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WOMEN'S ACCESS TO FADAMA III DEVELOPMENT PROJECT RESOURCES IN OGUN STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract
The study examined women's access to Fadama III Development Project resources in Ogun State, Nigeria. A total of one hundred and eighty (180) respondents were sampled and interviewed using interview schedule. Specifically, the study described socio-economic characteristics of women participants in Fadama III Development Project, identified the various Fadama development resources that were available in the communities, determined the women's perception of Fadama projects in helping them to have a better economic gain and the problems faced by women in Fadama III project. Data obtained were analysed with frequency counts and percentages, while the hypotheses were subjected to chi-square and Pearson's Product Moment Correlation analytical tools. The results obtained on the personal characteristics of the respondents revealed that majority of the respondents were aged less than 45 years (82.7%), had household size of between 4-6 individuals (70.99%), married (70%), possessed tertiary education (55.5%), had an average of 7.12 years of experience in farming, engaged in trading as other occupation (50-60%) and were Christians (61.89%). The evaluation of the respondents' perception about Fadama III showed that majority (at least 77.5%) of them perceived Fadama III project as improving their income, boosting their economic status, enabling healthy farm practices and giving room for gainful alternative economic enlargements. Also, the women posited that they had easy access to Fadama III resources, that the project reduces high labour cost and acts as a succor to the active poor. The three most service constraints faced in Fadama III development project by women were found to be dishonesty greed and corruption (96.3%), poor management/leadership (93.8%) and faulty orientation (89.4%). Problems faced by women doing the programme have inverse relationship ($r=4.57$; $p \leq 0.05$) with access to the Fadama III project resources. It is recommended that participation on Fadama III or its semblance on the future should be further promoted among women by relevant stakeholders and that management of the project should shun corruption nepotism and mismanagement for better results.

Keywords: Access, Fadama, Resources, Development, Women

Introduction

As a developing nation, Nigeria is plagued by the problems of underdevelopment, which include widespread illiteracy, endemic poverty, unemployment, uneven distribution of resources and incomes, low productivity, food insecurity, poor public infrastructure among others (Bellia, *et al.*, 2022). The design of the National Fadama Development Projects (NFDP), was thus a strategic response by the stakeholders to alleviate the aforementioned scourges.

Fadama areas are typically water logged in the rainy seasons but provide moisture during the dry seasons. The desire to harness the verse potentials of Fadama in

Nigeria culminated in the design of National Fadama Development Projects II and III.

Some of the lessons in Fadama I informed the birth of Fadama II which was targeted at dry season farming agro-processing, preservation and marketing. It also allowed for acquisition of productive assets, provision of rural infrastructure to ensure the efficient transportation of farm output to markets as well as marketing activities. Fadama III project is a follow up to the Fadama II project which was assessed to have impacted the lives of rural farmers, raising their incomes by 63 percent.

The project like Fadama II takes the Community Driven Development (CDD) approach which places beneficiaries on driver's seat. Local community members under the umbrella of Fadama Community Association (FCAs) and Fadama Users Groups (FUGs) oversee the implementation through skills and capacity building increasing income generating activities standardized procedures and steps to take part in the decision-making for participation, such as local meetings to identify and select the needed infrastructure, execute and manage small-scale development projects in their communities.

Financing of Fadama III project comprised US $250million from the World Bank through International Development Agency (IDA) credits and $200 million counterpart contribution from Nigeria's Federal, State and Local Governments and beneficiaries (FAO, 2020). The six main components of Fadama III project include capacity building of local government and communication, small-scale community owned infrastructure advisory service and input support development, Agricultural Development research and farm demonstrations supports, Asset acquisition for Fadama users' groups towards economic interests and finally proper management, monitoring and evaluation of the Fadama III projects. Inspite of women's contributions to agriculture, generally they have more difficulty than men in gaining access to production resources and agricultural extension services resulting to their lower productivity.

The role of women in agricultural development cannot be over emphasized. Thus, according to Adeniyi, *et al.* (2023) posited that women farmers are women who are actively involved in agricultural activities and derive 75 percent of their income from provision, processing, management and marketing of agricultural products or a combination of these practices. Also, Balgah, *et al.* (2023) reported that women are the world farmers; they grow the crops, gather the firewood, tend the animals and fetches water from time to time. Women's time budget shows that women's not only perform physically heavier works but also work lower hours than men to an average of 10-40 hours in a productive labour without taking household take into consideration. Inspite of the above, women's substantial contribution is said to be systematically marginalized and undervalued in conventional agricultural economics analyses and policies while men's contribution remains the central, often the sole focus of attention. The marginalization is also felt on extension service delivery as very few women are landed in the dissemination of useful agricultural information to women farmers compared to their male counterparts. The Regional Bureau for Office Akubor, *et al.* (2021) confirmed that the majority of the rural populations are women and they constitute the majority of their farmers. Women head over 40% of the Africa households, supply 70-89% of the labour in domestic food storage, 100% in food processing, 50% in animal husbandry and 60% in marketing (Alimi & Animashaun, 2024). Atim, *et al.* (2022) further reported that there is a strong correlation across Africa between women's access to power, decision making and their lower status. For instance, in Igboland, women are considered a valuable asset that is to be inherited and cannot inherit. In some cultures, right from the early age of a female she derived some right and privileges in the society, they are

prevented from participating in public life because women are considered as those who must stay at home to nurture children and look after the household. This limits her access to social institutive (Aturamu, *et al*., 2021). It is against this background that the study assessed the women's access to Fadama III Development Project resources.

Purpose of the Study

The study determined women's access to Fadama III Development Project resources. Specifically, the study aimed to:

i. describe the personal characteristics of women in selected Fadama communities in Ogun State,
ii. ascertain the various Fadama III Development Project Resources that were available in these communities;
iii. determine the women's perception of Fadama Development Projects in helping them to have a better colonic gain; and
iv. identify the problems faced by women in their agricultural production activities.

Hypotheses

The hypotheses of the study are as follows:

$H0_1$: there is no significant relationship between selected personal characteristics of the women involved in Fadama and their level of access to Fadama III Development resources.

$H0_2$: there is no significant relationship between the problems faced by women involved a Fadama III project and their levels of access to Fadama III Development Project Resources.

Methodology

The study area was Ogun State in South Western Nigeria. Ogun State agricultural development programme (OGADEP) is the main agency that is responsible for Agricultural Development in the state (FAO, 2018). And Fadama is one of the projects which Women-in-Agriculture of the OGADEP participate in. The population of the study consists of rural women under the OGADEP Fadama Project on the selected local government areas of Ogun State.

The sampling procedure resulted in the selection of 30 women farmers from each of the selected six (6) LGAs. This made the total sample size of the study to be 180 women farmers. The data for the study were obtained from the respondents through the use of interview schedule. The questionnaire was administered on the sampled women farmers after the pretested the questionnaire was modified. The validated questionnaire was used to interview sampled women in face-to-face interaction.

Data collected from the administration of the research instrument was subjected to both descriptive and inferential statistical analysis such as frequency counts, percentages, mean, Chi-square, and Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient.

Results and Discussion

Personal Characteristics of the Respondents

These include the age, sex, marital status, educational status, household size, other occupation, religion and farming experience of the respondents.

Age: An assessment of the respondents' age revealed that vast majority (82.5%) of them were younger than 45 years. This implies that these respondents were within the active age bracket. At this young age, the respondents might possess the required agility to compete for the limited Fadama development Project III resources. This result supported earlier findings by Bazzana (2022) that this situation is plausible for women folk in their quest for equality.

Household Size: Evidence on Table 1 shows that majority (70.99%) of the respondents had household size of between 4 - 6 household members with an average household size of 5 individuals. This size of

household can be considered moderate. The moderate household size could improve the women's access to Fadama development project III resources. Moderate household size according to Oladosu (2011), could help women in striking a balance between household chanced work load and gainful pursuits of economic advancement.

Marital Status: The result shows that majority (70-90%) of the respondents were married. Although being married comes with responsibilities that could slow down women's drive for economic advancement in terms of access to Fadama development project III resources, it could also spur them to achieve more to support their spouse in taking care of the family. According to Bendinelli (2020), married farmers are likely to be under pressure to produce more, not only for family consumption but also for sale.

Educational Status: Plausibly, results of the assessment of the women's educational status revealed that majority (55.5%) of them possessed tertiary education. This implies high literacy level among the respondents with the probability of improved access to resources from the Fadama III development project. According to Yahaya, *et al.* (2011), education and gender have been found to influence access to productive resources.

Farming Experience: Results revealed that only 36.4% of the respondents possessed less than 5 years' experience in farming, implying that majority (63.6%) of them had at least 5 years' experience in farming with an average of 7.21 years per respondent. The high level of experience could indirectly increase the women's chances of access to the Fadama development project III resources.

Other occupation: It is evident in table 1 that majority (50.6%) of the respondents engaged in trading as occupation apart from farming. Engagement in other occupations apart from farming and the occupation type could have implications on the women's access to productive resources including that of the Fadama Development Project III.

Religion: Evidence on Table 1 shows that majority (61.8%) of the respondents were Christians. However, the number of Muslim respondents were also substantial (38.2%). This implies that both Christian and Muslim respondents were substantially represented in the study which is plausible towards eliminating religious bias in accessing FADAMA III Project resources in the study area.

Table 1
Distribution of Women Fadama Farmers by Selected Personal Characteristic (n = 180)

Variables	Value	Frequency	Percentage	Cummulative Frequency
Age (mean=42.7; SD = 56)	15-<25	29	16.4	16.4
	25-<35	41	22.7	39.1
	35-<45	79	43.6	82.7
	45-<55	21	11.8	94.5
	55 and above	10	5.5	100.0
Household size (means = 7.21; SD=2.7)	1-3	28	15.5	15.5
	4.6	128	70.9	86.4
	7.9	8	10.0	96.4
	10 or more	7	3.6	100.0
Marital Status	Single	21	11.8	11.8
	Married	128	70.9	82.7
	Divorced	10	5.5	88.2
	Separated	7	3.6	91.8
	Widowed	15	8.2	100.0
Years of experience (means = 7.21; SD=2.7)	1-5	65	36.4	36.4
	6-10	88	49.1	85.5
	11-15	23	12.7	98.2
	Above 15	3	1.8	100.0
Educational status	No formal education	26	14.5	14.5
	Primary education	15	8.2	22.7
	Secondary education	39	21.8	44.5
	Tertiary education	100.0	55.5	100.0
Other occupation	Trading	91	50.6	50.6
	Civil servant	13	7.2	57.8
	Self-employed (non-trading)	34	18.9	76.7
	Employed (non-civil) servant	42	23.3	100.0
Religion	Christianity	111	61.8	61.8
	Islam	69	38.2	100.0

Source: Field Survey (2015)

Various Fadama Development Resources that were Available on the Study Area

Table 2 describes the various Fadama development project III resources available, needed, requested and accessed by the respondents. A cursory look at Table 2 revealed that in terms of availability, majority of the respondents claimed that improved seed (100%), nematicides (62.8%), fungicides (54.4%), insecticides (86.7%), herbicides (98.9%), pesticides (84.4%), marketing information (100.0%) and extension services (100%) were available to the communities. Besides, it is evident in Table 2 that the number of respondents that had access to Fadama III resources was less than those that requested for it thereby creating unmet requests. It is shown that the general access to FDP resources is low with majority (69.4%) having considerably low access to the resources. Also, evidence from Table 2 shows that the gaps between request and access were relatively wider on credit facilities, pumping machine, improved seed, constructed feeder road and tube well. This implies that management of the project and their sponsors might need to get more of these resources to meet the demands in the fields provided that the resources are adjusted to contribute significantly to the realization of the objectives of the programme. This is in agreement with the findings of Adisa and Okunade (2003) that financial institutions should be developed to enhance access of women to productive resources.

Table 2
Responses on Fadama III Resources

S/N	Fadama III resources	Needed		Requested		Available		Accessed	
		Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
1	Tube well	124	68.9	115	63.9	46	25.6	36	20.0
2	Wash bore	96	53.3	57	31.7	65	36.1	34	18.9
3	Improved seed	175	97.2	163	90.0	180	100.0	74	41.1
4	Pumping machine	165	91.7	150	83.3	57	31.7	32	17.8
5	Nematicides	102	56.7	98	54.4	113	62.8	57	31.7
6	Fungicides	52	28.9	30	16.7	98	54.4	20	11.1
7	Insecticides	124	68.9	120	66.7	156	86.7	85	42.2
8	Herbicides	180	100.0	169	93.9	178	98.9	54	30.0
9	Pesticides	150	83.3	138	76.7	152	84.4	101	56.1
10	Credit facilities	180	100.0	180	100.0	80	44.4	32	17.8
11	Storage facilities	124	68.9	120	66.9	25	13.9	14	7.8
12	Marketing information	180	100.0	173	96.1	180	100.0	168	93.3
13	Constructed federal road	180	100.0	174	96.7	15	8.3	6	3.3
14	Extension services	180	100.0	167	92.8	180	100.0	156	86.7

Source: Field Survey (2015)

Women's Perception of Fadama III Programme

The distribution of the respondents by their perception is presented in Table 3. Evidence on the table revealed that majority (72%) of the respondents believed in the prospects of Fadama III in improving their income, boosting economic status, enabling healthy farm practices, giving room for gainful alternative economic engagements, providing easy access to Fadama III resources by women, reducing high labour cost and acting as a sucour to the active poor. They (57.5%), however, believed that unfavourable climate, the issue of land tenure system and capital unavailability are militating against the success of the programme. The implication of these findings is that Fadama III project were generally perceived by the respondents as plausible.

Table 3

Distribution of Respondents by Perception about Fadama III Development Project

Perception	Level of Agreement										Agree	Disagree
	SD		D		U		A		SA			
	f	%	F	%	F	%	f	%	F	%		
Getting the Fadama III project facilities at the right time is a sure way of generating more income	3	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	69	38.1	108	60.0	98.1	1.9
If farmers have access to Fadama III project facilities, it will boost their economic status	46	25.6	109	60.6	10	5.6	14	7.5	1	0.6	8.1	86.2
Having the Fadama III project facilities will give room for the healthy practices	24	13.1	75	41.9	11	6.3	38	21.3	32	17.5	8.8	55.0
Getting Fadama III project facilities as a work gives room for alterative farming activities to generate more income for their farming upkeep	35	19.4	110	61.3	7	3.8	28	15.6	28	15.6	31.2	80.7
Farmers having access to Fadama III project facilities are endangering the health and availability with family members	16	8.8	70	38.8	5	2.5	71	39.4	19	10.6	50.0	47.6
Women farmers have easy access to non-Fadama development project than the Fadama development project facilities	5	12.5	2	1.3	11	63	123	68.1	39	21.9	90.0	3.8
Getting Fadama III project facilities at the appropriate time will reduce high cost of labour	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	5.0	131	72.5	41	22.5	95.0	0.0
Access to Fadama III will reduce the effect of poverty among the women farmers	0	0.0	2	1.3	5	2.5	124	68.8	50	27.5	96.3	1.3
High cost of living and poor living standard is forcing women farmers to get involved in other non-farming activities	11	63	48	26	7	3.8	79	43.8	35	19.4	63.2	33.2
High cost of farm labour and other inputs are problems of women farmers hence their involvement in Fadama projects	34	18.8	124	68.8	10	5.6	6	3.1	7	3.8	6.9	87.6
The main cause of Fadama III project facilities among women farmer's is as a result of poverty incidence	35	19.4	124	68.8	15	8.1	5	2.5	2	1.3	3.8	88.2
The climatic conditions do not favour farming activities which make it impossible for women farmers to depend solely on farming as a business or profession	26	14.4	86	47.5	18	10.0	42	23.1	9	5.0	28.1	61.9
The possible way of making another income to enhance the financial responsibility by women farmers' lead to the Fadama III Development projects nationwide	8	4.4	28	15.6	14	7.5	87	48.1	44	24.4	72.5	20.0
The issue of land and capital availability for agricultural activities were the main	16	8.8	54	30.0	7	3.8	68	37.5	36	20.0	57.5	38.8

Source: Field Survey (2015)

Problems Faced in Fadama III Development Project

Understanding problems faced in Fadama III Development Project is a prerequisite to formulating appropriate policies aimed at addressing them. This is the basis for evaluating the problems faced by women in Fadama III Development Project and the results are presented in Table 4. The major problems faced include lack of credit facilities, lack of technical know-how, high maintenance cost, incompatibility to the environment, insufficient improved facilities, non-cooperative extension agents, lack of pumping machine, lack of information, "dishonesty, greed and corruption, poor management/leadership and faulty orientation to joining. However, the major ones were found to include lack of credit facilities (93.3%), technical know-how (96.7%), high maintenance cost (95.0%), incompatibility of project to the environment (98.3%), insufficient improved facilities (96.7%), non-cooperative extension agents (95.0%), lack of pumping machines (92.8%), lack of information (92.8%), dishonesty, greed and corruption (9.4%), poor management/ leadership (98.9%) and faulty orientation prior to participation (100%). This implies that any attempt aimed at addressing the drawbacks of Fadama III project must be looked into the aforementioned constraints and find solutions to them.

Table 4

Distribution of Respondents by Problems Faced in Fadama III Development Project

	Yes		**Major**		**Minor**		**Not a problem**		**Mean**
	F	%	f	%	F	%	f	%	
Lack of credit facilities	138	93.3	138	71.9	30	16.9	12	6.7	170
Technical know-how	174	96.7	151	83.8	23	12.5	6	3.3	1.81
Maintenance cost	171	95.	137	0	-	-	-	5.0	171
Compatibility to the environment	177	98.3	147	81.9	30	16.9	3	1.7	1.80
Insufficient improved facilities etc	174	96.7	155	86.3	19	10.6	6	3.3	1.83
Non-cooperative extension agent	171	95.0	144	80.1	27	15.0	9	0	1.75
Lack of pumping machine	167	92.8	155	86.3	12	6.9	13	7.2	1.79
Lack of information	174	96.7	154	85.6	20	11.3	6	3.3	1.82
Dishonesty, greed & corruption	179	99.4	173	96.3	6	3.1	1	0.6	1.96
Poor management/leadership	178	98.9	169	93.8	9	5.0	2	1.1	1.93
Faculty orientation prior to joining	180	100.0	161	89.4	19	10.6	0	0.0	1.89

Source: Field Survey (2015)

mean > 1 = major, otherwise = minor

Testing of Hypotheses

H_{O1}: There is no significant relationship between selected economic characteristics of women involved in Fadama and their level of access to FDP resources.

An evaluation of the relationship between socio-economic variables of the respondents and access to FDP resources as shown in Table 4 revealed that age and education significantly influenced access to FDP resources by women level in the study area. The chi-square scores calculated for age (χ^2 = 19.103, $p \leq 0.05$) and education (χ^2 = 13.472, $p \leq 0.05$) are greater than their respective chi-square scores tabulated, therefore their null hypothesis is rejected. In other words, the result revealed that there is significant ($p \leq 0.05$) relationship between age or level of education and access to FDP resources in the study area. This implies that age and level of education account for variations in access to Fadama III

development project resources in the study area. This finding affirms the earlier report by Adeolu and Taiwo (2004) that education is relevant in obtaining releant information to take better advantage of Fadama III facility to alleviate rural poverty.

Table 4

Chi-Square Analysis of Relationship Between Personal Characteristics of the Respondents and Access to FDP Resources

	df	x^2 cal (0.05)	x^2 tab	Significance	Decision
Age	8	19.103	15.507	Significant	Reject Ho
Marital status	6	6.611	12.592	Not significant	Accept Ho
Education	6	13.472	12.592	Significant	Reject Ho
Religion	4	7.835	9.488	Not significant	Accept Ho

Source: Field Survey (2015)

Decision rule, Ho: as previously defined.

$H0_2$: There is no significant relationship between problems field by women involved in Fadama Project and their levels of access to FDP resources.

The correlation analysis of relationship between problems faced by women involved in Fadama III project and access to FDP resources as shown in Table 5, revealed that there was negative significant ($p < 0.05$) relationship between problem faced by the women and access to FDP resources. On this basis, the null hypothesis is rejected. This implies that increase in problems faced by the women had inverse relationship with access to the resources, although, this relationship doesn't imply casualty. The opinion of Isumoh (1990) supports this finding that problem faced by women should be seriously tackled to facilitate the role of rural women in agricultural development in Nigeria.

Table 5

Correlation Analysis of Relationship Between Problem Faced by Women Involved in Fadama Project and their Levels of Access to FDP Resources

	N	r	p-value	p-level	Remark	Decision
Problem faced versus access to FDP resources	180	-4.574	7.815	0.05	Significant	Reject Ho

Source: Field Survey (2015)

Decision Rule, No: as previously defined

Conclusion

Based on the study findings, women did not perceive themselves as being discriminated against on the basis of gender in accessing the Fadama III development project resources. Access to requested resources like pumping machines, fended roads, improved seeds and credit facilities were low and a cause for concern. The women perceived Fadama III project as having good prospects for them and could help them in improving their aspirations economic wise. They however, claimed that corruption and mismanagement posed serious threat to realization of objectives of the project. In conclusion significant relationship between age and access to Fadama III development project resources existed. (ii) There was no significant relationship between marital status of respondents and access to Fadama III project development resources (iii) There was no significant relationship between education of the respondents and their access to Fadama III project development resources (iv)

Relationship between religion and access to Fadama III project development resources was not significant and (v) There was negative significant relationship (r=-4.514) between problem faced by the women and access to FDP resources although, the relationship doesn't imply causality.

Recommendations

On the basis of this study, the following recommendations are made:

1. Participation in Fadama III or its resemblance in the future should be further promoted among women by relevant stakeholders because it has the potential to uplift the socio-economic status of women in the study area.
2. Management of the project should shun corruption, nepotism and mismanagement for better results.
3. Pumping machine, improved seedlings and credit facilities among other highly required resources should be adequately provided for the success of the programmes.
4. Proper orientation should be conducted for incoming members so that they get acquainted with the Fadama III operandi in order to ensure that their experiences during the programme align with their expectations to avoid discouragement.

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