Impact of Fadama III Program on Rice Farmers in Lau Local Government Area of Taraba State, Nigeria

Abstract: The study assessed impact of Fadama III program on rice farmers in Lau Local Government Area of Taraba State. Primary data were collected via structured questionnaire coupled with interview schedule. A purposive and random sampling techniques were used to obtain the required sample size of 70 from the list of registered rice farmers and Fadama III beneficiaries in the study area. Descriptive statistics and multiple regression analysis were used in analyzing the data. The mean annual income of the rice farmers before and after Fadama III program is N 41,050 and N 156,043 receptively, implying that Fadama III program had a positive impact on income level of the beneficiaries in the study area. Findings of the study further revealed that the variables education (1.125), farming experience (0.402) farm size (0.269) and access to credit (0.194) were positive and statistically significant at 1% implying that the variables influence the income of rice farmers. The result of the study also revealed that poor storage facilities, inadequate supply of inputs, high cost of labour and poor marketing system were among serious constraints that hampered rice farming in the study area. The study recommends amongst others the need for the government and private sectors to provide standard storage facilities for the farmer.

Keywords: Fadama, impact, income, programme and rice farmers.

INTRODUCTION

Rice is valued as the most important staple food for major population of the world and is deeply embedded in the cultural heritage of many societies. It is a staple food for more than half of the world’s population and has become increasingly important in Africa, both as a food source and as an economic commodity (Food and Agriculture Organization, FAO, 2006). It is now the continent’s most rapidly growing food source. African rice production increased from 8.6 million tonnes in 1996 to 14.6 million tonnes in 2006 (FAO, 2008). Rice is cultivated in virtually all the agro-ecological zones in Nigeria. Rain-fed lowland rice is the most predominant rice production system in Nigeria, accounting for nearly 50% of the total rice – growing area in Nigeria; 30% of production is rain-fed upland rice, while just 16% is high yielding irrigated system (World Bank, 2014).

The National Fadama Development Project (NFDP) is a Community Driven Development (CDD) project of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. It is jointly funded by the Federal Government of Nigeria and the World Bank with counterpart funding by states and local governments. The project is agricultural based that aim at increasing the income of fadama lands and water resource users to reduce rural poverty, increase food security and empower rural communities through Fadama Community Associations (FCAs) and Fadama User Groups (FUGs). The first phase of the project is popularly known as the National Fadama Development Project I (NFDP I). It was executed between the years 1993 and 1999, and focused mainly on the promotion of simple low-cost irrigation technologies in the bid to increase food production but largely neglected the down-stream activities such as; processing, preservation, conservation, and rural infrastructure meant to ensure efficient evacuation of farm produce to the markets.

Also, the project did not take into consideration the farmers involved in other areas of agriculture like; livestock and fisheries. This resulted in not only perpetual conflict between users, but restricted benefits to only those who were
Government adopted new rural development strategies, which was in line with African Development Bank’s strategic plan that had as its focus a number of approaches to development. The plan stressed the need for consistency, sustainability and greater equity in the access to benefits of the land resources in fadama areas of the country. Consequently, the Bank deemed it necessary to agree to Nigerian Government’s request for funding phase II of the project not only as a follow-up of the phase I, but also to expand its scope (NFDP Appraisal Report, 2007).

The status of development assistance by respective development partners gives insights on the nature and potentials of funding and assistance by the respective multilateral and bilateral agencies in the country. The World Bank country assistance strategy focuses on expanding community driven development approaches and supporting infrastructure as means of easing bottlenecks to private sector activity in agriculture and other economic sectors. The World Bank provides part financing for the fadama III projects (Federal Government of Nigeria, 2009).

Successive governments have always acknowledged the eminent role of agriculture in the national economy. Somehow, they have never been able to position agriculture on the proper scheme of national priorities through its investment decisions. Agriculture has been neglected in terms of quantity and quality of investments. Adoption of rice production has been considered as a pride among small scale farmers in Nigeria because rice is considered as a high value crop. The goal of Fadama project is to reduce poverty by improving the living condition of the rural poor and to contribute to food security and increased access to rural infrastructure, and specifically the Fadama project will enhance agricultural productivity and value addition for small holders and rural entrepreneurs on a sustainable basis (Msuya, 2003). This, therefore raises the question of the farming inputs that could be supplied by the Fadama project in order to enhance the level of efficiency of Fadama farmers, hence, improve the productivity of rice production in Lau Local Government Area of Taraba State and Nigeria as a whole.

Fadama III is a World Bank sponsored project aimed at providing all-year round cropping of marketable and high-value crops. The project seeks to increase the income of small scale farmers using the Community Driven Development approach. The activities of the program were conducted in a way that they focused on Fadama User Groups (FUGs) having a common economic interest. Since the inception of Fadama III in 2009, however, little or no effort has been made to investigate the impact of the program on the beneficiaries especially rice farmers in Lau Local Government Area of Taraba State. This could be a prerequisite toward ensuring that the goals of agricultural development programs are met (World Bank, 2017). Therefore, the aim of this study was to assess the impact of Fadama III on the livelihoods of rice farmers in Local Government Area of Taraba State, Nigeria. The specific objectives were to: (i) determine the income level of Fadama III rice farming beneficiaries, before and after the project in the study area; (ii) determine the factors influencing the income level of the Fadama III beneficiaries in the study area and; (iii) identify the constraints associated with Fadama III rice farmers in the study area.

**Methodology**

**Study Area**

Lau Local Government Area is one of the 16 Local Government Areas in Taraba State which is located between latitude 8°36'N to 9°40'N of the equator and longitude 10°15'E to 10°40'E of the Green witch meridean. Lau GGA has a land mass of 1660km² with the population of 95,190 (NPC, 2006). It has a projected population of about 143,833 by 2017. LGA is bounded to the northeast by Demsa LGA of Adamawa state, to the north and west by Karim Lamido LGA, and to the south by Ardo Kola, Jalingo and Yorro LGAs. Lau is a lowland area located on the flood plains of the River Benue. It is drained by river Mayodunga and several others which empty into river Benue. Most of the tributary rivers are silted. Sand deposits have almost leveled the river valleys in most places. Lau LGA has a tropical continental climate and Sudan savanna type vegetation which consists of grasses and scattered tall trees. The dominant vegetation consists of acacia plants and a type of palm called *giginya* in Hausa language. The palm is seen dotting the landscape on the flood plain of River Benue. The soil consists of alluvial soil rich in alluvial deposits and mostly of clay loamy soil and sandy loamy in some places (Oruonye 2015).

**Data Collection**

Data for this study was obtained from primary source. Primary data were obtained using structured questionnaire.

**Sampling Procedure and Sample Size**

Fadama III beneficiaries formed the population of the study. A purposive sampling techniques was employed in this study. Lau Local Government Area is made up of Cells. Five Cells were (Lau, Mayo lope. Abare, Kunini and Garin Dogo) were purposively selected based on their relevance in rice production. In the second stage two farming communities were randomly chosen in each of the selected Cell. Ten farming communities form the area of the study.

In the third stage farmer were randomly selected in proportion to the population of Fadama III.
beneficiary’s farmers in the study area. Finally, a 5% proportion of the total population of 85 Fadama III beneficiaries farmers in the selected farming communities were taken using Yaro Yamen (1964) formula to arrive at a total sample size of 70 respondents.

The sample size was determined at 5% level of significance using Yero Yamen’s formula presented by Baridam (2001)

\[
    n = \frac{N}{1+N(e^2)}
\]

where \( n \) = sample size
\( N \) = population size
\( e \) = level of significance (5%)

\[
    n = \frac{85}{1+85(0.05 \times 0.05)} = 70
\]

**DATA ANALYSIS**

Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics such as mean, frequency and percentages to address objective I and III while multiple regression analysis was employed to address objective II:

The multiple regression function is expressed as follows:

\[
    Y = f(X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5, X_6, X_7, \ldots) \quad \ldots. \quad (2)
\]

Where:
- \( Y \) = Income level (₦)
- \( X_1 \) = Educational level (Educated = 1 and not Educated = 0)
- \( X_2 \) = Farming experience (Years)
- \( X_3 \) = Farm size (Hectare)
- \( X_4 \) = Access to credit (Yes = 1 and No = 0)
- \( X_5 \) = Members of association (Number of persons)
- \( X_6 \) = Gender (Male = 1 and Female = 0)

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**Income Level of Beneficiaries before and After Fadama III Program**

Result in Table 1 expressed the different income levels of Fadama III beneficiaries that were into rice farming before and after the project. The result showed that 75.7% of the beneficiaries had an income level between ₦10,000 - ₦50,000 per annum while 24.3% had an income level between ₦51,000 - ₦100,000 with a mean annual income of ₦41,050 before the implementation of the project in the study area. Comparatively, about 14.2% of the beneficiaries had an income level between ₦51,000 - 100,000, 52.9% had an income level between ₦101,000 - 200,000 and 32.9% had ₦200,000 and above with a mean annual income of ₦156,043. This implies that the income levels of Fadama III beneficiaries that participated in rice farming increased tremendously after the implementation of the Fadama III program in the study area. The implication of the finding is that the project had a positive impacts in the lives of the beneficiaries. The result of this findings is in tandem with the findings of Babatunde et al., (2017) which reported that Fadama III program had impact in the livelihood of dry season vegetable growers in Kwara State.

**Table 1: Income of Respondents before and after Fadama III Program**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income (₦)</th>
<th>Before Frequency</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>After Frequency</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10,000 – 50,000</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>75.7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51,000 – 100,000</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101,000 – 200,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>52.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;200,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>32.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Factors Influencing Income of Fadama III Rice Farmers (Beneficiaries)**

Ordinary least squares multiple regression was used and the results were presented in Table 2. This model was used to determine the specific contribution of each independent variables and the total variance explained by all the variables on factors influencing farmers income. The coefficient of determination \( R^2 \)
indicates that 73.4% variation in the income was explained by the independent variables included in the regression model, while the remaining 26.6% is attributable to non-inclusion of some important explanatory variables as well as errors in estimation. The results further revealed that out of the six (6) independent variables, four (4) were found to have a significant influence on rice farmer’s income. These include educational level (1.125), farming experience (0.402), farm size (0.069) and access to credit (0.194) at 1% significance level. The positive estimate coefficient with respect to education indicated that education was a significant determinant of farmer’s income. The result shows that farming experience have significant relationship with farmer’s income. This implies that the higher the farming experience, the higher the income. The coefficient of farm size and access to credit were positive and statistically influence the level of the farmer’s income. The result of this work is in consonance with finding of Tasie (2013) who reported that farm size and educational have a significant influence in the level of income of rural farmers in Rivers State.

Table 2: Result of Regression Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Coefficient</th>
<th>Standard Error</th>
<th>T-Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Constant</td>
<td>0.667</td>
<td>0.055</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational level</td>
<td>1.125***</td>
<td>0.265</td>
<td>4.2453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farming experience</td>
<td>0.402***</td>
<td>0.063</td>
<td>6.3810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm Size</td>
<td>0.269***</td>
<td>0.035</td>
<td>7.6857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to credit</td>
<td>0.194***</td>
<td>0.049</td>
<td>3.9592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership of Cooperative</td>
<td>0.248</td>
<td>0.178</td>
<td>1.3932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>0.072</td>
<td>0.279</td>
<td>0.2581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R² Value</td>
<td>0.634</td>
<td>0.279</td>
<td>0.2581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R² Adjusted</td>
<td>0.615</td>
<td>0.279</td>
<td>0.2581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F - Ratio</td>
<td>7.806***</td>
<td>0.279</td>
<td>0.2581</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey, 2018

*** Significant at 1%

Constraints Associated with Fadama III Rice Farmers in the Study Area

The constraints facing rice farmers in the study area is presented on Table 3. The result revealed that poor storage facilities was the most (75 %.) serious constraint affecting Fadama III rice farmers while inadequate supply of farm inputs was second most (66.6%) serious prevalent constraint affecting rice farmers in the study area . High cost of labour was third most prevalent constraint represented by 51%. This finding is in line with the findings of Aboki, et al.,(2016) which reported that high cost of labour was a major constraints militating against rice production in Donga Local Government Are of Taraba State, Nigeria. Poor marketing is the fourth most (33.8 %.) serious constraint affecting rice production in the study area.

Table 3: Constraints Associated with Fadama III Rice Farmers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constraints</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poor storage facilities</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>75.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate supplies of inputs</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>66.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High cost of labour</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>51.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor marketing system</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>33.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land tenure system</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>23.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pest and disease infestation</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>22.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of improved variety</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of access to credit facility</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of extension services</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of funds</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Multiple response

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of the findings of this study, it can be deduced that even though the Fadama III rice farmers suffered numerous challenges as a result of poor storage facilities, high cost of labour, poor marketing system coupled with inadequate supplies of inputs from service providers, the project’s still had a positive impact on beneficiaries as there was a tremendous increase in their income after participating in the project.. Based on the findings the following recommendations were made that:

- Government and non-governmental Organization should collaborate together to assists farmers with modern storage facilities.
- Service providers should ensure adequate supply of inputs to farmers on good times. Government and
private sector should provide enough machines to the farmers at a subsidized price in order to cut down the cost of labour.

- The private sector and the farmers should join hand together to create more outlets and also to improve the existing marketing in the study area.

REFERENCES


