

Impact of FADAMA Agricultural Training Programmes on Food Security in Boki Local Government Area of Cross River State.**By****Echadu, Melford Ochang**Department of Public Administration, University of Calabar,
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beconsonfredrick@gmail.com.**Abstract**

The study examined the impact of FADAMA agricultural training programmes on food security in the Boki Local Government Area of Cross River State, Nigeria, with an emphasis on farmers' knowledge and rural road access. A descriptive survey research design was adopted, and a sample size of 400 was determined using the Taro Yamane formula, with 368 valid responses representing a 92% response rate with a population of 300,611. Data were analyzed using the Chi-square test at the 0.05 level of significance with SPSS version 27. Findings revealed a significant relationship between participation in the FADAMA programme and improved agricultural knowledge among farmers ($\chi^2 = 4.11$, $p < 0.05$). However, no significant relationship was found between the programme and improvement in rural road access ($\chi^2 = 0.52$, $p > 0.05$). The study concludes that the FADAMA programme contributes to food security primarily through capacity building rather than infrastructural development. It recommends sustained investment in farmer training and extension services, alongside improved funding for rural road infrastructure to enhance market access and agricultural productivity.

Keywords: Food Security, Agricultural Training, FADAMA Programme, Rural Road Access.**Introduction**

One of the responsibilities of the government at all levels in Nigeria is the initiation and implementation of agricultural development programmes to ensure adequate food security, and this can be achieved through collaboration with agencies such as international donors, the World Bank and FADAMA. To this end, Local Governments, which are considered the third tier of government and closer to the people, always join in collaboration with FADAMA to ensure food security in rural areas, and these dwellers are being used as centers of implementation of most Agricultural Development Projects in Nigeria, Cross River State, inclusively.

Numerous agricultural development and training programs have so far been implemented in the Boki Local Government Area of Cross River State. However, Boki Local Government Area appears to

have benefited from these projects, particularly the FADAMA agricultural training programme. The word FADAMA is a Hausa term used to describe flood plains, lowland, swampy areas, or shallow lands found along Nigeria's major river basins that are suitable for dry-season or irrigated agriculture (National Fadama Development Office [NFDO], 2020). FADAMA is recognized as a development and training assistance project initiated to reduce poverty and enhance food security among farmers and other resource users. The programme was implemented in phases, namely FADAMA I, II, and III. While FADAMA I and II have been completed in Cross River State, FADAMA III continues to operate at a relatively low level. Furthermore, FADAMA III is a World Bank-assisted poverty reduction programme designed in collaboration with development partners to sustainably increase the incomes of land and water resource users through improved agricultural productivity, livestock production, employment generation, and enhanced living standards (World Bank, 2008).

According to Oyedele and Akerele (2024), the nutritional dimension of food security is emphasized, arguing that it is not only about the quantity of food but also its quality and ability to meet dietary needs. This perspective integrates issues of balanced nutrition, food safety, and health outcomes, thereby linking food security directly to human capital development and productivity. Food security involves access to adequate food, equitable distribution of resources, and opportunities for individuals and communities to make productive decisions regarding nutrition and livelihoods (Food and Agriculture Organization [FAO], 2008). Considering the important role of local government as the third tier of government in Nigeria, federal, state, and local authorities, with support from international donor agencies, have implemented several agricultural programmes to promote rural development and food security. Among these is the FADAMA programme, which supports rural infrastructure such as feeder roads, bridges, markets, solar boreholes, cassava processing centres, and agricultural implements to improve agricultural productivity and living standards (World Bank, 2008). Therefore, this study examines agricultural training programmes and food security in Boki Local Government Area of Cross River State, Nigeria, with emphasis on assessing how the FADAMA programme has contributed to reducing food insecurity through agricultural training, credit empowerment, and improved rural infrastructure.

This study contributes to social development by showing how FADAMA agricultural training programs empower farmers, improve food production, increase household income, and enhance rural livelihoods through better agricultural knowledge and access to rural roads. These insights support policies for poverty reduction and sustainable community development. In legal studies, this research provides evidence for strengthening government policies and legal frameworks guiding agricultural programmes and rural development. The study emphasizes the need for enforceable regulations that support agricultural training, rural infrastructure, and effective resource allocation to improve food security and economic stability (World Bank, 2008). It also offers empirical support for policymakers and development agencies in designing laws and policies that enhance agricultural extension services and rural advancement in Nigeria (Food and Agriculture Organization [FAO], 2017).

Statement of the Problem

Agriculture has traditionally remained the major source of livelihood for rural inhabitants in Boki Local Government Area of Cross River State. Despite the rich agricultural potential of the area, farming activities are still largely practiced at the subsistence level with the use of crude farming implements and poor production methods. This has resulted in low agricultural productivity, food insecurity, poverty, unemployment, and poor living standards among rural dwellers. The situation has further encouraged rural-urban migration, as many young people abandon agriculture in search of white-collar jobs and better economic opportunities in urban centres such as Calabar (Food and Agriculture Organization [FAO], 2017).

In an attempt to address these challenges, the Nigerian government, in collaboration with international development agencies, introduced several agricultural intervention programmes such as the FADAMA Project. The programme was designed to improve agricultural productivity and food security through farmer training, provision of farm inputs, rural infrastructure, loans, and modern farming techniques (World Bank, 2008). The programme was also expected to enhance rural livelihoods, increase farmers' income, and promote sustainable agricultural development.

However, despite the implementation of the FADAMA programme and other food security policies such as the National Special Programme for Food Security (NSPFS), many rural communities in Boki Local Government Area still experience poor road networks, inadequate agricultural training, limited access to farm inputs and credit facilities, low food production, and persistent poverty (Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development [FMARD], 2008). The continued existence of these challenges raises concerns about the effectiveness and sustainability of the programme in improving food security and rural development within the study area.

Furthermore, previous studies on FADAMA programmes in Nigeria have largely focused on agricultural productivity, poverty reduction, and policy implementation at the national or state levels, with limited empirical attention given to Boki Local Government Area specifically. Few studies have critically examined the relationship between agricultural training programmes, rural infrastructure, and food security among rural farmers in the area. This creates a research gap that necessitates further investigation. Therefore, this study seeks to examine the impact of the FADAMA agricultural training programme on food security in Boki Local Government Area of Cross River State, Nigeria.

Research objectives

The major objective of the study was to investigate Local Government Agricultural and Training programs and food security in Boki Local Government Area. However, the specific objectives of the study include:

- i. To examine whether FADAMA programs have improved agricultural production among farmers in Boki Local Government Area.
- ii. To find out whether FADAMA program has enhanced accessible rural roads for the transportation of agricultural produce in Boki Local Government Area.

Research questions

The following research questions were raised to guide the study

- i. Has FADAMA agricultural programs improved agricultural production in Boki Local Government Area?
- ii. Has FADAMA program enhanced accessible rural roads for the transportation of agricultural produce in Boki Local Government Area?

Literature Review

FADAMA Agricultural Training Programmes

The FADAMA agricultural programme represents a strategic intervention framework designed to transform rural agriculture in Nigeria through integrated and participatory development approaches. The term “FADAMA” itself is derived from a Hausa word meaning low-lying flood plains, which are naturally endowed with rich soil and water resources suitable for intensive agricultural production. As such, the programme is fundamentally anchored on the sustainable utilization of land and water resources to enhance agricultural productivity and rural livelihoods.

FADAMA programme is conceptualized as a World Bank-assisted agricultural development initiative aimed at improving farmers’ productivity, income levels, and overall welfare through a combination of institutional support, infrastructure development, and capacity-building interventions (Abolaji et al., 2025). This definition underscores its dual focus on both economic empowerment and resource optimization, positioning the programme as a critical instrument for rural development in Nigeria.

Food Security

Food security is a complex and multidimensional concept that extends beyond mere food availability to encompass issues of access, utilization, and sustainability within a socio-economic and environmental context. It is a fundamental component of human well-being and a critical indicator of national development. At its core, food security is defined as a condition in which all individuals, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food required for an active and healthy life (Njoku et al., 2022). This definition highlights two critical dimensions: availability (supply of

food) and accessibility (ability to obtain food), both of which are essential for addressing hunger and malnutrition.

Additionally, Oyedele and Akerele (2024) emphasize the nutritional dimension of food security, arguing that it is not only about the quantity of food but also its quality and ability to meet dietary needs. This perspective integrates issues of balanced nutrition, food safety, and health outcomes, thereby linking food security directly to human capital development and productivity. Similarly, Adie et al. (2022) conceptualized food security in terms of availability, accessibility, and affordability, stressing the economic dimension of food systems. In this regard, food security is closely tied to income levels, purchasing power, and market stability. Even when food is available, households may still experience food insecurity if they lack the financial means to access it. Food security is built on four key pillars: Food Availability the supply of food through production, distribution, and exchange, Food Accessibility the ability of individuals to obtain food economically and physically, Food Utilization proper biological use of food, requiring adequate nutrition, clean water, and health care, and Food Stability consistency in food availability and access over time.

Summary of Food Insecurity in Most African Countries,

African Countries with the Largest Population Facing Food Insecurity

Countries	Conflict	2023 population facing acute food insecurity	Percentage from 2022 (%)	Percentage population affected
DRCque	✓	25.4	-3.9	25.7
Niheria	✓	24.8	27.7	11.4
Sudan	✓	20.3	110.3	43.3
Ethiopia	✓	20.1	-14.8	16.3
South Sudan	✓	7.8	17	71.1
Malawi	✓	4.4	67.2	21.6
Somalia	✓	4.3	0.5	24.4
Zimbabwe	✓	3.5	16.7	21.4
Burkina Faso	✓	3.4	-3	14.8
Niger	✓	3.3	-25.5	12.5
Mozambi	✓	3.1	0	9.5
CAR	✓	3	12.7	53.6

Figure 1 Insecurity Source: FAO, IPC, FEWS NET, WFP cited in Africa Center for Strategic Studies, 2023.

Provision of Certain Facilities in Boki Local Government Area

FADAMA has been able to implement some vital programmes such as: Construction and equipping of three modern rice processing factories in the 3 zones of the state, reactivation of Boje poultry farm, which has the capacity to produce 9000 broilers per week and about 4.2 million eggs. Modern oil palm with the capacity to produce about 20.4 million oil palm seedlings per annum, and the fertilizer blending plant at Orimekpang is being fortified with a capacity to produce about 40 metric tons of fertilizer per hour. The Boki Local Government Agricultural Policy is geared towards modernizing and diversifying the entire agricultural system through implementation of a well-organized and well-coordinated development plan, the policy targets:

- Increasing the current yield of durable crops by 25% to 75 percent by the year 2020.
- Establishment of 65, 000 No of palm plantations across the state and rehabilitation of another existing 1,300 ha.
- Rehabilitation of the state-owned poultry farm to achieve 100 percent of installed capacity.

- Establishment of a dairy farm.
- Increasing the productivity of livestock poultry by 50 percent and agriculture by 60 percent, others include;
- Adding export quality value to at least 60 percent of Okonde Rice, 20 percent of cassava and yams, as well as palm produce.
- Access to Agric inputs will be enhanced for at least 90 percent of farmers in the state, who can access most of the facilities and they beneficiaries of it.

Table 1

Table Showing Power Tiller Distribution List (Table)

S/N	Community	ID number	Cost
1.	Boje	160326140	N100,000
2.	Kwakwagom	160326140	N100,000
3.	Okonde	160326104	N100,000
4.	Orimekpang	160326181	100,000

Source: Field Survey, 2024

Theoretical framework

Integrated Rural Development Model

This theory is propounded by Hallet (1996). The theory advocates that development is centered on everything from the crops that a farmer plants, to the commodities that are offered for sale, and the road that a trader uses for transportation of goods to the market, and to the educational institutions that children attend. This model aims to capture correlations and shows how to provide good allowances for the impacts of changing one or a few components on others. According to the theory, understanding development is a comprehensive, holistic strategy that encompasses the enhancement of the entire rural landscape. Furthermore, “the theory emphasizes on the fact that the business nerve center of the rural photography must expand on the efforts to organize and improve the use of citizens and natural resources by offering services, by fostering inspiration and the capacity to buy goods through improved income distribution and job creation, and by providing close links regarding the agricultural sector, industrialization, and service sectors in local communities”. Supporting self-help initiatives to enhance living circumstances in terms of housing, water supply, roads, and other areas.

The applicability of the theory: It is relevant because it provides universality in recounting the needs of the rural inhabitants. The researcher believes so much in applying this model due to its close impact and in improving rural lives through farming activities and its advanced plan for development to be multi-dimensional, including improved service delivery, increased prospects for revenue production through the construction of good roads, basic facilities, primarily educational infrastructures, and ensuring the health of people in rural areas through the provision of portable drinking water. Rural capacity development, in this context, is broader than poverty alleviation; it focuses on assisting vulnerable populations in rural areas by enhancing their capability for a better life. As a result, based on its rural development motives or ideals, the model is best suited for this study.

Empirical Review

Onyesom & Kingsley-Chibuike (2025) conducted a study on the impact of experiential learning programs on smallholder farmers' productivity and food security in River State, Nigeria. The study

employed a quantitative method on a cross-sectional survey with smallholder farmers. Experiential learning theory was utilized for the study. Key findings indicated that experiential learning (hands-on training) significantly increased farmers' productivity and improved food security outcomes. Based on the findings, the study recommended expanding training access, promoting public-private partnerships, and using technology to encourage agricultural farmers.

Adeyanju et al, (2023) also conducted a study on assessing food security among young farmers in African countries such as Kenya, Nigeria, and Uganda with a sample size of 400 from the targeted population. The study employed a cross-sectional design, while the multi-stage sampling techniques were adopted. Key findings indicated that formal training engagement determinants related to education, extension contact, and improved food security. Based on the study findings, it was recommended that target training for youth farmers should be prioritized to improve food security.

Atobatele et al (2025) X-ray on agricultural development programs and food security in Ogun State, Nigeria. The study adopted a mixed method. A cross-sectional design was employed. The study population were farming households and extension agents. Key findings indicated that training of extension agents and field visits revealed a limited direct effect on food security when program handling is flexible. Based on the findings, the following recommendations were suggested that re-structure retraining delivery, strengthen extension capacity building, and promote dry-season production and innovativeness

Research Gap

Several studies have examined agricultural development programmes and food security in Nigeria; however, limited attention has been given to the specific impact of the FADAMA agricultural training programme on rural communities in Boki Local Government Area of Cross River State. Existing studies mainly focused on agricultural productivity and poverty reduction at the national or state levels, with little emphasis on how farmer training, rural infrastructure, and access to modern farm inputs influence food security in rural communities. In addition, few studies have explored the persistent challenges affecting the effectiveness of these programmes in Boki. This study therefore fills this gap by examining the relationship between agricultural training programmes and food security in the area.

Research Methodology

Research design

This study adopted a descriptive survey research design as its methodological framework. According to Creswell (2018), descriptive survey design is suitable for studies that seek to describe attitudes, opinions, and relationships among variables without manipulation. The descriptive survey design was considered most appropriate for this study because it allows for the systematic collection of data from a representative sample of respondents with the aim of describing existing conditions, attitudes, and relationships among variables without any form of manipulation.

Population of the Study

The population of Boki Local Government Area of Cross River State is 300,611. Individuals in the study area. This information about the population was obtained from the National Population Commission.

Sample Size and Sampling Techniques

The sample size for this study was 400 respondents drawn from the population of 300,611 people in Boki Local Government Area of Cross River State. The sample size was determined using the Taro Yamane (1967) formula, which is suitable for determining sample sizes in large populations in descriptive survey research.

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

Where:

(n) = Sample size

(N) = Population size (300,611)

(e) = Margin of error (0.05)

Substituting the values into the formula:

$$n = \frac{300611}{1 + 300611(0.05)^2} \approx 400$$

Therefore, the sample size for the study was 400 respondents.

After determining the sample size, the study adopted the simple random sampling technique, which is a probability sampling method that gives every member of the population an equal and independent chance of being selected. The technique was considered appropriate because it enhances fairness, objectivity, and generalization of findings. It also minimizes selection bias and ensures that the sample adequately represents the population. Respondents were randomly selected from communities within Boki Local Government Area where FADAMA agricultural activities are operational.

Instrument of Data Collection

The major instrument used for data collection was a structured questionnaire designed by the researcher. The questionnaire consisted of two sections. Section A focused on the demographic characteristics of respondents, while Section B contained questions relating to the objectives of the study and hypotheses. The questionnaire items were structured using a four-point Likert scale of Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D), and Strongly Disagree (SD).

Validity of the Instrument

The instrument was subjected to face and content validity by experts in sociology and research methodology. Their corrections and suggestions were incorporated to ensure that the questionnaire adequately measured the variables under study. Reliability of the Instrument. To ensure reliability, the questionnaire was tested using the test–retest method. Copies of the questionnaire were administered to selected respondents outside the study area, and the responses obtained showed consistency, indicating that the instrument was reliable for the study.

Method of Data Collection

The researcher administered 400 copies of the questionnaire directly to respondents in the study area with the assistance of trained research assistants. Out of the 400 questionnaires distributed, 375 were properly completed and retrieved, representing a response rate of 93.8%, while 25 questionnaires were not returned. The high response rate was considered adequate for the analysis.

Method of data analysis

Due to the categorically stated variables in the hypothesis, the statistical techniques used were a frequency distribution table and chi-square. The chi-square statistic is used in testing the hypotheses that there are disparities between a set of observed and predicted frequencies.

The formula for Chi-Square:
$$X^2 = \sum \frac{(o_i - e_i)^2}{e_i}$$

“Where: O_i = observed frequency
 e_i = expected frequency

Formula for expected frequency (e_i) = $\frac{\text{Row total} \times \text{Column total}}{\text{Total}}$

Decision Rule: When the calculated chi-square (X^2) is greater than the table value, the null hypothesis is rejected, and if the reverse is the case, the null hypothesis is accepted.

Data Presentation, Analysis, and Discussions of Findings

Data Presentation

From the 400 questionnaires distributed, 375 were properly filled out and collected, giving us a 93% rate of returns for analysis.

Table 1: Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Marital status	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Male	208	55.5
Female	167	44.5
Married	268	71.5
Single	49	13.1
Divorced	30	8.0
Widowed	28	7.4
18-25 yrs	31	8.3
25-35	102	27.2
36 and above	242	64.5
Traders/ Farmers	220	58.7
Civil servants	116	30.9
Students	39	10.4
SSCE	180	48.0
ND/NCE	75	20.0
B,SC/ Ph,D	101	26.9
Total	375	100

Source: Field Survey, 2026

The table shows that the majority of respondents were male, married, above 36 years, and mainly traders/farmers. Most respondents possessed SSCE qualifications, indicating moderate literacy among participants.

Table 2. Impact of FADAMA Programmes on Food Security

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	60	16.0
Agree	90	24.0
Disagree	101	24.0
Strongly Disagree	124	33.6
Total	375	100

Source: Field Survey, 2026

The result indicates that the majority of respondents disagreed that the FADAMA programme has significantly enhanced food security in Boki Local Government Area. This suggests that the programme has not adequately achieved its objectives in the study area.

Table 3 Youth Participation Constraint in FADAMA Programme

Respondents	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	120	32
Agree	115	31
Disagree	60	16

Strongly Disagree	80	21
Total	375	100

Source: Field Survey, 2024

The table reveals that 63% of respondents agreed that lack of youth interest and agricultural knowledge negatively affects the implementation of the FADAMA programme.

Table 4. Programme Effectiveness and Achievement of Food Security Objective

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	60	16
Agree	60	16
Disagree	125	33
Strongly disagree	130	35
Total	375	100

Source: Field Survey, 2024

The findings show that the majority of respondents disagreed that the FADAMA programme is effectively achieving its objectives in Boki Local Government Area.

Table.5 Chi-square Summary of Hypotheses Tested

Hypotheses	χ^2 -Cal	χ^2 - tab	df	Decision
FADAMA Programme and Rural Road Access	0.52	7.815	3	Accepted H_0
FADAMA and Agricultural Production improvement	0.411	7.815	3	Accepted H_0

Source: Field Work 2026

Decision Rule

Since χ^2 calculated (0.411) < χ^2 tabulated (7.815), ACCEPT H_0

There is NO statistically significant relationship between FADAMA and improved agricultural knowledge.

Discussion of findings

The findings of this paper revealed an obvious disconnect between the objectives of the FADAMA agricultural training programme and its actual outcomes in Boki Local Government Area. From the first descriptive results show that the majority of respondents perceive that the programme has not significantly improved food security, as evidenced by high disagreement levels across key indicators. This suggests that despite the presence of the programme, its impact remains largely ineffective and insufficient.

Secondly, the hypothesis testing further reinforces this conclusion. The Chi-square results indicate that there is no statistically significant relationship between FADAMA implementation and key development indicators such as rural infrastructure and agricultural knowledge. This contradicts the theoretical expectations of agricultural intervention programmes. Furthermore, the study also identifies critical structural challenges, such as:

- Low youth participation in agriculture

- Poor rural infrastructure (especially roads)
- Weak institutional support and monitoring
- Limited stakeholder involvement

These findings align with existing empirical studies, such as Umar (2019), which found that FADAMA programmes can improve productivity when properly implemented. However, unlike those contexts, the situation in Boki reflects implementation failure rather than policy design failure. Furthermore, issues such as poor maintenance of projects, mismanagement of funds, and lack of sustainability mechanisms have significantly limited the programme's success. The evidence suggests that many projects are either abandoned or underutilized.

The findings of this study revealed a significant gap between the objectives of the FADAMA agricultural training programme and its actual outcomes in Boki Local Government Area of Cross River State. The descriptive analysis showed that a large proportion of respondents disagreed that the programme has significantly enhanced food security, improved agricultural productivity, or achieved its intended developmental objectives. This finding suggests that although the programme was introduced to improve rural livelihoods through agricultural support services, its impact within the study area remains minimal. The inability of the programme to significantly address food shortages and poverty may be attributed to weak implementation strategies, inadequate monitoring mechanisms, and poor access to agricultural facilities. This finding supports the argument of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO, 2017), which noted that food insecurity in developing countries is often linked to ineffective agricultural policies, poor infrastructure, and limited institutional support for rural farmers.

Another important finding of the study is the low level of youth participation in agricultural activities and FADAMA training programmes. The majority of respondents agreed that many young people in Boki Local Government Area have lost interest in agriculture due to unemployment, lack of incentives, and poor economic returns from farming. This situation has contributed significantly to rural–urban migration, where youths relocate to urban centres in search of white-collar jobs and better living conditions. The decline in youth participation poses a serious threat to sustainable food production and agricultural continuity within the study area. This finding agrees with Adebayo and Adeola (2020), who observed that the absence of youth involvement in agricultural programmes weakens innovation, productivity, and long-term food security in rural communities. Therefore, without deliberate efforts to attract young people into agriculture through empowerment programmes, access to credit facilities, and mechanized farming, food insecurity may continue to worsen.

In addition, the findings revealed that the majority of farmers still rely on subsistence farming methods despite the existence of the FADAMA programme. This indicates that access to modern farming tools, fertilizers, extension services, and training remains inadequate. Consequently, food production levels in the area remain low, thereby contributing to persistent poverty and food shortages among rural households. This finding agrees with the position of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD, 2008), which emphasized that sustainable food security can only be achieved when rural farmers are provided with adequate agricultural support services, infrastructure, and modern production techniques. The continued dependence on traditional farming practices in Boki, therefore, reflects the inability of existing intervention programmes to adequately transform rural agriculture.

Overall, the findings of this study revealed that although the FADAMA agricultural training programme was established to improve food security and rural livelihoods, its impact in Boki Local Government Area remains weak and statistically insignificant. The programme has not sufficiently improved agricultural knowledge, rural infrastructure, or food production due to poor implementation, inadequate funding, weak monitoring systems, and low stakeholder participation. The study therefore concludes that for agricultural intervention programmes to achieve meaningful results in rural communities,

government and development agencies must prioritize transparency, proper monitoring, rural infrastructure development, youth empowerment, and effective community participation in programme implementation.

Conclusion

The study concludes that while the FADAMA programme has theoretical potential, its impact in Boki LGA remains statistically insignificant and practically limited due to implementation challenges. The study hence discovered that they have been a poor impact of FADAMA agricultural training programme in Boki Local Government Area. Specifically, associated with heavy corruption from our political leaders who always hijacked the resources that were meant for the farmers to their loyalists. This, in a long way, has lowered the morale of young farmers, and other farmers are not investing enough attention in farming. One way to improve a farmer is to ensure that his daily income is improved through loans and relief materials, but the study shows that there has been failure in this aspect because the government poorly funds the programme, or a few government officers syphoned the funds allocated for such purposes.

Recommendations

- i. The government should ensure that the FADAMA agricultural training programme projects are adequately funded to meet their desired objectives to enhance food security.
- ii. Therefore, the government should create a body that would be able to ensure that the right farmers benefit from the training programme, in other the regulate the activities of politicians and avoid their undue interference, and in doing this, rural dwellers who are the direct and primary beneficiaries should also be involved in decision-making on matters affecting them.

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