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The Effect of Public Policy Implementation and Development of Anambra State: A Study of Third National Fadama Development Programme 2008-2017

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Abstract: *This study was carried out to investigate the effect of public policy implementation of third National Fadama Development Programme on the development of Anambra State, Nigeria. The study was anchored on Contingency Theory. The Multi-stage random sampling, such as stratified, purposive and simple random sampling techniques were used in the study. Survey research method was adopted and questionnaires were administered to 396 Fadama beneficiaries and Fadama staff in the Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development, Awka. Data obtained was analyzed using simple percentage, mean, standard deviation while ANOVA and regression analysis were used for hypotheses testing. The study found that the non-payment of counterpart funds by fadama beneficiaries and lack of skilled manpower for extension services have significant effect on the implementation of the programme. The study concludes that the beneficiaries should be serious with the payment of counterpart funds and skilled manpower for extension services should be equally made available. Based on this, the researcher recommends that the government should apply strict measures and punishment against Fadama beneficiaries who failed to pay their counterpart funds. And also, the skilled manpower for extension services should be more relevant to beneficiaries through the use of well trained and adequate staffing, and the use of participatory approach should be practiced.*
Keywords: Fadama, programme, Anambra State, Policy Implementation

1.1 Introduction

Nigeria got independence from Britain on 1st October, 1960. It is a federation of 36 states including Abuja, the Federal Capital Territory (FCT); and it is the most populous country in Africa with an estimated population of over 193 million people (National Bureau of Statistics, (NBS), 2016). It spans an area of 937,768 square kilometers and has a land mass extending inland from the eastern and of the Gulf of Guinea deep into the Western Savannah. Nigeria lies between the Cameroon on the East and Benin on the West, to the North is Niger and to the North east is Chad. In Nigeria, agriculture is marked by considerable diversity of output. There is a fairly sharp regional specialization in the production of crops based on ecological characteristics. Groundnuts, cotton, millet, sorghum, and cowpeas are grown in the north while cocoa, palm oil, rubber, yams, cassava and maize are grown in the South (Simonyan, 2015). Production is carried out by farmers with less than two hectares on the average. They grow a variety of crops, mainly for their subsistence needs. The level of technology is low and labour is the principal input. The uses of fertilizers and other modern input, such as herbicides and pesticides are extremely limited. The dominant tools for agricultural production are manual instruments such as hoes and cutlasses. The low level of agricultural production technology is largely responsible for the very low yields and low productivity. The livelihood of more than half of the economically active population in the developing world directly depends on whole or part on the environment through agriculture (Todaro & Smith, 2011). This alone underscores the importance of Sustainable Development Goals: to "end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". Sustainable agriculture involves the successful management of resources for agriculture to satisfy human needs while maintaining or enhancing the quality of the environment and conserving natural resources (Mulongoy & Merckx, 1993). The contribution of agriculture to economic development lies in providing food to the rapidly expanding population; increasing the demand for industrial products, providing additional foreign exchange earnings for the import of capital goods for development through increased agricultural exports, providing productive employment; improving the welfare of the rural people etc. (Jhingan, 2011). Despite these enormous qualities and contributions of agriculture, the sector has slipped into a systematic decline, particularly in the past four decades. In Nigeria, the contribution of agriculture to the overall GDP went from 64 percent in 1960 to 21.06 percent in 2017 (NBS, 2017). This is as a result of its subsectors (crop, livestock, forestry and fishery) performing abysmally poor (Udah, Nwachukwu & Akpan, 2015).

The Federal Government of Nigeria formulated policies in order to revamp or strengthen the sector for proper development of the country. Public policy is the major instrument for development at any level of government. Through public policy, government sets out its plans and programmes for the people. Government everywhere, exists to meet the needs and aspirations of the citizenry. But development in Nigeria has faltered mainly because during the years of military rule, the people were hardly integrated into government policy making process. The military in government believed it had all the answers to problems plaguing the nation-state and more than three decades of military rule became years of disjointed approach to planning and development because the people who are the recipients of these efforts were not involved in these processes. The result is palpable for all to see: teeming population of unemployed, decay of existing infrastructures, and fall in

school enrolment and rise in school drop-outs, power failure, housing crises, and poor health service delivery, among many others. The return to civil rule in 1999 raised hopes of stemming the tide of socio-economic and political decline in the polity. In spite of several reform measures undertaken in the period under review, there is no qualitative change in the standard of living of the people. In many cases, the situation of the people has grown worst. Public policy remains the means through which things can be turned around for good (Akhakpe, 2014).

Public policy formulation and implementation involves a well-planned patterns or course of activity. It requires a thorough close-knit relation and interaction between the governmental agencies via the executive, legislature, bureaucracy, and judiciary. The objective of public policy is always and for all times the betterment of the entire society. Implementation is required to ensure that those policies have their desired effect (Vedanthan & Kamruddin, 2015).

In Nigeria, the Federal Government has formulated and implemented many developmental policies and programmes in agriculture in order to better the lives of the people like other developed nations. These programmes were not successful because the content and context of the policies and programmes, however, were not properly thought out during the formulation stage which affected their implementation, thereby having negative effect on the development of Nigeria. Vague and contradictory policies are hard to implement (Ingram, 1990).

Some of them are: farm settlement schemes were established in the then Eastern, Western, Mid-Western and Northern Regions by colonial administration, National Accelerated Food Production Programme (NAFPP) launched in 1972, Integrated Agricultural Development Programme (ADP), Operation Feed the Nation (OFN) launched in 1976, River Basin and Rural Development Authorities also established in 1976, the promulgation of a land use Decree in 1978 which nationalized all lands, and established new Commodity Boards, Green Revolution Programme inaugurated in 1980 (Akubuilo, 2008; Udude,2013; Udah, Nwachukwu & Akpan, 2015). The military regime of General Ibrahim Babangida (1985-1993) introduced Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP), the Directorate of Food, Roads, and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI) and the National Directorate of Employment (NDE) for agricultural and rural development (Nwachukwu et al, 2012). Other programmes include: National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) established in 2001 and it was scrapped in 2015, West African Agricultural Productivity Programme established in 2012 (Onuemwusi & Asumagha, 2017) and National Special Programme on Food Security established in 2002 (Mazza, Agbarevo & Ifenkwe, 2017). Public policy implementation has been described as the major problem confronting Nigeria in her effort to achieve national development. Implementation often turns out to be the graveyard of many policies (Ahmed & Dantata, 2016).

The 1st National Fadama Development Programme (Fadama1) sponsored by the World Bank was introduced on February 23, 1993 and closed on March 31, 1999. The second National Fadama Development Programme became effective in 2004 and had wound up following the full take off of third National Fadama Development Programme (Fadama111) in 2008. Fadama means "a land that is capable of being irrigated". Usually, it refers to low-level plains located by water-bearing rocks, also known as aquifers. Fadama is typically water logged during the rainy season. The areas are considered to have potential for economic development through appropriate investments in infrastructure, household assets and technical assistance (Nwachukwu, Agwu, Ezeh & Kamalu, 2008). Fadama is a Hausa word meaning *a valley-bottom, flood plan or a low land around a river*. Fadama usually flood naturally but the term also applies to areas where people have channeled or pumped water for their farms or other purposes. Fadama means irrigable land usually low-lying plains underlay by shallow aquifers found along Nigeria's major river systems. Such lands are especially for irrigated production, feed and water for livestock. The enormous land is only partially developed (Fadama. net.). Fadama Programme is a World Bank Assisted Poverty Reduction Programme involving agricultural diversification.

The programme development objective is to sustainably increase the income of Fadama users or beneficiaries, i.e., those who depend directly or indirectly on Fadama resources. The target beneficiaries include:

1. The rural poor engaged in economic activities (crop farmers, livestock farmers, fishermen or fish farmers, traders, processors, hunters, gatherers, artisans etc.).
2. The disadvantaged groups (women, widows, the physically challenged, sick, elderly, People Living with HIV& Aids (PLWHA), and other vulnerable groups).

3. Service providers (Government agencies, private operators, professional/semi-professional associations). The strategy is demand-driven approach (bottom-up approach) whereby all users of Fadama resources would be encouraged and assisted to develop a participatory and socially inclusive local development plans (LDPs). The LDPs are the only bases for support under the programme (Fadama 111, Anambra state, 2009).

In 2013 the Federal Government approached the World Bank with Agricultural Transformation Agenda (ATA) policy for additional support fund, and this fitted into the development programme of the World Bank. The World Bank-Federal

Government Fadama 111 Programme entered into a new phase tagged Fadama 111-Additional Financing (AF). This new phase began in February, 2014 and ended on December 31st, 2017. The principal aim of Fadama 111 AF is to align with the activities of the Agricultural Transformation Agenda (ATA) policy of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, focusing on production and linkage to market. Six states, namely: Anambra, Enugu, Lagos, Niger, Kogi and Kano were selected as core states for implementation of Fadama 111-AF. Selected crops of intervention are rice in Badagi in Niger state, cassava in Alape in Kogi state, tomatoes, rice and sorghum in Kano state, rice in Ketu Eregun Epe, Lagos; rice in Adani in Enugu state and rice in Omor, Anambra state. (Fadama 111 AF News, 2014).

It is against this backdrop that the study seeks to examine how a public policy aimed at the development of Nigeria achieves desired results. Thus, third National Fadama Development Programme (Fadama 111) in Anambra State was chosen as the empirical focus of this academic inquiry.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Despite many development programmes which past governments had initiated and implemented by 1999 when the civilian government of President Obasanjo came to power, a World Bank Report indicated that Nigeria's Human Development Index (HDI) was only 0.416 and that about 70 percent of the population was vegetating below the bread line (NAPEP, 2010).In 2008, the Human Development Index (HDI) was still as low as 0.481 (low human development index) (Abdu, 2017). These alarming indicators prompted the Federal Government to review the existing National Fadama Development Programme. In 2008, the third National Fadama Development Programme (Fadama 111) was established being the third phase of the programme. It is now about ten years since the establishment of the third National Fadama Development Programme in Anambra State. And the human development index still remained as low as 0.527 by 2016 and 70 percent of Nigerians live below the poverty line (Ajulor, 2018). It is not yet clear, if the objectives for the establishment of Fadama as a policy have been fulfilled due to implementation problems. The content of fadama programme has many objectives to achieve at the same time. This really constitutes obstacles in the implementation of the programme. The programme started with numerous goals to achieve at the same time which affected the implementation of the programme, doubts still exist whether the programme has bettered the life of the people. Various governments in Nigeria have the obvious tendencies of pursuing multiple goals that in most cases are complicated and policy goals often lack clarity and consistency with demands of the people (Ahmed & Dantata, 2016).

There are worries that the context (environment) in which administrative action was pursued affected the implementation of third National Fadama Development Programme as a public policy (i.e. decision-making units, implementing units, disposition of implementers, complexity in policy characteristics and regime characteristics). There are many decision-making units which are involved in the implementation of the programme. These are World Bank representatives, Minister of Agriculture, National and State coordinators, and Bureaucratic implementers at national and state level. More worrisome to the various challenges of the state government in ensuring development of Anambra State is that the state government through Fadama programme loaned improved rice seeds and other agro allied chemicals to Fadama farmers or beneficiaries, but unfortunately, they failed to pay their counterpart funds which scuttled the implementation of the programme for the development of Anambra State.

In addition to the above challenges of Fadama programme is lack of skilled manpower for extension services. The Fadama programme has no single qualified extension personnel that would have trained and educated the Fadama famers on how to use modern farming technology or techniques for modern farming (Nwankwo,2018: Head Implementation and Evaluation Department (I&E)), but facilitators were appointed to act as extension agents. The number of farmers or farm families which the extension agent (EA) is capable of reaching at a particular time and period in all the states in Nigeria is limited, and the number varies between 1 Extension Agent (EA) to 800 Farmers and 1 EA to 1200 farmers (Ajuka, Anyim & Ijioma, 2015). These problems identified above in this study are among the major challenges affecting the implementation of Fadama111 Programme for the development of Anambra State.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

i. To determine the extent of relationship between the content of Fadama 111 as a policy and the development of Anambra State.

ii. To investigate the extent of relationship between non-payment of counterpart funds by Fadama beneficiaries and the development of Anambra State.

1.4 Hypotheses

The following hypotheses were formulated to guide the study:

i. Hoi: There is no significant relationship between the content of Fadama as a policy and the development of Anambra State

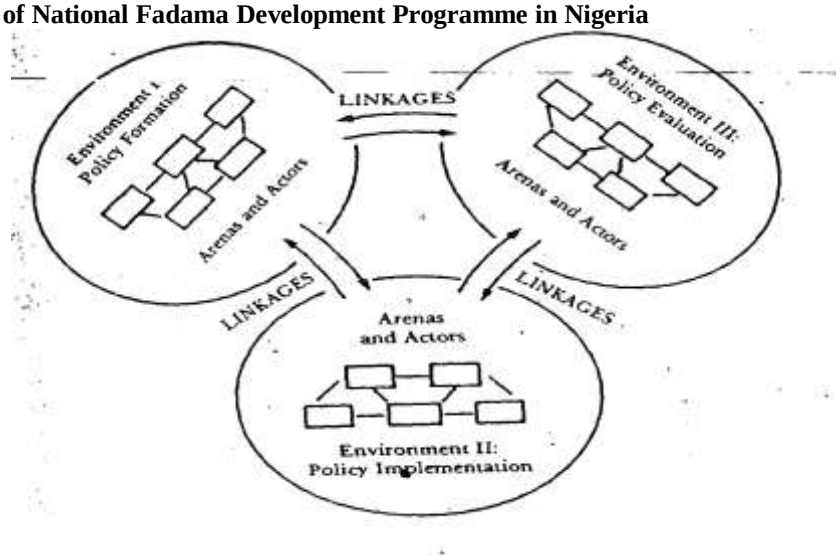
ii. Ho_2: There is no significant relationship between non-payment of counterpart funds by National Fadama Development Programme beneficiaries and the development of Anambra State.

2.0 Literature Review

2.1 Conceptual Framework

Policy process is a system of functional environments: policy formation, policy implementation and policy evaluation, each contains a variety of actors and arenas, and are connected to the others by various communications and compliance linkages. The system is cyclical; this does not mean that all the actors in the system have equal power to dominate the policy process. However, it does imply that actors within any one of the three environments can influence actors in other environments, often very significantly.

Fig. 2.1 Policy Process of National Fadama Development Programme in Nigeria



Source: Adopted from Nze (2010).

The schema in figure 2.1 shows the policy process with respect to Fadama programme as a policy in Nigeria. In environment1: Policy Formation, the federal government formulates policy on agriculture in order to eradicate hunger and poverty that gave birth to Fadama programme. In environment 11: Policy Implementation, the actual implementation of Fadama programme takes place in Anambra State. While in environment 111: Policy Evaluation, the sponsors and general public evaluate the effect or impact of the programme on the development of Anambra State. The essence of the evaluation is to make sure that the objective is achieved by increasing local production of basic food items so that Nigeria can achieve self-sufficiency and become exporters of rice, tomatoes, wheat etc.

2.1.1 Concept of policy implementation and Nigerian development

Ajulor (2018) states that policy implementation is the process of changing a formulated policy into reality. It provides the operational area of function in carrying out public policy declared by competent authority. In the execution of public policy, the combination of human, material, machine, and money is highly necessary.

To Yusuf, Salako, Adedina, Ogunbayo and Oni (2017) citing (Ijeoma) public policy refers to government decisions designed to deal with various social problems like unemployment, crime, environmental protection, foreign policy etc. Yusuf et.al, (2017) propose that a policy is a definite course or method of action selected from and in the light of given conditions to guide and usually determine present and future decisions.

According to them, policy implementation involves series of activities that are directed towards putting programmes to the necessary personnel, logistic support and funds which will enhance the actualization of the policy objectives.

Yusuf et.al, 2017 maintain that successful implementation of a policy depends on the following:

1. Its policy must be effectively communicated e.g. from the government to the relevant body that has the power to enact and implement it.

2. The policy must be clearly communicated and easy to interpret if it is to be implemented effectively. Too much ambiguity can truncate the implementation of the policy.

3. Finally, the resource applied to implementation must be integrated into the existing processes and agencies. This is the point where adopted policy model plays significant roles in the successful implementation of the policy. Public policy is very critical since it is the spring board to development (Yusuf et.al 2017). In the opinion of Yusuf et.al, in the Nigerian context, policy making is easily made but the issue of proper implementation to achieve the developmental objectives is the problem that needs attention. They conclude that the problem with Nigeria is not policy formulation but that of implementation.

Obodo (2016) quoting Clark defines public policy as "a series of steps taken by a government to solve problems, make decision, and allocate resources or implement various policies and in general to do the things expected of them by their constituencies.

Iyanda and Bello (2016) citing Egonmwan view implementation as the process of converting inputs financial, information, materials, technical, human, demand and support etc into outputs-"goods and services".

Neera, Yufang, Yao, Liyum and Yongpin (2017) define policy as the laws, ordinances, and rules, as well as the government (or other) support to implement projects on the ground. According to them, the definition of policy can be described as the ability to apply control over the issue being addressed in a defined geographical area (village group, administrative village, township) in relation to specific social groups (domestic water users, agriculture water users, village groups), instrument (government funds, private sector support), actors (village group leaders, village leaders, township water mangers) and mechanisms (projects, infrastructure, and technologies) for successful operation.

According to Chukwuemeka (2013) the term "policy is government/public oriented. Individuals do not make policy, but make decision. Chukwuemeka defines public policy as pronouncements of government intentions by people in positions of public trust, demanding negative or positive response from the majority of the members of a given society. Public policy is a statement about future events. Henry (2013) asserts that Public Policy is a course of action adopted and pursued by government. According to Chukwuemeka (2013), Implementation of policy refers to those activities directed towards putting a project into effect. The process involves organizing the bureaucracy, marshalling out resources, assigning duties and responsibilities and also making interim decisions. It is usually at the policy implementation stage that interested groups and individuals become aware of the assistance of a new policy and usually try to push for either its modification or total rejection. Henry (2013) defines implementation as the execution and delivery of public policy by organizations or arrangements among organizations.

In the view of Vedanta and Kamruddian (2015), policy can be broadly defined as a proposed course of action of an individual, a group, an institution or government to realize a specific objective or purpose within a given environment. They further posit that public policies are government decision, and are actually the result of activities which the government undertakes in pursuance of certain goals and objectives. They maintained that public policy formulation and implementation involves a well-planned patterns or course of activity. It also requires a thorough close-knit relation and interaction between the important governmental agencies viz: the political executive, legislature, bureaucracy and judiciary. The objective of public policy is always and for all times the betterment of the entire society. Public policy is the chief instrument of a politically organized community.

According to them, the following will make the nature of public policy clearer:

i. Public policies are goal oriented. Public policies are formulated and implemented in order to attain the objectives which the government has in view for the ultimate benefit of the masses in general. Those policies clearly spell out the programme of the government.

ii. Public policy is what the government actually decides or chooses to do. It is the relationship of government units to the specific field of political environment in a given administrative system. It can take a variety of forms like law, ordinances, court decisions, executive orders, decision etc.

iii. Public policy is positive in the sense that it depicts the concern of the government and involves its action to a particular problem on which the policy is made. It has the sanction of law and authority behind it. Negatively, it involves a decision by the government officials regarding not taking any action on a particular issue (Vedanthan &Kamruddian, 2015).

Onah (2013) refers to public policy as any plan programme or project embarked upon by the government to achieve specific goals or objectives. She maintained that in Nigeria, public policies include government plans and programmes in agriculture, health, industry and pension.

Ezeani (2006) defines public policy as a proposed course of action which the government intends to implement in response to a given problem or situation confronting it. It is statement of what government wants to do or what it will not do.

In a similar pragmatic approach, Anderson (2003) defines policy as a relatively stable, purposive course of action followed by an actor or set of actors in dealing with a problem or matter of concern. He maintains that this definition focuses on what is actually done instead of what is only proposed or intended, differentiates a policy from a decision, which is essentially a specific choice among alternatives; and views policy as something that unfolds over time. According to him, public policies are those developed by governmental bodies and officials. (Non- governmental actors and factors may of course influence public development).

The special characteristics of public policies stem from their being formulated by what a political scientist, David Easton, has called the "authorities in a political system, namely: "elder, paramount chiefs, executives, legislators, judges, administrators, councilors, monarchs, and the like" (Anderson, 2003). These authorities are, the persons who "engage in all daily affairs of a political system" and are "recognized by most members of the system as having responsibility for these matters," and take actions that are "accepted as binding most of the time by most of the members so long as they act within the limits of their roles as quoted by (Anderson 2003). Anderson further said that public policies are those produced by government officials and agencies. They also usually affect substantial number of people.

2.2 Empirical Review

Ajulor (2018) studied the challenges of policy implementation in Africa and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGS) with particular reference to Nigeria. The study adopted Elite theory as the framework for the analysis. A survey study was carried out, and questionnaire was used to elicit information from the respondents, while chi-square was used to test the hypothesis. The population of the study was obtained from each of the states in the six geopolitical zones in Nigeria. The study discovers that Nigeria and most countries in Africa have entered economic recessions because of policy implementation challenges such as unrealistic goal setting, political patronage, and neglect of target beneficiaries and lack of consideration of policy environment. The study recommends that Africa should set policy goals that are implementable.

Umeh, Igwe and Anyim (2018) examined farmers knowledge of the role of extension services in Akwa-Ibom State, Nigeria. Multi-stage sampling technique was used to select 180 respondents for the study. Descriptive statistics was used for data analysis while probity regression analysis was used to test the hypotheses. The results show that the farmers had high knowledge in areas of role and information transfer through agricultural extension, while they had low knowledge in areas of effective implementation of knowledge and information gained. This has impeded the expected food security the nation hopes to attain through proper training and implementation of programmes by farmers. It concludes that the major problems militating against farmers' knowledge of the role of agricultural extension in general agricultural development are poor understanding and application of technologies, irregular visit and supervision of farmers by extension agents and untimely dissemination of technologies.

Yusuf, Salako, Adedina, Ogunbayo and Oni (2017) examined erratic policy making, implementation and adoption of incremental model in Nigeria. The study adopted and developed an incremental policy framework, while brief qualitative desktop research analysis was carried out. The desktop research carried on the effects of continuous reversing of policies without improving the existing policies reveals that it is always counterproductive on the achievement of the policy goal set by the government. It further reveals that the reason for this is not farfetched, the policy and its implementation become complex, cumbersome and costlier, hence the achievement of the set policy goals will remain on the paper. The study concludes that the reason why the authorities or governments in Nigeria refused to adopt incremental policy model is due to the self-centeredness and the corruption tendency of their administration.

Kanu, Obioma and Mazza (2017) in Nigeria conducted a study to compare youth farmers' utilization of agricultural farmland in Benue and Abia States. Multistage random sampling technique was used in selecting 240 respondents for the study. Descriptive and inferential (Regression) statistics were used in analyzing the data.

The study revealed that majority of the youth farmers in both states are males. This shows that male youth farmers are deeply involved in agricultural production in the study areas. Furthermore, the result showed that educational status in Abia was more of tertiary education when compare to Benue that was more of secondary education. This shows that youth farmers' utilization of farmlands will be more because they can interpret agricultural packages on effective ways of farmland utilization. The study concluded that many of them fall within the age range of 30 – 40 years old and they had more farming experience in the study areas.

Mazza, Agbarevo and Ifenkwe (2017) examined the effect of National Special Programme on Food Security (NSPFS) on cassava productivity among small farmers in South East, Nigeria. Multi-stage random sampling technique was used in selecting three hundred and sixty respondents (180 NSPFS participants and 180 non- participants) used for the study. Data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics such as percentages, means and z-test. The finding showed significant difference between cassava yield of participants and non-participants. The National Special Programme on Food Security increased cassava production in south-East, Nigeria. The study recommends that more farmers should be encouraged by government to participate in the next phase of the National Special Programme on Food Security for increased food production, income and enhanced standard of living.

Nwokocha, Onuekwusi and Asumugha (2017) carried out a study to assess food crop farmers performance on farmers participating in West African Agricultural Productivity Programme (WAAPP) in Abia State, Nigeria. Multi-stage random sampling technique was used in the study.

Data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The result of multiple regression on analysis showed -2 157, -3.432, 12.096, 10.389, 2.109, 3.266 and 2.785, indicating significant relationship between adoption and socioeconomics characteristics of the farmers. The study therefore concluded that food crop farmers in the study area participated actively in the activities of WAAPP on food crop farming, and the programme achieved her set objective in the study area because of high level of adoption of improved farming technologies disseminated through the programme.

In their study, Ahamefule, Offor and Okafor (2017) analysed the determinants of poultry farmers' decision to utilize credit in Abia State, Nigeria. The study was based on primary data obtained using a multistage random sampling technique. 80 respondents were used. The data was analyzed using descriptive statistics, logit regression, cost and returns analysis and multiple regressions. The study shows that majority of the poultry farmers in Abia State use personal savings for poultry farming.

Result from the logit regression model equally reveals that factors such as sex, age, level of education, farming experience and loan are determinants of poultry farmers' decision to use credit. The study concluded that insufficient funding of poultry has limited the spate of development of the industry in Abia State, Nigeria. This has often caused low level of production output in the industry. It recommended for effective poultry production in Abia State, there is the need to improve on the level of education of the farmers, years of experience in poultry farming, feeding of the poultry, cooperative farming etc. It further recommended that institutional credit should be made readily available to the poultry farmers.

Ekwe, Ukpai and Ahumihe (2017) examined small holder cassava processors' involvement in post-harvest activities for ensuring households food provision in Imo State, Nigeria. A multistage random sampling technique was used in selecting one hundred and eighty (180) respondents across the three agricultural zones of the State. Data collected was analyzed with both descriptive (such as frequency, percentages, mean) and inferential statistics (regression model).

The study shows that farmers' involvement in cassava post-harvest livelihood activities is crucial in realizing the full potentials. It also reveals that the extension agents' contact with the processors was at a moderate level. The study concluded that the respondents in the study area have not maximized the benefits of cassava post-harvest activities available which would positively impact on household sustenance and general welfare.

In Ghana, Eric Twum (2013) carried out a qualitative research titled "Can Policy Adoption and Transfer Lead to Policy Implementation: Environmental Finance Assurance Policy (EFA). A purposively sampling technique was used in the study to draw on the capabilities and assets of twenty-six elite participants. The study obtained primary data from target groups within the research scope through participatory interview approach with a cross section of stakeholders in the mining sector from Ghana (a developing nation) and U.S.A (a developed nation). He found out the reasons for adoptions of similar EFA policy efficient in the case of Ghana as follows: In Ghana, regulator is not independent of government influence while in U.S.A; the regulator is self-sufficient and makes decision independently with less government intervention. He concluded that the transfer of policies, globalization, innovation and new public management come with economic opportunities but also present a regulatory challenge for developing countries. The actions of parties, both the regulated and the regulatory bodies determine

the outcome of a policy clearly, in the case of Ghana's EFA policy. The actions of both the regulator and the regulated fall short of effectiveness and efficiency in the implementation of Ghana's EFA policy.

In Thailand, Pongthona, Masahiro and Kenji (2014) carried out a study on factors affecting the implementation of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) among coffee farmers in chumphon province. A multi-stage sampling technique was used in the study. Structured questionnaires were distributed to 56 farmers, accounting for 13. 6% of 411 GAP practicing farmers in seven villages in the province. Extension officers were also interviewed on the local extension methods used during the same period. Data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics, The result of regression coefficients shows that the GAP extension and promotion procedures were important factors for the development of farmers' GAP understanding, the lack of GAP extension discourage practical implementation. The study concludes that there was difficulty of good agricultural practices (GAP), production method and marketing system of their GAP in the study area. It equally shows that GAP extension in Thailand still has many issues to address to improve GAP coffee farmers (GCF) GAP implementation.

In Japan, Agbamu (2002) examined the Agricultural Research-Extension-farmer linkages in Japan: Policy issues for sustainable agricultural development in developing countries. The study used stratified random sampling technique. It used three sets of questionnaires to collect data from administrators, research and extension personnel, and farmers involved in the adoption of six agro-technologies.

The study found out that the cooperative agricultural extension system in Japan has three major programmes namely:

a. Agricultural improvement

b. Home-life improvement, and

c. Rural youth development.

The Japanese extension system has a close relationship with agricultural cooperatives that have private farmer advisers that serve their members. The study concludes that the Japanese linkage system portrays a bottom-up model, starting with giving opportunity to farmers' associations and individual farmers to contribute to identification of research needs that would benefit them on a yearly basis. This bottom-up approach is synonymous with starting with the farmer and ending with the farmers. The study further concludes that the use of subject matter specialists, technical committees, joint study meetings and staff exchanges are the main linkage mechanism between research and extension organization in Japan. It finally concludes that the developing countries can develop an alternative indigenous model to improve research extension-farmer linkage that suits the circumstances or environment, not to adopt wholly Japanese model because the prevailing economic conditions in Japan and developing countries are not the same.

Mazza, Ekumankama and Okezie (2015), investigated and analyzed the Effect of Second National Fadama Development Project on farmers' productivity in Imo State, Nigeria. The study examined socio-economic characteristics of farmers (Fadama users and non Fadama users); identified the infrastructures provided by the Fadama Project; and determined productivity difference between Fadama users and non Fadama users in Imo State. A total of two hundred and thirty-five (235) respondents were sampled which comprised one hundred and fifteen (115) Fadama users and one hundred and twenty (120) non-Fadama users. Simple random sampling was used to collect the data. Frequency, percentage, and Z-test analysis were used to analyze the data collected. Correlation was used to test the relationship between productivity of Fadama users and non-Fadama users.

The result of the finding revealed that Fadama users had greater income per annum than the non-Fadama users. This implied that Fadama 11 project had greatly increased the income of farmers that participated in the project in Imo State. The study also indicated that Fadama 11 project provided boreholes, VIP latrines, bridges, cold-rooms and cooling sheds in the markets for the community. This is in agreement with Nwachukwu (2005) that through the Fadama 11 project some rural infrastructures were provided in some rural areas in Nigeria. The result equally showed positive correlation between the input of Fadama users and non Fadama users at 1% level of significant, indicating that as the input of Fadama users' increases', the input of non- Fadama user's increases also. The study concluded that some rural infrastructures such as borehole, bridge, road grading, VIP latrine, cassava processing machines, cooling shed and cold- room were provided for some communities through the aid of second National Fadama Development Project to support the economic infrastructures and local public goods which help to improve the productivity of the Fadama users.

Ajuka, Anyiro and Ijioma (2015) carried a study on awareness and use of information and communication technologies by agricultural extension personnel in Abia State, Nigeria. Primary data was obtained with the aid of structured questionnaire from 96 extension personnel in the state. The study adopted a combination of purposive and random sampling known as multi-stage sampling. The data was analyzed using descriptive statistics and probit regression analysis. The study revealed that the

extension personnel had access and used the following ICT recourses in extension service delivery. These were computers, mobile phones, newspapers, journals, magazines, and handbills/leaflets, posters and church announcements.

Nwosu, Onyeneke, Onoh and Ekechukwu (2015) investigated the analysis of the role and job performance among extension agents in technology delivery in Imo State, Nigeria. The multi-stage sampling was adopted for the selection farmers and extension agents. The data obtained was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. A multiple regression analysis was used to ascertain the determinants of job/role performance of extension agents. The findings revealed that the zonal extension officers had inadequate knowledge about the implementation of the programme, also knowing sources of farmer inputs as well as creating opportunities to train farmers was low.

Makinde (2005) carried out a study on the *Problems of Policy Implementation in Developing Nations: The Nigerian Experience*. The study revealed that the problem facing developing countries most of the time is not that of policy formulation but implementation. Implementation gap can be found in the case of the defunct Better Life Programme (BLP) and the Family Support Programme (FSP) embarked upon by Nigeria's successive First Ladies from 1985 to 1998 (Mrs. Maryam Babangida:1985-1993 and Mrs. Maryam Abacha 1993-1998, respectively). Implementation problem occurs when the desired result on the target beneficiaries is not achieved. Such problem is not restricted to only the developing nations wherever and whenever the basic critical factors that are very crucial to implementing public policy are missing whether in developing or developed nations. There is bound to be implementation problem. These critical factors are communication, resources, dispositions or attitudes, and bureaucratic structure. The four factors operate simultaneously and interact with one another to aid or hinder policy implementation. Their objectives were very laudable but the programmes failed to achieve most of the objectives due to faulty implementation process. The study equally found out that the reasons for the failure of the BLP and the FSP to greatly empower rural women in Osun State were lack of cooperation among women, lack of continuity of programmes, lack of funds, inadequate manpower, inadequate maintenance of equipment, inadequate monitoring of projects, failure to train women on the use of the equipment supplied by BLP and FSP, attitude of Local Government officials towards the women after the demise of BLP and FSP taking-over of the programs from the rural women by the "City women". The research concluded that it is apparent that policies are rolled out regularly in developing nations but most of the time, without achieving the desired results.

Adama, (2014) conducted a study to determine the economic justification for using tractor bulldozer for agricultural bush clearing in the derived savannah zone of Nigeria. Three models of tractor bulldozer-D6, D7, and D8 were used to clear three sites. Hand slashing was adopted as a control. The cleared areas were planted maize which was harvested after drying, weighed and sold. The economic viability of each model of the bush clearing machinery was determined from the breakeven analyses performed based on the government data from yield, income and profit.After sales, the result shows that the cost of agricultural bush clearing breakeven analyses were as follows:₦196.9 for the crawler tractor D6; ₦159,815.48 for the crawler D8. For the manual clearing, the cost was ₦139,500.

The study also found out that the tractor bulldozer model D7 recorded the highest profit-cost ratio of 1.45 (145% profit). This was followed by the tractor bulldozer model D6 with a ratio of 1.44 (144%), while the tractor bulldozer model D8 recorded a profit of 124%.The least profit-cost ratio of 0.91 (91%) was recorded by manual clearing. The study concluded that tractor bulldozer models D6 and D7 were economically more viable than crawler tractor D8 and manual when used for mechanized agricultural bush clearing in the derived savannah zone of Nigeria.

Ajieh (2012) in Delta State examined the perceptions of extension professionals and farmers on the strategies for effective privatization and commercialization of agricultural extension services. A multi-stage sampling technique was used in selecting respondents. A sample size of 224 respondents comprising 134 extension professionals and 90 farmers were involved in the study. Data for the study was collected through the use of a set of validated questionnaire and structured interviewed schedule. Data was analyzed using mean perception scores, standard deviations and t- test analysis. Results show that 17 out of 20 strategies examined by the study were perceived as being important. The study concludes that the ensuring mechanism for monitoring the progress of agricultural extension, involvement of all stakeholders in the planning and implementation of privatization and commercialization programme, ensuring adequate information dissemination regarding privatization and commercialization programme, enacting enabling legislation for the operation of privatization and communalization programme, ensuring effective linkage between research and extension, clear definition of the form and mode of operation of privatization and commercialization to be adopted, are important strategies for effective privatization and commercialization programme in agricultural extension.

Ugwuonah, Odoemena and Odo (2009) carried out a study which focused on the impact of improved agronomic practices on rice productivity in Ebonyi State Nigeria. A multi-stage sampling technique was used for the study. The data for the study was collected through survey instruments developed and administered to 992 rice farmers, who participated in USAID-MARKET rice out-growers training and management in Ikwo and Izzi local government areas of Ebonyi State. The data was analyzed

using descriptive and inferential statistics. The regression result shows that factors like improved seeds, timely adequate fertilizer application, use of herbicide, and adequate spacing interplayed to influence the performance of rice forms in Ebonyi state. It further shows that good seed variety and good agronomic practices were identified as important cause of high productivity in rice farms in Ebonyi state. It concludes that the farmers' understanding of these technologies was relatively high which led to high productivity. It finally concludes that the Nigerian rice industry can yield high productivity if these factors are sustained.

Olaolu, Akinnagbo and Agber (2013) conducted a study to examine the second National Fadama development programme (Fadama11) as a panacea to poverty and food security among rice-farmer beneficiaries in Kogi State, Nigeria. A multi-stage sampling technique was used. A total of 112 farmers constitute the sample size for the study. Descriptive statistics like frequency, percentages and mean score were used to analyze the data. Foster Greer and Thorbecke (FGT) poverty model and food security model were used to determine farmers' food security status and poverty level. The food security analysis revealed that there was an increase of 28% of the beneficiaries who after the project. The study concludes that the programme made appreciable impacts on mean household for expenditure, poverty reduction and farmers' income. It concludes that Famada 11 served as the solution to the problems of food insecurity and poverty in the rural areas of Kogi State.

Muhammad, Umar, Abubakar & Abdullahi (2011) assessed the factors influencing beneficiary participation in second National Fadama Development Programme Fadama (11) in Niger state, Nigeria. A multi-stage sampling technique was used in the study. Seventy-five (75) beneficiaries were randomly sampled for the study. Descriptive statistics and logit regression model were used to analyzed the data collected. The data used was obtained from primary source. Structured questionnaire was designed and administered to the respondents. The result of logit regression revealed that household size is a significant factor influencing participation in fadama11 project. This shows that individuals with large household size were likely to participate in the project as they appeared to have more family burden to contain with, in terms of social and economic services, and therefore support to meet their family daily needs. It shows that educational level and membership of cooperative were also important factors influencing participation in the project. And also, women participation in the project was identified to be low. The study recommended that mandatory counterpart contribution by the project beneficiaries should be reduced. This could provide opportunity for those that consider the contribution required as too high to pay and participate in the project.

Taiwo, Agbasi, Udunze and Okafor (2014) carried out a study titled *Enhancing Rural Income through Agriculture: A Study of Farmers' Multipurpose Cooperative Societies in Orumba South Local Government Area of Anambra State.* A multi-stage sampling technique was used in the study. A sample size of 236 members drawn from 12 registered Farmers' Multipurpose Cooperative Societies in Orumba South Local Government Area of Anambra State. Structured questionnaires were duly distributed to the 236 respondents while 174 questionnaires were properly filled and returned. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data. The hypotheses were tested with t-test at 5% level of significance. The result revealed that there were limitations confronting agricultural cooperatives in enhancing rural income in Orumba South Local Government Area and some of the limitations include: political and economic instability; inadequate fund, lack of extension service delivery, poor infrastructure, conflict of interest among members of cooperative, inactive members participation, and inadequate skill acquisition training and programmes. It concludes that rural dwellers are characterized by low income and low resources utilization. It was difficult to pool their resources together in order to raise their income, productivity, and substantially promote their livelihood. In such situation, cooperative represent a strong and viable social and economic alternative as it offers the best platform for reaching the masses of rural dwellers, especially farmers in achieving self-actualization.

2.3 Gap in Literature

We have tried to review the work of scholars on policy implementation, development programmes, National Fadama Development Programme and development. We observed that scholars have written extensively on these factors. For example, Ajulor (2018), Yusuf et.al (2017), Twum (2013) Pongthona et.al (2014), Makinde (2005), etc. focused on policy implementation. Mazza, et.al (2017), Nwokocha et.al (2017), Ekwe et.al (2017), Ahamefule et. al (2017), Adamu (2014) etc. on their own dwelled on development programmes. Agbarevo and Okwoche (2014), Olaolu et.al (2013), Mazza et.al (2015), Muhammad (2011), Akinnagbo & Agber (2013) etc discussed National Fadama Development Programme.

However, it was discovered that these studies neither touched the third National Fadama Development Programme Additional Financing (Fadama111 AF) nor covered the period of their studies up to 2017. This present study has been designed to fill this gap in literature.

3.1 Methodology

The study adopted survey research design. Data collected from the field were analysed using statistical tools Simple percentages, mean, and standard deviation for descriptive analysis, while ANOVA and regression analysis were used for inferential analysis and testing of hypothesis.

The hypotheses formulated were tested at 0.05 level of significance. Pearson Correlation was used to investigate the relationship between the lack of manpower and nonpayment of counterpart fund. Pearson correlation is a technique use for investigating the relationship between two variables

4.0 Data analysis, findings and recommendations

4.1 Content of Fadama as a Policy

Table 4.1 showed the perception of the respondents on the objectives (Content of the Policy) of the fadama programme in Anambra State. The respondents were asked to respond to 8 questionnaire items on whether the government has achieved the objectives of establishing Fadama programme in Anambra State. As the table 4.3.1 indicated, more than half (51.5percent) of the respondents disagree (mean 2.23, standard deviation = 0.878) that the government has achieved the objectives of Fadama programme by making Anambra State to be self-sufficient in food production such as rice, cassava, yam, maize etc. while 54.1 percent agree (mean = 3.6), standard deviation - 10.836) that government can reduce hunger and poverty in Anambra State with Fadama programme. The Grand mean is 2.25 and standard deviation = 0.567 indicating that the government has not significantly improved the lives and well-being of the people of Anambra State with Fadama programme.

Table 4.1 Content of Fadama as a Policy

		Percentage of Respondent%					Mean	Standard deviation	Decision
	Variable: Content of the Policy. No of items = 8.Valid Response = 392.	SA	A	U	D	SD	Mean	Standard deviation	Decision
1	The Government has achieved its goal with Fadama programme by making Anambra State to be self-sufficient in food production. Such as rice, cassava, yam maize etc.	1.5	7.1	21.9	51.5	17.9	2.23	0.878	Disagree
2	The government has developed Anambra State by providing employment or jobs for the youths and other people through Fadama Programme.	1.3	7.7	28.3	52.6	10.2	2.37	0.818	Disagree
3	The government through Fadama programme has improved the lives and well-being of the people.	1.0	7.1	28.3	55.9	7.7	2.28	0.771	Disagree
4	The fadama beneficiaries can now give their children qualitative education.	1.3	4.8	26.8	51.5	15.6	2.25	0.820	Disagree
5	The government can reduce hunger and poverty with Fadama Programme in Anambra state.	11.5	54.1	25.8	6.9	1.8	3.67	0.820	agree
6	The Fadama beneficiaries can now have access to good health care.	18.6	13.3	23.5	43.4	1.3	3.05	1.168	Undecided
7	The government has economically empowered the rural poor (crop farmers, livestock farmers, fishermen,	0.5	6.9	25.0	52.4	15.1	2.25	0.812	Disagree

	processors, hunters etc) through Fadama Programme								
8.	The government has economically provided for disadvantaged groups (women, widows the physically challenged, sick, elderly people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) etc) through Fadama Programme.	0.8	6.9	23.7	52.0	16.6	2.23	0.834	Disagree
	Grand Mean and standard deviation						2.55	0.567	Disagree

Source: field work, 2018

4.2 Non-payment of Counterpart funds

Table 4.2 shows the perception of respondents about the effect of nonpayment of counterpart funds by Fadama beneficiaries/Famers on the implementation of Fadama programme in Anambra State. Table reveals that about 58.2 percent of the respondents were undecided (Mean = 3.0, standard deviation = 0.731) that the government has earmarked enough funds for the implementation of Fadama Programme in Anambra State, while 75.6 percent either agree or strongly agree (Mean = 4.05, standard deviation = 0.755) that the Fadama Farmers used their counterpart money to pay labourers for transplanting rice seedlings from nursery field to farmland. Approximately 73% of the respondents either agree or strongly agree (Mean = 4.02, standard deviation = 0.760) that the Fadama farmers sold part of their improved seeds received from the state government in order to source money for farming. The Grand mean = 3.72, standard deviation = 0.494, indicating that the respondents perceived that non-payment of counterpart funds by Fadama farmers have significant impact in the implementation of the third National Fadama Development Programme in the development of Anambra State.

Table 4.2 Non-payment of Counterpart Funds

		Percentage of Respondent%					Mean	Standard deviation	Decision
	Variable: Lack of manpower. No of items = 8. Valid Response = 392.	SA	A	U	D	SD	Mean	Standard deviation	Decision
1	The government has earmarked enough funds for the implementation of Fadama Programme in Anambra State.	0.0	23.0	58.2	15.1	3.8	3.00	6.731	Undecided
2	Fadama farmers failed to pay their counterpart fund because they used the money to clear their farmlands.	31.9	29.8	16.1	22.2	0.0	3.71	1.135	Agree
3	The Fadama farmers are poor and used their counterpart money to hire machines to cultivate their land for large scale production.	30.4	45.2	23.7	0.8	0.0	4.05	0.755	Agree
4	Fadama farmers used their counterpart money to pay labourers for transplanting of rice seedlings.	33.7	41.3	24.2	0.8	0.0	4.08	0.778	Agree
5	The Fadama beneficiaries did not divert their counterpart money to other purposes such as chieftaincy titles and double marriage ceremonies	24.7	3.4.4	23.0	17.9	0.0	3.66	1.039	Agree
6	Fadama farmers have money and don't want to pay the counterpart funds.	0.0	24.2	58.4	15.6	1.8	3.05	0.84	Undecided
7	Fadama farmers sold part of their improved seeds received from the state government in order to source	28.8	44.6	25.8	0.8	0.0	4.02	0.760	Agree

	for money for farming								
8	Fadama farmers lack money to lease for farmland so that they can expand their agricultural production	34.7	42.1	22.4	0.8	0.0	4.11	0.769	Agree
	Variable (Grand) Mean and standard deviation						4.11	0.769	Agree

Source: Field survey 2018

4.3 Test of Hypotheses

Hypothesis One

Ho_1: There is no significant relationship between the policy content of Fadama 111 development programme and the development of Anambra State.

Hai: There is significant relationship between the policy content of Fadama 111 development progamme and the development of Anambra State.

$$\text{Development} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 con + \sum_1$$

$$Ho: \beta_1 = 0 \text{ vs } H_1: \beta_1 = 0$$

Table 4.3.1: Regression Analysis on the relationship between the Policy Content of Fadama 111 development programme and the Development of Anambra State.

Variable	**Beta coefficient**	**Std. Error**	**t-statistic**	**Prob. (sig)**
Constant	2.634	0.071	37.316	0.000
Content	-0.044	0.035	-1.257	0.209
R^2	0.004			
F.statistic	1.581			
Durbin-Watson (DW)	1.718			

Source: SPSS Version 20, E-views

From table 4.4.1, the beta coefficient corresponding to content is negative (-0.044) suggesting a negative relationship between the policy content of Fadama 111 development programme and the development of Anambra State. However, the t-statistic is not significant since its associated probability is well above 0.05(t = -1.257, p = 0.209), indicating the relationship between content of the policy on implementation and development of Anambra State is not significant. The table also indicates that the regression line is very poorly fitted (R^2 = 0.0040) and positive autocorrelation (DW < 2) may be present in the model. The null hypothesis is therefore not rejected.

4.3.2 Hypothesis Two

Ho_2: There is no significant relationship between the non-payment of counterpart funds by fadama farmers and the development of Anambra State.

Ha2: There is significant relationship between the non-payment of counterpart funds by fadama farmers and the development of Anambra State.

$$\text{Development} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 fund + \sum_1$$

$$Ho: \beta_1 = 0 \text{ vs } H_1: \beta_1 = 0$$

Table 4.3.2: Regression Analysis on the relationship between non-payment of counterpart funds and the development of Anambra State.

Variable	Beta Coefficient	Std. Error	t-statistic	Prob. (sig)

Constant	2.472	0.222	11.145	0.000
Funds	0.022	0.060	0.385	0.700
R^2	0.000409			
F. statistic	0.160			
Durbin-Watson (DW)	1.71			

Source: SPSS Version 20, E-views

From table 4.3.2 the beta coefficient corresponding to non-payment of counterpart funds is positive (0.022), suggesting a positive relationship between non-payment of counterpart funds by Fadama beneficiaries and the development of Anambra State. However, the t-statistic is too low and its associated probability is well above 0.05 (t = 0.385, p = 0.700), indicating the relationship between non-payment of counterpart funds for implementation of Fadama 111 and the development of Anambra State is not significant. The table also indicates that the regression line is very poorly fitted (R^2 = 0.000409) and positive autocorrelation (DW < 2) may be present in the model. The null hypothesis is therefore not rejected.

4.5 Discussion of Findings

Content of Fadama as a Policy and the Development of Anambra State

The study discovered that the government has not achieved its objective of the third National Fadama Development Programme (Fadama 111) to make Anambra State to be self-sufficient in food production and also increase local production of rice, cassava, yam, maize etc. Furthermore, the government has not provided employment or jobs for the majority of the youths and older people; and the lives and wellbeing of the people have not been improved by the programme. Moreover, the government has not economically empowered the rural poor (crop farmers, livestock farmers, fisher men, processors, hunters etc) and disadvantaged groups (women, widows sick, elderly, people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) etc with Fadama Programme. When subjected to statistical test, the t – statistic in table 4.4.1 fails to reject the null hypothesis (t = - 1.257, p>o.1) that the content of the policy (Multiple, non-measurable, ambiguous and no hierarchy of goals) has no significant negative impact on the implementation of the Fadama programme. This is evidence that the content of the Fadama programme as a public policy has affected its implementation. The findings did not conform to *a priori* expectation and concurs with (Ajulor, 2018), Nigeria and most countries of African have entered economic recession because of policy implementation challenges such as unrealistic goal setting, political patronage, political instability, insecurity, insensitive to the capacity of the target population to contribute to policy implementation and lack of consideration of the environment in implementing the policy. Ahmed and Dantata (2016) also agree with the findings of the study that various governments in Nigeria have the obvious tendencies of pursuing multiple goals that in most cases are complicated. Policy goals often lack clarity and consistency with demands of the people.

Furthermore, the findings equally discovered that Anambra State in particular and Nigeria in general have not achieved self-sufficiency in food production because total agricultural imports in Nigeria in 2017 stood at US $ 5, 637,065,000, while exports were US $ 1,167,070,000 (FAO, 2017). This actually has negative impact on Nigeria economy. For example, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2017 was worth 375.77 billion US Dollars reaching an all high of 568.50 Billion US Dollars in 2014. The GDP from Agriculture was 3,597,91601.07 (tradeconomics.com). The nation's Gross Domestic Product GDP grew yearly from 2008 – 2017. The GDP Report in 2017 shows that in 2011 it grew by 5.31%; 2012 by 4.21%, 2013 by 5.49%, 2014 by 6.22 %, 2015 by 2.79% while in 2016, Nigerian economy entered into recession(due to fall in oil price globally) and the growth went down to -1.58%. and 2017 it recorded 0.83% growth (National Bureau of statistics (NBS), 2018); see GDP REPORTQ4,2017 Figure 1, Appendix).

However, the agricultural sector grew by 4.23% in Q4,2017 from 3.06% in Q3,2017 and 4.03% in Q4,2016 (GDP REPORT Q4,2017: Agriculture sector and Figure 5: Agriculture real growth, Appendix). Crop production remains the major driver of the sector. This is evident as it accounts for 91-97% overall nominal growth of the sector. The annual contribution of agriculture to GDP was 21.06%, lower than its contribution in 2016 which was 21.21%.Annual growth rate recorded was 11.29% in 2017 and 9.61% in 2016. (Agriculture: figure5. Agriculture real growth Appendix)

According to the NBS (2018), GDP Report is in alignment with Adewumi (2018), National Coordinator of Fadama who revealed that Fadama farmers produced 4,800 tonnes of rice in Anambra State and this was part 5.8 million tonnes of national tonnage of rice produced in the 2016/2017 farming season which contributed N73,229,200 to the Nigerian economy. He maintained that this was the contribution of Fadama 111 to the Federal and State governments development policy towards the gross domestic product (GDP), food security, rural development and poverty reduction as analyzed in the 8th mission in December, 2017. The analysis revealed that Fadama farmers in the 27 participating states overall had gross earnings of N125 billion from rice, cassava, sorghum and tomato production in 2016/2017 production season. National Bureau of Statistics

Report (2018) states that Anambra State recorded the highest labour force population in the south east zone in the Q3, 2018. Its unemployment rate level rose to 17.5% in Q3, 2017 and 17.6% in Q 4, 2017, respectively, representing 3.95 percentage points increase in unemployment and a 1. 94 percentage points increase in underemployment rate; over the same period labour force population increased by 133,858 or 4.3% from 3,118,057 in Q3, 2017 to 3251,915 in Q3, 2018, while employment rate in agriculture in Nigeria as at 2017 was 27.90 (ILO, 2017). The National unemployment rates in 2008, 2009 and 2010 were 14.9%, 19.7% and 21.1% respectively while Anambra State's unemployment rate in 2010 was 21.3% **(**NBS, 2010; see table 5.1 and 5.2 Appendix).

At the National level in 2010, forty-eight million five hundred and thirty-three thousand, three hundred and nineteen (48,533,319) persons were reported to be engaged in one form of economic activity or the other. Agriculture, forestry and fishing sector had the highest number of persons employed with 14,837,693. In Anambra state, 1,867,469 were employed, out of which about 400,000 persons were engaged in agriculture, forestry and farming **(**NBS, 2010 see Figure 5.1.3, Appendix).

Egbueh (2018), the state coordinator of Fadama 111, articulates that more than 3,000 agric entrepreneurs have been created in Anambra State under Fadama 111 additional financing (AF) programme, adding that the target of creating over 5000 Agric-entrepreneurs was realistic. Egbueh maintains that 250 beneficiaries of the recently concluded Fadama Graduate Unemployment Youth Support Scheme (Fadama GUYS) training had been registered in the E-control centre of the State Ministry of Agriculture for post-empowerment support. About 5600 Fadama rice farmers and 20200 people have benefited from the programme. He said that Fadama programme by its nature of operations was determined to address joblessness among the youth and regenerate the farming population which was already ageing. This report concurs with NBS (2018) that agriculture (Fadama being pivot of agricultural development policy in Anambra State) contributed to the economy of the state in this form: 2013 25.6%; 2014 20.2%; 2015 17.2%; 2016 18.7% and 2017 19.6%, (see table 6, appendix). According to Obiano (2019), the GDP of Anambra State has increased from 3 trillion Naira to 4.2 trillion Naira in 2018 as against US$6764 in 2010 (Wikipedia).

5.1 Summary of Findings

The findings revealed ($t=-1.257$, $p>0.1$), indicating the relationship between content of the policy on the implementation of third National Fadama Development Programe and the development of Anambra State. This shows that the content of the policy has significant effect on the implementation of third National Fadama Development Programme and the development of Anambra State.

The study equally revealed($t=0.0227$, $p>0.05$), indicating the relationship between lack of skilled manpower for extension services for the implementation of the third National Fadama Development Programme and the development of Anambra State. This shows that there is significant relationship between lack of skilled extension services for the implementation of third National Fadama Development Programme and the development of Anambra State.

The study discovered ($t=0.385$, $p>0.050$) which shows the relationship between the non-payment of counterpart funds for the implementation of the third National Fadama Development Programme and the development of Anambra State. This therefore indicated that there is significant relationship between the non-payment of counterpart fund by beneficiaries for implementation of Fadama 111 and the development of Anambra State.

5.2 Conclusion

The intended objective of Federal government for establishing the third National Fadama Development Programme is to develop Nigeria by increasing local production of agricultural items like: rice, cassava, tomatoes, wheat, soya, maize, poultry and livestock in order to achieve food security and self-sufficiency and become net exporters of rice in 2018, tomato paste in 2016, and wheat in 2019.

The study concludes that implementation of third National Fadama Development Programme was established to better the lives of the Nigeria citizens. This is obvious, if the fadama beneficiaries adequately pay their counterpart funds, and skilled manpower for extension services equally made available.

5.3. Recommendations

The third National Fadama Development Programme (Fadama 111) has many objectives or targets in its content. These have effect on the implementation of the Fadama III programme. We therefore recommend as follows:

1. Many goals of Fadama 111 should be broken down into achievable objectives. Policy implementation should be built up from formulation stage through appropriate planning and realistic goal setting that are implementable. Implementation management and appropriate technology should be employed. These will include: proper planning process, organizing less, communicating more, thereby carrying along stake holders of the policy. It will close the gap between policy conception and implementation, and reduce confusion and criticisms that may trail implementation change.

2. The skilled manpower for extension services should be made more relevant to beneficiaries through the use of well trained, adequate and staffing. The use of participatory extension approach under stable policy and sustainable institutional arrangement should be practiced. More so, there should be training workshops on internet and communication technology (ICT) usage, and computer appreciation should be organized for all extension agents or facilitators. This would bring the extension agents/facilitators, irrespective of their education status up to date on the use and application of ICT for improved extension service delivery in Anambra State.

3. The government should apply strict measures and punishment against Fadama beneficiaries who fail to pay their counterpart funds. With this, they would buckle up and pay their counterpart funds so that the programme will continue to flourish for proper development of Anambra State.

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