

Elite capture in Fadama Project activities: the case of poor selection of Fadama III poultry actors in Imo state, Nigeria

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Abstract: A major constraint to many participatory development projects (PDP) designed to empower local actors is that local elites may capture such participatory interventions and convert resources intended for communal development or set aside for disenfranchised social groups into gains for themselves and their associates. Forty (40) Fadama Farmers (FFs) and 24 non Fadama Farmers (NFFs) in 13 out of the 20 Local Government Areas (LGAs) participating in Fadama III project in Imo state, southeast Nigeria were randomly selected across three the agricultural zones of the state to determine the socio-cultural characteristics, professional experience and organizational structures of these poultry farmers based on their willingness to participate in the study. Primary data were obtained by the use of structured questionnaires administered to the respondents. Data generated and published information on poultry actors in the state and environ were used to determine the appropriateness of poultry participants' selection during the intervention stage of the project. The result revealed that 75.00 and 25.00% of the FFs were males and females, while 83.30 and 16.70% the NFFs were males and females respectively. Most of FFs were within the age bracket of 36 - 55 years (72.00%) while majority of NFFs fell within the 25 - 55 years age bracket (83.30%), with 92.50% of the FFs, and 75.00% of the NFFs being married and formally educated, indicating that the selection of FFs was skewed in favor of late youth to adult married educated males at the expense of women, widows and youths participants. Again, 75% of the FFs were engaged in poultry production as primary occupation, while all the NFFs (100.00%) were part-time poultry farmers, who had farming experience ranging from the 16.70% recorded for the 1 – 5 years experience group to the 25.00% recorded for the 21 - 25 years group as against the 72.50% of the FFs that had 1 - 10 years experience, indicating that the FFs may have entered the occupation during the Fadama III project life in the state. Village age grade association membership accounted for 77.50% of organizational grouping of the FFs, contrary to the regulation that participants in the Fadama III project must be members of registered farmer's multipurpose cooperative associations recognized by Imo state government. Again, 66.67% of the NFFs, however belonged to multi-purpose co-operative associations, indicating that the FFs were unduly selected emergency farmers and is supported by the 75.00% FFs who agreed that most people that were supposed to participate in the Fadama III project activities were not captured due to poor sensitization during the intervention stage. It is therefore concluded that Imo state Fadama III project selected mostly non-poultry farming actors into its poultry production intervention at the expense of actual poultry farmers in the state.

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Introduction

Fadama is a Hausa word for irrigable land—usually low lying plains underlaid by shallow aquifer found along major river systems (Fadama III Handbook, 2009). The Third National Fadama Development Project (Fadama III), a World bank funded project, was initiated to address some of the factors that militated against the full realization of the potential benefits of agricultural production activities in selected states of Nigeria under the Fadama II project. Some of these are poor development of rural infrastructure, storage, processing and marketing facilities, low investment in irrigation technology, poor organization of Fadama farmers as well as lack of

adequate techniques for greater productivity in particular. The lessons learnt from implementing the Fadama II were reflected in the project designs of Fadama III project and include decentralization of fiscal and investment decision making, sustainability of facilities, harmonization of local development plans, early designs of user-friendly result-oriented monitoring and evaluation system; standardization of sub-project documents (technical designs and unit cost in order to simplify preparation and evaluation of sub-projects) as well as environmental monitoring and technical assistance of sub-projects (Fadama III Project 2008).

Under Fadama III project in Imo state, about 276 livestock sub-projects have been implemented and other economic enterprises including agro-processing, snailery, feeder roads, etc were also implemented (Fadama III Report, 2012). These projects are located in the three agro-ecological zones of the state where participating farmers require technological information needed to manage the livestock business and live up to the expectations of the World Bank.

Project realization within time, cost and specifications are usually the criteria for judging project success. A successful project implementation occurs if the project comes on schedule, comes in on-budget, achieves all the goals originally set for it and is adopted and used by clients, for whom the project is intended (Echeme and Nwachukwu, 2010). The existence of poor implementation is however the bane of proper project development in Nigeria. Evidence on the ground suggest that most sub-projects executed in Fadama III face the problem of under-budgeting and poor funding and this could affect development.

Community Driven Development (CDD) initiative that encourages local responsibility for service delivery or resource management, as well as efforts to decentralize authority and resource to local formal and informal institutions was applied in the Fadama III project. This is because the Fadama III project as a participatory development project (PDP) was designed to empower local actors and produce interventions that are better aligned with local priorities, ambitions and constraints (Binswanger-Mkhize *et al.*, 2009). Being a World Bank project, the Fadama III project specifically pursues the broad goal of putting poor people at the center of service provision; by enabling them to monitor and discipline service providers, by amplifying their voice in policy making, and by strengthening the incentives for providers to serve the poor (World Bank, 2004). While participatory development was initially hailed to improve the efficiency of aid, recent evidence from the field show that the potentially predatory behavior of local elites may lead to inefficient and inequitable distribution instead of pro-poor targeting (Baird *et al.*, 2011). Therefore, emerging evidences on the potential problematic dimensions of PDPs such as Imo state Fadama III project include mechanism for project selection, leakage and elite capture and leadership ability and coordination of collective action to implement the project. However, one of the greatest problems remains that local elites may capture participatory interventions and convert resources intended for communal development or set aside for disenfranchised social groups into gains for themselves and their associates (Guggerty and Kemer, 2008).

This study was designed to investigate the incidence of elite capture in the selection of the poultry farming actors in the Imo State Fadama III project during the intervention stage.

Materials and Methods

Study areas: The study was conducted in Imo State, which is one of the states in the South-eastern Zone of Nigeria benefiting from the Fadama III project. The state is located with latitude 4°45' and 7°15'N and longitude 6°50' and 7°25'E (Ofomata, 1975). The state is located centrally at the heart of the eastern and south-south states of Nigeria. It occupies a land area of 5, 289.45 sqm. Imo State is also located in the humid rain forest zone, with an average minimum temperature of 22.5°C and maximum of 33.5°C. Its mean annual relative humidity is 74.3%, while the annual average rainfall is 2406 mm. The main rivers in the state are Imo, Njaba and Urashi, while others are Otamiri, Okataukwu, Ogochie and Azaraegbelu. The major lakes are Oguta Lake in Oguta Local Government Area (LGA) and Abadaba Lake in Obowo LGA (IMSMLS, 1996).

The economy of the state is mainly agrarian as most of the farmers practice mixed farming (NAERLS, 1995). Imo State has a projected population of 5.2 million people (NPC, 2006). There are three agricultural zones in the state (Owerri zone, Okigwe zone and Orlu zone). The state is further divided into 27 Local Government Areas (L.G.A) with Owerri zone having nine LGAs, Orlu zone 12 LGAs and Okigwe zone seven LGAs.

Description of Fadama III Project in Imo State: Fadama III project in Imo State, under the supervision of Imo State Fadama Development Office (IMOSFDO) has sub-projects in 20 LGAs distributed in the three agricultural zones. The LGAs in Owerri Agricultural zones participating in the Fadama III project are seven, Aboh Mbaise, Ahiazu Mbaise, Ngor Okpala, Mbaitolu, Ikeduru, Owerri West and Owerri North. The LGA's in Okigwe zone are six, Okigwe, Isiala Mbano, Ehime Mbano, Obowo, Onuimo and Ihitte Uboma, while those in Orlu zone are seven, Isu, Nkwere, Njaba, Orsu, Oru West, Oru East and Oguta (Figure I).

At the beginning of the project implementation, the project adopted the Community Driven Development (CDD) approach. Echeme and Nwachukwu, (2010) explained that the CDD strategy makes it possible for beneficiaries to play leading roles in identification and prioritization of their needs as well as deciding and preparing of micro projects required to address the identified needs. The CDD definition applied in the Fadama III project however is "improving employment services delivery and government through empowerment of communities

and local governments, i.e. decentralization, realignment of the sectors to improve service delivery, given the increased role of the communities and local governments accountability, transparency and communication at all levels, and a learning by doing attitude capacity building while implementing projects” (Fadama III Project, 2008). In the LGAs,

critical decisions are taken at the community level with the Fadama Community Associations (FCAs) and various Economic Interest Groups (EIGs) registered as Fadama User Groups (FUG’s). Four FCAs exist in each participating Local Government Area with maximum of 10 FUGs. Sixty two (62) Local Development Plans.

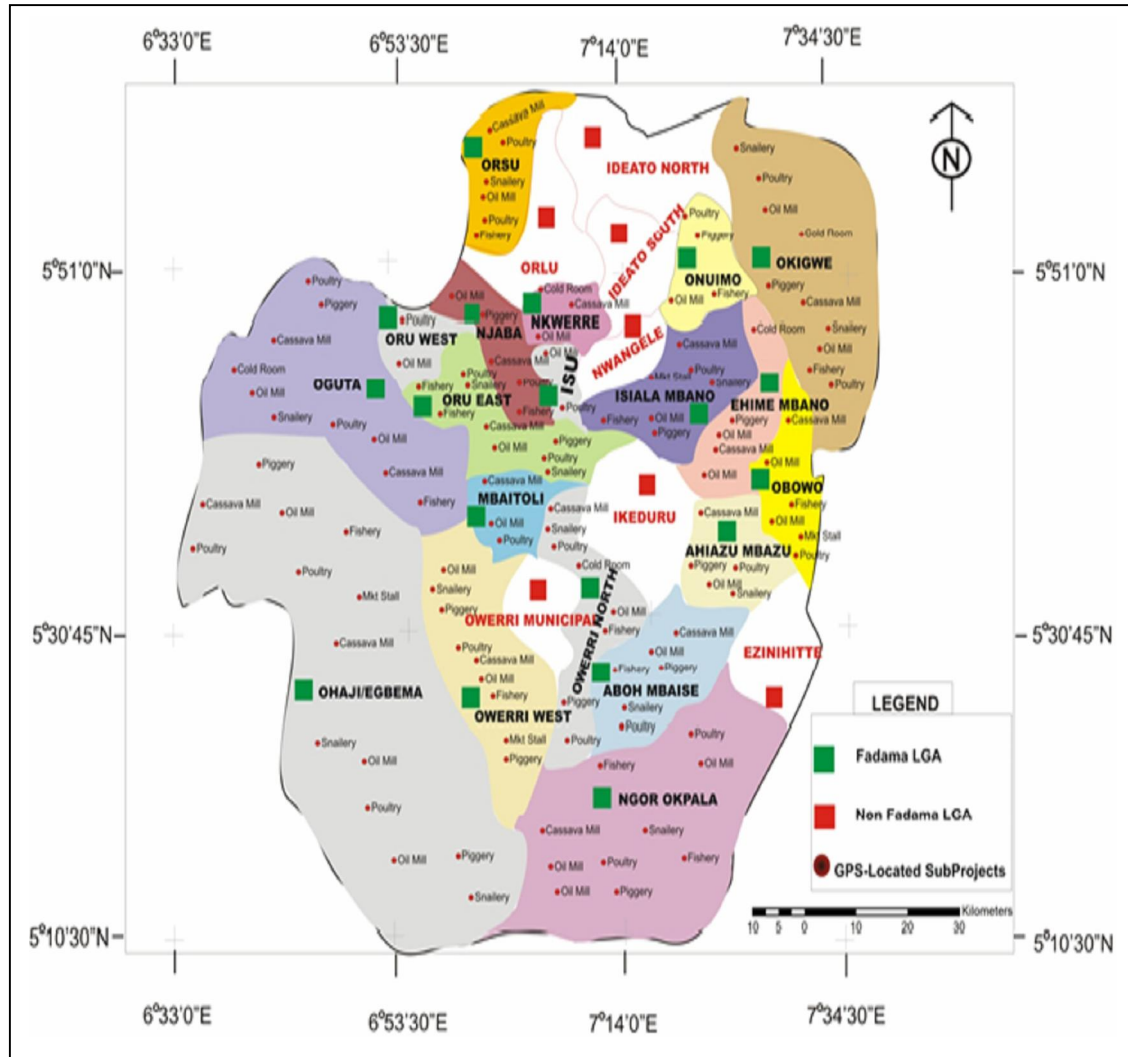


Fig. 1: Map of Imo state Fadama III project. Source: FSCO, Imo State Record (2010)

LDPs were prepared containing economic assets (sub-projects), with their specifications to be developed for various FUGs that selected them. The sub-projects approved for FUGs to select were piggyery, snailery, goatry, grass cutter rearing, fishery, lock-up stalls, open shade, palm oil processing and palm kernel cracking, garri processing, feeder road construction, irrigation construction and rentals, among others.

The FUGs were allowed to select sub-projects based on their needs. Only the farmers that belonged to the registered FUGs were allowed to participate in Fadama III project activities and they were selected from different house holds within the community, including male and female, old and young. Overall, 800 Fadama User Groups were registered under the Fadama Community Association (FCAs). The membership strength of the registration constituted

5,412 (44%) (FFMU Report, 2012). Specifically, about 158 poultry production farms, 118 piggery farms, four goatry and sheep rearing farms constituting the livestock farming components were established under the Fadama III project. Another four snailery and four grass cutter farms for the agro-forestry components and 107 fish ponds for the fisheries components were also established.

Determination of study location: Adopting the methods of Nnadi (2008), the three agricultural zones of the state were purposively included in the study for adequate coverage and effective representation of the varied production practices that may exist between the different Fadama III farmers in the study area. Poultry farms were studied because many Fadama User Groups have previously selected them during the prioritization stage and many have been completed up to functioning stage.

Out of the 20 LGAs participating in the Fadama III project, 13 were randomly selected for the study with four each being selected from Owerri and Okigwe zones and five from Orlu zone as shown in

table 1. Thereafter, 13, 15 and 12 Fadama farms (FFs) were also randomly across the LGAs in the three zones respectively based also on willingness to participate in the study, while eight non Fadama farms (NFFs) were also selected in each zone to serve as controls as shown in the table 1.

Data collection: Primary data were obtained by the use of structured questionnaires administered to the respondents. The instruments were designed to obtain information on socio-cultural status, professional experience and farmer organizational structures of the respondents. Experts in Agricultural Extension and Rural Sociology validated the instrument through scrutiny rational judgment. This was further tested for internal consistency using test –re-test method at one month interval with 10 farmers from the state to yield a coefficient ‘r’ of 0.65, significant at 0.05 levels (Nnadi, 2008; Chukwu, 2011a). The instrument was then administered to the owners of the 40 Fadama farms and 24 non- Fadama farms used in the study to generate data for the study. On the whole, 64 poultry farmers were interviewed.

Table 1: Distribution of LGAs studied across zones in the state

S/N	Owerri Zone			Orlu Zone			Okigwe Zone		
	LGAs	No of FFs	No of NFFs	LGAs	No of FFs	No of NFFs	LGAs	No of FFs	No of NFFs
1	Aboh Mbaise	3	2	Nkwerre	3	2	Ehime Mbano	3	2
2	Owerri North	4	2	Isu	3	2	Isiala Mbano	3	2
3	Ikeduru	3	2	Ohaji Egbema	3	2	Ihitte Uboma	3	2
4	Ngor Okpala	3	2	Oguta	3	1	Obowo	3	2
5				Orsu	3	1			
Total	4	13	8	5	15	8	4	12	8
Total Number of LGAs selected									13
Total number of Fadama Farms (FFs)									40
Total number of Non Fadama Farms (NFFs)									24

Data analysis: Data generated from the study were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistical tools such as means, frequency and percentage counts.

Results and Discussion

Socio-cultural characteristics of FFs and NFFs

Table 2 shows the socio-cultural characteristics of FFs and NFFs in Imo State during the study period. Data were generated on the sex, age, marital status, number of children and educational status of the 40 respondents.

Sex distribution: Table 2a shows that 30(75.00%) and 10(25.00%) of the Fadama III farmers (FFs) studied were male and females respectively.

This is similar to the 20(83.30%) and 4(16.70%) male and female non-Fadama III farmers (NFFs) respectively evaluated in the study area indicating that sex distribution of the FFs is a reflection of the intensive poultry farming reality in Imo state. These results are in agreement with earlier reports for the state by Okoli *et al.* (2004) on intensive chicken production and Okoli *et al.* (2006) on turkey productions in which less number of women were involved in intensive poultry production in the state.

The findings are however at variance with the reality about rural poultry keeping in Africa, over 80.00% of which has been reported to be under the control of women (Gueye, 1998). Since the poultry production component of the Fadama III project is small-scale intensive production system, it would seem therefore that while men, rural poultry keeping remains under the control of women, control emergent intensive keeping of exotic poultry. According to the Fadama III

Handbook (2009), the target groups of the project are small-holder male and female farmers, pastoralists, fishing folks, traders, processors, hunters and gatherers. Others include the disadvantaged, and physically challenged the unemployed, widows/widowers, unemployed youths, AID/HIV infected or affected vulnerable groups, service providers, including government agencies, private operators and professional associations.

Table 2: Socio-cultural characteristics of FFs and NFFs in Imo State

Parameter	Fadama Farmers n = 40		Non-Fadama Farmers n=24	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
a. Sex				
Male	30.00	75.00	20.00	83.30
Female	10.00	25.00	4.00	16.70
b. Age range				
25 and below	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25 – 35	0.00	0.00	5.00	20.80
36 – 45	12.00	30.00	5.00	20.80
46 – 55	17.00	42.50	10.00	41.70
56 and above	11.00	27.50	4.00	16.70
c. Marital status				
Single	0.00	0.00	4.00	16.70
Married	37.00	92.50	18.00	75.00
Devoiced/separated	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Widowed	3.00	7.50	2.00	8.30
d. Number of children				
1 – 4	21.00	52.50	10.00	41.70
5 – 8	10.00	25.00	14.00	58.30
9 – 12	9.00	22.50	0.00	0.00
e. Educational status				
Non-formal education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Primary school not				
Completed	1.00	2.50	2.00	8.30
Secondary school				
Completed	17.00	42.50	20.00	83.30
Complete higher				
Education	22.00	55.00	2.00	8.30

However, more recent studies by Bassey (2014) and Ogegbuna (2014) showed that 49.15 and 58.00% women respectively were engaged in small-scale intensive poultry farming as against 50.84 and 42.00% men in Anambra and Akwa-Ibom states respectively in southern Nigeria. This again may reflect gradual increase in the number of women involved in intensive poultry farming in Nigeria and therefore requires further investigation.

Age distribution: Table 2b reveals the age distribution of the respondents with most of FFs falling within the age bracket of 36 - 55 years (72.00%) and most of NFFs falling within the 25 - 55

years age bracket (83.30%). This is an indication that the poultry component of the Fadama III project selected more people within the late youth to adult age, while the reality on the ground shows that the 25 - 30 years age bracket not significantly engaged by the project constituted 20.80% of the NFFs.

Again, earlier studies by Okoli *et al.* (2004) showed that youths aged 21 - 40 years make up 60.00% of poultry farmers in the state. More recent studies by Bassey (2014) and Ogegbuna (2014) also reported that as much as 83.00 and 38.00% of small-scale intensive poultry farmers in Akwa-Ibom and Anambra states respectively were within the youth

ages of 20 - 40 years. In Akwa-Ibom state particularly, 49.15% of poultry farmers were aged 20 - 30 years.

These data on gender and age distribution of small-scale intensive poultry farmers from south-eastern Nigeria tend to support the present result of NFFs more than the FFs, indicating that selection of participants in the Imo Fadama III project was unrealistically skewed towards male adults rather than being gender and youth balanced. This poor gender and youth distribution of Fadama III farmers is critical because livestock keeping, especially poultry has become potent gender and youth empowerment tools in recent times. In deed, there is ample evidence that addressing gender inequities and empowering women are vital to meeting the challenges of improving food and nutrition security, and enabling poor rural people to overcome poverty (Sanginga *et al.*, 2014; Brownhill *et al.*, 2014). Furthermore, several youth agripreneurs established to support the Agricultural Transformation Agenda (ATA) of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture in Nigeria reflect the national recognition that youths are becoming significant components of agriculture practitioners in the country (IITA Youth Agripreneurs, 2012). These flaws in the selection of participants in the project could therefore lead to failure of the major objectives of the Imo Fadama III project, which is impacting the livelihood of major segments of the farming communities in the state.

Marital status distribution: Table 2c showed that 37(92.50%) of the FFs, and 18(75.00%) of the NFFs were married. This implies that more of married people in rural areas participated in the Fadama III project, possibly with the interest to increase their income and carter for their family needs. However, 5(15.80%) of the FFs and 2(8.30%) of the NFFs were widows. It would seen from these results that Imo Fadama III project selected the participating farmers based on marital status, thus skewing it to a preponderance of married men. However, data from the NFFs showed that 16.70% were single indicating the need for the project to also capture this group which usually constitute youths.

Family size: Expectedly table 2d showed that most of the FFs and NFFs have families, with the 1 - 4 children group being 52.50 and 41.70% respectively, while the 5 - 8 children groups were 25.00 and 58.30% respectively. The present marital status and family size results are similar to the 73.96% of married poultry

farmers having mostly 4 -7 children (62.96%) reported by Okoli *et al.* (2004) for the state.

Level of education: Table 2e revealed that all the FFs and NFFs had formal education. Specifically, 17(42.00%) of the FFs completed secondary education, while 20(83.30%) of the NFFs were also educated up to that level. Again, 22(55.00%) of the FFs and 2(8.40%) of the NFFs completed their tertiary education. The high level of formal education among the FFs is expected to enhance the rate of adoption of the Fadama III project as an innovation and also facilitate effective participation. Okoli *et al.* (2004) also reported that majority of poultry farmers in Imo state (70.91%) had tertiary education, while in Anambra state only 20.00% completed tertiary education and in Akwa Ibom state, 40.67% were education at tertiary level (Bassey, 2014; Ogegbunea, 2014). However, the fact that a preponderant 83.30% of the NFFs in Imo state were within the secondary school group reflects the need to accommodate this group as the major education subset in the Imo Fadama III project.

Professional experience and farmer organizational structures

Table 3 highlights the professional experiences and organizational structures of poultry farmers in Imo State. Data were generated on farm structure, farming experience, organizational structures and the perspectives of the respondents on participants' selection for the poultry component of the Fadama III project.

Farming structure: Table 3a showed that 30(75%) of FFs engaged in poultry production as primary occupation with only 15.00% being involved in crop farming and trading as secondary activities. Another 5.00% each were also teachers and civil servants in addition to engaging in poultry farming as secondary activities. All the NFFs (100.00%) were part-time poultry farmers with 66.70% each also engaged in civil service and teaching probably as primary occupations. Okoli *et al.* (2005a) in agreement with the present NFFs results, reported that 61.82% of poultry farmers in Imo state are combining poultry farming with other activities and listed occupations frequently combined with poultry farming in the state as teaching (30.90%), crop production (30.00%) and civil service (19.10%) among others. Roots, tubers and vegetable farming accounted for most of the crop farming activities.

Table 3: Farming and professional experience

Parameters	Fadama Farmers n=40		Non-Fadama Famers n=24	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
a. Farming structure				
Farming only	30.00	75.00	0.00	0.00
Farming and trading	6.00	15.00	16.00	66.70
Teaching and farming	2.00	5.00	4.00	16.70
Civil servant and farming	2.00	5.00	4.00	16.60
b. Farming experience				
1 – 5 years	10.00	25.00	4.00	16.70
6 – 10 years	19.00	47.50	5.00	20.80
11 – 15 years	9.00	22.50	5.00	20.80
21 – 25 years	0.00	0.00	6.00	25.00
26 years and above	2.00	5.00	5.00	20.90

The recent reports of Bassey (2014) and Ogegbuna (2014) that 46.55 and 74.00% of poultry farmers in Akwa Ibom and Anambra states respectively were full time poultry farmers also agrees with the present result. However, the 44.82% part time poultry farming activity also reported in Akwa Ibom state (Bassey, 2014), agrees with our result on the NFFs. From these findings, it could be concluded that the farming experiences of most of the FFs did not agree with the reality on the ground for poultry farmer in Imo state. It would therefore seem that Imo state Fadama III project selected mostly non-poultry farming actors into their poultry production sub-projects at the expense of the actual poultry of farmers. If therefore one of the objectives of the project is to positively impact poultry farmers' livelihood in its operation area, the objective would not be met.

Farming experience: Table 3b reveals that 29(72.50%) of the FFs had 1 - 10 years experience in poultry farming indicating again that most of the FFs entered the occupation during the Fadama III project life in the state. However, farming experience among the NFFs was more evenly distributed with values ranging from the 16.70% recorded for the 1 - 5years experience group to the 25.00% recorded for the 21 - 25 years group. Okoli *et al.* (2004) also recorded a

cluster of 67.27% for the 1 - 10 years experience in Imo state, while Ogegbuna (2014) reported a range of 20.00% each for the 11 - 15 and 16 - 20 years to 32.00% for the above 20 years experience group in neighboring Anambra state.

Farmer organizational structures: The organizational groupings of the participating farmers are shown in table 4a. Village age grade association membership accounted for 31(77.50%) of organizational grouping of the FFs actors, while another 15.00% belonged to other associations such as dancing, women and traders associations. Sixteen (66.67%) of the NFFs, belonged to multi-purpose co-operative associations, while another 33.33% belonged to village age grade associations. According to the information guidelines in Fadama III Handbook (2009), the potential beneficiaries (Fadama Farmers) would have to belong to Fadama User Groups (FUG) by forming a cooperative society of minimum of ten (10) members that has to be legally registered. However, the FFs belonged mostly to village cultural age grades, dancing, women and trading associations indicating that they are not associated with the actual farmers (NFFs) who as expected belonged mostly to multi-purpose co-operative associations. This finding again points to the fact that the FFs were unduly selected emergency farmers.

Table 4: Farmer organizational structures and perspectives about participant's selection

Parameters	Farmers n=40		Non-Fadama Farmers n=24	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
a. Farmer organizational structures				
Government registered farmers	3.00	7.50	0.00	0.00
Multipurpose co-operative assoc.	0.00	0.00	16.00	66.67
Age grade association	31.00	77.50	8.00	33.00
Others (Dancing, women and traders association)	6.00	15.00	0.00	0.00
b. FFs perspectives on participants selection				
Yes	-	-	10	25.00
No	-	-	30	75.00
c. Poor farmer sensitization as reason for poor participants selection				
Yes	-	-	30.00	75.00
No	-	-	10.00	25.00

In recent times, extension is increasingly playing the role of technology development by linking research with community group needs and helping to facilitate appropriate technology development. Based on this, many government agencies and programmes have developed policies for rural development containing frame works that help rural people to become organized so that the delivery of services could be channeled through the various types of farmer organizations (Chamala and Shingi, 1998). There are blue prints for the formation of these farmer organizations (FOs) in the form of co-operatives and commodity organizations among others in order to provide various inputs, marketing and educational services to farmers (Chamala, 1990). It is therefore imperative that agricultural development projects such as the Imo State Fadama III project should adhere to these guidelines in the selection of project participants in order to ensure effective delivery of technologies to farmers.

FFs perspectives on participants selection: Table 4b shows that 10(25.00%) of the respondents reported elite capture of project activities, while 30(75.00%) felt otherwise probably because they were direct beneficiaries of the poor selection process already shown in this study. However, 30(75.00%) of the respondents agreed that most people that were supposed to participate in the Fadama III project activities were not captured due to poor sensitization during the intervention stage (Table 4c). This implies that in many project implementation locations rich people and leaders, especially government officials aided by Fadama staff may have high jacked the project activities by influencing the selection of their associates. Such corrupt practices have also been witness in major segments of government controlled agricultural services and inputs delivery in Imo State

(Okoli *et al.*, 2002; Okoli *et al.*, 2006). This present finding supports again an earlier conclusion that the farmer participant's selection process was compromised.

It is known that local institutions such as churches and community councils that operate at grass roots often have better information about who is poor than central governments (Alatas *et al.*, 2012), but central governments are often reluctant to devolve decision making about who should be chosen as a beneficiary to such local institutions, preferring to allocate benefits based on less precise methods. In many instances administering these types of projects participants' selection central usually lead to elite capture and other costs since grass root institutions with better local information and greater advantage in monitoring are excluded (Bardham and Mookherjee, 2005).

Conclusion and Recommendation

It is therefore concluded that Imo state Fadama III project selected mostly non-poultry farming actors into its poultry production intervention at the expense of actual poultry farmers in the state. If one of the objectives of the project is to positively impact poultry farmers' livelihood in its intervention location, this objective would not be met. It is therefore recommended that well trained and unbiased personnel should be engaged to sensitize farmers during project intervention stages to ensure that those who could utilize the project are selected.

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