastering with cement where there were just mud houses 2. He was still using his motor cycle during Fadama II	1. They are still living in those family houses but renovated 2. He is still using his motor cycle
9. Conflict Reduction	Clashes between farmers and herdsmen	Herdsmen were trained on how to water their cattle without destroying farms. However, stock routs were not constructed during Fadama II	No clashes yet between farmers and herdsmen. But the non existence of official stock routs for cattle might cause crisis in future

Source: Researcher's survey, 2014

Table 5.6 Imo State Baseline Assessment (Key Variables)

	BEFORE FADAMA II	**DURING**	**AFTER**
1. Increased Income	1. Income derivable from 5 pigs was as low as ₦2000.00 per annum. At times no income at all 2. No crop farmers in Imo state except livestock owners	1. Income has increased because the number of pigs in the farm had risen to 250 2. on the average they could earn at least ₦100,000 annually because cost of maintenance is high e.g cost of PKK	1. Same as during intervention 2. The livestock farmers are weary of the specie of pigs they are managing because it is very expensive to manage 3. The chairman of the FUG said they are managing to break even
2. Increased Food Production	1. No crop farmers. 2. For the livestock owners, only 5 pigs before intervention	The piggery became large. They could house about 250 pigs.	The number of pigs is still about the same
3. Increased Welfare	They could not say exactly what their condition was before Fadama because they are civil servants	The secretary of the FUG (Obibiezena) said Fadama brought succor to them by enlarging their farm. They are experiencing profits higher than before. That means their welfare has improved.	They are where they are during Fadama
4. Community Empowerment	NIL	1. A total of 177 LDPs were prepared and 132 were implemented by 2008 2. Obibiezena FUG got more pigs in the piggery	1. No new LDP 2. The piggery is same as during Fadama II

5. Capacity Building	NIL	1. Workshops were organized for livestock owners on animal husbandry	No workshop or training any longer
6. Community Ownership	NIL	It looks like the piggery was owned by an individual. It is managed by the same individual who blatantly refused to present records of either members or expenditure	Same as during Fadama II
7. Community Participation	NIL	NIL	NIL
8. Socio-Economic Development	NIL	Livestock owners were linked to Bank of Industry (BOI) for credit facilities	The secretary of Obibiezena FUG said they have paid 15% deposit of the amount they want from BOI but the Bank has not released the money yet
9. Conflict Reduction	NIL	They constituted traditional rulers and community leaders to form conflict resolution committees	Same as during Fadama II

Source: Researcher's survey, 2014

Overall Aggregate Summary of Impact Based On Key Variables

Table 5.7 *Before, During and After Intervention*

KEY VARIABLE	**BEFORE INTERVENTION**	**DURING**	**AFTER**
1. Increased Income	Average income in the three states before intervention was about ₦4,000.00 per annum	1. Income increased to about ₦83,000.00 per annum 2. Empowerment through assets acquisition (PAAs) boosted income of farmers in the three states. Kaduna state felt more impact than Ogun and Imo states	1. ₦50,000.00 per annum. This is because in some cases the trend is not sustainable. 2. Some of the assets lack raw materials e.g Imo State, there is a feeds mill that is not working. In Ogun state, there is a cold room that is not working.
2. Increased Food Production	Food production was as low as 1 bag of soya beans, 5 pigs in a piggery, and at least 2 to 3 vegetable heads	Food production improved by 5 bags of soya beans, 250 pigs in a piggery 50 to 100 heads of vegetables	About the same as during intervention because farm size in acres has not changed from 2½ acres.

3. Increased Welfare	Poor nutritional value as low as 10 calories of energy per day as against 25 approved by National living standard index	1. It moved to say 20 calories per day 2. Renovation of family houses 3. Capable of sending children to school	Almost same as during intervention
4. Community Empowerment	NIL	Assets were distributed to farmers; eg ▪ Garri processors ▪ Oil mill machines ▪ Canoes ▪ Increased number of pigs This was intended to boast the income of farmers	Standard of living has improved because of constant earnings from assets acquired unlike when there were no such assets
5. Capacity Building	NIL	Trainings and workshops were provided for stakeholders to integrate them into the operations of CDD and group management	1. The farmers can now write minutes of their meetings. 2. They can keep records of their income and expenditure
6. Community Ownership	NIL	1. Asset acquisition was 70:30 Fadama pays 70% while the beneficiaries pay 30%. This development crated a sense of ownership in the people. 2. Fadama manuals were printed the local dialects of the beneficiaries	1. Same as during intervention 2. But the problem after Fadama II is how to maintain the assets acquired from Fadama
7. Community Participation	NIL	Empowerment of skills and knowledge to carry out participatory community planning to develop socially inclusive development plans.	The people largely inherited group dynamics from Fadama II
8. Socio-Economic Development	1. No personal houses 2. No beneficiary had a motor cycle or car	1. Those who had motor cycles or cars had them before Fadama II because they are civil servants 2. They began to renovate their family houses where they live	Same as during intervention
9. Conflict Reduction	1. In most cases there are clashes between herds men and farmers 2. There are others who have no experience of clashes between farmers and herdsmen e.g Imo State	Herds men and farmers were brought together to understand how to co-exist with each other to avoid clashes	No clashes between farmers and herdsmen. But that may not be sustainable because in the three states, stock routs or grazing fields for cattle were not created to forestall future clashes except for enlightenment campaigns alone.

Source: Researcher's survey, 2014

Cumulative Summary

The general trend demonstrated increased income among the beneficiaries because there was an increase in food production. It also led to increased welfare of the beneficiaries because they affirmed that they experienced change in their standard of living. For

instance, before intervention, they could not send their children to school and could not pay their house rent but after intervention; they could afford all that.

But the general set back is that the capacity to sustain the increased income was either neglected or not given serious attention in the three states. The conclusion therefore is that the Fadama project failed in their primary objective which was to sustainably increase the income of its users.

5.2 Data from Questionnaire Administered

5.2.1 Introduction

Questionnaire was administered to elicit responses from respondents so as to complement the data collected through oral interview, observation and focus group discussions.

A. Presentation of Bio Data of Respondents

Table 5.8: Classification of respondents by State

State	Frequency	Percent
Kaduna	80	32.9
Ogun	80	32.9
Imo	83	34.2
Total	243	100.0

Source: Researcher's Survey 2014

On the basis of the State of the respondents, a total of 80 or 32.9% of the respondents were drawn from Kaduna State, the same number was drawn from Ogun State, while the remaining 83 representing 34.2% were Fadama beneficiaries from Imo State.

Table 5.9: Classification of Respondents by LGA

State	LGA	Frequency	Percent
Kaduna	Kagarko	40	16.5
	Giwa	40	16.5
Ogun	Obafemi-Owode	41	16.9
	Abeokuta North	39	16.0
Imo	Ehime Mbano	41	16.9
	Owerri North	42	17.3
	Total	243	100.0

Source: Researcher's Survey 2014

Two local government areas were selected from each of the three States. From the 80 respondents drawn from Kaduna State, a total of 40 (16.5%) were drawn from Kagarko LGA while 40 (16.5%) were drawn from Giwa LGA. From the 80 respondents drawn from Ogun State, a total of 40 (16.5%) were drawn from Obafemi-Owode LGA while 40 (16.5%) were drawn from Abeokuta North LGA. From the 83 respondents drawn from Imo State, a total of 41 (16.9%) were drawn from Ehieme Mbano LGA while 42 (17.3%) were drawn from Owerri North LGA.

Table 5.10: Classification of Respondents by Sex

Sex	Frequency	Percent
male	155	63.8
female	88	36.2
Total	243	100.0

Source: Researcher's Survey 2014

According to the table above, a total of 155 or 63.8% of the total sample for this study are males while the remaining 88 or 36.2% are females.

Table 5.11 Ages of the Respondents

Age	Frequency	Percent
Below 30	10	4
31-45	130	54
46 Yrs And Above	103	42
Total	243	100.0

Source: Researcher's Survey 2014

The age of the respondents as presented on the table above showed that 10 or 4.0% are below 31 years while 130 representing 54.0% are within the ages of 31 – 45 years and the rest 103 representing 42.0% fall within 46 years or above.

B. Data Presentation According to the Three Hypotheses of the Study

Hypothesis One

The null hypothesis was stated thus;
"Implementation of increased income strategy adopted by Fadama II project has not significantly impacted on the welfare of Fadama beneficiaries".

Table 5.12: Aggregate opinions of Respondents

S/No	Items	Response categories					Mean	Std.dev	Std.Err	Remark
		Very high	High	Average	Low	Very Low				
1	Increased yields/stock	225	7	6	5	0	4.8600	0.1676	1.8836	positive
2	Improved seedlings breed	80	80	13	42	28	3.5843	1.3951	1.1853	positive
3	Increased farmlands	150	10	62	21	0	4.1893	1.1005	.7564	Positive
4	Extent of food security	80	78	48	28	9	3.7901	1.1034	.9320	Positive
5	Pest or disease control	72	12	28	14	117	2.6213	1.7571	1.2265	Negative
6	Increased nutrition	101	86	40	7	9	4.0823	.8432	.2815	Positive
7	Capacity to acquire personal assets eg houses	30	20	80	13	100	2.4526	.9363	.7790	Negative
8	Access to heath care	7	40	105	70	21	2.7613	.8710	.8545	Negative
	Cumulative/aggregate mean						**3.61**		1.0112	Positive

Decision mean =3.0000

Responses of the above table showed that the respondents are in agreement that the implementation of increased food production has significantly improved on the welfare of Fadama beneficiaries. This is because their aggregate mean response on all the items of 3.61 is above the decision mean of 3.0000. The individual highest positive response with the highest mean response of 4.8600 is that there is increased yields/stock in the number of group members who have experienced increased income. Details showed that majority numbering 225 consider this opinion as very high, while 7 others consider it as high as against 6 that consider it average while only 5 consider it low. Out of the 8 items in this table, six of them are positively inclined as each has its mean response higher than the decision mean. Only two of the eight items were negatively inclined as each has mean response lower than the 3.0000 decision mean.

Hypothesis Two

The null hypothesis was stated thus;

"Empowerment, capacity building and community ownership strategies adopted by Fadama II have not significantly impacted on the income of Fadama II beneficiaries".

Table 5.13: Aggregate opinions of Respondents

S/ No	Items	Response categories					Mean	Std.dev	Std.Err	Remarks
		Very high	High	Average	Low	Very Low				
1	Increased daily expenditure	9	40	100	65	29	2.7325	.8794	0.026	Negative
2	Increased bank savings	2	40	7	131	63	2.1234	.9849	.054	Negative
3	Increased income level	11	35	87	100	10	2.7407	.7822	.097	Negative
4	FCA's ability to identify own project	35	3	7	108	90	2.1152	1.3186	.101	Negative
5	Community's ability to invest in project	3	3	7	80	150	1.4732	1.6734	.054	Negative
6	Community's control of resources	60	3	15	55	110	2.3744	.4709	.097	Negative
7	Community's ability to develop LDP	20	20	3	2	198	1.6090	.3319	.101	Negative
8	Functionality o f the FCA	11	69	63	73	27	2.8518	1.0202	.076	Negative
9	Accountability in funds application	28	80	64	43	28	3.1522	1.1876	.054	Positive
10	Having list of priority advisory needs	76	2	31	14	120	2.5884	1.7718	.070	Negative
11	Management of constructed facilities	76	21	11	20	115	2.6831	1.7960	.082	Negative
12	Extent of levying user fields	1	2	0	0	240	1.0412	0.000	.085	Negative
13	Extent of community based procurements	3	10	80	10	140	1.8724	.9418	.054	Negative
14	Extent of environmental screening	20	10	3	10	200	1.5185	.1106	.097	Negative
15	Existing communication between the community and the government at any level	80	6	7	30	120	2.5720	1.7984	.101	Negative
16	Procurement of goods or materials	7	4	90	72	70	2.2016	.8652	.076	Negative
17	Community employment	8	4	10	40	181	1.4279	.5655	.054	Negative
18	Increased community skills	79	6	2	6	150	2.4156	1.8726	.065	Negative
19	Production of better quality goods and materials	5	75	3	11	149	2.0781	1.3913	.874	Negative
	Cumulative mean						2.1879			

Decision mean = 3.0000

The table above shows that Empowerment, capacity building and community ownership strategies adopted by Fadama II has not significantly impacted on the income of Fadama II beneficiaries.. This is because the cumulative mean response on all the 19 items is 2.1879 which is lower than the 3.0000 decision mean. It was found that it was only in one out of the 19 items that the mean response was positive on the item of accountability in funds application. The mean of the 18 items were each lower than the 3.0000 decision mean. Empowerment, capacity building and community ownership strategies adopted by Fadama II has not led to community employment, nor to production of better quality goods and materials, nor has it led to any increased community based procurements. In

summary, Empowerment, capacity building and community ownership strategies adopted by Fadama II have not significantly impacted on the income of Fadama II beneficiaries.

Hypothesis Three

The null hypothesis was stated thus;

"Community participation has no significant impact on the socio-economic development and conflict reduction among Fadama II users".

Table 5.14: Aggregate opinions of Fadama II Beneficiaries.

S/no	Items	Response categories					Mean	Std.dev	Std.Err	Remarks
		Very high	High	Average	Low	Very Low				
1	Involvement of local knowledge	20	7	94	21	101	2.2757	1.006	.086	Negative
2	Use of local materials	10	2	80	11	140	1.8930	.9330	.092	Negative
3	Involvement of community leaders	70	10	10	3	150	2.3703	1.8836	.079	Negative
4	Use of traditional rulers	4	76	90	9	6	2.5432	1.1853	.079	Negative
5	Extent of labour intensive technique in sub project implementation	3	4	170	30	36	2.6213	.7564	.078	Negative
6	Participation of women	10	4	83	46	100	2.0860	.9260	.093	Negative
7	Participation of CBOs	4	72	7	23	137	2.1069	1.3865	.095	Negative
8	Advertising sub project locally for bidding	22	1	20	10	190	1.5802	.2815	.097	Negative
9	Ability to participate in social activities like going on pilgrimage	4	10	1	90	128	1.5267	.7794	.078	Negative
10	Extent of bank savings like cash	11	69	1	10	152	2.0823	1.4736	.086	Negative
11	Capacity to send children to school	18	76	4	7	128	2.2551	1.5570	.092	Negative
12	Participation in political activities	11	67	16	16	133	2.2057	1.4509	.079	Negative
13	Acquisition of personal property like cars. Motorcycle etc.	7	6	10	70	150	1.5596	.4645	.079	Negative
14	Reduction in rural-urban migration	3	20	70	200	130	3.4362	.9418	.078	Negative
15	Efforts in place for conflicts resolution	15	14	4	10	200	1.4938	.1106	.093	Negative
16	Provision of stock routes	1	1	1	2	238	1.0452	1.7984	.095	Negative
17	Provision of grazing fields	1	0	0	1	241	1.0205	.9418	.097	Negative
18	Watering points for cattle	1	0	0	1	241	1.0205	.1106	.078	Negative
	Cumulative mean						1.9512			

Decision mean =3.0000

The table above shows that Community participation has not impacted significantly on the socio economic development and conflict reduction among Fadama II beneficiaries. This is because the cumulative mean response on each had mean response lower than the 3.0000 decision mean. For instance, Community participation by Fadama II beneficiaries has not led to increase in involvement in local knowledge, nor more use of local

materials, nor increase in ability to participate in social activities like going on pilgrimage, nor any efforts in place for conflicts resolution. In summary, Community participation has not impacted significantly on the socio-economic development and conflict reduction among Fadama II beneficiaries.

5.3 Testing Research Hypotheses with Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) Statistics:

Formula for Pearson product moment Correlation (PPMC) =

$$\mathbf{R = \frac{N(\sum xy) - (x)\sum Y}{(NX^2)-(X)^2)) - (NY^2)-(Y)^2)}}$$

N=Number of respondents
X is test scores at first administration
Y is test scores at second administration
$\sum x$ is scores at first administration is summed
$\sum y$ is scores at second administration is summed
$\sum x^2$ is scores at first administration is squared and summed
$\sum Y^2$ is scores at second administration is squared and summed
$(\sum x)^2$ is scores at first administration is summed and squared
$(\sum Y)^2$ is scores at second administration is summed and squared

Research Hypothesis One: The null hypothesis States that Implementation of increased income strategy adopted by the Fadama II project has not significantly impacted on the welfare of Fadama II beneficiaries

PPMC Statistics on the relationship between Implementation of increased food production and welfare of Beneficiaries.

VARIABLES	N	MEAN	S.D	CORRELATION INDEX R	Df	SIG (P)
Implementation of increased food production adopted by Fadama II beneficiaries	243	19.2222	4.34085	0.760	241	0.048
increased welfare of the beneficiaries	243	8.5597	1.82032			

An understanding of the above Pearson Product Moment Correlation statistics reveals that significant relationship exist between implementation of increased income strategy

adopted by Fadama project and increased welfare of the beneficiaries. This is because the calculated significant (p) value of 0.048 is lower than the 0.05 alpha level of significance at a correlation index r level of 0.760 at df of 241. This shows that the implementation of increased income adopted by Fadama beneficiaries has increased on their welfare. Hence, the null hypothesis which States that there is no significant relationship between Implementation of increased income strategy adopted by the Fadama II project has not significantly improved on the welfare of Fadama beneficiaries is hereby rejected.

Research Hypothesis Two The null hypothesis which States that empowerment, capacity building and community ownership strategies adopted by Fadama II have not significantly impacted on the income of Fadama II beneficiaries.

Relationship between Empowerment, Capacity Building, Community Ownership and Increased Income of Beneficiaries.

VARIABLES	N	MEAN	S.D	CORRELATION INDEX R	Df	SIG (P)
Empowerment, capacity building, community ownership	243	7.6584	2.54273	0.110	241	0.504
Increased income among Fadama II beneficiaries	243	31.2840	12.23486			

Results of the above Pearson Product Moment Correlation statistics reveals that empowerment, capacity building, community ownership have not significantly impacted on increased income among Fadama II beneficiaries.. This is because the calculated significant (p) value of 0.504 is higher than the 0.05 alpha level of significance at a correlation index r level of 0.110 at df of 241. This shows that the empowerment, capacity building, community ownership has not impacted on the income of Fadama II beneficiaries . Hence, the null hypothesis which States that Empowerment, capacity

building, community ownership have not significantly impacted on increased income of Fadama II beneficiaries, is hereby accepted and retained.

Research Hypothesis Three: This null hypothesis which States that community participation has no significant impact on the socio economic development and conflict reduction among Fadama II users

Relationship between Community Participation on the Socio Economic Development and Conflict Reduction among Fadama II users

VARIABLES	N	MEAN	S.D	CORRELATION INDEX R	Df	SIG (P)
Community participation on the socio economic development	243	17.9918	8.56332	0.098	241	0.340
Conflict reduction among Fadama users	243	18.6708	7.14480			

An understanding of the above Pearson Product Moment Correlation statistics revealed that no significant relationship exist between community participation and the socio economic development and conflict reduction among Fadama users. This is because the calculated significant (p) value of 0.340 is greater than the 0.05 alpha level of significance at a correlation index r level of 0.098 at df of 241. This shows that community participation has not led to socio economic development and conflict reduction among Fadama II users hence, the null hypothesis which State that community participation has no significant impact on the socio-economic development and conflict reduction among Fadama II users is hereby accepted and retained.

5.4 **Analysis of Variance (Anova) For The Purpose Of Understanding Differences In Perception By The Three States**

Analysis of Variance

Analysis of variance, or ANOVA, is a powerful statistical technique that involves partitioning the observed variance into different components to conduct various significance tests. This article discusses the application of ANOVA to a data set that contains one independent variable and explains how ANOVA can be used to examine whether a linear relationship exists between a dependent variable and an independent variable.

Sum of Squares and Mean Squares

The total variance of an observed data set can be estimated using the following relationship:

$$s^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(y_i - \bar{y})^2}{n-1}$$

where:

- s is the standard deviation.
- y_i is the ith observation.
- n is the number of observations.
- $\bar{y}$ is the mean of the n observations.

Source for Anova formula is:swww.weibull.com/hotwire/issue95/relbasics95.htm

Hypothesis One (Ho): The null hypothesis States that Implementation of increased income strategy adopted by the Fadama II project has not significantly impacted on the welfare of Fadama II beneficiaries

To test this hypothesis, three tables were used: the ANOVA, Descriptive and the Post Hoc statistics table: The mean perception regarding how implementation of increased income adopted by the Fadama II project has led to improved welfare of Fadama beneficiaries on account of their State.

(a): One way- Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) statistics on differences on account of States

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	F critical	Sig.
Between Groups	7759.088	2	3879.544	1545.757	3.00	.000
Within Groups	602.353	240	2.510			
Total	8361.440	242				

(b): Post hoc Multiple Comparison using LSD Test on Differences in Implementation of Increased Income and Increased Welfare of Fadama Beneficiaries on account of States

Dependent Variable	(I) State	(J) State	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.
Implementation of increased income adopted by Fadama II project has led to increased welfare of Fadama beneficiaries	Imo	Ogun	-3.18750*	.25049	.000
		Kaduna	10.00542*	.24822	.000
	Ogun	Imo	3.18750*	.25049	.000
		Kaduna	13.19292*	.24822	.000
	Kaduna	Imo	-10.00542*	.24822	.000
		Ogun	-13.19292*	.24822	.000

The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

(c) Descriptive Mean level of Implementation of Increased Income and Improved Welfare of Fadama Beneficiaries on Account of States

State of beneficiaries	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error
Kaduna	80	30.1500	.65796	.07356
Ogun	80	33.3375	.72816	.08141
Imo	83	20.1446	2.53335	.27807
TOTAL	243	27.7819	5.87804	.37708

The details of the three (3) different tables of Analysis of Variance (ANOVA), the Post Hoc multiple test using the LSD (Least significant Differences) and descriptive statistics above, reveals that significance differences exist among the Fadama II project

beneficiaries on account of their State on level of the effect of Implementation of increased income adopted by Fadama II project leading to increased welfare of Fadama beneficiaries. Reason being that in the ANOVA statistics, the calculated p value of 0.000 is less than the 0.05 alpha level of significance while the calculated F value of 1545.757is higher than the F critical value of 3.000. Their mean level of perception is 30.500, 33.3375 and 20.1446 by Kaduna, Ogun and Imo State beneficiaries respectively. In the same vein, the pair wise comparison table using LSD (Least Significant difference) showed significant difference between each pair of mean response among the States. This is because in each pair wise mean comparison, the calculated p value was each lower than the 0.05 alpha level of significance. This indicates that the implementation of increased income adopted by Fadama II projects leading to increased welfare of the Fadama beneficiaries in Kaduna State than among Imo or Ogun beneficiaries. While it was better in Ogun State than in Imo State. Imo State had the least mean. Consequently, the null hypothesis which was restated as there is no significant differences among FADAMA II project beneficiaries in their perception on implementation of increased income strategy adopted by the Fadama II projects has led to improved welfare, on account of their State, is hereby rejected.

Hypothesis Two (H02): This hypothesis States that there is no significant difference among FADAMA II project beneficiaries on increased income among Fadama II users was as a result of Empowerment, capacity building and community ownership on account of their State.

To test this hypothesis, The mean perception regarding if increased income among Fadama II users was as a result of Empowerment, capacity building and community ownership on account of their State

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(a) :One way- Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) Statistics on Differences on Account of States

	Variations	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F calculated	F critical	Sig.
if increased income among Fadama II users was as a result of Empowerment, capacity building and community ownership	Between Groups	37111.767	2	18555.884	1155.34	3.000	.000
	Within Groups	3854.612	240	16.061			
	Total	40966.379	242				

(b): Post hoc Multiple Comparison Using LSD Test on Differences between Increased income and Empowerment, Capacity Building and Community Ownership on Account of States

Dependent Variable	(I) State	(J) State	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.
if increased income among Fadama II users was as a result of Empowerment, capacity building and community ownership	Kaduna	Ogun	28.76250*	.63366	.000
		Imo	22.95843*	.62791	.000
	Ogun	Kaduna	-28.76250*	.63366	.000
		Imo	-5.80407*	.62791	.000
	Imo	Kaduna	-22.95843*	.62791	.000
		Ogun	5.80407*	.62791	.000

The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

(c) Descriptive Mean Level of Increased Income among Fadama II users on Account of States

State of beneficiaries	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error
Kaduna	80	55.8500	.91541	.10235
Ogun	80	27.0875	2.93039	.32763
Imo	83	32.8916	6.15850	.67598
TOTAL	243	38.5391	13.01086	.83465

Outcome of the tables of Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and the Post Hoc multiple test using the LSD (Least significant Differences) and the descriptive statistics above , reveals that significance differences exist among the Fadama II projects beneficiaries on account of their State on their perception on whether increased income among Fadama II users was as a result of Empowerment, capacity building and community ownership. Reason being that in the ANOVA statistics, the calculated p value of 0.000 is less than the 0.05 alpha level of significance while the calculated F value of 1155.34 is higher than the F critical value of 3.00. Their mean level of perception are 55.8500, 27.0875 and 32.8916 by Kaduna, Ogun and Imo State beneficiaries respectively. Results of the pair wise multiple comparison using the LSD statistics showed that significant differences exist among each pair comparison as the p value in each case was found to be lower than the 0.5 alpha level of significance.

This indicates that the increased income was as a result of empowerment, capacity building and community ownership of the Fadama beneficiaries from Kaduna and Ogun States than among Imo State Fadama II beneficiaries. Therefore , the null hypothesis which States that there is no significant differences among FADAMA II project beneficiaries in their perception on increased income caused by empowerment, capacity building and community ownership on account of their State, is hereby rejected, while the alternate Hypothesis (HI) which States that significant differences exist among FADAMA II project beneficiaries on increased income caused by empowerment, capacity building and community ownership, on account of their State, is hereby accepted and retained.

Hypothesis Three(H03): This hypothesis States that there is no significant difference among FADAMA II project beneficiaries in their perception on whether community participation has led to greater socio economic development and conflict reduction among fadama II users on account of their State.

To test this hypothesis, The mean perception regarding how community participation has led to greater socio-economic development and conflict reduction among Fadama II users on account of the State.

(a) :One way- Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) Statistics on Account of their States.

	Variations	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F calculated	F critical	Sig.
Community participation has led to greater socio economic development and conflict reduction among Fadama II users	Between Groups	55369.875	2	27684.937	4070.797	3.00	.000
	Within Groups	1632.207	240	6.801			
	Total	57002.082	242				

(b): Multiple Comparison Using LSD in the Differences between Community Participation and Socioeconomic Development and Conflict Reduction among Fadama II users

Dependent Variable	(I) State	(J) State	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.
community participation has led to greater socio economic development and conflict reduction among Fadama II users	Kaduna	Ogun	33.48750*	.41234	.000
		Imo	30.61370*	.40859	.000
	Ogun	Kaduna	-33.48750*	.41234	.000
		Imo	-2.87380*	.40859	.000
	Imo	Kaduna	-30.61370*	.40859	.000
		Ogun	2.87380*	.40859	.000

. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

(c) Descriptive mean of Community Participate and Socioeconomic Development and Conflict Reduction among Fadama II users

State of beneficiaries	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error
Kaduna	80	55.3125	1.53931	.17210
Ogun	80	21.8250	.88267	.09869
Imo	83	24.6988	4.10750	.45086
TOTAL	243	33.8313	15.34750	.98454

The details of the tables of Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and the Post Hoc multiple test using the LSD (Least significant Differences) and the descriptive mean statistics above , showed that significance differences exist among the Fadama II projects beneficiaries on account of their State on their perception as to whether community participation has led to greater socio economic development and conflict reduction among Fadama II users. Reason being that in the ANOVA statistics, the calculated p value of 0.000 is less than the 0.05 alpha level of significance while the calculated F value of 4070.797 is higher than the F critical value of 3.00. Their mean level of perceptions are 55.3125, 21.8250 and 24.6988 by Kaduna, Ogun and Imo States beneficiaries respectively. Results of the pair wise multiple comparison using the LSD statistics showed that between Kaduna and Ogun or vice versa, there is no significant difference, but significant differences exist between Imo and Kaduna and between Imo and Ogun in their effect of Fadama II beneficiaries perception on whether community participation has led to greater socio economic development and conflict reduction among Fadama II users on account of their State. This indicates that the Fadama II beneficiaries perception on whether community participation has led to greater socio economic development and conflict reduction among Fadama II beneficiaries from

Kaduna and Ogun States than among Imo State Fadama II beneficiaries. Therefore , the null hypothesis which States that there is no significant differences among FADAMA II project beneficiaries in their perception on whether community participation has led to greater socio economic development and conflict reduction among Fadama II users on account of their State, is hereby rejected, while the alternate Hypothesis (HI) which States that significant differences exist among FADAMA II project beneficiaries perception on whether community participation has led to greater socio economic development and conflict reduction among Fadama II users on account of their State, is hereby accepted and retained.

5.6 Comparative Analysis of Impact of Fadama II in the Three States

Imo State

The impact of Fadama II in Imo State is rather minimal or non existent. During the course of the study we selected two local government areas from each State and; to understudy two functional FUGs in each local government area. In the case of Imo, we were compelled to visit more than two local government areas because we could not get two functional FUGs in Ehime Mbano one of the local government areas we visited. In the alternative, we had to move to an adjacent local government to under study one FUG,. That was Ngor Okpala. We went to Ngor Okpala to under study Chidima Oil Mill which was suppose to be owned by a group of widows. When we got there, the mill was functioning but they said the initial owners of the mill abandoned the mill when the machine went bad. The women we met there were a group of hard working women who did not wait for any intervention but to pull resources together to get the place going.

One of the sub projects we saw at Ehime Mbano was a borehole at Umuchioke Umonumo FCA. The borehole was assisting the people with good drinking water but not earning any income for the purpose of reducing poverty. The people said what they earn from the borehole helps them to keep the borehole clean and entertain its members but not enough to save in the bank, this was a public infrastructure in that FCA.

However, it was in Imo State that we found improved seedlings of ripe palm nuts that was ready for milling. We needed to find out how that was gotten, they said, they got it from a private individual who was farming the breed himself. These were areas we thought Fadama will exploit to sustainably assist the farmers. There were lots of oil mills that were grounded and not functioning especially in Ogun State because of what they call off-season for palm nuts.

In Imo State there were no crop farmers except livestock owners, more income is earned from crop farming than in livestock keeping because the cost of input for crop farmers is not as huge as that of livestock keeping. Besides, the livestock owners hijacked the Fadama exercise by providing counterpart fund at the expense of small crop farmers (poorest of the poor) in the area.

Kaduna State

In Kaduna State, the impact of Fadama II is not only obvious but impressive. The people farm crops like rice, beans, soya beans, vegetables, corn, etc. The people are naturally farmers and they applauded the project for introducing them to new techniques of applying fertilizer. They have become economical in applying fertilizer and getting better

amount of yields than ever before. In Kaduna State, you could find more than crop farmers to include livestock keepers.

In Kaduna State, you find strong presence of irrigation farming which gave birth to the name Fadama. The use of irrigation in low aquifers.

It is only in Kaduna State that we found construction of roads infrastructure in all the three States visited. A road and a bridge that connect the people of Kaya in Giwa Local Government Area and Katsina State. It is a red road that is constituting difficulty in usage. It requires central governments intervention to make it a tarred road that could last for a reasonable period before needing maintenance. The increased food production that led to improved welfare (Hypothesis One) was higher in Kaduna State than in Ogun and Imo States. As a matter of fact, the farmers in Kaduna State embarked on high cash crops like rice, beans yams, soya-beans etc even though it was dry season farming. This is better than in Ogun State where the farmers are engaged only in low cash crops like vegetable and pepper.

Ogun State

Unlike Kaduna State, the Ogun State beneficiaries are vegetable farmers. They claim they can earn about ₦400,000 on the average annually but none of them has erected a personal house out of the proceeds from Fadama II. The other FUG is the canoe drivers at Ifelodun in Ago Ika FCA. The canoe drivers are only breaking even because they are not earning an income that can be saved for any reasonable project. They move traders across the

Ogun river at ₦30 - ₦50.00 and in a day an individual may take home ₦800.00 – ₦1000.00. They eat from this amount and the following day, they start all over again. Their business is similar to that of Keke Napep in Kaduna State. The operators engage themselves in this business so that they could get something to feed in a day. These healthy men that we saw in Ogun waterside paddling canoes would have done better in a cassava farm. They would earn more income from a cassava farm than operating canoe. According to the chairman of the canoe drivers FUG, Murtala Olayiwola Alabi, the business is like a family business that has existed for a long time ever before Fadama II came. These are the kinds of groups that Fadama II funded. Fadama would have made use of churches and mosques as groups to be able to get to the poorest of the poor rather than allowing itself to be hijacked by elites. In Irewolede Ayerose community, we found that the people engage in garri processing because we saw them with garri processor after which they do the frying. This is a group that would have been facilitated largely because with an expanded cassava farm, they cannot handle the processing of that quantity of garri alone except by employing the young ones around. That would earn more income at the end of the day than what is going on there now.

Fadama did not undertake a feasibility study nor engage the services of consultants that would investigate the incidence of poverty or underscore the characteristics of the poor in the affected areas before intervention. That way, they would have known the best approach to adopt based on consultancy report on the incidence of poverty in that area. The most severe and critical manifestation of poverty is hunger. Whoever engages in the

fight against poverty should look towards eradicating hunger. Increased food production strategy was the best option.

5.7 Synthesizing Discussion on the Findings Based on Key Variables

The test instruments used in the study were structured based on the key variables that were expressed in both the objectives and hypotheses of the study. Data was collected from oral interviews, focus group discussions, followed by a questionnaire. The respondents from the three States reacted to the test instruments either differently or in some cases, in agreement with one another.

It is pertinent therefore to synthesize discussion on the findings with particular attention to how Fadama II impacted on those variables. These variables are: Increased Income, Increased Food Production, Increased Welfare, Socio-Economic Development, Empowerment, Capacity Building, Community Ownership, Community Participation and Conflict Reduction.

1. Increased Income

The Fadama II project primarily was intended to sustainably increase the income of Fadama beneficiaries at least by 20 percent above base line. This objective according to implementation completion report (ICR, NFDP II) compiled in January 2009, was achieved. For instance, the three facilitators from the three States affirmed that the income of beneficiaries increased because before Fadama II, none of the beneficiaries could boast of having a savings that can amount to ₦20,000.00 per annum. But after the intervention, they could boast of ₦50,000 per annum. The facilitator from Imo State

measured increased income by the possession of additional engine boat after Fadama II. According to him, some of the groups got one engine boat from Fadama II but after Fadama II, they have two engine boats to show that their income has increased.

Kaduna State facilitator said the groups or individual's income was as low as ₦5,000.00 but after the intervention, their income level rose to more that ₦50,000.00 per annum.

However, increase income as a variable was tested in hypothesis two which was intended to find out whether empowerment, capacity building and community ownership have led to increased income, and the result was negative. That the result in this case was negative does not mean that there was no increase in income as a result of Fadama II. These variables were intended to test sustainability of the efforts that led to increase in income. The implication therefore is that although there was increased income as a result of Fadama II, the increase income is not sustainable because empowerment, capacity building and community ownership which were intended to bring about sustainability in the efforts leading to increased income were not achieved as indicated by the result of the test of hypothesis two.

2. Community Empowerment

The Fadama II project intended to empower communities so that they can become capable of taking charge of their own development agenda. The project is said to have achieved this objective by ensuring the implementation of 60 percent of the Local Developments Plans prepared by the Fadama Community Association (FCAs). But whether empowerment in this sense has led to increased income; hypothesis two says no, but the empowerment that has to do with granting of credit facilities to boost the farmers'

efforts and Pilot Assets Acquisition has led to increased income. The secretary of Obibiezena FCA in Imo State Mr. Chinedu Kamalo said, the Ezeakiri Piggery FUG started with 5 pigs; 3 females and 2 males, and after Fadama II, they have up to 250 pigs in the farm. That kind of empowerment has led to increased income.

The people of Ogun State said they were empowered by the construction of a cold room. But a cold room that is not working since it was erected and is not yielding any income cannot lead to increased income. But in the same Ogun State, the canoe drivers FUG at Ifelodun confirmed that they were empowered because the Fadama II project provided canoes for them and after Fadama II, they have been able to procure new ones to replace the ones Fadama II provided. They said, canoes have a life span which requires that the canoes be replaced once in a while. The question of sustainability comes in here. How can they sustain the canoe driving business without sufficient capacity building? New canoes are produced in Lagos but they have started an arrangement to commence canoe building in Ifelodun, Ogun river side. Two things can constitute a hindrance to sustaining the transport business. The first one is capital. The Ifelodun canoe drivers do not have any savings; the reason why they could not produce a document of income and expenditure to the researcher. All they do is to make daily earnings to earn their daily bread. They require engine boats that have a longer life span but they don't have a single one. They cannot boast of buying an engine boat because they don't earn enough from the present business.

3. Capacity Building

According to the facilitators, this component brought about group management and record keeping. The three facilitators were in agreement that before Fadama II, the groups do not know how to write minutes of their meetings and perhaps how to draw up a job proposal. But after Fadama II every group has the capacity to do so.

The realization of this objective was rather hasty. The whole idea of capacity building according to the Project Implementation Manual (PIM), was to ensure that the capacity of beneficiaries is built to the level which they can capably develop LDPs on their own. Unfortunately, this was not so. After Fadama II no group has developed a new LDP and invariably, no FCA in all the three States has embarked on any new project after Fadama II.

Secondly, capacity building enhances the villagers' capacity to embark on priority identification that has to do with diagnostic exercises where the community will ensure that vulnerable sections of the community have an adequate voice. Unfortunately, capacity building was done in a hurry. Several well known techniques can be used by groups to identify their priority problems. These include pair-wise comparison, ranking, voting etc. These exercises require time and effort which the villagers did not have during the life span of Fadama II. In Imo State and Kaduna State, the groups did not identify or associate with vulnerable sections in their communities. The groups needed time to understand capacity building and its requirements.

Thirdly, the FCAs were trained to know how to issue tenders for bidding to interested contractors and service providers. All of these were left at the theoretical stage because if you interact with FCA members in any of the States, you will presume that such things never took place. However, in Kaduna State, when the bridge linking Kaya in Giwa Local Government Area and Katsina State was constructed, the Kaya farmers FCA chairman said the contract was bided for. But in Imo and Ogun State, they said there was no bidding either for project contractors or for service providers. This was how capacity building collapsed after Fadama II.

4. Increased Food Production

The variable of increased food production was tested in hypothesis one and the cumulative aggregate mean result was positive. There is no doubt that the respondents affirmed that Fadama II brought about increased farm yields and livestock. According to the result, there was a higher perception of increased food production that has led to improved welfare in Kaduna State than in Imo and Ogun States. Ogun State followed because they also experienced increased yields in their vegetable farming. Imo State came last and that is because, in Imo State there are no crop farmers but livestock owners. Benefits from livestock do not flow quickly like you can experience from crop farmers. In Kaduna State, the beneficiaries affirmed that increased food production has given them increased income because they could harvest higher than what they were used to before Fadama II. It was difficult to assess their level of increased income because they affirmed that every individual manages his own farm and raises his own income as well. They said before Fadama II, they were harvesting may be 3 to 5 bags of maize for a whole year but

now they could harvest 30 to 35 bags. No farmer could boast of savings up to ₦20,000.00 per annum but after Fadama II, their savings have moved to about 20 to ₦50,000.00 per annum.

5. Community Ownership

The Pilot Assets Acquisition (PAA) component was to enhance improvements in Fadama user productivity which also gave rise to direct ownership of assets that made community ownership possible. The project manuals were printed in the Local dialects of the beneficiaries to enhance comprehension. This was intended to integrate the people into the framework of poverty reduction efforts so that after the project, the people will already become part and parcel of poverty reduction activities.

6. Socio-Economic Development

After an elaborate study conducted by the World Bank on poverty in year 2000, the conclusion was that there is the need to expand the conventional views on poverty which focus on income and expenditure, education and health, to include measures of voice and empowerment, this is because the non-participation of the poor in the political process and governance structures of the society is no longer treated as a cause of poverty but as a manifestation of poverty. The Fadama II project recognized the importance of this position advanced by the World Bank as they integrated the course of the vulnerable sections to be given adequate voice in their project implementation manual.

Whether this strategy was achieved under the strategy of social inclusiveness and gender mainstreaming depends on the feedback from the field. According to Ogun State ICR as compiled in 2008, the Fadama project is said to have embarked on social inclusiveness and gender mainstreaming as several vulnerable groups were sensitized and mobilized to participate in the programme. The people participated in the programme but they were not given a voice.

According to the result of hypothesis three (3) where participation in political activities was tested in the questionnaire the result was negative. But from oral submissions, the chairman of Ifelodun canoe drivers in Ogun State is contesting election for councillorship in Ifelodun ward. Similar ambition was also revealed in Giwa LGA in Kaduna State. But no such interest was expressed in Imo State at all. The result of the test was negative because the level of participation in politics amongst the Fadama beneficiaries is low. What that means of course is that the poor could not be given voice by Fadama II.

7. Increased Welfare

The beneficiaries in the three (3) States supported the fact that Fadama II improved on their welfare. Their condition improved especially in terms of feeding and sending their children to school. They owe this achievement to increased food production because, according to the beneficiaries, that was what improved their income level above what they were used to in the past. In the past, they could not harvest the quantity that can take care of household use and then for sale. But the intervention enhanced their crop yield so that they can eat from there and also sell to earn an income. Even though they cannot

boast of acquiring personal assets like houses or vehicles, they are able to pay their children's school fees.

8. Community Participation

The idea of community participation was to impact skills and knowledge on the people to carry out participatory community planning in order to develop socially inclusive development during implementation of the project. There was no community participation in Imo State; before, during or after the Fadama project. The reason is that the FUGs we interacted with were largely livestock owners who by all indications own the farms as personal property before Fadama II. They got their personal farms registered as FUGs in order to access funding from Fadama II. So the question of community participation was absent in Imo State.

9. Conflict Reduction

This sub-component was intended to forestall clashes between farmers and herdsmen. The project embarked on enlightenment campaigns amongst Fadama users to strengthen their relationship with one another. In the questionnaire administered, they were such items as; provision of stock routes, provision of grazing fields and construction of watering points for cattle. Result from the three States was negative on these items meaning that they were non-existent. Meanwhile these are facilities that were meant to sustain conflict reduction after Fadama II.

5.8 Challenges Faced by the Project during Implementation as Expressed by FCA Chairmen and Fadama II Facilitators

a) Counterpart Funding

In the course of our interaction, the problem that was commonly expressed across the three States was that of counterpart funding. In other words, the problem of counterpart funding hindered to some extent the success of Fadama II. Where there was no support from the Local Government in respect of public infrastructure, there was no development. In Ogun State, the people were open when they expressed dissatisfaction with the politics surrounding the local government. It was one of the reasons why the Local government was not forthcoming in terms of support towards sub-projects.

b) Acceptability

It took some time to get people to join the Fadama groups in Kaduna, Kagarko LGA in particular. They said, several interventions have come to the local government before Fadama, and they did not make any head way in an attempt to help the people, so when Fadama II came, people thought it was the same old story and they did not accept Fadama immediately.

In Giwa Local Government, the FCA categorically Stated that they had no vulnerable or marginalized groups to take care of because they try to get the people to come along if they need help and they will not oblige. It was only in Ogun State out of the three States that we saw an FCA that performed the function of taking care of public infrastructures, marginalized and vulnerable groups. In Imo State, they said they had no vulnerable groups. It is either the FCA in Imo did not understand what its mandate was, or there was

no FCA in the first place. Capacity building and empowerment did not work well in this regard.

c) Development of LDPs

In all FUGs visited in the three States, none of them knows how to develop an LDP. The reason is that the LDPs were developed by the facilitators. They all claimed that it was time for the World Bank to disburse the fund and they needed LDPs to back up their disbursements. So it was facilitators that facilitated the LDPs and that is the reason why no FUG has been able to develop another LDP after, Fadama II. The groups have fallen back to their traditional ways of going about their businesses after all, they were in existence before Fadama came. In Fadama II implementation completion report (ICR) the project claimed huge success in capacity building but very little was impacted.

d) Rural Infrastructure

This was one of the major attributes of Fadama II but only little success was also realized. In Ogun State, a Cold Room was constructed which has not functioned during or after Fadama II. The people told the researchers that the Cold Room requires huge capital to manage and they do not have. The idea behind the cold room was to enable the FCA to begin to earn an income from fees collection. Butchers and ice fish merchants who need the services of a Cold Room can make use of it for a fee. Unfortunately, it is not functional. It requires assistance from government, NGOs, donor agencies, philanthropic organizations etc. Fadama II did not operationalise the CDD approach to getting funding hence the objectives of Fadama II were partially met. The CDD approach garners funding

from what it calls demand-responsive support organizations and service providers. That is elected local governments, the private sector, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and central government agencies. By the time Fadama II mobilized to site, they did not get approval and support from all these bodies. All public infrastructures during Fadama II were executed by the FCA and the project. The central government, private sector and NGOs were not involved to support the project.

The impact of the project did not also get down to the rural areas whose greatest challenge is lack of accessible roads. Ayerose in Ogun State has a market but has no road. That is as good as having nothing at all. Road construction linking the rural areas and the urban cities should have been given priority because it was the best way of solving poverty problem in the rural areas. The subsistence economy of the rural area requires a linkage with the market economy of the city centres. Once there exist a road, there is no need for a particular location called market. Everywhere in the village becomes a market for the buyer who has come all the way from the city.

So called public infrastructures like Cold Room, palm oil milling machines, rural roads etc are capital intensive and there was no basis for leaving their provision and maintenance to the poor. These things should have been provided and owned by the central or local government but made accessible to the farmers for processing their goods for marketing. The initial owners of Chidima Oil Mill in Ngor Okpala abandoned it because they could not coup with the maintenance. If the poor were people who have the capacity to construct roads, manage palm oil milling machines, etc without recourse to

the government at the centre, then they would not be regarded as poor. We are talking about people who could not afford 30 percent for counterpart funding, yet the same people you expect to manage infrastructures. The bane of poverty reduction efforts in Nigeria is lingering infrastructural deficit hence it is a matter that should not be handled with kid gloves.

5.9 Summary of Major Findings

(a) Fadama II project achieved the objective of increased income as a result of increased food production leading to improved welfare of beneficiaries as revealed by the test of the first hypothesis. The study found that the efforts leading to increased income; e.g capacity building, community ownership and community participation were not achieved as revealed by the test of hypothesis two. There is no sustainability of the efforts that led to increased income.

(b) The study found that the Fadama II project was hijacked by elites who could raise the counterpart fund of 30 percent. It is obvious that the Fadama project did not do a feasibility study to underscore a baseline assessment of the target beneficiaries before releasing the fund. A baseline assessment would have revealed the characteristics of the poorest of the poor to the Fadama II officials from the World Bank. Based on that, they will be able to know if this category of beneficiaries can pay counterpart fund of 30 percent or not. The poorest of the poor were alienated by the issue of counterpart fund payment which is contrary to the theories of participation and CDD approach to poverty reduction.

(c) Although the beneficiaries felt that Fadama II changed their lives; they can eat good food, wear better cloths, send their children to school, there was no beneficiary from the three states visited that could lay claim to having built a personal house as a result of Fadama II. This fell short of meeting the indicators of measuring impact especially as it relates to increased income as laid down by the World Bank.

(d) The impact of Fadama II on poverty reduction recorded better result in Kaduna State than in Imo and Ogun states. The reason is that there were more crop farmers in Kaduna State that benefited from Fadama II interms of crop farming than you could find in Ogun and Imo States. However, Ogun State recorded better result than Imo State because Ogun State has crop farmers who engage in the planting of vegetables. They earn higher income than Imo State farmers who engage in livestock farming. Livestock farming is not attracting income to farmers like crop farming.

(e) The study also found that although the Fadama project achieved positive results in some areas like in Kaduna, it did not achieve much in Obafemi-Owode Local Government Area in Ogun State in terms of provision of public infrastructures. A good example is in Ayerose Community in Obafemi-Owode Local Government Area. The village has no access road but Fadama project built a market for them. The market is situated mid way between the village and the major highway leading to Abeokuta. A road into the village would serve a better purpose than the market because the market has been overgrown by shrubs because it is not used. People cannot access the market by the simple fact that there is no road.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Summary

The study is prompted by the increasing level of poverty in Nigeria inspite the several efforts by government and of course Fadama project to curb the menace. The official poverty index in Nigeria was released in 2012 by the National Bureau of statistic indicating that about 100 million Nigerians are living below poverty line. This was before a study by Agu (2013) had stated that there was a continued spiral downwards in the welfare indicators. The study stressed that between 2004 and 2010, a period of less than 7 years, the proportion of Nigerians living in absolute poverty jumped from 54 percent to 70 percent. Ironically, this was the period that Fadama II project was implemented across 12 States in Nigeria with the sole objective of sustainably increasing the income of Fadama users. Fadama II commenced operations in 2004 and by 2010 to 2012 the impact of the project on poverty reduction would have been obvious rather than on the contrary. It therefore became necessary to undertake a study to that effect. The issue of poverty and its destructive effects has been of great concern to government and scholars everywhere especially developing countries like Nigeria

For the purpose of this study, three hypotheses were postulated. The first hypothesis was intended to examine the extent to which the strategy of increased food production adopted by the project has led to improved welfare of Fadama II beneficiaries in the three States. The second hypothesis was intended to also examine the level of impact created by the project strategies of empowerment, capacity building and community ownership

on the income level of the beneficiaries and lastly, the third hypothesis was designed to examine whether or not community participation has impacted positively on the socio-economic development and conflict reduction amongst Fadama users.

In our impact assessment of the Fadama project, we carefully selected indicators for testing each of the hypotheses with respect to the variables thereof; the first hypothesis comprises variables such as; increased food production and increased welfare. The result of this test was positive against the backdrop of the hypothesis which was Stated thus; the implementation of increased food production adopted by the Fadama II project has no impact on increased welfare of Fadama beneficiaries. The overall or aggregate response on all the items of 3.61 is above the decision mean of 3.0000. The individual highest positive response with the highest mean response of 4.8600 is that there is increased yields/ stock in the farms of group members who have experienced increased income. Details showing that majority of the respondents numbering 225 consider this opinion as very high whereas 7 others consider it as high as against 6 who consider it as average while only 5 consider it as low.

The second hypothesis comprises variable such as; empowerment capacity building and community ownership vis a vis increased income. The result of the test was negative against the backdrop of the hypothesis which was stated thus; empowerment, capacity building and community ownership strategies adopted by Fadama II have not significantly impacted on the income of Fadama II beneficiaries. This hypothesis is accepted and retained. This is because the cumulative mean response on all the 19 indicators on the test instrument that were intended to test the level of impact; was 2.1879

which is lower than the 3.0000 decision mean. It was discovered that only in one out of the 19 items that the mean response was positive and that is accountability in funds application.

The third hypothesis comprises variables such as community participation; socio-economic development vis a vis conflict reduction. The result was that the null hypothesis was accepted and retained. That community participation has not significantly impacted on the socio-economic development and conflict reduction among Fadama II users. This is because the cumulative mean response on each item on the test instrument had mean response lower than the 3.0000 decision mean. Community participation has not led to increased involvement of local knowledge, nor use of Local materials, nor increased ability to participate in social activities like going on pilgrimage nor, any effort in place for conflict resolution.

The result of the study had positively proved the first hypothesis indicating that increased food production has led to improved welfare of beneficiaries. The second and third hypothesis were negatively proved indicating that the strategies of empowerment, capacity building, community ownership and community participation had no impact on beneficiaries income and conflict reduction

6.2 Lessons Learnt from the Fadama II Project by Beneficiaries

Although poverty is still ravaging the land is not to say that the Fadama II project was without a land mark achievement on the beneficiaries as well as non-beneficiaries. Poverty is phenomenal to the extent to which it affects the lives of its victims. The poor live their lives in fear and suspicion of one another.

Poverty discourages the ambition to strive because of hopelessness and incapacitation. The import of these assertions only leads to the fact that the fight against poverty must not only be inclusive but must involve all and Sundry because it is an expensive warfare.

The Fadama II project made some imprint in the following areas;

a) Group Management

The people who hitherto lack any sense of organisation did not know that group formation can be accepted as collateral to a bank. Although some of the groups existed before Fadama II but it was Fadama that exposed them to credit acquisition. It was Fadama that introduced them to group dynamics; electing group executives through democratic means, finding the need to keep records of group activities, e t c.

b) Capacity Building

Fadama created the sense of belonging to the beneficiaries. A fall out of group dynamics is capacity building. Groups began to imbibe the culture of taking minutes of the meetings even in their own dialect. In Ogun State and Kaduna State where we got records of activities of groups; the minutes of meetings were written in Yoruba and Hausa respectively. Groups began to delineate functions

and roles for their executive members. Before now, exco members could clash in the course of performing their functions because there was no clear cut job specification between the excos. Fadama inculcated role demarcation for group executives and the people are happy about it.

c) **Modern Farming Techniques**

In Kaduna State, Fadama is applauded for introducing new farming methods to the farmers. For instance the farmers are proud to State that Fadama introduced them to how to be economical in the application of fertilizer. Before now, they were used to wasting too much of fertilizer in a very small peace of land because of ignorance. But Fadama thought them better ways of application; Fadama thought them three methods of fertilizer application; Ring method, Band and Dabbling methods.

d) **Commercial Agriculture**

Fadama introduced a broad based agricultural system to its beneficiaries. When the beneficiaries were asked whether there was any thing that the non- Fadama beneficiaries were copying from Fadama beneficiaries, they said it is commercial agriculture. This is a departure from the hitherto subsistence agriculture.

e) Asset Acquisition

Fadama II project came with Productive Assets Acquisition (PAA) that was intended to empower the beneficiaries. The beneficiaries became owners of assets like water pumps, vegetable grinding machines, rice hullers, wheel barrows, work bulls, maize threshers, etc. The empowerment strategy was successful to some extent except in the rural areas where some of the assets acquired could not be put

to use because of the rural way of life. For instance, the woman in Kaya Community told the researcher that she could not make use of her vegetable grinding machine in the village because the rural dwellers prefer to use a grinding stone to grind their tomatoes than to use the engine. Their belief is that the tomatoes will lose its natural taste if grinded with a machine.

f) The Use of Machines

The beneficiaries in Kaduna State applauded Fadama II for training them on the use of the rice huller.

g) Advisory Services

The beneficiaries are grateful to Fadama for training them on pest control and animal husbandry. The canoe drivers in Ogun water side in Abeokuta-North LGA told the researcher that they were sponsored to Lagos to attend a workshop on how to manage and control sea weeds that often times could constitute an obstacle to canoe driving. They now know the origin of sea weeds and also know how to control their danger.

6.3 Areas Where Fadama II Project Failed

The issue of Counterpart Funding

The idea of counterpart funding further alienated the poorest of the poor. The CDD as an approach focuses largely on integrating the largest portion possible among the poor. The introduction of counterpart fund became a stumbling block to reaching out to the very people for whom the project was intended to assist. The poor in Nigeria are largely victims of absolute poverty according to studies. Therefore, the issue of counterpart fund contribution did not help the poor.

Non-Involvement of the Local Government Council

The project did not involve the local government ab initio. The local government did not see themselves as part and parcel of the project but rather saw themselves as host to the project. All the local government taught the project needed was an office accommodation in the local government council to enable them work with the local people. The CDD approach recognizes the elected local council as a stakeholder and partner in the implementation of a poverty reduction project. That is why in some States you find total absence of the local government in the Fadama activities. In Imo State for instance, the beneficiaries will tell you that the local government never assisted in any way. The beneficiaries in Kaya central, in Giwa Local Government of Kaduna State said, they had to contribute in labour to facilitate the construction of the bridge that connects them with Katsina State because the Local Government did not assist them with the payment of 10 percent counterpart fund for the public infrastructure. In Ogun State, the council assisted in the distribution of assets but did not assist financially and that is the more reason why the Cold Room in Ago-Ika is not functioning because of lack of funds.

Improved Seedlings/New Breed of Livestock

The Fadama project did not make any provision for assisting farmers with improved seedlings of cereals or new breed of livestock like the pigs. The project's major beneficiaries are crop farmers followed by livestock owners. One would have expected that another way to encourage farmers was to introduce to the farmers improved seedlings in the various types of crops. Not only teaching them how to control pests but developing improved seedlings of crops that pest cannot destroy. The farmers who

produce oil do not have the improved type of palm nuts that could be ready for milling all round the season. Not that the improved nuts do not exist because we saw the type in Imo State owned by a private individual. The Fadama project would have found some of these improvements as imperative. In Imo State, the complaint of Ezeakiri Piggery FUG is that they need improved breeds of pigs. That this has been their cry since Fadama II and up till date there is no solution.

Fadama User Groups (FUGs) Formation

This strategy was hijacked by local elite groups who have the capacity to raise 30 percent counterpart fund. Poverty reduction projects the world over are directed at the rural dwellers who constitute more than 70 percent of the worlds poorest people. Researches have proved that the largest population of the poor reside in the rural areas therefore, it is only natural that greater attention should be paid to these people whenever the need arises to alleviate their condition. Fadama would have used churches and mosques to reach out to the poor because these religious groups are more conversant with the poor more than anybody else. There are cases where relief materials meant for internally displaced persons are being hijacked by so called government agencies. The same applies to poverty reduction programmes that in most cases are being hijacked by elites. Apart from the use of religious bodies to reach out to the poor, there are also family units that can be used. One can be sure that every poor person belongs to a family and therefore must be affected. Non beneficiaries of Fadama II project explained to the researcher that they do not belong because they could not afford the counterpart fund. The real intension of the Fadama project for embarking on this group strategy was subverted.

Public Infrastructure

The bane of poverty reduction efforts in Nigeria is the huge infrastructural deficit. Infrastructures such as roads, water, market facilities, boreholes, etc are central to driving subsistence economy in the rural areas. The Fadama II project required beneficiaries to contribute 10 percent of the total cost of providing the public infrastructure while the project pays 90 percent. The question is, what is the cost of the public infrastructure so as to determine whether or not 10 percent of the cost is some credit that can be borne by rural dwellers. Assuming a project will cost one million Naira, and 10 percent of one million Naira is 100,000.00. If you have a group of poor people who can raise 100,000.00 by any means, we can no longer categorize such a group as poor people who are needy of intervention. The poor in Nigeria do not earn an income officially. They live from hand to mouth. They grow food just enough for subsistence, live in fear and anxiety over the next meal. Such group of people are not capable of paying counterpart fund. Fadama II by this approach of raising fund from beneficiaries only succeeded in widening the gab between the haves and the haves-not in the rural areas.

Time Frame of Project and Lack of Feasibility Studies

The Fadama II project was intended to last for 6 years beginning from 2004 to 2009; this time frame in itself was too short for the project to meaningfully carryout a crucial task of poverty reduction. When one considers the terrain in which the assignment was to be carried out, one will agree that the 6 years duration was too short to effectively carry out things like enlightenment, mobilization, capacity building, community empowerment, etc. then the actual implementation that has to do with counterpart funding, pilot Asset Acquisition, Advisory Services, etc. These activities can be carried out within 10 years

and not less. The facilitators of Fadama II said because the project was ready to disburse funds, that was why it become necessary for the facilitators to assist the FUGs and draw up LDPs on the basis for which funds can be disbursed. The same way the project did not do a feasibility study of the characteristics of the poor before implementation hence the project was hijacked by elites. The end result of this is that after 5 years of Fadama II, no FUG can draw up an LDP on its own, meaning that capacity building did not achieve the required impact on the beneficiaries

6.4 Academic and Policy Implications of Findings

There are academic and policy implications of this impact assessment study. These are discussed as follows:

a. Academic Implications

i. Academic institutions especially those engaged in elaborate researches such as the one involving a comparative impact study of the outcome of a policy, should incorporate courses in policy evaluation as part of research methodology because it is not enough to know how to draw up a test instrument with likert scale calibrations and move to the field for a study. The most important thing is to be able to understand the nitty-gritty of the study you are embarking on. The World Bank for example has spelt out categorically what indicators a researcher must focus when conducting impact evaluation. The bank has Stated clearly that output is not the same as impact. One must understand that impact is only evidenced in the beneficiaries. Most importantly, the target of the policy must be determined in order to ascertain the level of impact. In most cases the programmes target

is displaced by financially active members of the society pushing the real target to the background.

ii. Researchers should be made to focus more on primary data especially if it has to do with summative evaluation. Researchers should be made to go to the field and talk to the programme's target directly in order to get results necessary for the study. A lot of literature are rather presumptuous`. They were concluded without an attempt to reach out to the beneficiaries. For instance, a study on the impact of Fadama II on poverty reduction in Imo State was emphatically stressing on how this or that sub-project was completed and this or that mill was completed. We went to Imo only to find out that some of those things are not there and even where they exist, they were not functional. Where then is the Impact? That is not to say that the Fadama II project did not record any success in Imo State but it is often times exaggerated by those who did not take time to visit the areas where those projects are situated.

In view of the above outline of scholarly implications of the findings of this study, one thing becomes clear that this work is considered an en route into extending the frontiers of academic excellence on issues of development studies as they affect the world and Nigeria in particular. The ultimate goal is to encourage deep rooted studies on issues such as poverty reduction, unemployment, inequality, youth restiveness, ethnic violence, etc. These are issues of fundamental importance in development studies. Issues that constitute a challenge to development in and around the world.

b. Policy Implications

Considering the implications of harboring a large population of the poor and its attendant consequences ranging from; nurturing thugs, violence, terrorism, etc. government should consider it a matter of deliberate policy to provide the enabling environment for such World Bank projects like, Fadama to succeed. Why would government not take it upon itself to provide the infrastructures necessary for reaching out to the rural areas rather than expecting rural dwellers to contribute to the funding of infrastructures around them. The inhabitants of Ayerose and Olubo villages in Obafemi-Owode Local Government Area of Ogun State were given a market but the market is not functioning because there is no road. They are calling on Fadama to please come again to give them a road. What is happening to government? Fadama cannot take over the responsibility of government over its citizens that voted them to power.

One of the reasons why some of these projects do not have sustainable impact is because they are often implemented without recourse to feasibility studies of either the target or the terrain. A good feasibility studies on the target will expose the project to a lot of deficiencies around the target which will, in other words, create an opinion in the mind set of the project owners. The so called CDD approach where the people were made to decide what they want and how they want it, did not categorically say what should be done to the deaf and dumb, what should be done to the sick and bed ridden who will not come out as at the time the project officials are taking stock of what the people want. There are communities without an agreed cogent need, they want everything that you have come with. If you are telling them to choose, the impression is that you don't have

enough to give to them and you want them to make a choice. Otherwise, a community that has no road and has no market, will definitely desire to have the two, because the two are complementary to each other.

6.5 Conclusion

The study drew conclusion based on observations during field work, including submissions from oral interviews and focus group discussion. Consequently, we have offered recommendations designed to promote sustainability in the efforts that are geared towards poverty reduction in Nigeria. The findings, conclusions and recommendations are based on the outcome of oral interviews, focus group discussions and questionnaire administration. The performance of the Fadama II project was carefully examined bearing in mind the tenets of the theory of participation upon which the community Driven Development (CDD) approach was derived. We also adjudged the Fadama II project in line with the projects own objectives otherwise referred to as project Development objectives (PDOS).

The significance of this study, principally hinges on examining the level of impact created by the Fadama II project 5 years after the project implementation. The study focuses on making a comparative impact assessment in three States of the federation taking cognizance of the fact that the Fadama II project was implemented in 12 States out of 36 States. However, African Development Bank (ADB) extended the project to 6 additional States, making 18. The project commenced in 2004 and terminated in 2009. The projects Implementation and Completion Report Compiled in 2008 and 2009

indicates that the project was a success against the backdrop of the achievement of its Project Development Objectives (PDOs). Between 2012 and 2014, one would have expected that the impact of the project on the beneficiaries should become very conspicuous, unfortunately, it was during the same period that the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) released a news item that about 100 million Nigerians were living below the poverty line inspite of the implementation of the Fadama project. We went to the field to find out the reason for this set back.

The Fadama II project set a standard for itself in terms of what the project intends to achieve. The following performance indicators were used to measure the success of the project. By the end of year 6;

- At least 50 percent male and female Fadama users who benefit from project supported activities increase their average real incomes by 20 percent compared to the baseline.
- At least 60 percent of Fadama Community Associations (FCAs) have successfully implemented their Local Development Plans (LDPs) and other project supported activities
- Conflict between Fadama users has been reduced by at least 75 percent compared to baselines

Any study on the impact of Fadama II must be based on these three (3) cardinal objectives of the project. The project targets to achieve these three objectives, and according to their records, they did achieve them. But the concern of scholars is not whether these objectives were realized but the extent to which their impact can be

sustained. Impact, like we did mention in the operational definition of terms means change. This change must last for a reasonable period of time say 10 years to satisfy the criteria for change. We went out to examine the impact of Fadama II five (5) years after implementation, we projected three (3) hypotheses to guide our assessment. The first hypothesis tested the extent to which increased food production has led to improved welfare of the beneficiaries, the result was positive. That is increased food production has led to improved welfare of beneficiaries even though in all the three States visited non of them confirmed that they have built their own houses from the outcome of Fadama II. The second hypothesis was intended to examine the extent to which the strategies of Capacity Building, Community Empowerment and Community Ownership have led to increased income, the result was negative and that is because the period for which all these strategies were implemented six (6) years was too short to expect any meaningful outcome.

The third hypothesis was to find out how Community participation has led to socio-economic development and conflict reduction in the affected communities. The result was negative because there was low community participation in all the States. The traditional rulers were not involved as required by the strategy. There was no use of local knowledge or advertisement of projects for bidding before implementation. A lot of these things were cut out during the actual implementation of the project. And because they were not adequately covered, it created a vacuum leading to negative result.

For instance, people will say they had no vulnerable group to assist like in Kaduna State and Imo State when we know that poverty is ravaging all nooks and crannies of Nigeria. What it means of course is that the project did not make clear the role of the FCA to the FCA members. Or the FCAs were not empowered to take care of vulnerable groups so they ignored that role.

It was difficult getting through with the study. We came across challenges like the change in the staff of Fadama project. The staff and Local Government Fadama II Coordinators and facilitators were changed during Fadama III. To be able to get necessary data, we needed the staff of Fadama II, who by this time have been laid-off. We had to hire them as consultants to come and assist us.

We also observed that the Fadama II project was implemented in a hurry; the reason why the facilitators were the ones who drew up the development plans (LDPs) for the Fadama User Groups (FUGs) because the World Bank was ready to disburse funds and they can not do so without a work plan on ground. The gestation period for the project was rather too short and ineffective for project implementation.

6.6 Recommendations

Based on the research findings, there suggestions that would improve the performance of subsequent programmes of poverty reduction in Nigeria obtain. It should be noted however that no part of these recommendations should be understood in isolation because their variables are interwoven. In other words, they are complementary to one another.

For example, the failure of capacity building should be understood as the failure of community empowerment and vice versa. In the same vein, the success of increased food production as improved welfare of beneficiaries. Community participation can only lead to conflict reduction if the community are carried along to solicit their contributions as to the best way to put page to incessant cases of conflict between farmers and cattle rearers. In our test instrument; grazing fields, watering points, and stock routes were included to ascertain the extent of realization of these items that can put an end to such conflicts. In all of them, their response was negative or zero. There are no such creations in Kaduna State especially nor in Imo and Ogun State.

The Fadama II project made use of the CCD approach as a strategy for implementation of project. The CDD is a participatory theory which emphasizes the involvement of the largest number of the targeted beneficiaries. How well was the CDD approach adopted by the Fadama II project is no longer discernable because the greatest percentage of the purported beneficiaries were not the initial targets of the project. For example, in Imo State, the piggeries that became registered as FUGs were owned by individual civil servants who had the piggeries as income support system to their monthly earnings. What that means is that the supposed targets were boycotted.

In view of these gabs that were created by the implementation of the Fadama II project, the following recommendations are made.

a. The need for feasibility studies to avoid elite capture

Any serious project, especially if it has to do with poverty reduction, must first undertake feasibility studies of the terrain of operation and the characteristics of the targeted

beneficiaries. This is the only way to avoid errors committed by the Fadama II project. Example, the problem of elite capture; if you know the composition of the target audience, the method of approaching them with the demands of the project will be different.

b. Provide alternative to counterpart funding

If it has to do with improving the lives of the poor, there is no need expecting the poor to raise money that they can not afford. Instead, empower them in form of a loan which they must pay back. If it is done this way, a lot of them will benefit. The micro finance bank in Abeokuta-North is empowering the farmers at the river banks of Ogun River. The farmers said the bank does not ask them for collateral. All the bank wants to see is their leadership of the group with a letter from the village or District Head. The same with farmers in Kaya central in Kaduna State. Although the people are poor, they can be hard working. Grant them loan facilities by the sighting of what they intend to embark upon that will change their lives for the better. The farmers in Ogun water side said they are not owing the bank as at the instance of this study. They have paid all outstanding debts with the bank.

c. Emphasis Sustainability of Poverty Reduction Efforts

Apart from the strategy of empowerment adopted by Fadama II, other strategies that were adopted by Fadama to strengthen the drive towards empowerment were; capacity building, community ownership and community participation. These strategies were not emphatically implemented hence they failed to achieve their desired objective. For any poverty reduction programme in future, emphasis should be placed on the key factors that

would enhance sustainability. To be fair to the Fadama project, they increased the income of its beneficiaries but were not mindful of the capacity to sustain the momentum and which was the primary objective of the project.

d. PRA Advisory Council (PRAAC)

This council shall be constituted from among learned indigenes of a targeted community. The idea is that some members of the poor may be excited about being granted loan and may not be thoughtful as to what they want to do with loan. The council will screen the needs of the poor, if possible advice the poor on the best project to embark upon that will yield profit and capable of refunding the loan on time. The advisory council shall submit the name of the beneficiary alongside the beneficiary's intended project to the loan body, be it the World Bank, the Federal Government, Philanthropist, or as the case may be. They are called PRA council because they will engage in the task of PRA on behalf of targeted beneficiaries.

e. Provision of Public Infrastructures

This should totally be handled by the government of the day. Poverty reduction agencies are like a rescue mission. They should not be saddled with too much of responsibilities that will hinder the realization of their objective at the end of the day. Things like roads connecting the rural areas and the urban areas should be the primary responsibility of government. The State government is responsible for connecting all Local Government Areas of the State to the State capital by feeder roads. The State or local government should see to it that near by villages be connected to the major high ways so that the other villages far inside can at least find their way to the closest village

that is linked to the high way. This way, the difference between the market economy of the urban areas and the subsistence economy of the rural areas can become reduced.

f. Implementation Strategies

The Fadama project did not achieve as much as it would have achieved because of the use of the same implementation strategies in all beneficiary States. The same strategies and the same approach cannot work every where. In Imo there were no crops farmers except livestock owners. The flyers around Imo were only interpreting Fadama in Igbo language as "Ude" or "Ala mmiri". Unfortunately there is no trace of Fadama activities in Imo State. In Ogun State, there is evidence of irrigation farming but in Imo State there is none. We did not see in Owerri –North Local Government, we did not see in Ehime Mbano Local Government, even in Ngor Okpala Local Government. The point here is that the focus of Fadama in Imo State was not fine-tuned to the characteristics of the terrain and that was the reason why the project was largely hijacked. How comes farming was not in any way addressed in Imo State? Once a researcher arrives Imo State, he will be directed to visit an individual's piggery somewhere in Ehimo Mbano, or Ngor Okpala, etc. The impact of Fadama II, whether in infrastructures, or PAAs, in Imo State is not as commendable as you can find in Kaduna and Ogun State.

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APPENDIX 5(a)

IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF FADAMA II PROJECT ON POVERTY REDUCTION IN IMO, OGUN AND KADUNA STATES

OBSERVATION CHECKLIST

1. Social and Economic impact
   - ✓ Functional structures as evidence of Fadama II project
   - ✓ Operational work bulls
   - ✓ Increased hectare in farm lands
   - ✓ Functional fish ponds and record of daily sales after Fadama II
   - ✓ Individual assets like cars, motorcycles, bicycles etc.

2. Capacity Building
   - ✓ Availability of past and present records of income and expenditure of the group
   - ✓ Evidence of LDPs drawn during Fadama II and after Fadama II

3. Empowerment & Pilot Asset Acquisition (PAA)
   - ✓ Availability and functionality of assets acquired during Fadama II
   - ✓ New assets acquired after Fadama II
   - ✓ State of the associations office after Fadama II
   - ✓ Availability and functionality of tube wells where they exist.
   - ✓ Availability and functionality of tube wells

APPENDIX 5(b)

ORAL INTERVIEW

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION WITH FADAMA COMMUNITY ASSOCIATIONS (FCAs)

INTERVIEW CHECKLIST

1. What was your role during Fadama II?
2. What marginalized or vulnerable groups have you identified in your community?
3. Did you have any scheme for assisting the vulnerable groups in your community?
4. Since after Fadama II, what public infrastructure have you engaged in or completed?
5. How do you access funds for carrying out infrastructures development by your FCA after Fadama II?

APPENDIX 5(c)

ORAL INTERVIEW WITH FADAMA II FACILITATORS
CHECKLIST OF ISSUES

1. As a facilitator, what was your involvement in the Fadama II project?

2. What was the outcome of Fadama II on the following:

   i. Community capacity building

   ii. Advisory services

   iii. Sub-project planning and implementation

   iv. Income level of group and individuals

   v. Conflict reduction

   vi. Poverty reduction

   vii. Transfer of experience

   viii. Group management

   ix. Community empowerment

   x. Community ownership

APPENDIX 5(d)1
ORAL INTERVIEW
FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION WITH FADAMA USER GROUPS (FUGs)
INTERVIEW CHECK LIST

1. **Organization Stage**
   - *a. Can you recall, how your group was formed/registered?*
   - *b. How did you open a bank account for the group?*
   - *c. How did you raise your counterpart fund?*
   - *d. How did you form your executives and your constitution?*
   - *e. Did you organize yourselves into sub-committees?*
   - *f. Do you hold weekly or monthly meetings and keep record of minutes?*
2. **Planning Stage**
   - *a. How did you develop your LDP?*
   - *b. How did you organize you PRA exercise?*
   - *c. How did you relate with the facilitators, the Local Desk office and of course the State Fadama office?*
   - *d. How do you get approval for your LDP?*
   - *e. Do you engage in project launch?*
3. **Implementation of Sub-Project**
   - *a. How do you access funding from the bank?*
   - *b. Do you call for meetings to discuss how funds should be appropriated and applied?*
   - *c. How do you procure materials?*
   - *d. How do you access advisory services?*
   - *e. How did Fadama further capacity building in your group?*
   - *f. Which are the sub-projects involving rural infrastructure?*
   - *g. How do you manage your sub-project? As a group or individually?*
   - *h. What were the challenges faced during Fadama II implementation?*
4. **Impact Issues**
   - *a. Evidence of Fadama structures on the ground*
   - *b. Evidence of management structures*
   - *c. Evidence of management practices on ground*
     - Do you still hold meetings?
     - Do you have records of your minutes?
     - Do you have records of your income and expenditure? And planning (LDP Type)
     - Evidence of sub-project – Are you still together as a group or you have gone solo?
     - Evidence of non-fadama groups or individuals using CDD approach or replicating fadama activities
     - Evidence of local government officials supporting agriculture with Fadama experience
     - Evidence of advisory service being demanded by the group after Fadama

APPENDIX 5(d)2

5. Analysis of Income and Productivity

a. What is the size of your farmland?

b. What type of crop are you farming?

c. What is the cost of your input?

d. Can you tell me your output in terms of yields by hectre?

e. (Outcome) what do you realize as sales of your product?

f. What is the difference between your input (cost) and your outcome (income)?

g. How do you take decision on the profit realized? E.g

- What amount do you share to members?
- How do you reinvest in the project?
- What about your recurrent expenditure?
- What amount do you set aside to assist members?

6. Poverty Reduction/Income Generation

a. Food security

b. Basic needs

c. Improved welfare for groups members and their household

7. Best Practices:

a. Mention one unique thing you did under Fadama II which has helped you as a group or as individuals to keep promoting your social and economic development

APPENDIX 5(e)1
AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA
QUESTIONNAIRE FOR BENEFICIARIES (CROP FARMERS AND LIVESTOCK OWNERS) OF FADAMA II PROJECT

Dear Respondent,
I am a Ph.D student undertaking a study on the topic:
"Impact of Fadama II Project on Poverty Reduction: A Comparative Study of Imo, Ogun and Kaduna States, Nigeria, 2004-2009" your responses shall be used only for the purpose of this research and will be treated with utmost confidentiality.
Thank you.

PERSONAL BIO DATA

1. STATE _____ **5. SUB PROJECT _____**

2. Sex: (a) Male ( )
(b) Female ( )

3. Age: (a) Below 30 ( )
(b) 31-45 ( )
(c) 46 and above ( )

4. Educational Qualification
(a) Below Primary School ( )
(b) Post Primary Certificate ( )
(c) Post Secondary Certificate ( )
(d) M.Sc/Ph.D ( )

RATING SCALE
5. Very High
4. High
3. Average
2. Low
1. Very Low

You are expected to tick (√) between 5-1 (5 being **very high)** to express your rating and assessment of the project

IMPACT CRITERIA	**RATING SCALE**					**ANY OTHER COMMENT**
	5	4	3	2	1	
To what extent did Fadama II contribute to the following						
1. Increased Food Production						
Increased yields/Stock						
Improved seedlings/Breed						
Increased farmlands						
Extent of food security						
Pest/Disease control						
2. Increased Welfare						
Increased nutrition						
Capacity to acquire personal house						
Access to health care						
3. Increased Income						
Increased daily expenditure						

APPENDIX 5(e)2

Increased bank savings						
Increased income level						
4. Empowerment						
FCA's ability to identify own project						
Community's ability to invest in project						
Community's control of resources						
Community's ability to develop LDP						
Functionality of the FCA						
5.Capacity Building						
Accountability in funds application						
Having list of priority advisory needs						
Management of constructed facilities						
Extent of levying user fees						
Extent of community based procurements						
Extent of environmental screening of sub-project						
Existing communication between the community and the government at any level						
6. Community Ownership						
Procurement of goods or materials						
Community employment						
Increased Community skills						
Production of better quality goods and materials						
7. Community Participation						
Involvement of local knowledge						
Use of local materials						
Involvement of community leaders						
Use of traditional rulers						
Extent of labour intensive technique in sub project implementation						
Participation of women						
Participation of CBOs						
Advertising sub-project locally for bidding						
8. Socio-Economic Development						
Ability to participate in social activities like going on pilgrimage						
Extent of bank savings like cash						
Capacity to send children to schools						
Participation in political activities						
Acquisition of personal property like cars, motorcycle, etc						
Reduction in Rural-Urban migration						
9. Conflict Reduction						
Working mechanism for conflict resolution						
Provision of stock routes						
Provision of grazing fields						
Watering points for cattle						

APPENDIX 5(f)
IMO STATE



NGOR OKPALA IMO STATE



CHIDIMA PALM OIL MILL IMO STATE



RESEARCHER AND FACILITATORS IN IMO STATE

APPENDIX 5(g)
OGUN STATE



RESEARCHER WITH FUG MEMBERS IN OGUN STATE



RESEARCHER WITH CANOE DRIVERS FUG IN OGUN STATE



RESEARCHER WITH VEGETABLE FARMERS IN OGUN STATE

APPENDIX 5(h)
KADUNA STATE



RESEARCHER WITH IRRIGATION FARMERS IN KADUNA STATE



RESEARCHER WITH KAYA WOMEN FUG IN KADUNA STATE



RESEARCHER WITH KAYA FARMERS FUG IN KADUNA STATE