



Agricultural Performance Survey (2018 Wet Season in Nigeria) **Executive Summary**





National Agricultural Extension and Research Liaison Services
Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria

Agricultural Performance Survey (2018 Wet Season in Nigeria) Executive Summary

NAERLS Vision, Mission and Mandate

Vision

- The foremost institute for agricultural extension research and capacity development for effective delivery services, increased agricultural productivity, sustainable agricultural growth and wealth creation.

Mission

- Agricultural extension methodologies and policy; and provide leadership in capacity building of stakeholders to meet the present and future agricultural developmental challenges of the country.

Mandate

- Advance the frontiers of agricultural extension research and services
- Conduct agricultural performance assessment and provide feedbacks
- Build the capacity and skill of key actors in agricultural extension services
- Plan, coordinate, monitor and evaluate REFILS activities nation wide
- Package and disseminate improved agricultural innovations to target users in Nigeria
- Review and support the extension activities of agricultural research institutes

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Executive Summary of Agricultural Performance Survey of 2018
Wet Season in Nigeria

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Certified By
National Technical Committee on Agricultural Statistics

Collaborators: P&PCD, NBS, FDAE, FDA, FDFA, FDAPHS, IAR, DFISS,
NAPRI, NIMET, NIFOR, IAR&T, NIHORT, GIZ, FAO, WFF and ADPs

October 2018

1.0 Preface

Assessment of agricultural production in Nigeria is a core mandate activity of NAERLS. The 2018 wet season Agricultural Performance Survey was conducted from 2nd to 9th September. The fieldwork was done in collaboration with the following organizations:

- 36 State and FCT Agricultural Development Programme (ADPs);
- Federal Department of Agricultural Extension (FDAE), FMARD;
- States Ministries of Agriculture in 36 states and FCT;
- National Bureau of Statistics (NBS);
- Nigeria Meteorological Agency (NIMET);
- Planning, Policy and Coordination Department (PPCD), FMARD;
- Federal Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture (FDFA), FMARD;
- Federal Department of Agriculture (FDA), FMARD;
- Federal Department of Animal Production and Husbandry Services (FDAHS), FMARD;
- Department of Monitoring and Evaluation, Federal Ministry of Budget and National Planning FMBNP;
- Deutsche Gesellschaft Fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH- Nigeria;
- World Food Programme, Abuja;
- Institute for Agricultural Research (IAR), ABU, Zaria;
- Institute for Agricultural Research and Training (IAR&T), OAU, Ibadan;
- National Animal Production Research Institute (NAPRI), ABU, Zaria;
- Nigerian Institute for Horticultural Research (NIHORT), Ibadan;
- Nigerian Institute for Oil Palm Research (NIFOR), Benin – City; and
- Nigerian Hydrological Services Agency (NIHSA), Abuja

among others.

Nineteen teams covered 148 LGAs in 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). A monitoring team of six persons, one per geo-political zone monitored the survey. A special team further visited six selected states (Jigawa, Kebbi, Adamawa, Kogi, Niger and Delta) to assess the impact of floods on food production due to widespread incidence of floods after the fieldwork.

The survey report provides an insight into annual cropping season with emphasis on food production, crop pests and disease situation, market situation, commodity prices, agro-meteorological conditions, and agro-pastoral conditions across the country. The survey also provides insights on performance of policy thrust as well as progress made on Special Interventions and Programmes on Agriculture by the Federal and states Governments. The outputs of the evaluation exercise are put together into an executive summary and national report, which are circulated to all states, relevant agencies and other stakeholders. The report provides findings and data that can guide policymaking and focused research in Agriculture. Floods are becoming increasingly a common and recurring disaster in Nigeria. The 2018 APS team documented reports of flood in several states. The frequency, severity, and spread of these floods increased significantly since after the conduct of the survey. Generally, reports indicate that the rainstorm and flood disaster in 2018 is the worst in the last six years since the 2012 floods. A report on the impact of the flood up to end of September is also highlighted.

In an effort to improve the quality and reliability of the data generation, NAERLS continues to expand its range of partners for inclusive data capture and analysis. The Institute works on developing the capacity of key partners in data collection and management.

The sincere appreciation of NAERLS goes to farmers and farmers' groups, officials of the State Ministries of Agriculture, State Agricultural Development Projects (ADPs), Departments and Agencies and States and Local Government Officials across the country who contributed to making this work a success. We are highly indebted to the Honorable Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, Chief Audu Ogbeh, *OFR* and his Minister of State, Senator Dr. Heineken Lokpobiri for their untiring support. In the same vein, we are sincerely appreciative of the Board Chairman, the ever-supportive Vice Chancellor of Ahmadu Bello University Zaria, Prof. Ibrahim Garba.

As usual, we welcome comments and suggestions for the improvement of the survey.

Prof. M. K. Othman

Executive Director, NAERLS

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2.0 Methodology

- ✍ Twenty multi-disciplinary teams conducted the exercise across the 36 States, Federal establishments and Federal Capital Territory.
- ✍ Participatory approach was employed and combined “qualitative” and “quantitative” techniques including:
 - key informant interviews
 - focus group discussion and interviews
 - Individual farmers interviews across local governments in the nation
 - Questionnaire/ checklists
 - Farm visits/observations,
 - Interviews with Ministry/ADP officials
 - Official government reports
 - Input from Crop models
 - Wrap up/ validation with relevant stake holders

Partners

NARIs

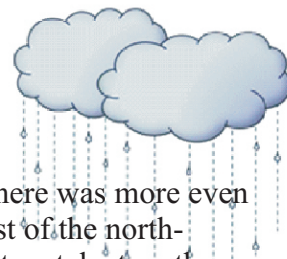
Institute for Agricultural Research (IAR), ABU, Zaria
National Animal Production Research Institute (NAPRI) ABU, Zaria
Institute of Agriculture and Training (IAR&T), OAU, Ibadan
Lake Chad Research Institute (LCRI), Maiduguri
National Institute for Oil Palm Research (NIFOR) Benin City
Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NIMET), Abuja
Nigeria Hydrological Services Agency (NIHSA)
Nigerian Institute for Horticultural Research (NIHR) Ibadan

Federal departments and other organisations

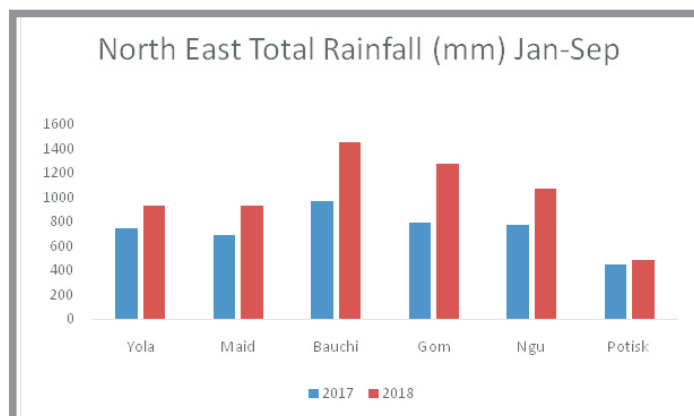
National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)
Federal Dept. of Agric Extension FARMD
Planning and Policy Coordination Department (P&PCD), FARMD
Federal Dept. of Agric, FARMD
Federal Department of Animal Production and Husbandry Services, FARMD
Federal Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture, FARMD
Dept. of Monitoring and Evaluation, Federal Ministry of Budget and National Planning
Centre For Dryland Agriculture, BUK, Kano
Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations
Comité Inter-Etats pour la Lutte contre la Sécheresse au Sahel (CILSS)
Deutsche Gesellschaft Fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH- Nigeria
Taking Maize Agronomy to Scale in Africa TAMASA/ CIMMYT
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)
World Food Programme- Nigeria
36 States and FCT Agricultural Development Projects (ADPs)

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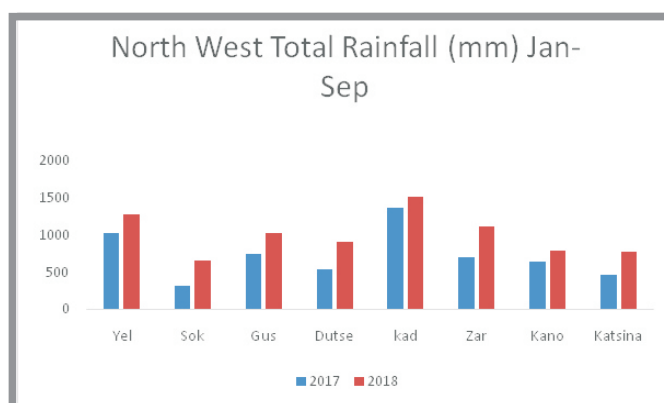
4.0 Rainfall Situation



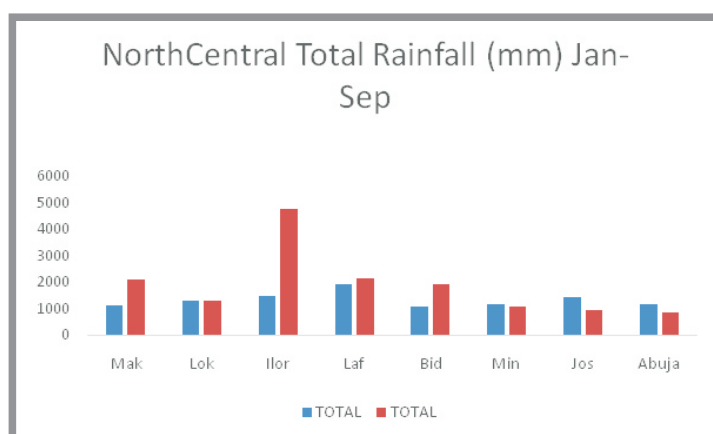
The general national data on rainfall for 2018 were higher than those of 2017. There was more even distribution across the zones, less dry spells and greater rainfall intensity for most of the north-central states. This accounted for the greater harvest forecasts for the year; unfortunately, too, the heavy downpours and high numbers of rainy days have led to nationwide floods and destruction of farmlands in especially about 15 states.



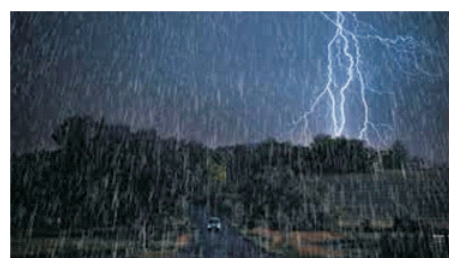
Rainfall Situation in North East in 2017 and 2018



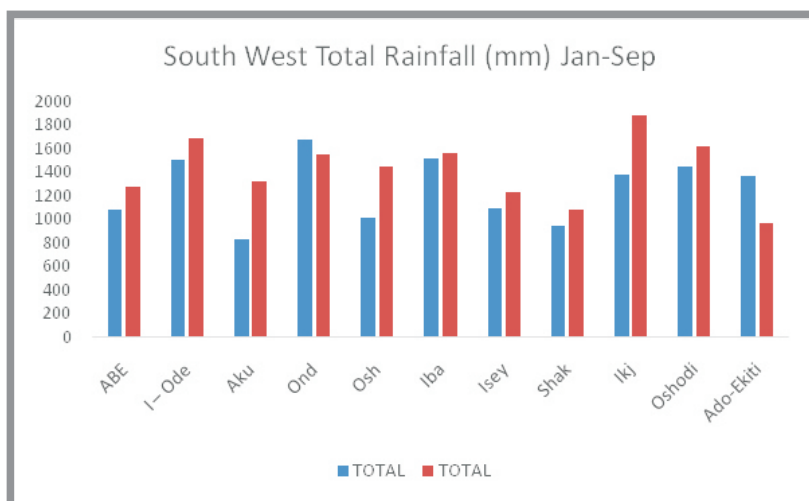
Rainfall Situation in North West in 2017 and 2018



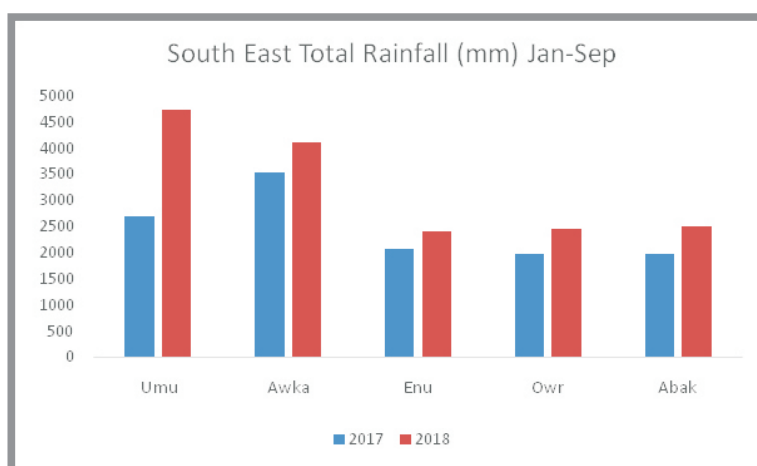
Rainfall Situation in North Central in 2017 and 2018



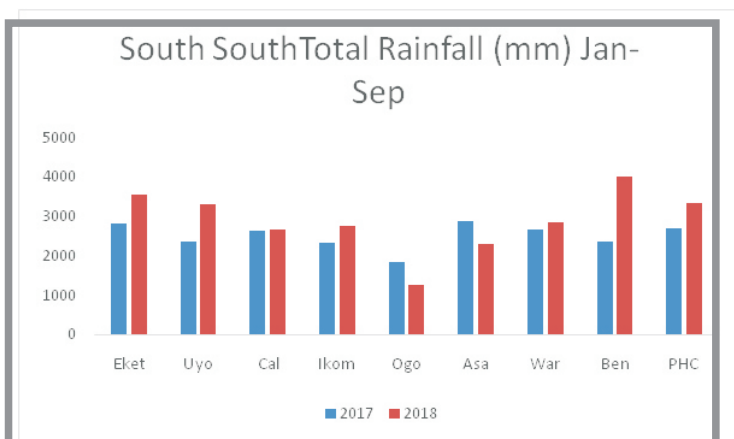
Rainfall Situation



Rainfall Situation in South West Central in 2017 and 2018



Rainfall Situation in South East in 2017 and 2018



Rainfall Situation in South South in 2017 and 2018



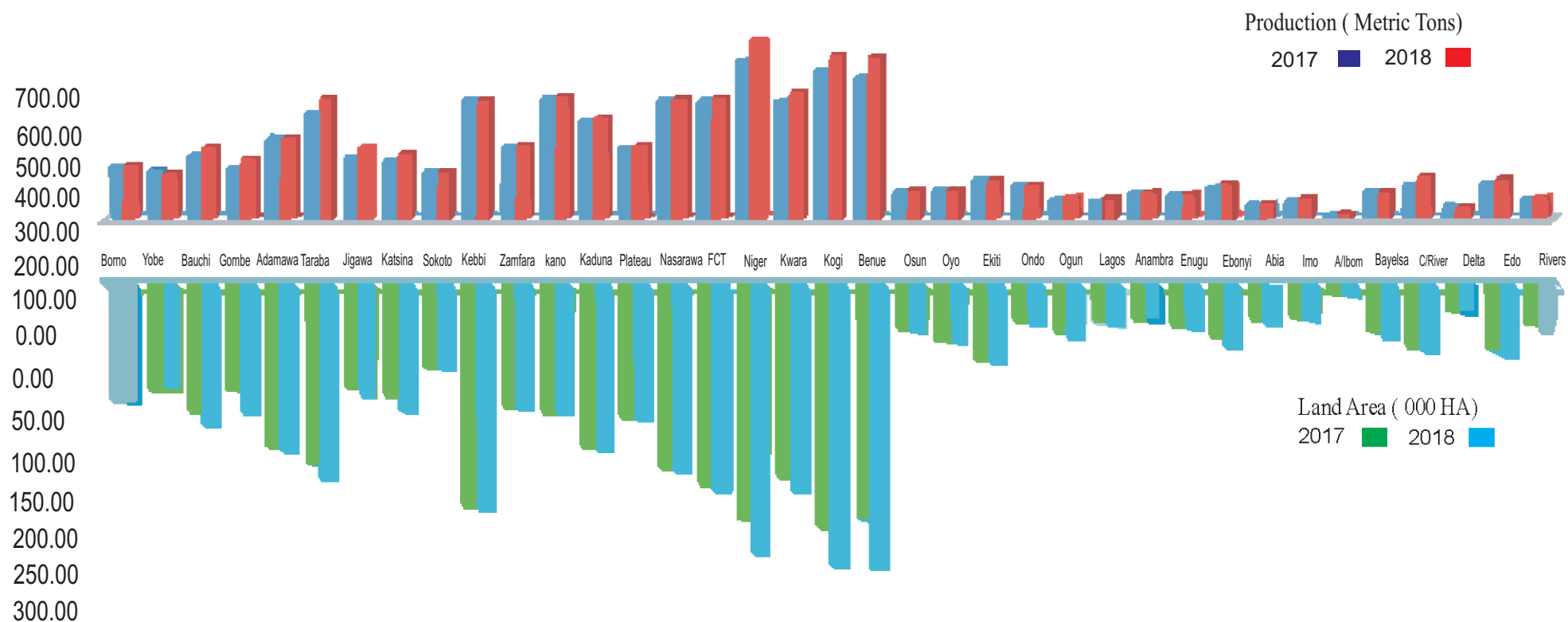
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Crop Production and Land Area

Rice



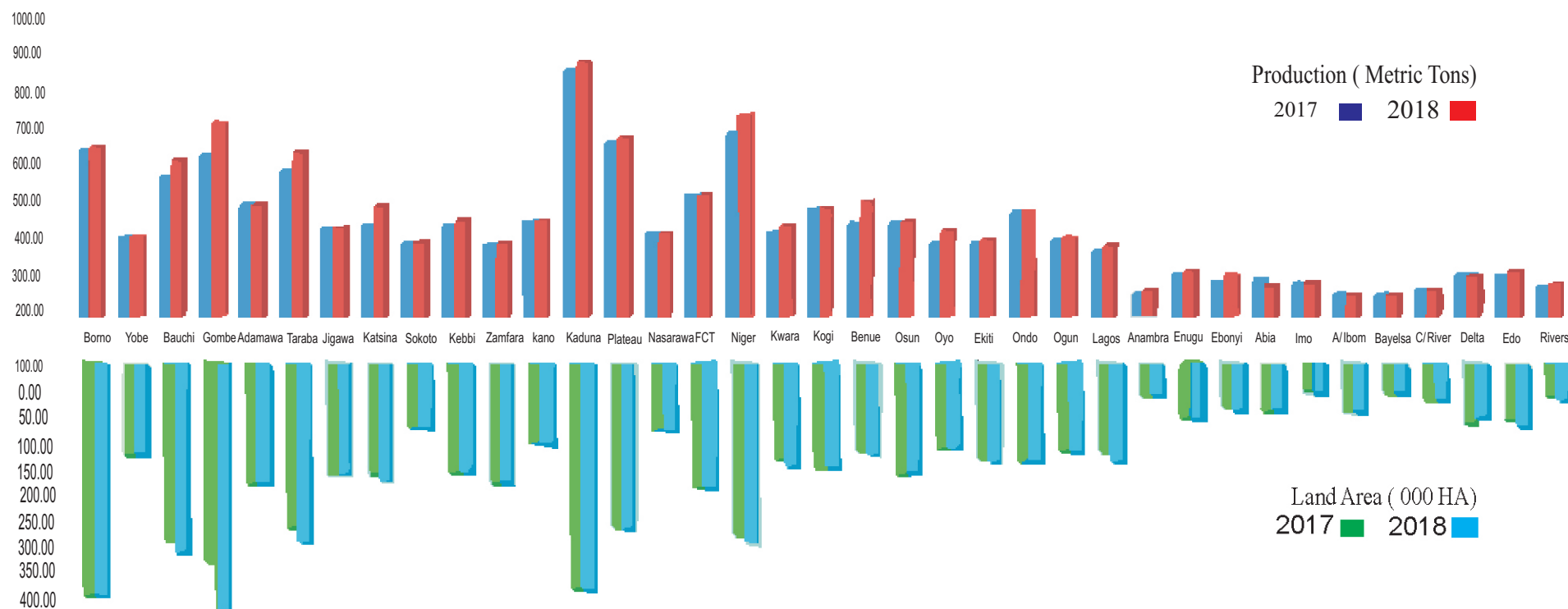
Rice is a national staple food in Nigeria grown across all agro-ecological zones of the country. total crop output is expected to increase by 7.25%



Maize

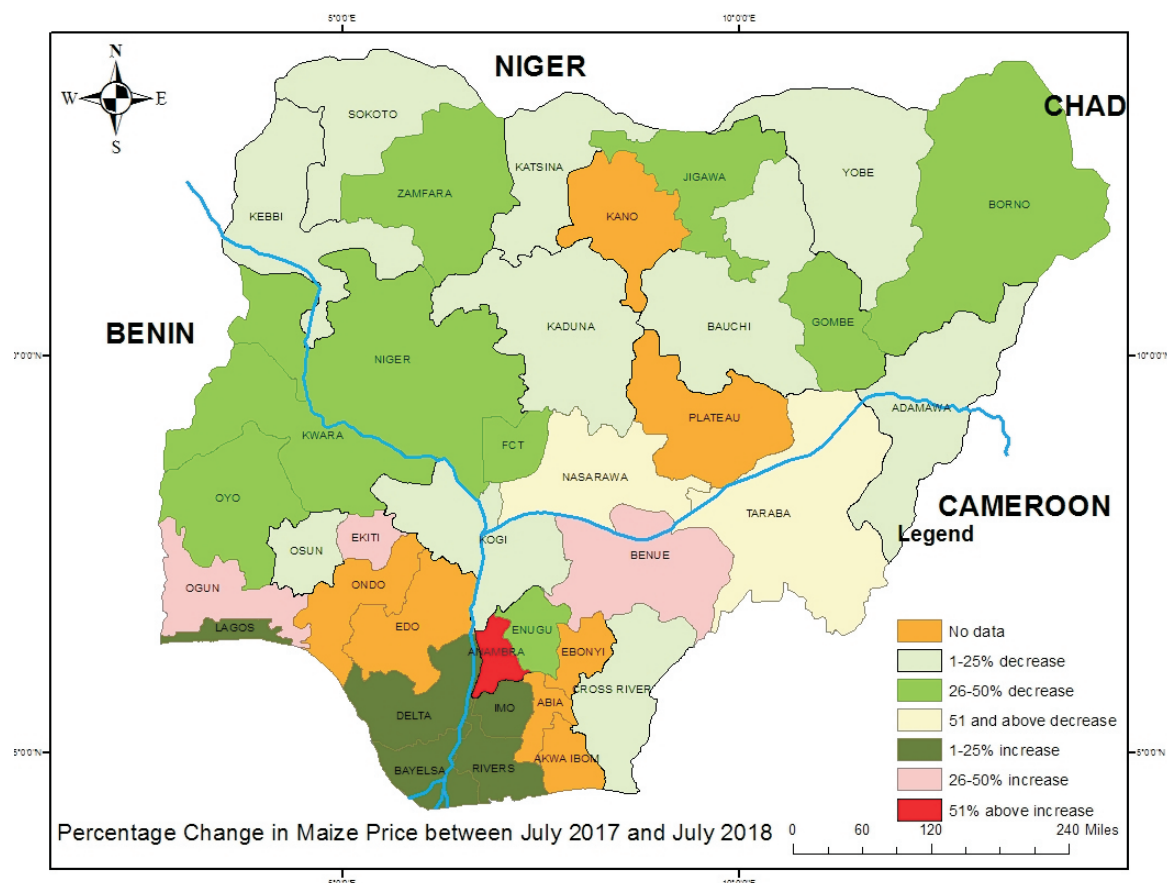


Maize production outputs for 2018 are generally higher than those of 2017, Gombe, Taraba and Bauchi states recorded drastic increases in both production outputs and land areas over the period. However, the national average yield of 2.06 ton/hectare is still very low.



2017 and 2018 Commodity Prices (N/ Kg)

Maize



Percentage change in Maize price July in 2018, compared to July 2017

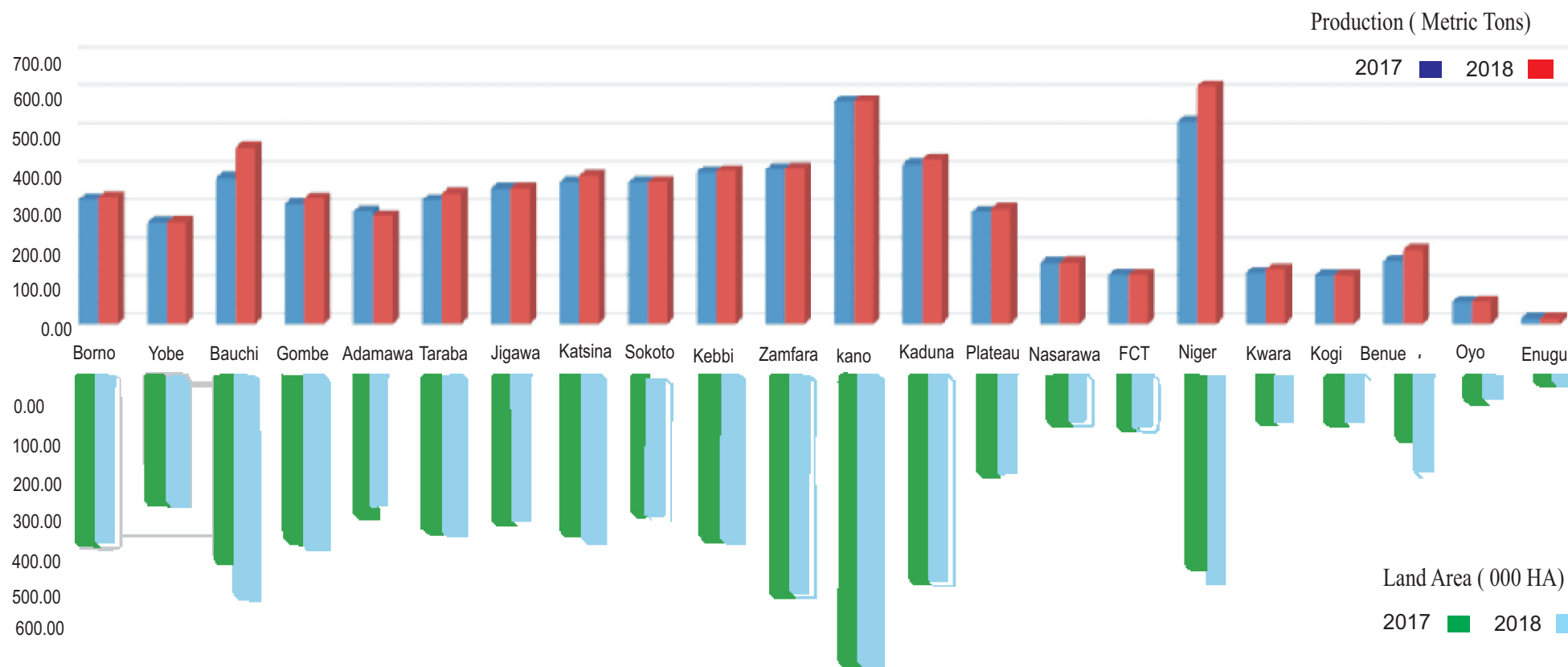
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Sorghum

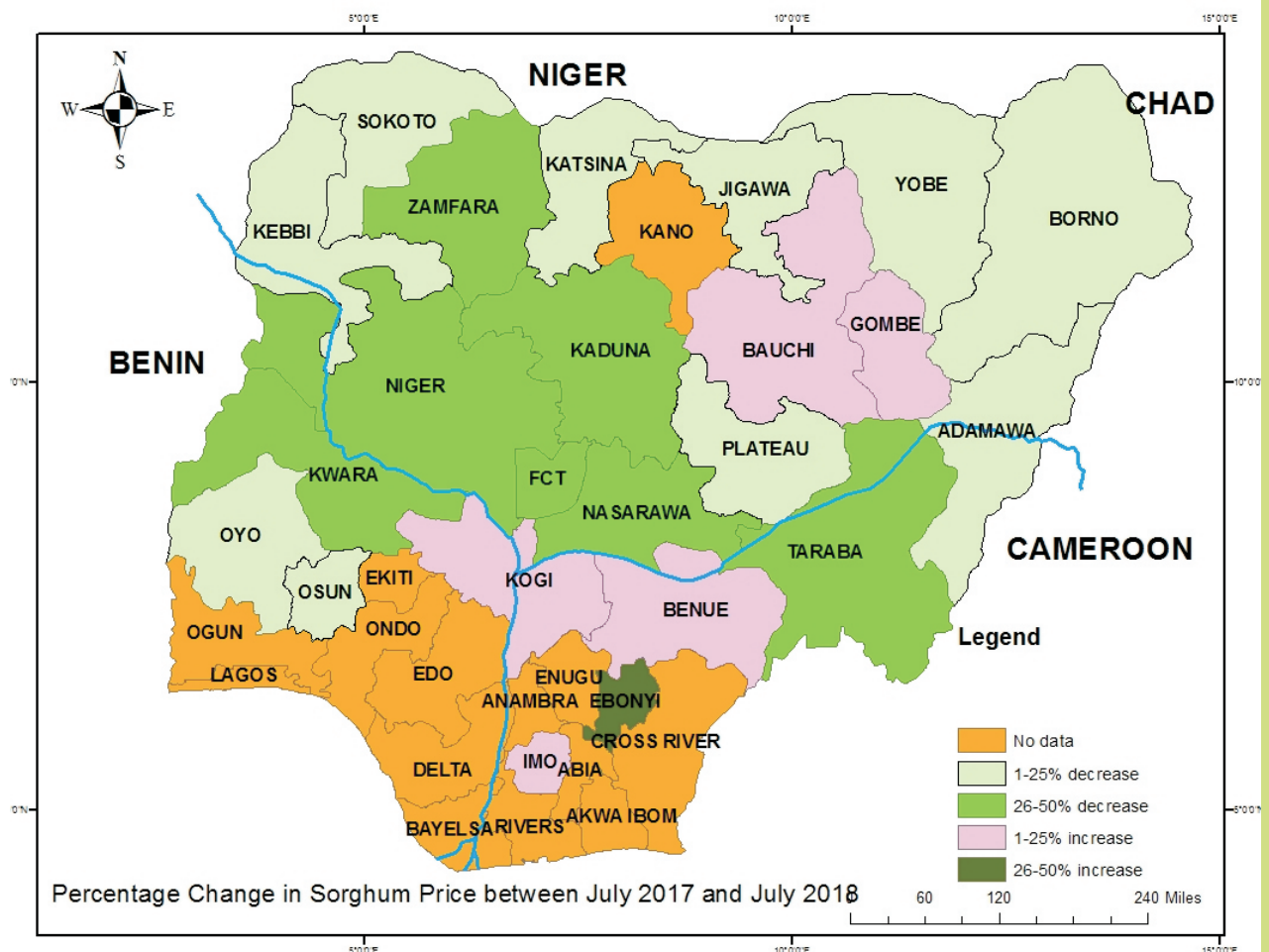


Sorghum is mainly grown in northern Nigeria on a total estimated area of 5048.46 in 2018. This represented a decrease of about 3.77% over 2017. Output of sorghum declined by 4.5% over the same period.



Sorghum

There were significant differences in prices across states and ecological zones for sorghum



Percentage change in Sorghum price between July in 2017 and July 2018

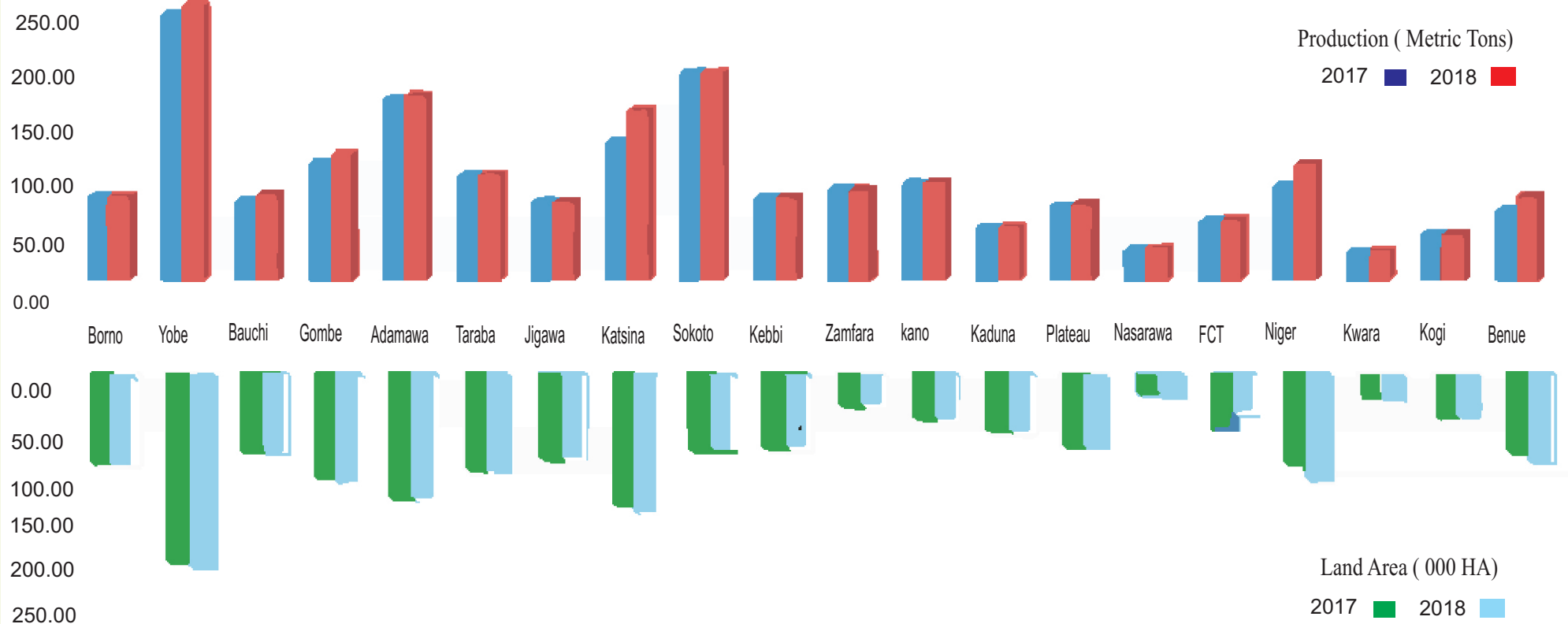
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Millet



The total millet production in 2018 was 1879.35 metric ton and represented an increase of 5.35 % over 2017

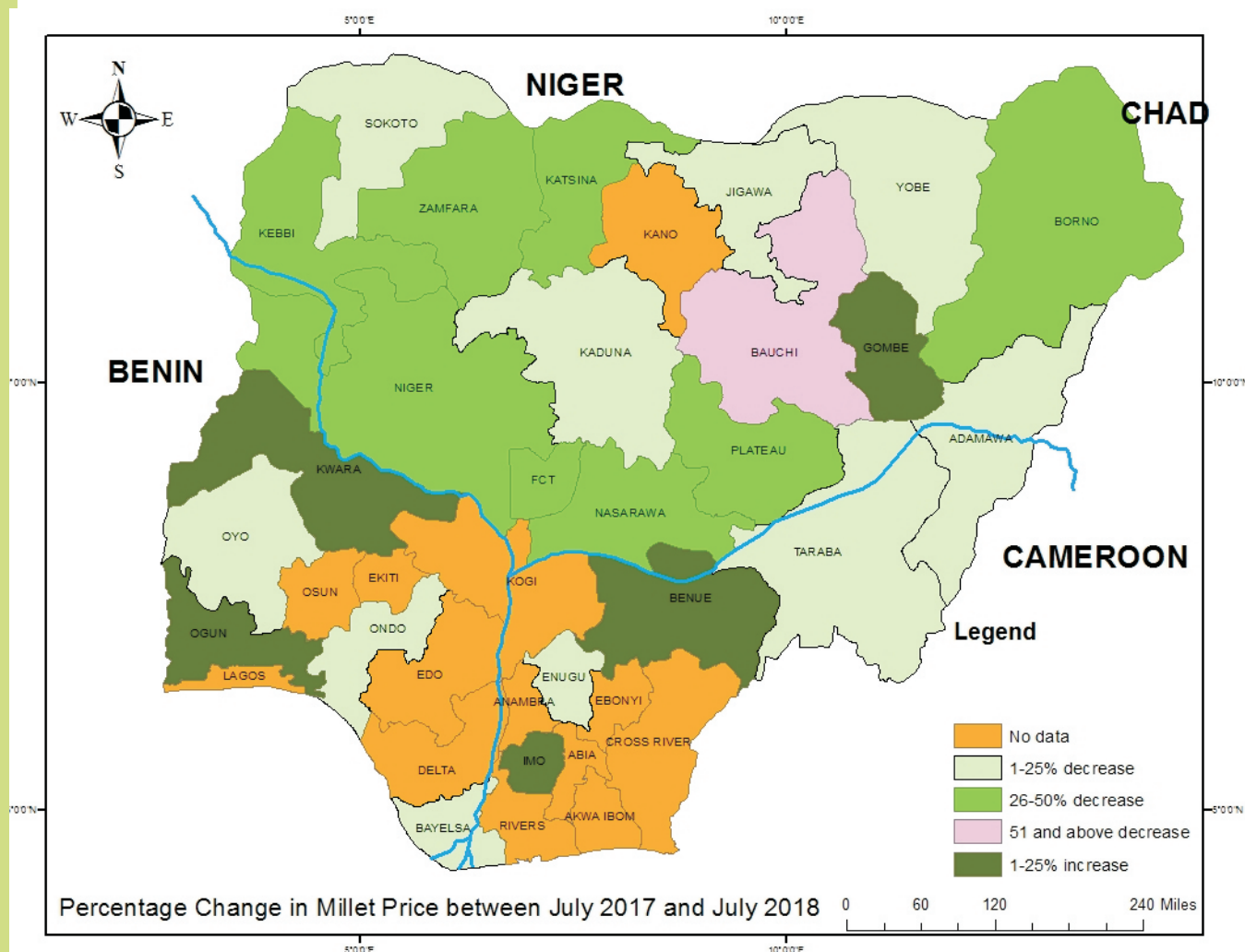


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2017 and 2018 Commodity Prices (N/ Kg)

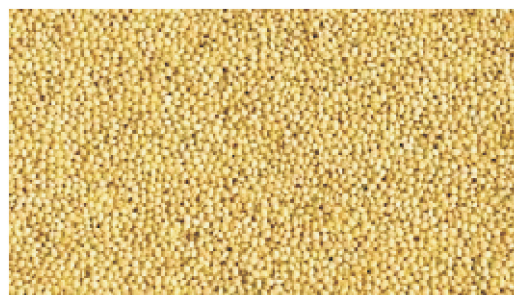
Millet

The 2018 data show drastic reductions in the prices of millet across the country. The widespread reduction in prices can be ascribed to the national increase production output and land area.



Percentage change in Millet price between July in 2017 and July 2018

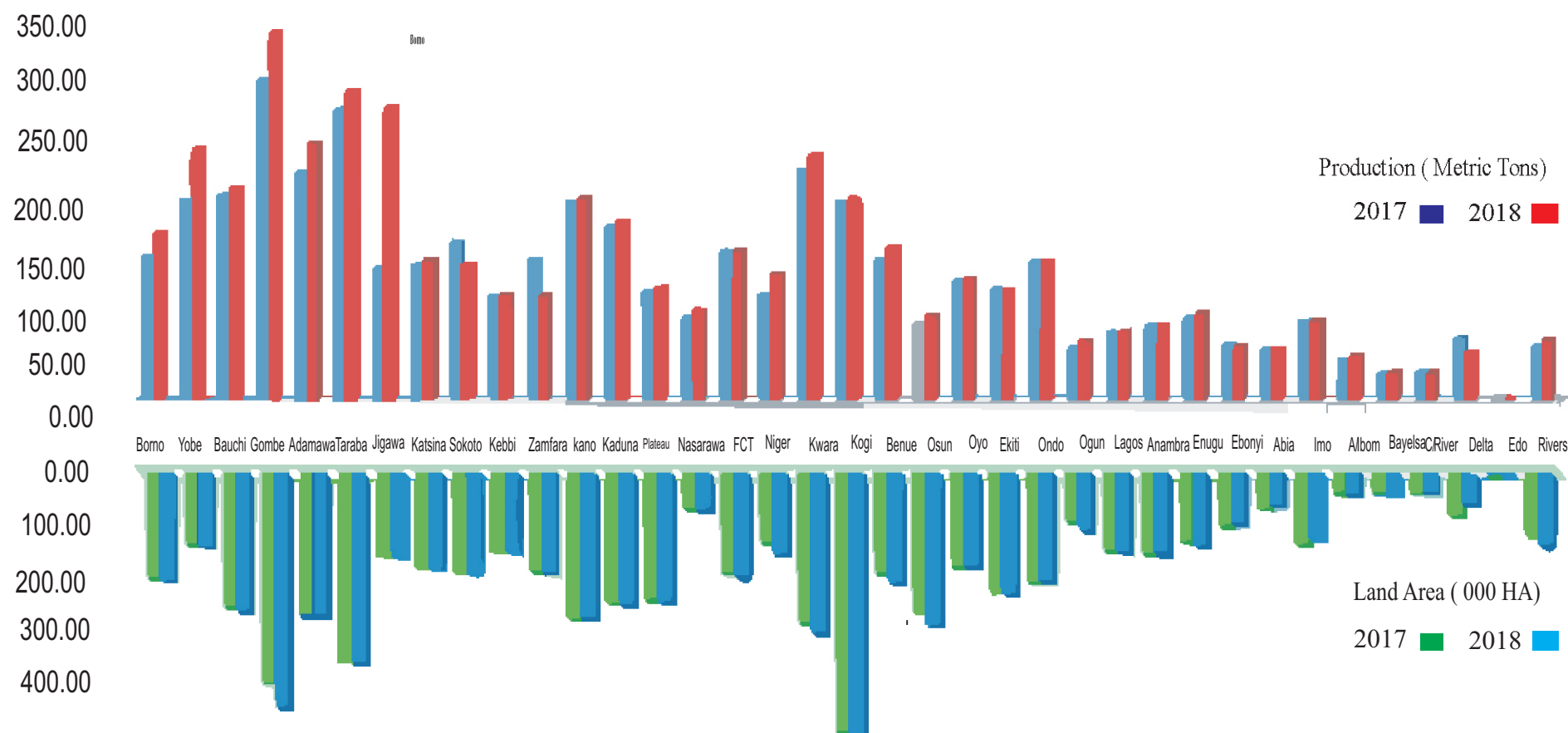
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Cowpea

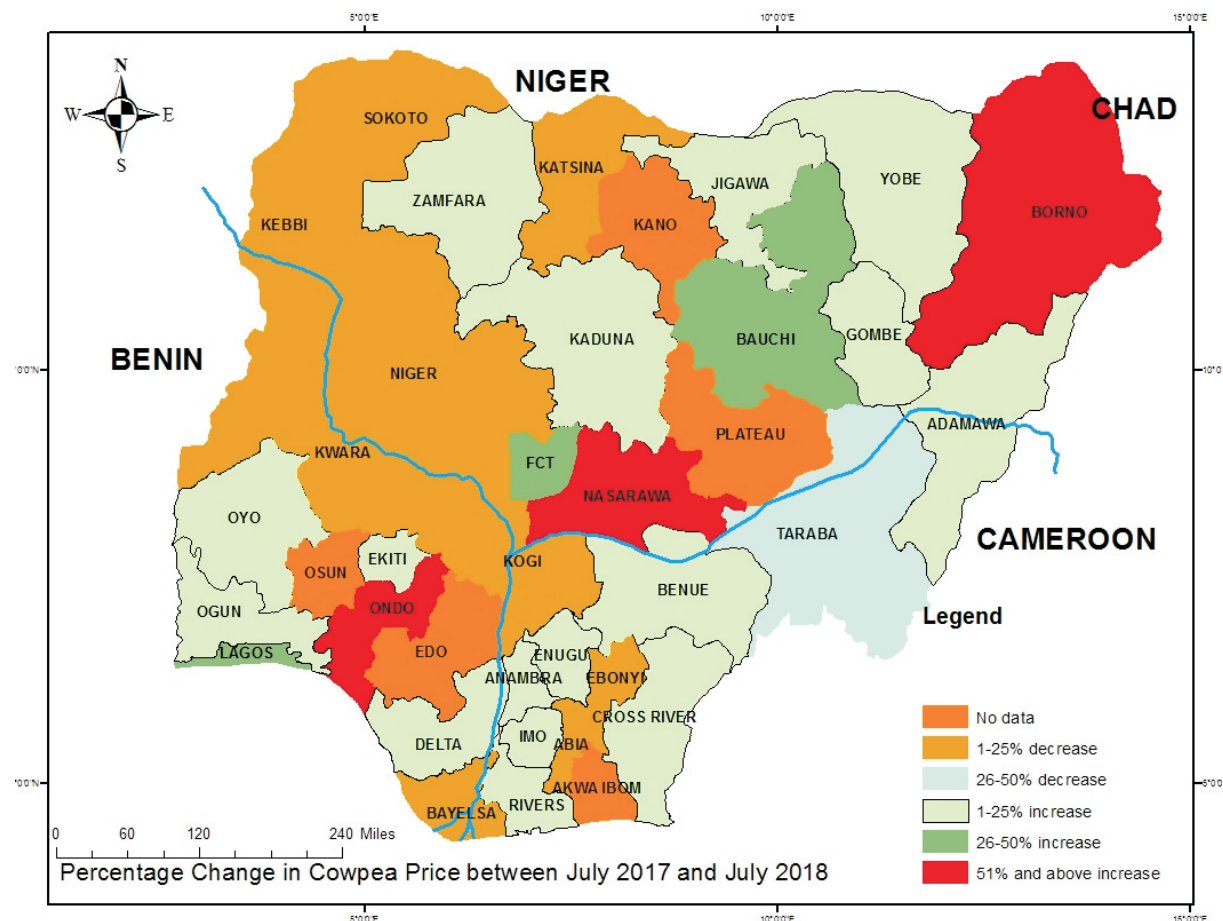


The 2018 data shows that the Nigerian cowpea sector remains the highest contributor (about 60%) to the African cowpea market. But the average national output of 0.8 ton per hectare is rather low, compared to the global average of 1.5 ton per hectare.



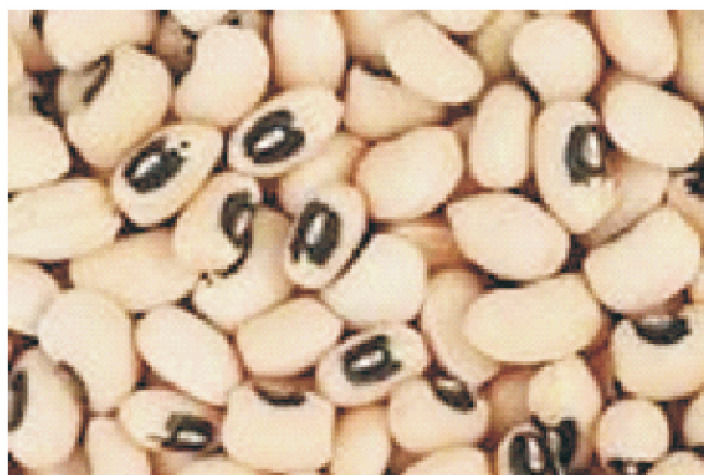
2017 and 2018 Commodities Prices (N/ Kg)

Cowpea

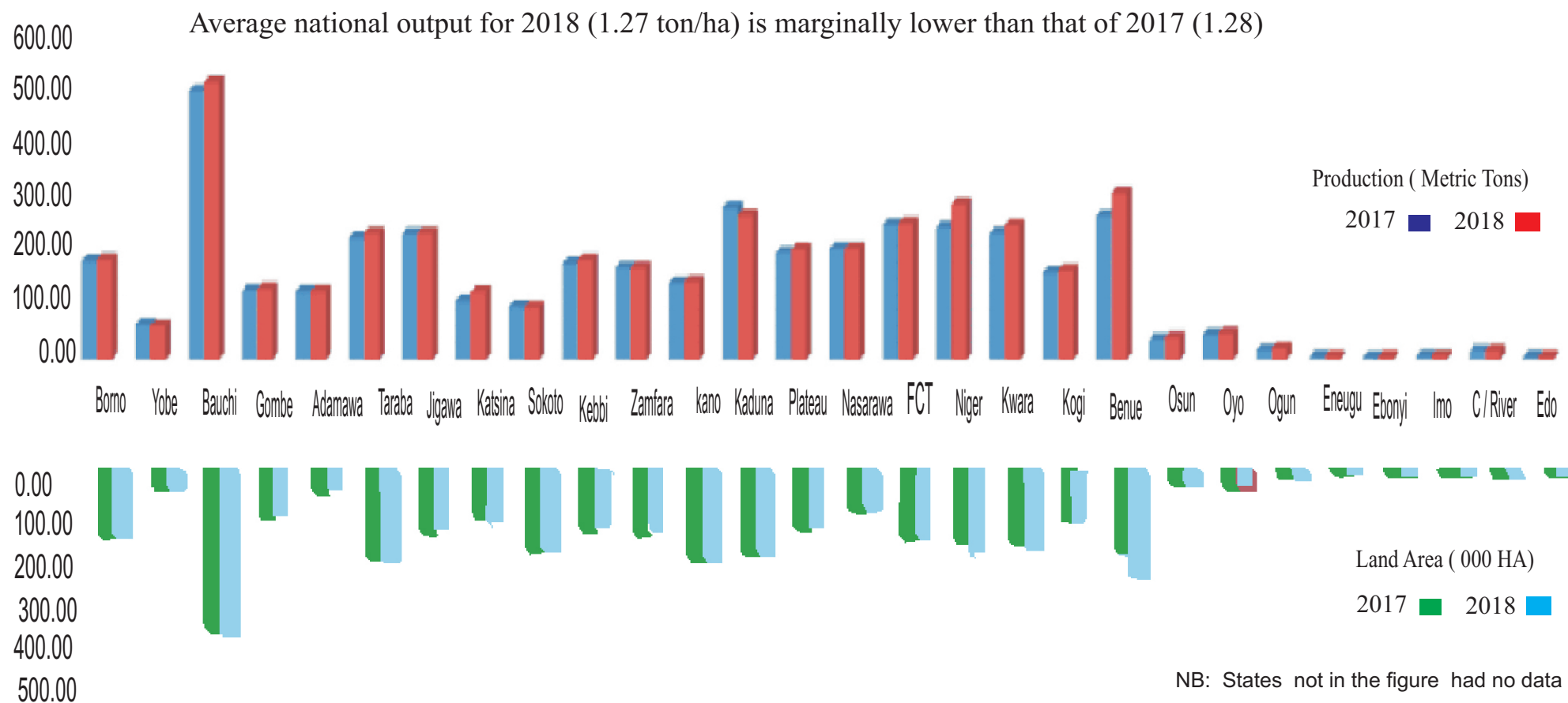


Percentage change in cowpea price between July in 2017 and July 2018

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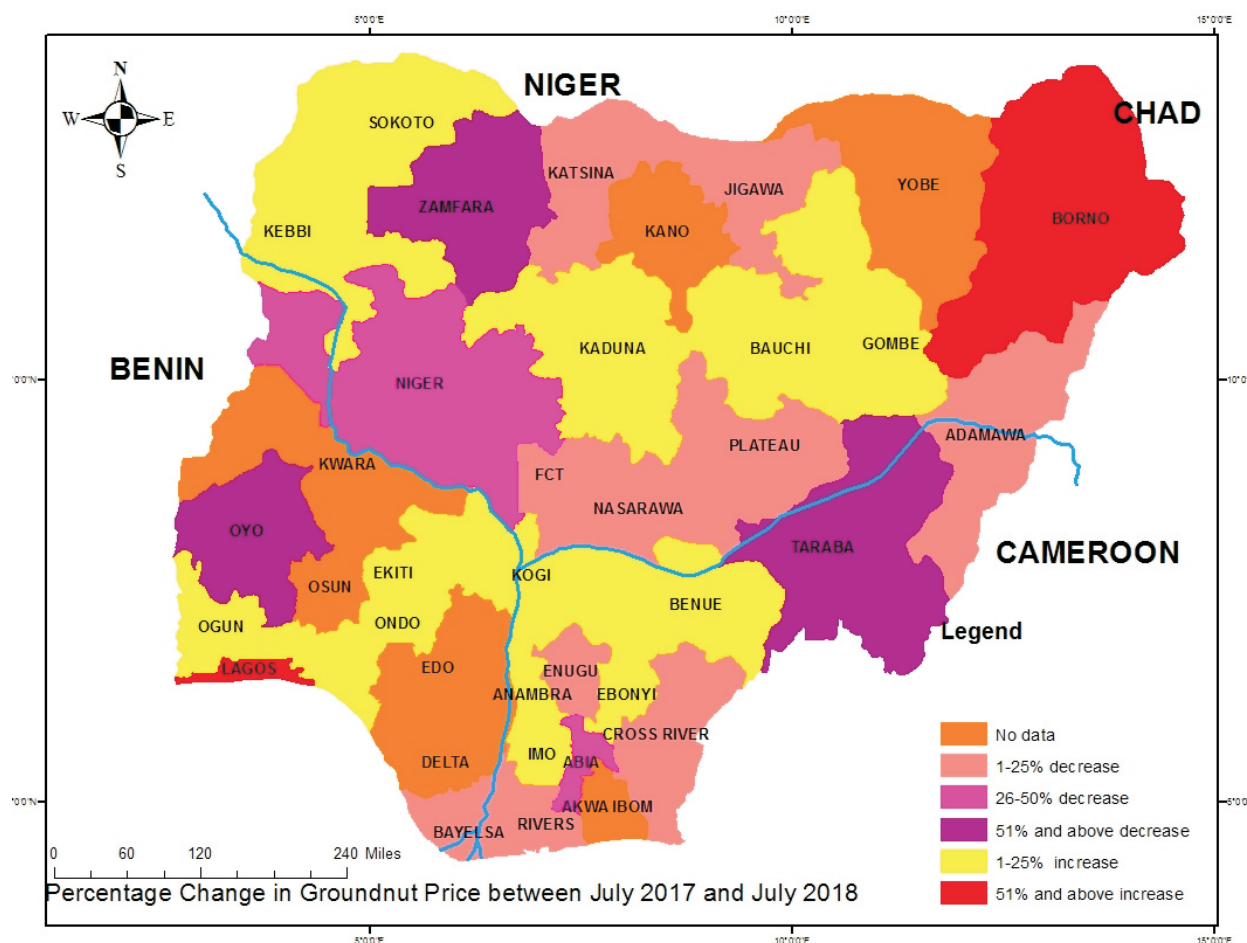


Groundnut



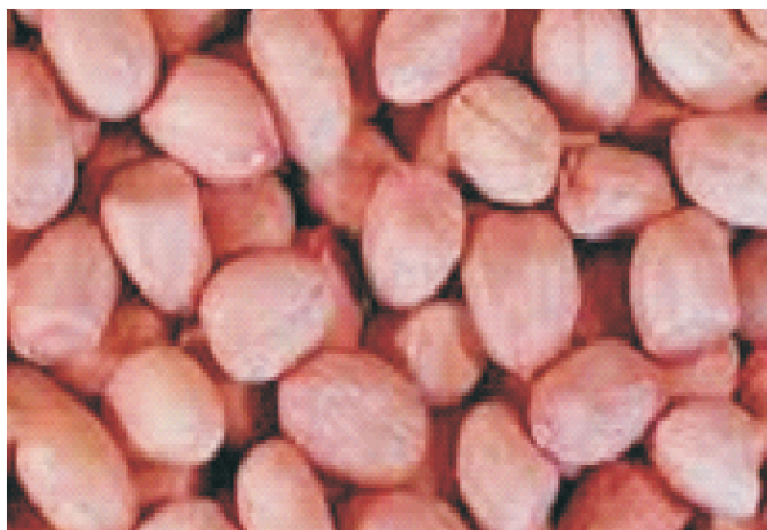
2017 and 2018 Commodity Prices (N/ Kg)

Groundnut

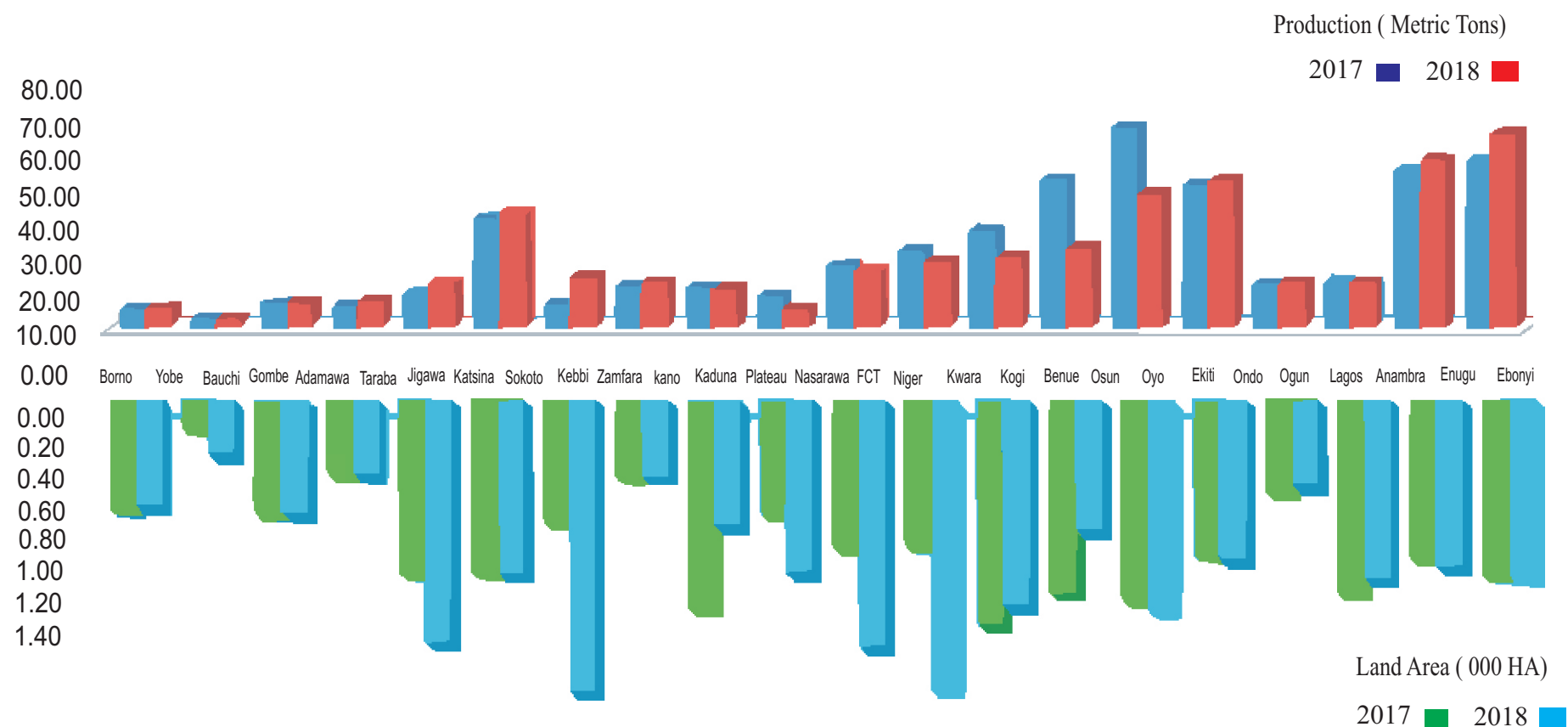


Percentage change in groundnut price between July in 2017 and July 2018

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Benniseed

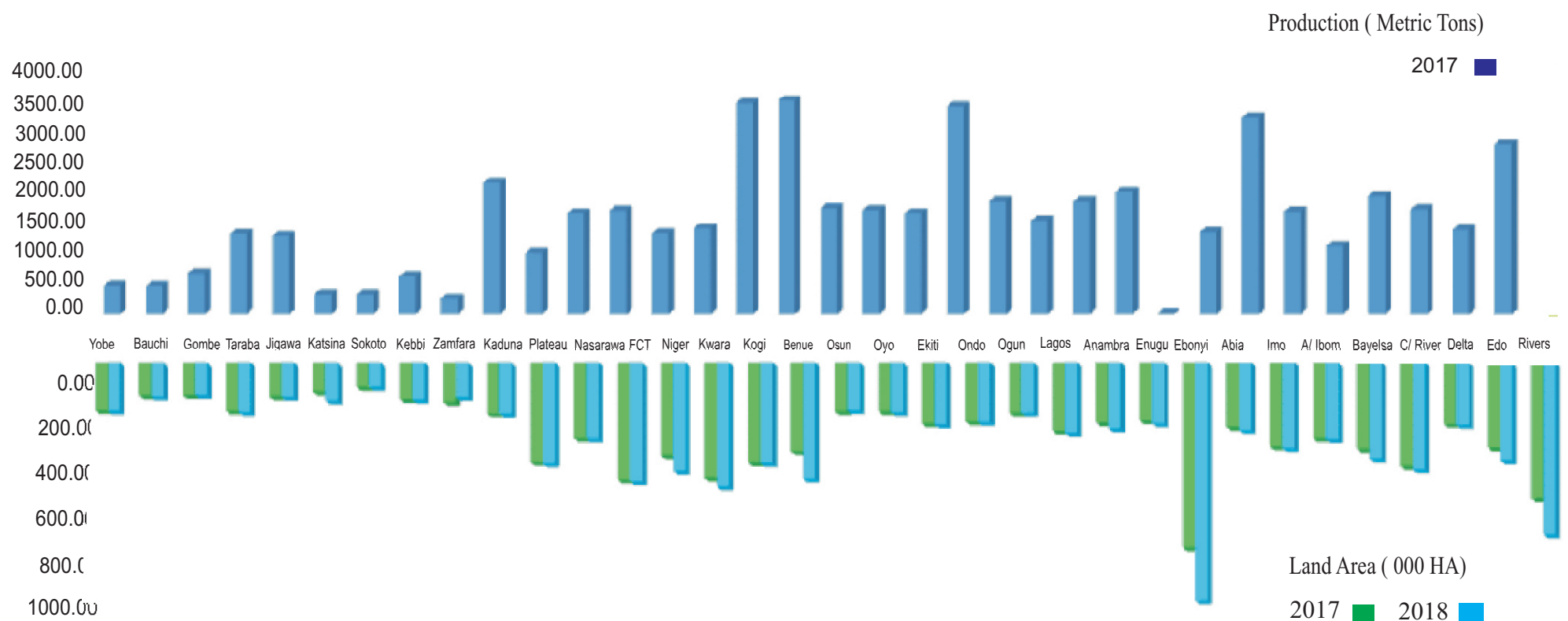


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Cassava



There is overall increase in production outputs and land area, especially in the key producing states. The national output increased by 6.03%, from 55,147 MT of 2017 to 58,754 MT.

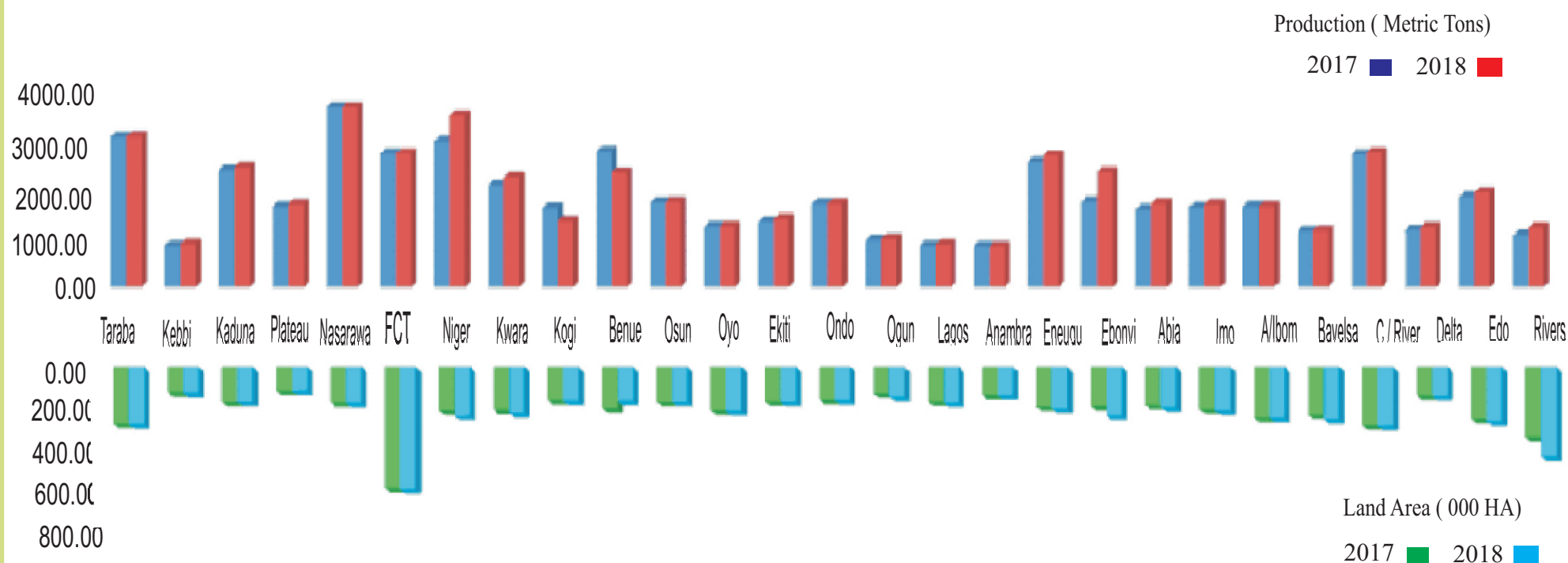


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Yam



With a national production increase of 8.4%, yam is one of the most successful crops in 2018 (as against 2017). Also, only two states (Benue and Kogi) had decreases in production. Overall, yam shows good prospect for 2018, and this could be due to the wider rainfall distribution.



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Cocoyam

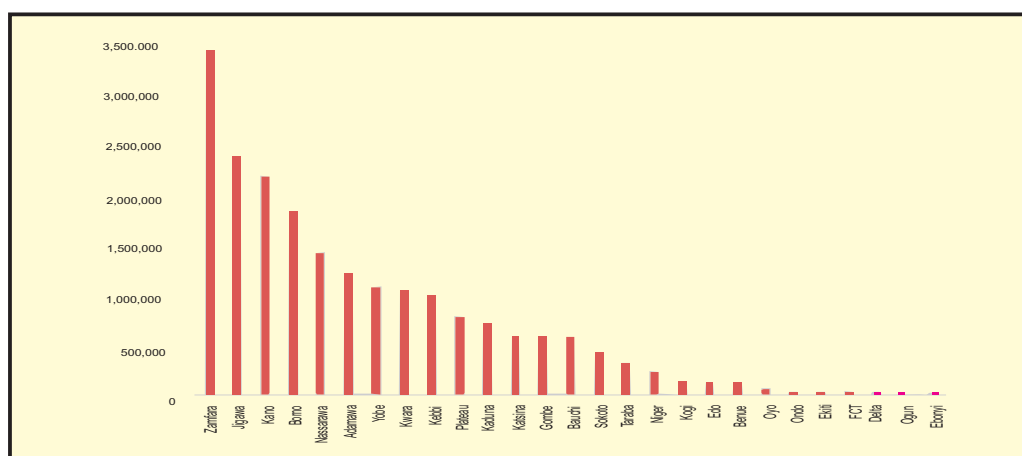


Apart from Abia State, the land area devoted to cocoyam increased across the country in 2018, with the highest increases of 32% for Anambra and Bayelsa



Cattle and Goat

With a cattle population of 20,231,598 for a national human population of nearly 200 million, Nigeria needs to do more in the area of policy to improve in the cattle sector, which has served as a major source of animal protein for the citizenry.



Estimated Cattle population in Nigeria in 2018 (FDAPHS)

The data on goat population and production for 2018 are a little improvement on what obtained in the previous years (2016-2017). One major constraint affecting the sector is inadequate government intervention in livestock inputs.



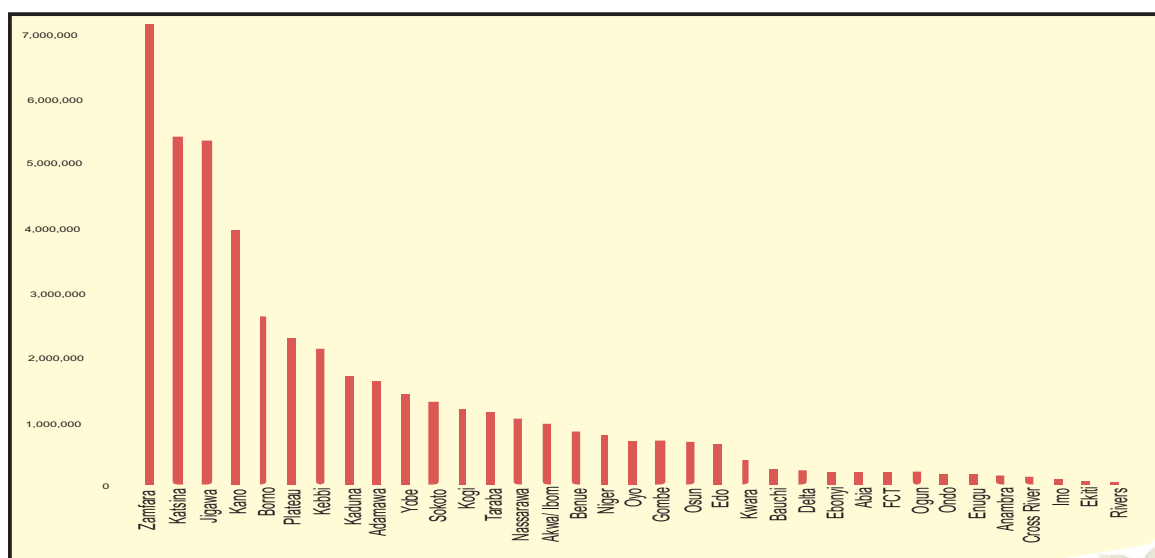
Estimated Goat population in Nigeria in 2018 (FDAPHS)



NB: States not in the figures had no data

Sheep and Chicken

Zamafara State has been leading in the population of sheep and cattle for a while now—perhaps this explains the incessant activities of cattle rustling and armed banditry in the state and its surrounding. The finding, therefore, reiterate the general call for improved security in the country.



Estimated Sheep population in Nigeria in 2018 (FDAPHS)



The poultry sector is becoming highly attractive to the youths across the country, perhaps due to its low capital requirement, compared to cattle, sheep and goats. But the sector was serious constrained by the Newcastle disease (NCD), which was reported in all the agro-ecological zones. There were also Gumboro (infectious bursal diseases), coccidiosis and chicken pox infections.

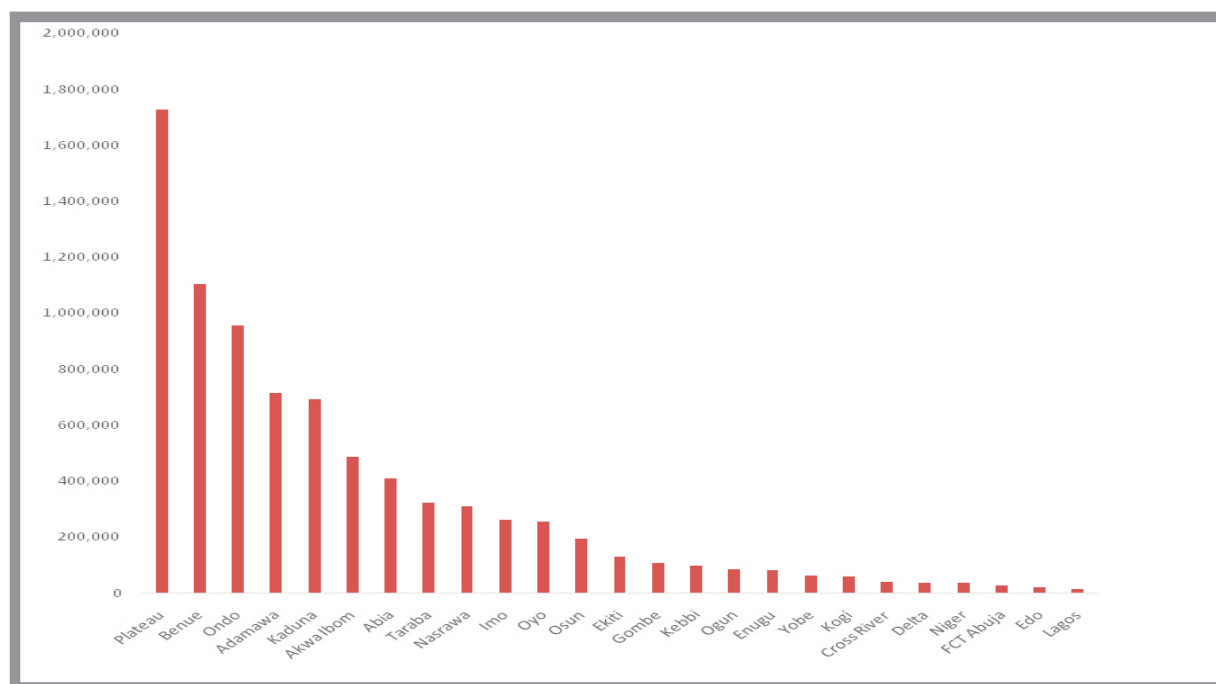


Estimated chicken population in Nigeria in 2018 (FDAPHS)

NB: States not in the figures had no data

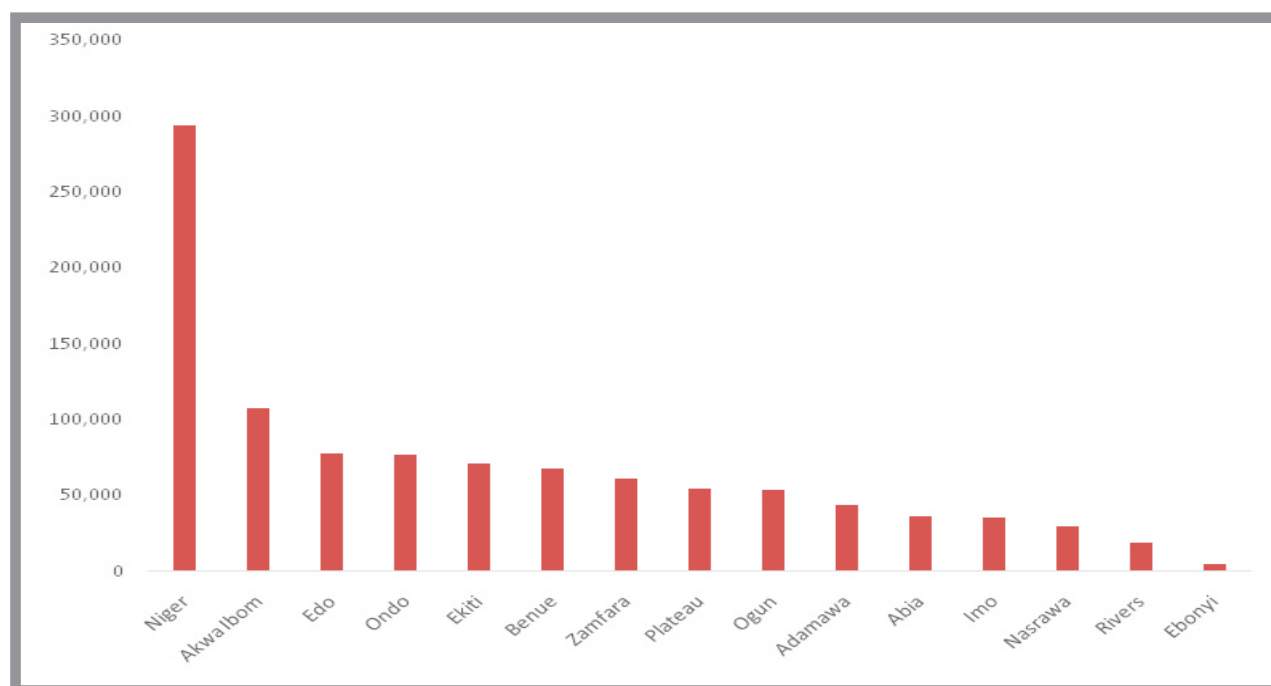


Nigeria has about 8.3 million pigs. In recent years, pig farming, especially in many north-central and southern states, is seen by small and medium-scale farmers as a major income-generating activity and means of income diversification. This should make the sector an attractive investment point for government.



Estimated Pig population in Nigeria in 2018 (FDAPHS)

Rabbit production is still relatively small and market for the meat largely unknown. But the renewed search for meat low on cholesterol is gradually pushing the figures up, as new entrants (especially the youths) are being reported across the country.



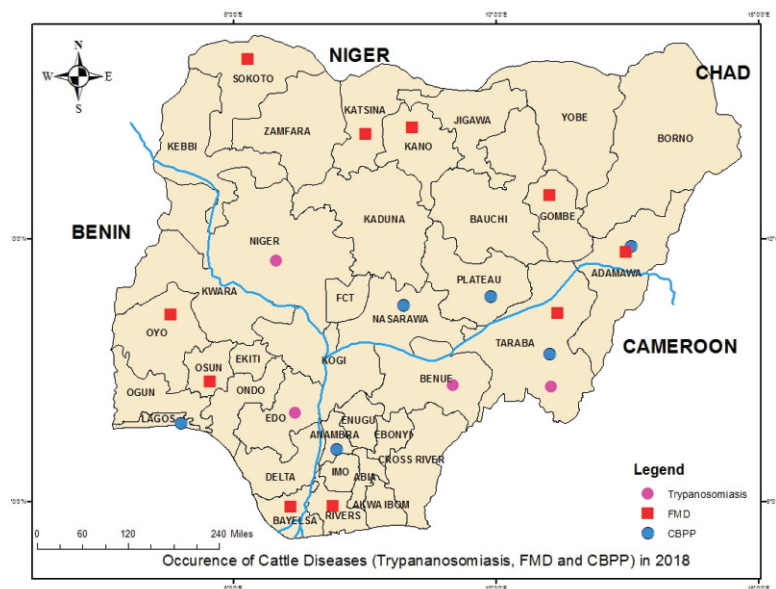
Estimated Rabbit population in Nigeria in 2018(FDAPHS)

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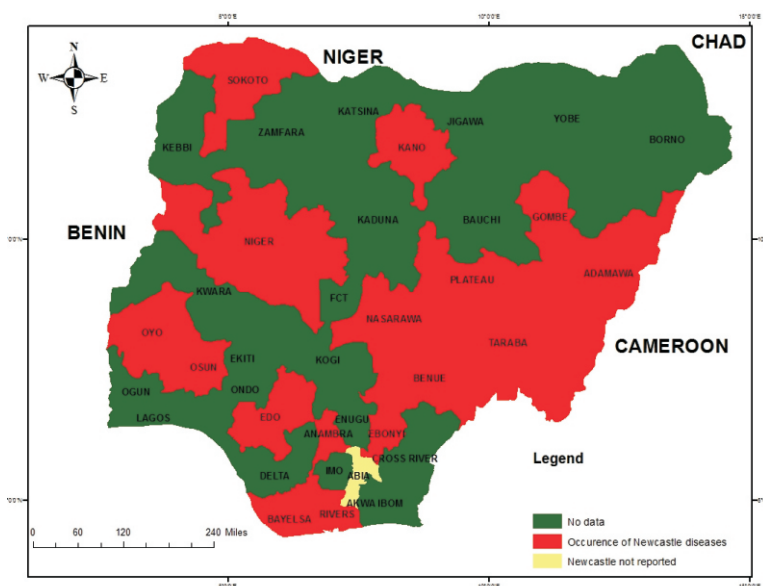
7.0

Livestock Diseases

Some diseases such as Newcastle, Trypanasomiasis, FMD and CBPP affected cattle in 2018



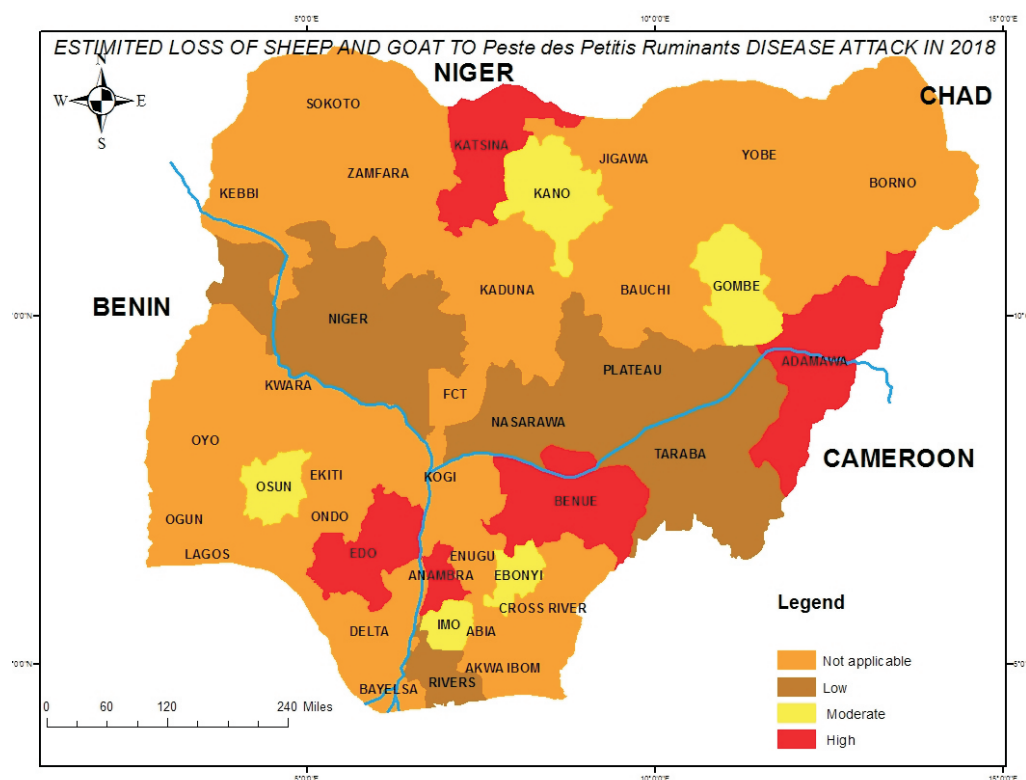
Occurrence of diseases in cattle in 2018



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Livestock Diseases

Peste des Petitis ruminant (PPR) diseases were reported in Goat and Sheep in 2018



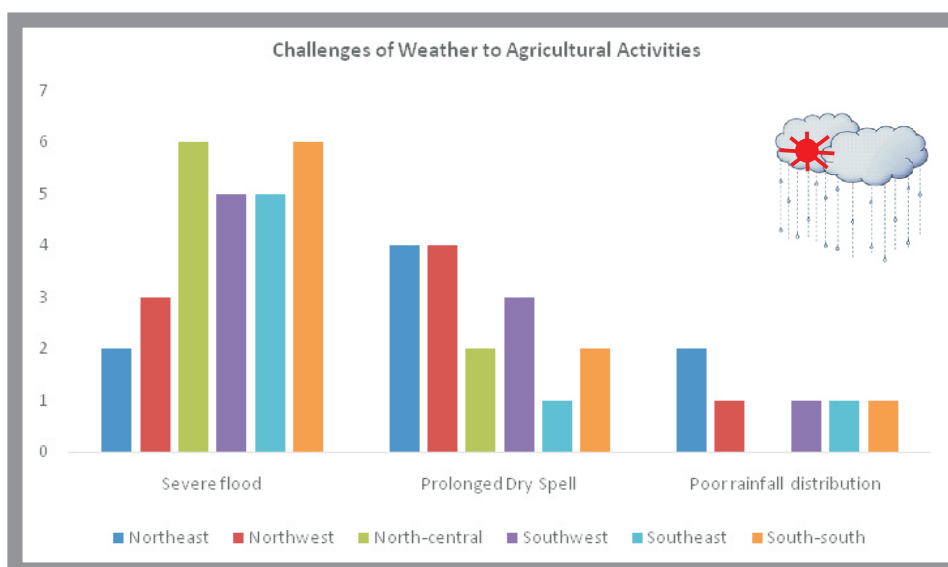
Estimated loss in Sheep and Goat in 2018

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8.0

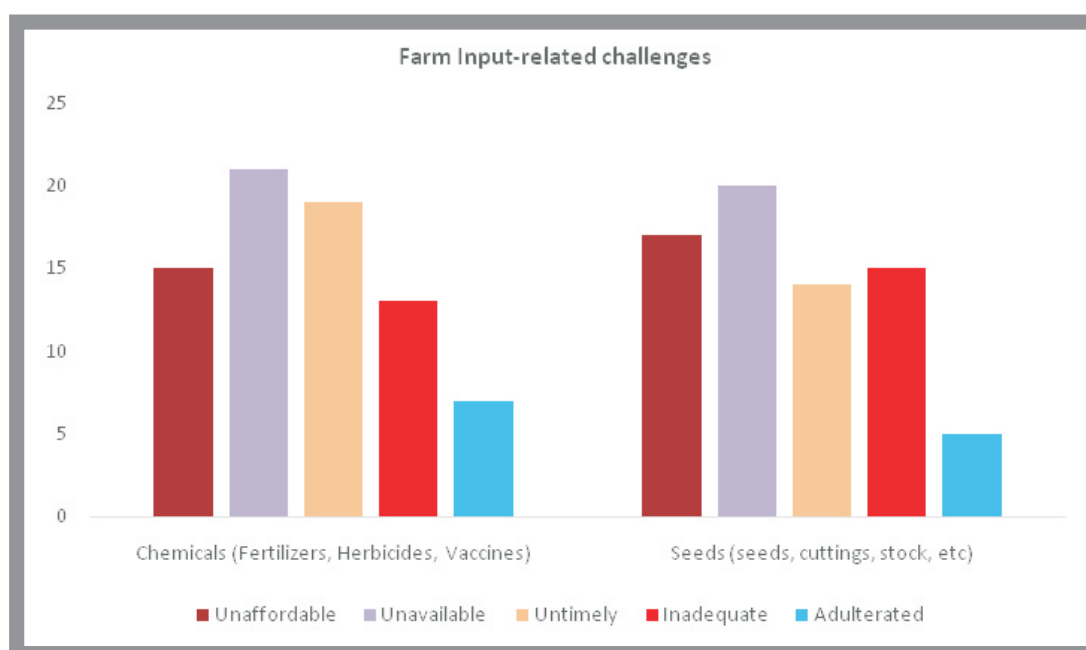
Major Constraints to Agricultural Production

There were several weather-related constraints to agricultural productivity. Severe flooding was experienced in 27 states, across all the zones of the country. All the states in the south-south, as well as six (6) states of the north-central recorded flooding as constraint in the year under review



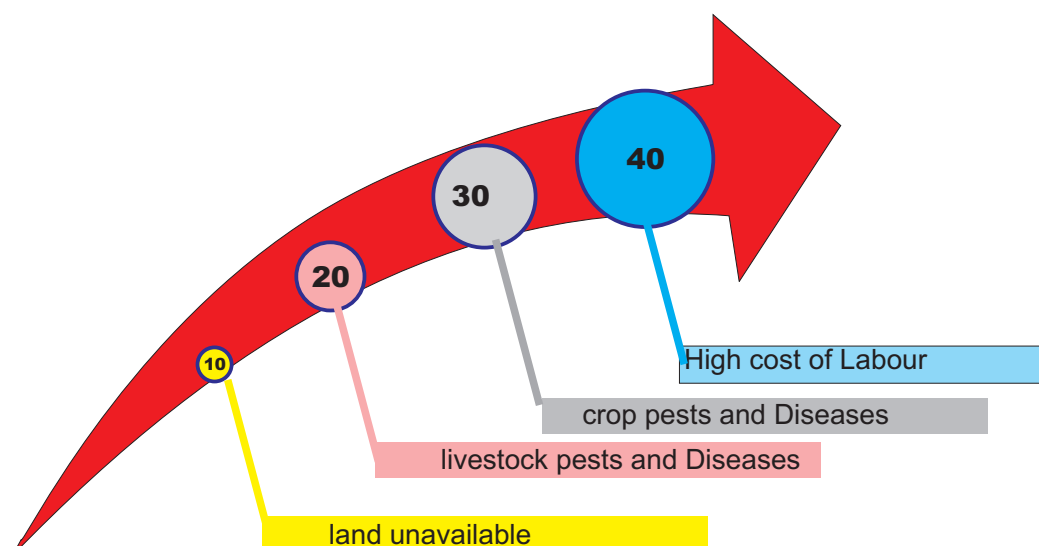
Challenges of weather to agricultural activities

Government inputs were largely unavailable in many states—22 states for chemicals (fertilizers, herbicides, vaccines) and 20 states for seeds (cuttings, seeds, stocks, etc).



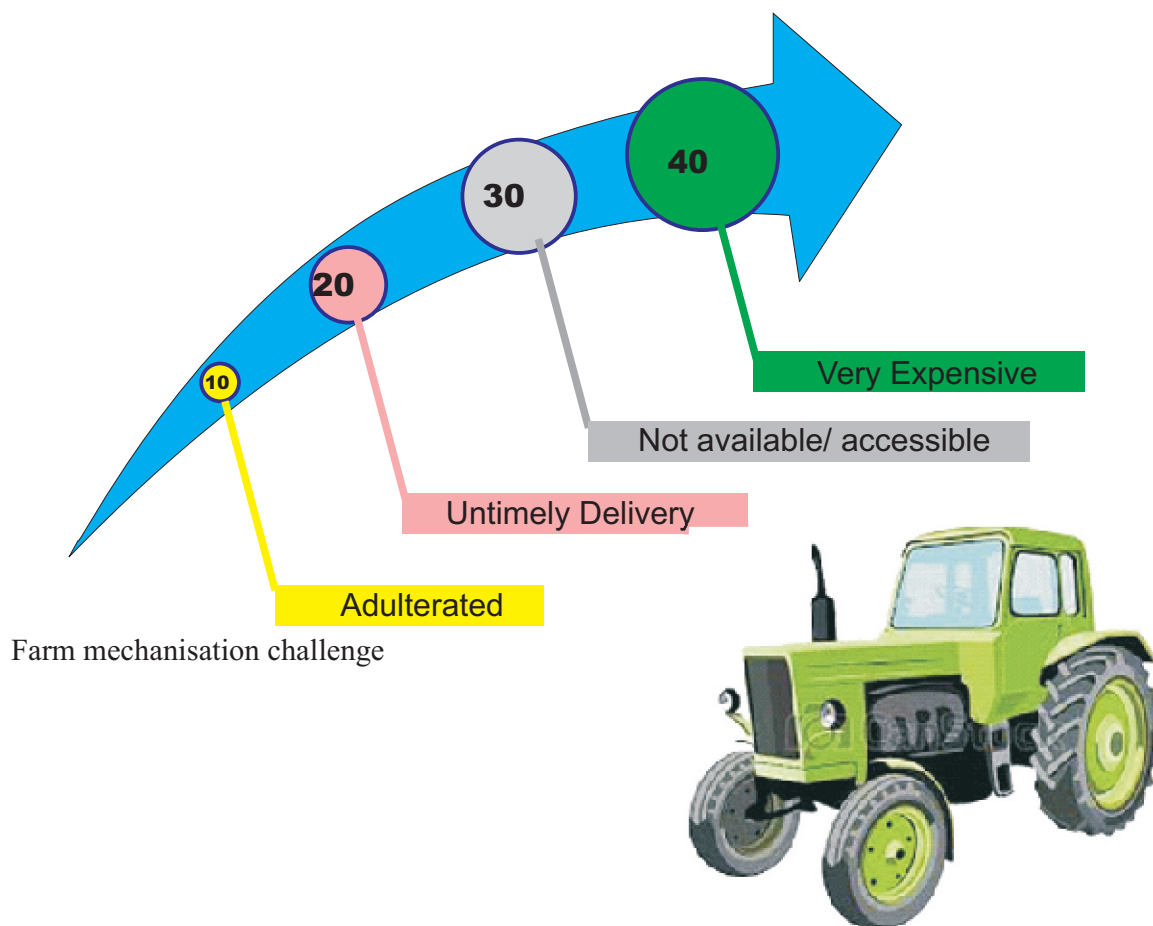
Farm input - related challenges

The highest challenge to agricultural production for 2018 was high cost of labour (both manual and mechanical), as 34 of the 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory reported dramatic increases in costs of labour



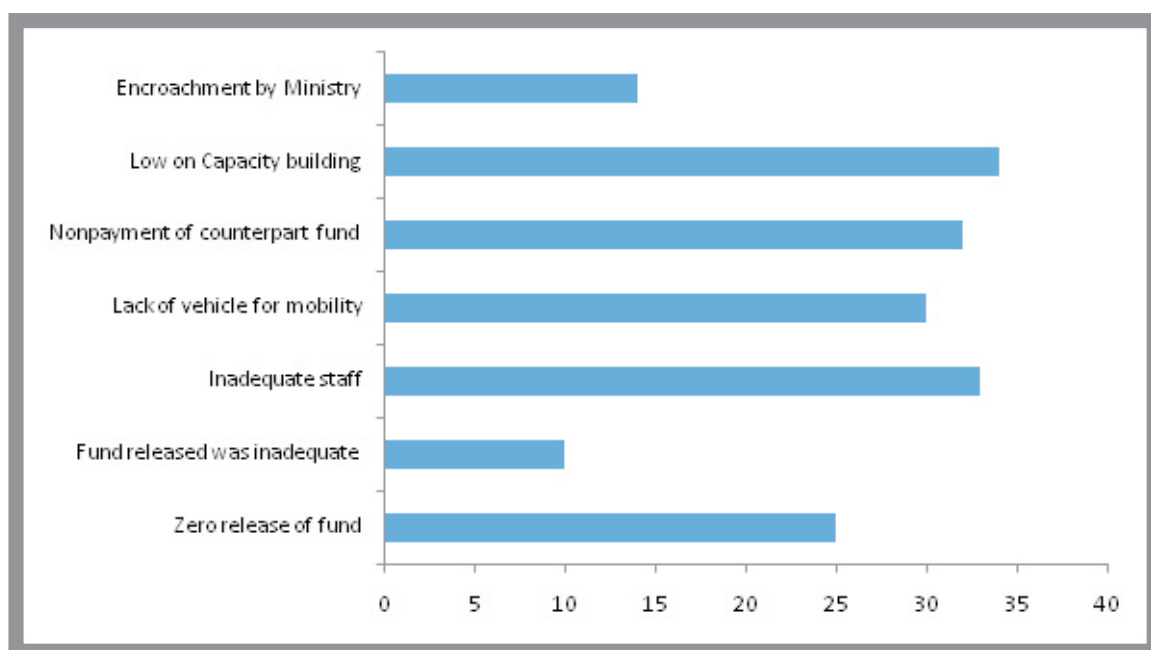
Production challenges

The data show that majority of farmers in 31 of the country's 36 states and the FCT could not access tractor services due to high cost of hiring services



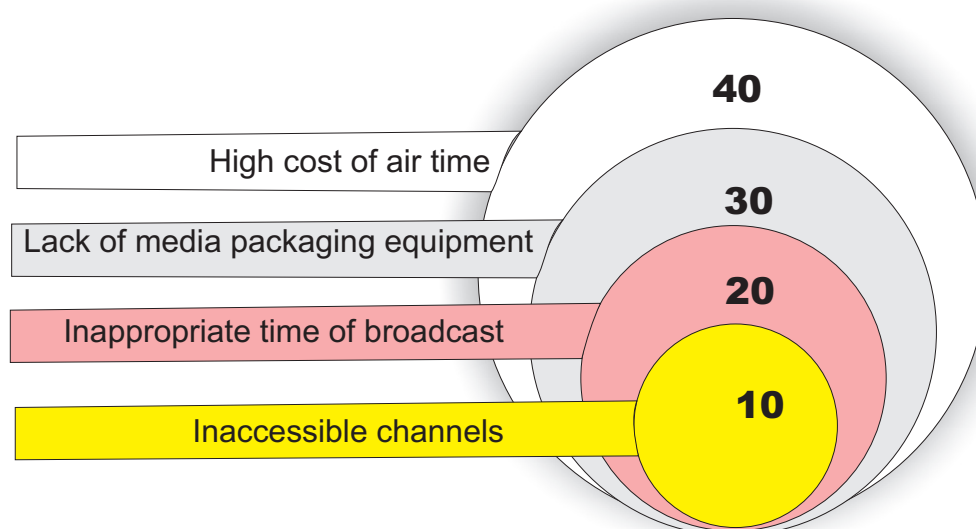
Farm mechanisation challenge

Most recurrent challenge for the various state Agricultural Development Projects (ADPs) was inadequate capacity building for their staff which was reported by 34 states.



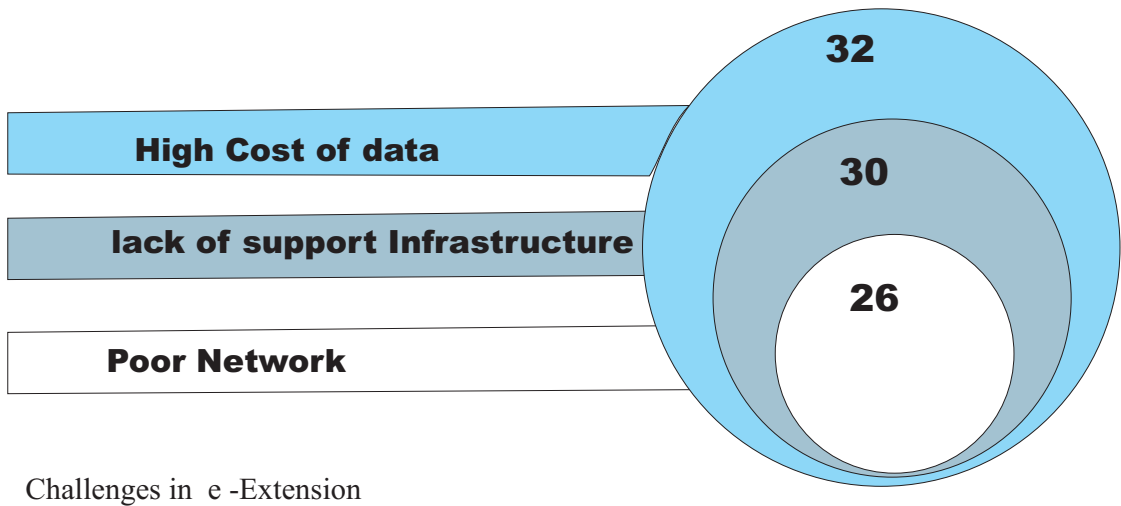
Challenges extension activities challenge

37 ADPs were not able to air agricultural programmes due to high cost of airtime, while 30 of them were constrained by the lack of equipment.

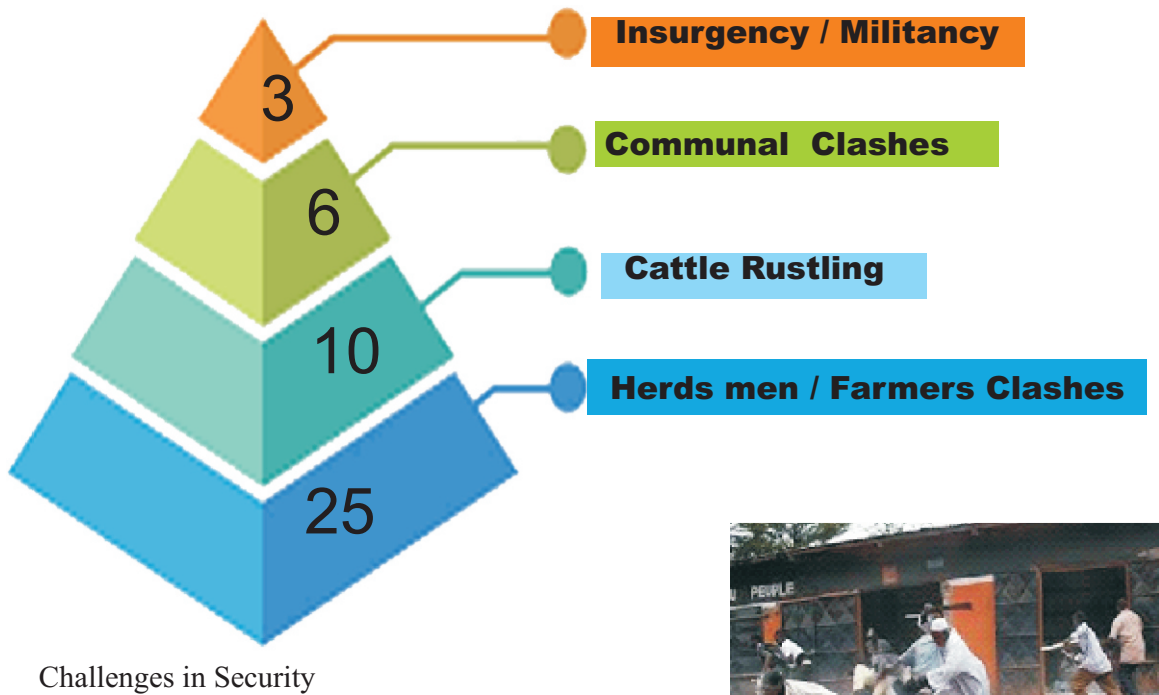


Challenges in Agricultural broadcasts

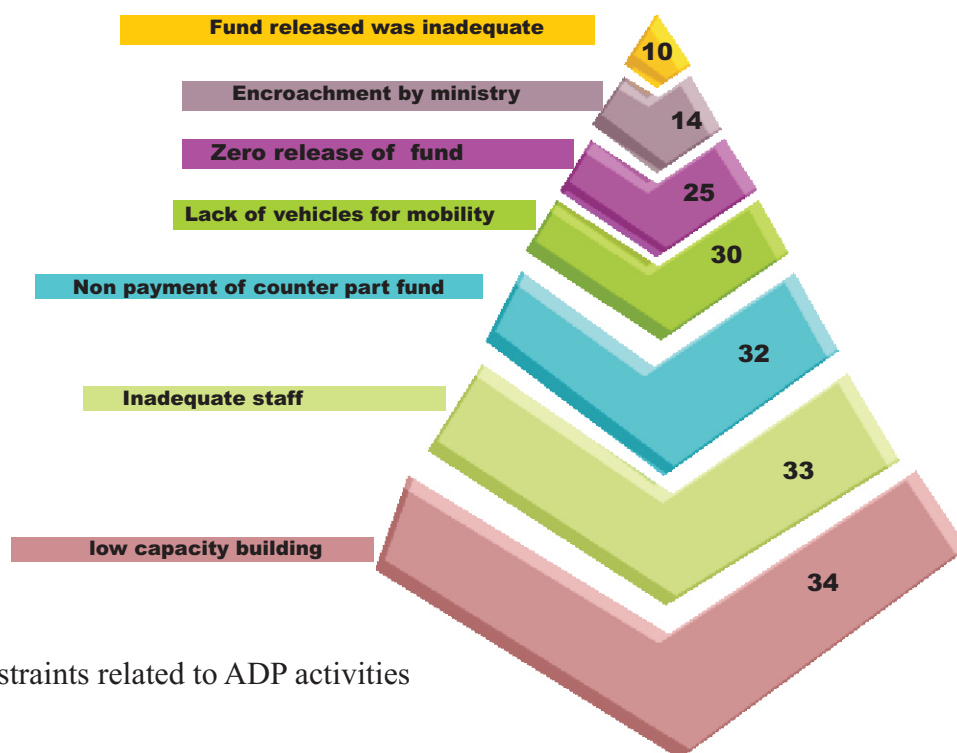
ADP staff are heavily constrained in the use of e-extension channels—this means that their major clients (or farmers) continued to get agricultural information largely through conventional channels.



Agricultural activities were heavily compromised in about 25 states by the persistent crisis between herdsmen and farmers, while 10 states reported cattle rustling as a major challenge.

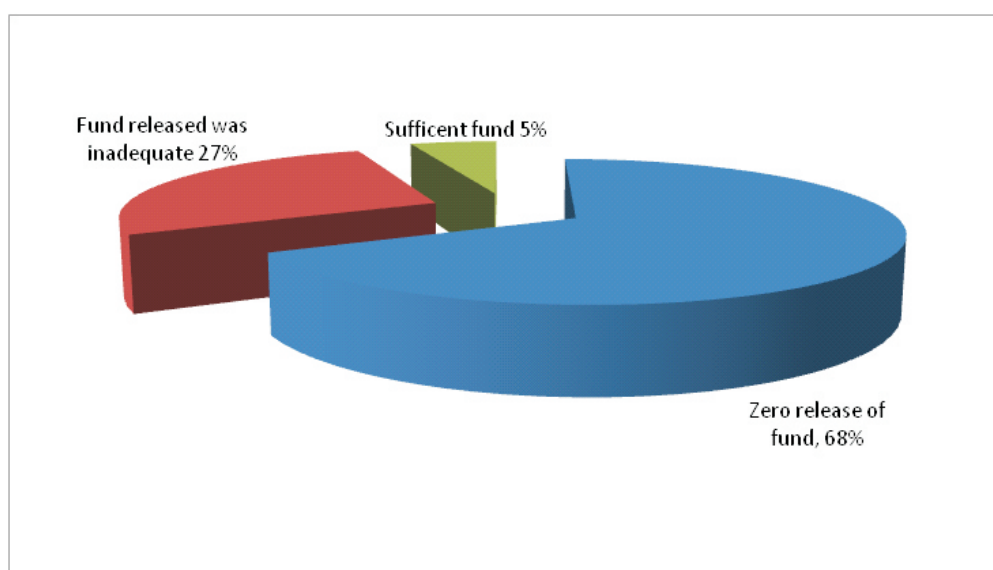


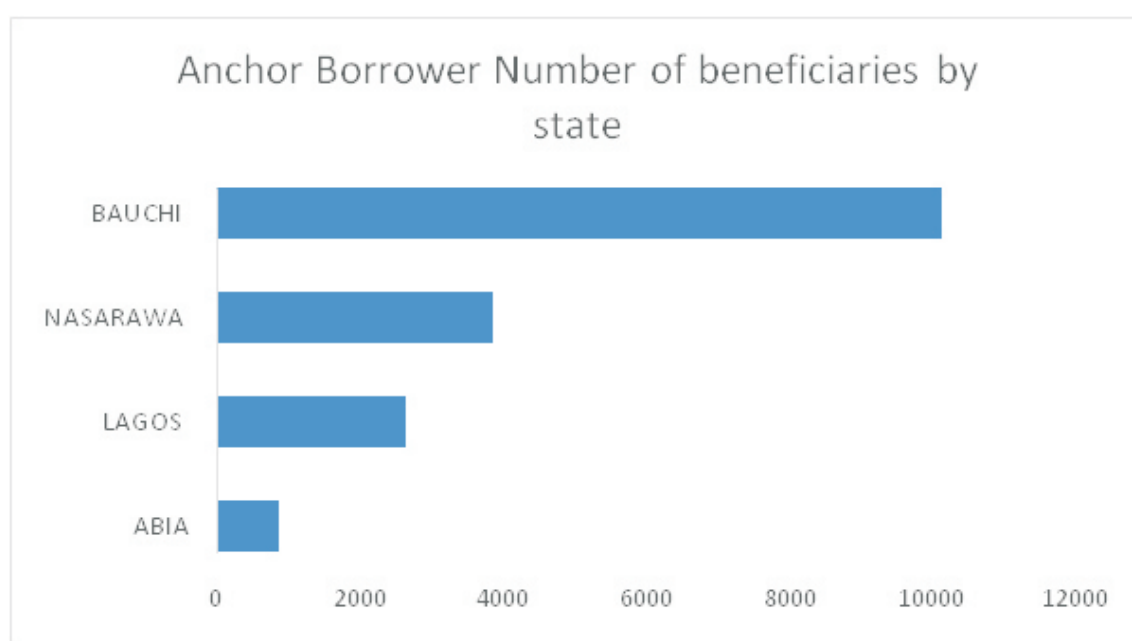
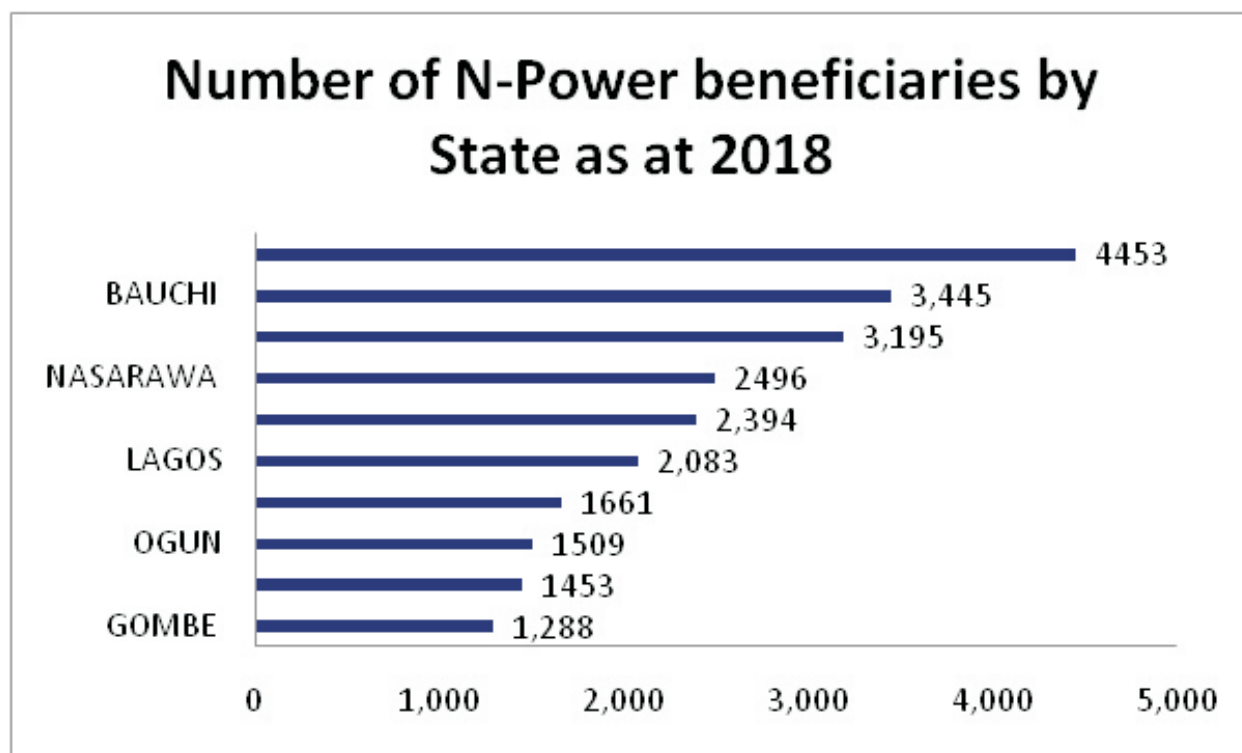
Nigeria has not fared well in adequately supporting extension service delivery, especially in the critical areas of personnel and fund. The data show that the most recurrent challenge for the various state Agricultural Development Projects (ADPs) was inadequate capacity building for their staff—which was reported by 34 states.



ADP Funding Situation for 2018

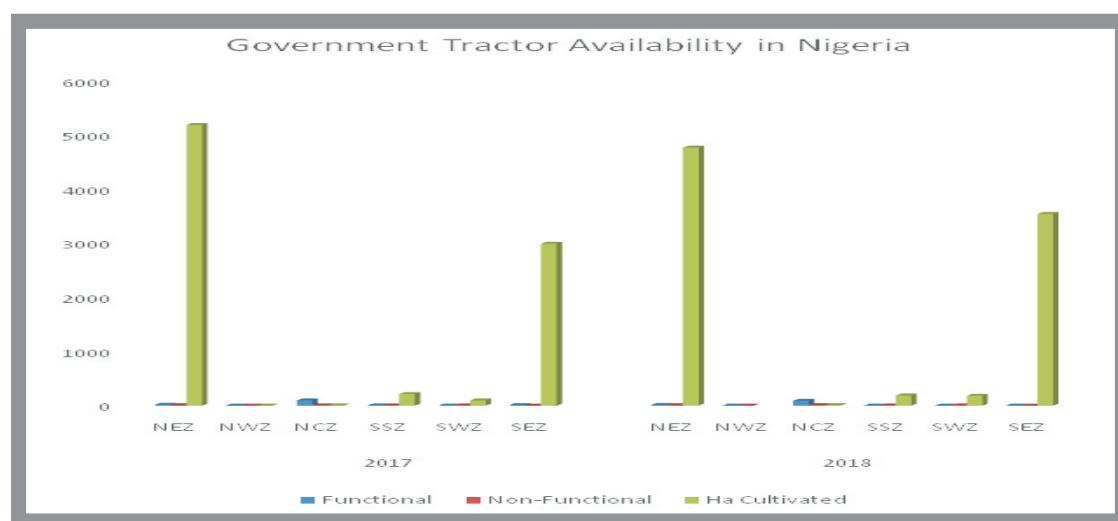
The funding situation of the ADPs shows the government needs to do a lot more to adequately support agricultural extension and advisory service delivery. The general state of funding has affected virtually all aspects of ADP activities: work equipment, mobility, capacity building for staff, and payment of counterpart fund.



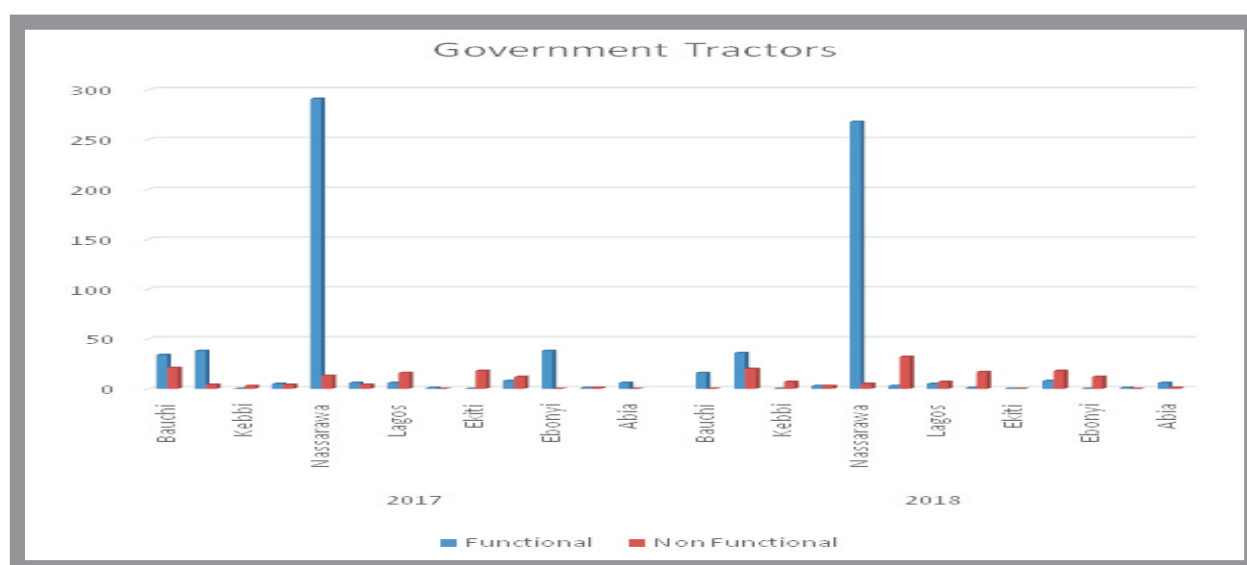
Federal Government Intervention

10.0 Government tractor availability in Nigeria

The data on tractor availability, accessibility and functionality paint a rather gloomy picture of the country's agricultural sector—as they show agricultural production activities are largely manual and, therefore, small-scale. This trend has to change if Nigeria hopes to achieve food security and economic independence



Functional and Non Functional tractors in Nigeria by zones



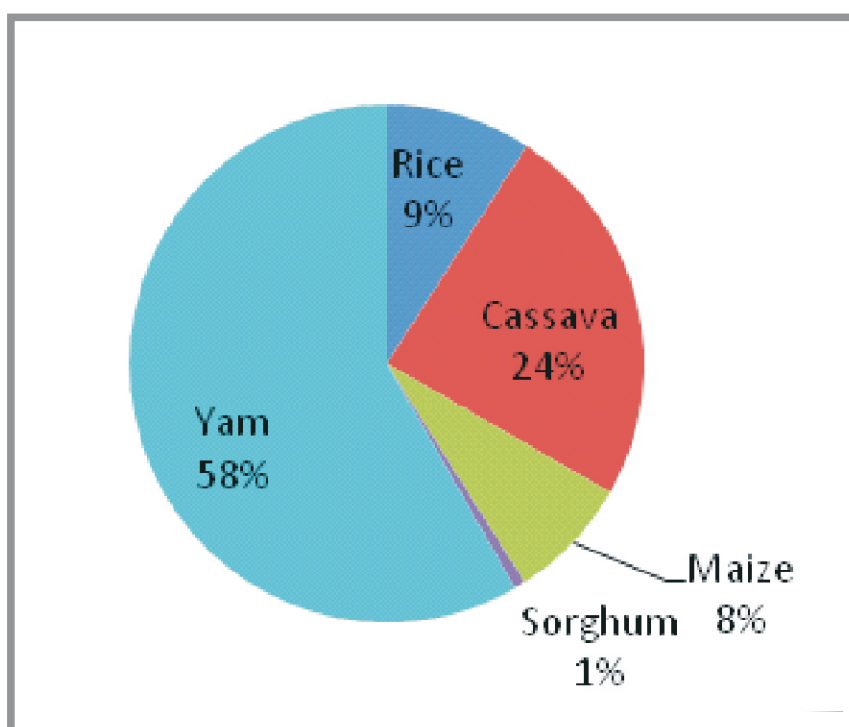
Functional and Non Functional tractors in Nigeria by states

NB: States not in the figure had no data

11.0 2018 Flood Assessment

The estimated loss for the mentioned crops alone as shown in the pie chart below stands at 595.032 billion naira with yam having the largest share of loss (58 %) followed by cassava with 24 percent and sorghum having the least percentage (1%) of the total value of crops affected by floods. This by implication indicates a serious challenge on the socio-economics of the populace.

Production Losses as% of Total Value - Lost(N)

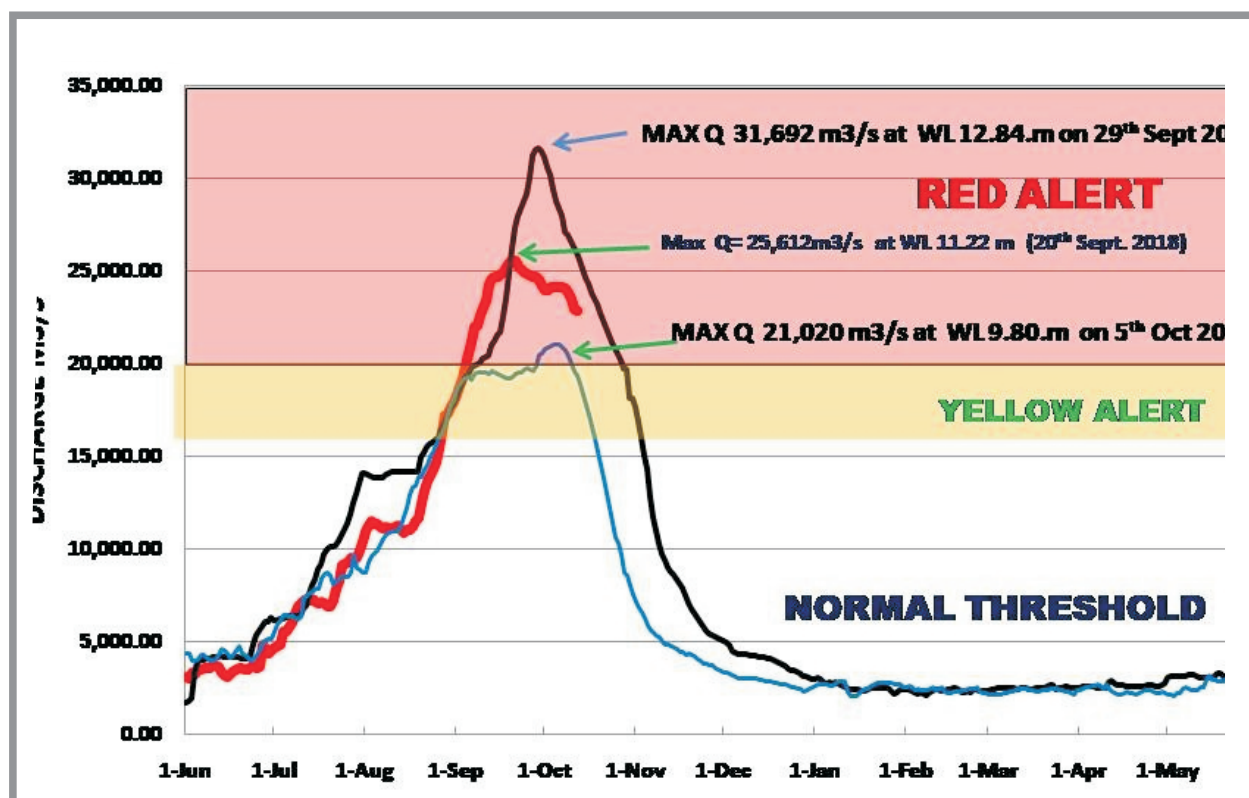


Production losses in Rice, Maize Sorghum and Yam



2018 Flood Assessment

Lokoja is the reference for flood water situation in Nigeria. Flood alert levels were observed in 2012. and 2018 for September and October. however, 2018 were lower than in 2012

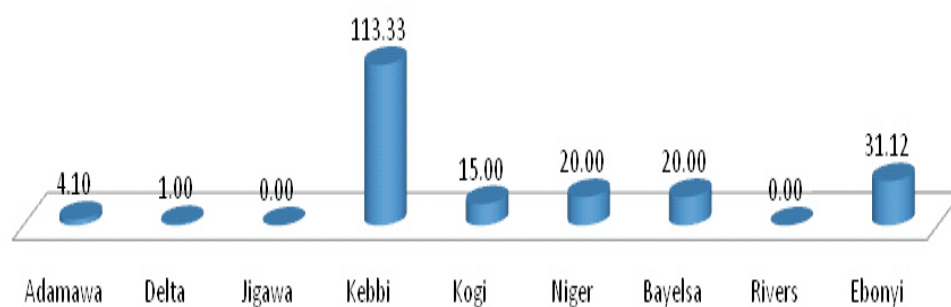


source: Nigeria hydrological services agency, federal ministry of water resources

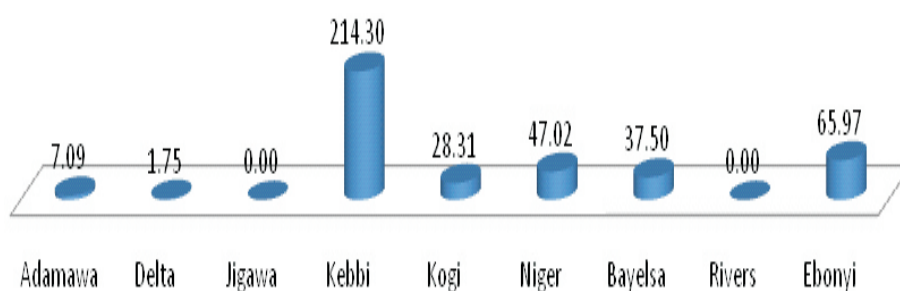


2018 Flood Assessment

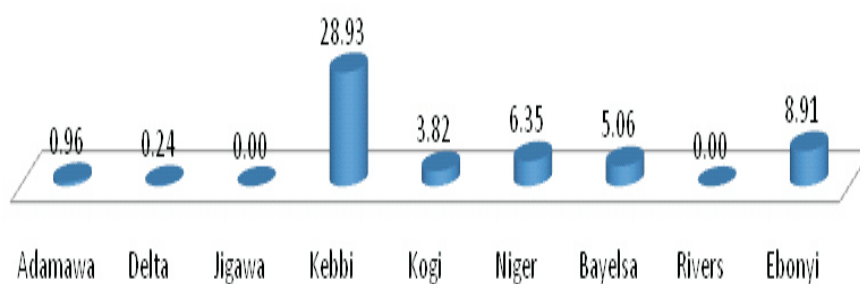
Rice Affected Area ('000Ha)



Rice Output loss ('000MT)

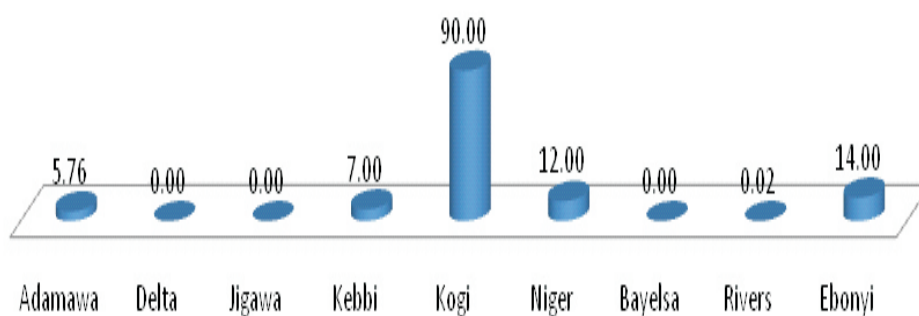


Rice Production loss (billion N)

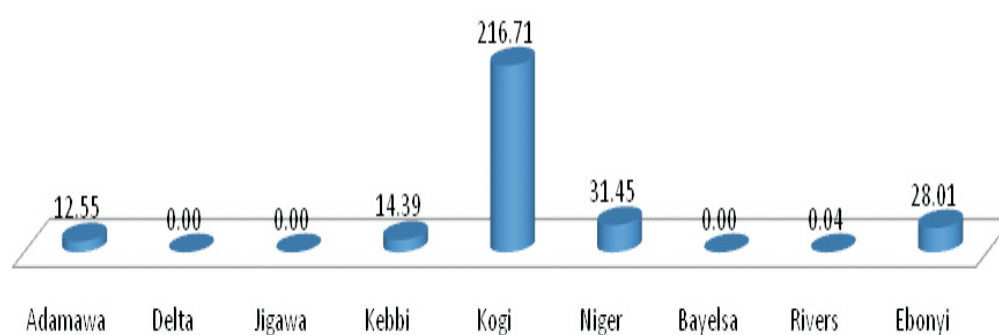


2018 Flood Assessment

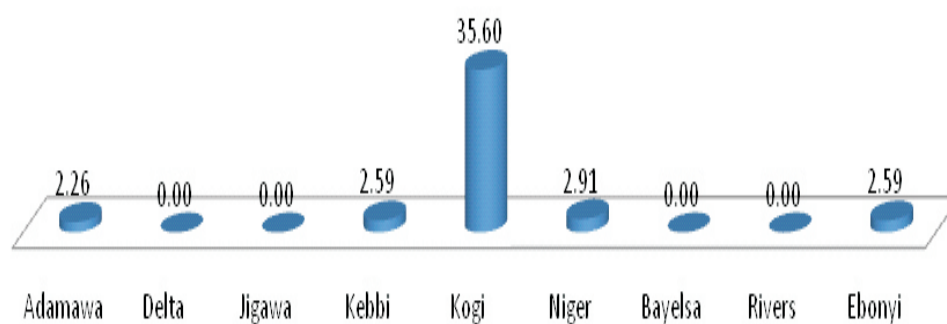
Maize Affected Area ('000Ha)



Maize Output loss ('000MT)

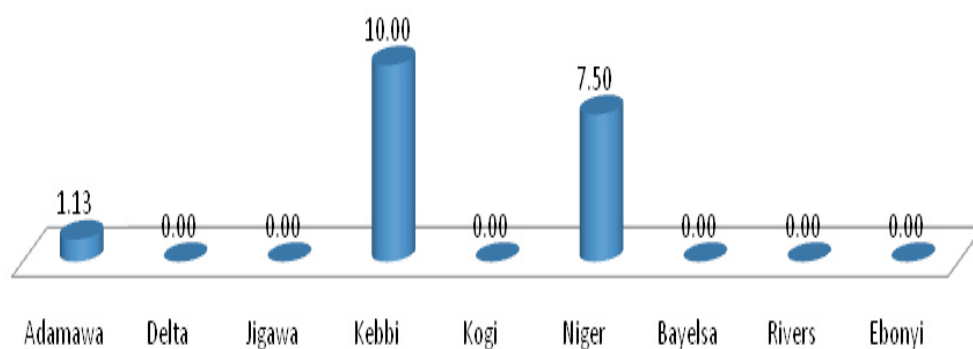


Maize Production loss (billion N)

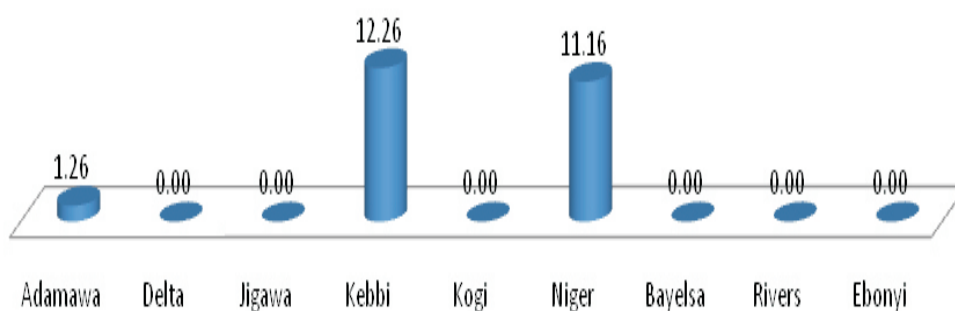


2018 Flood Assessment

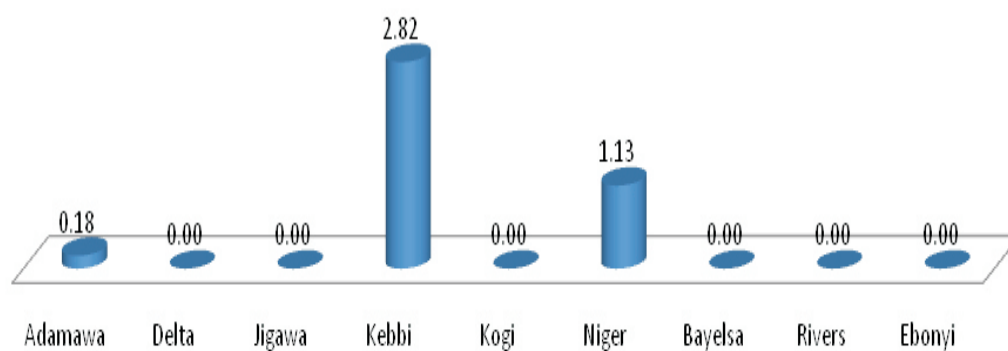
Sorghum Affected Area ('000Ha)



Sorghum Output loss ('000MT)

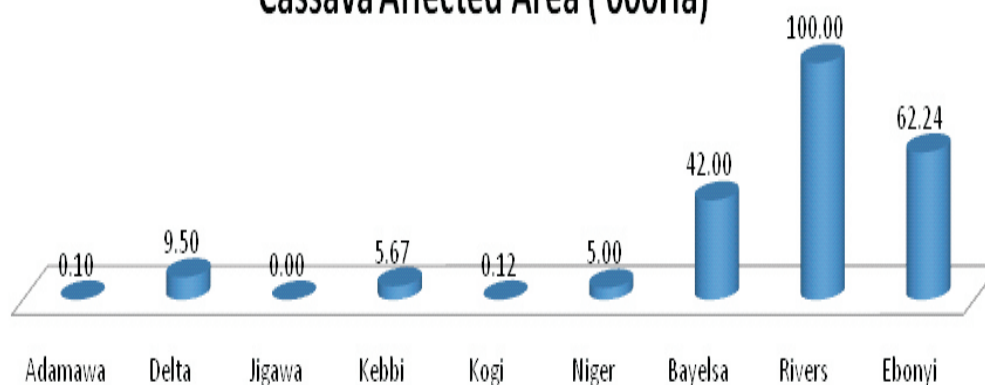


Sorghum Production loss (billion N)

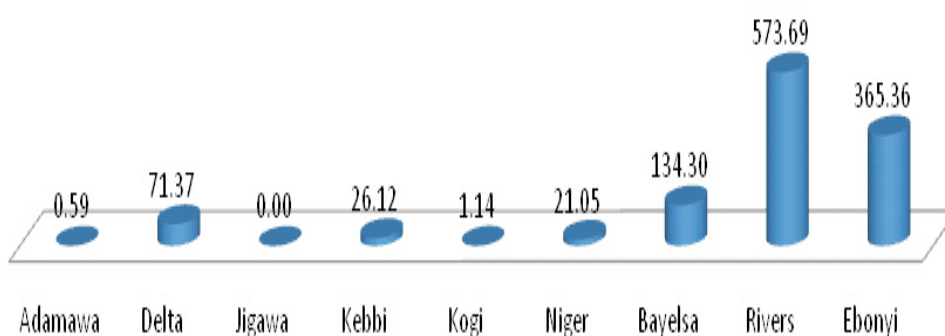


2018 Flood Assessment

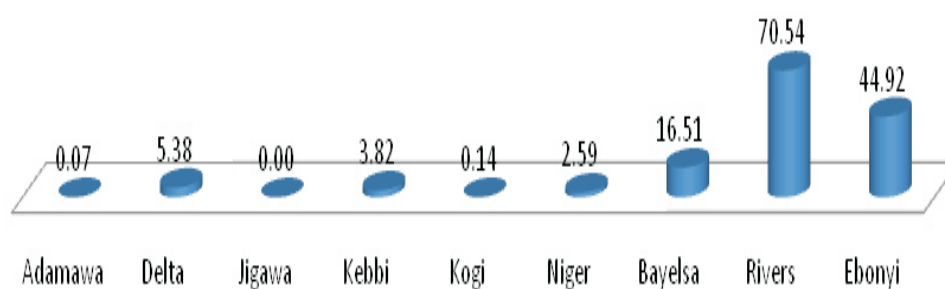
Cassava Affected Area ('000Ha)



Cassava Output loss ('000MT)

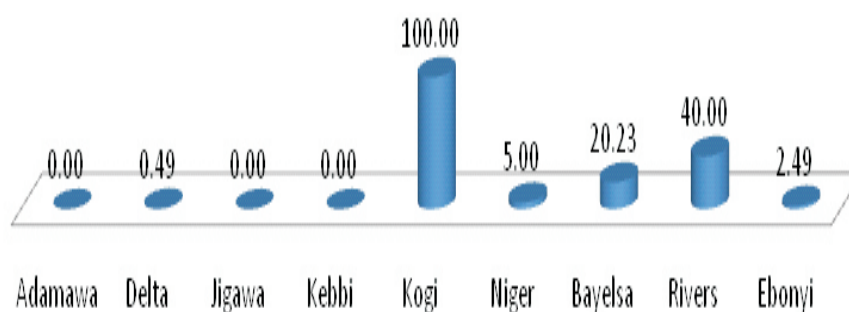


Cassava Production loss (billion N)

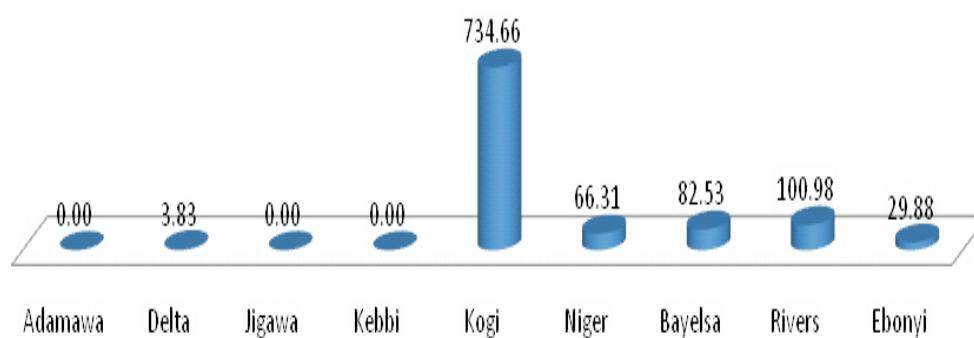


2018 Flood Assessment

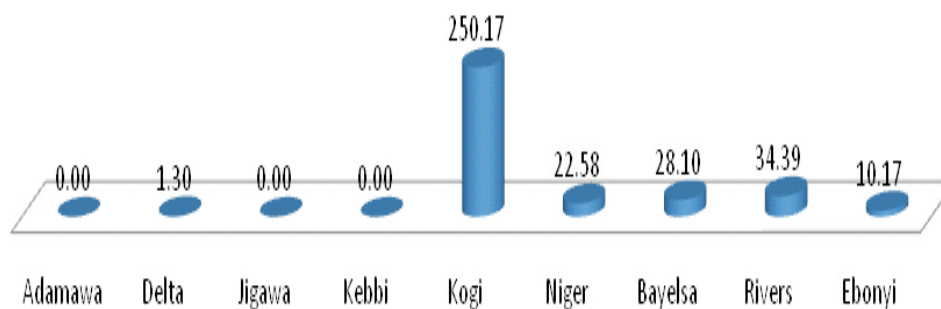
Yam Affected Area ('000Ha)



Yam Output loss ('000MT)



Yam Production loss (billion N)



Probable Flood Risk Areas in 2018

S/n	**HA	State	LGAs/ Locations
1	I	Niger	Borgu, Shiroro
2	I	Kebbi	Argungu, Augie, Suru, Bagudo, Ngaski
3	I	Sokoto	Sabon Birnin, Isa, Gudu, Wamako
4	II	Kaduna	Kaduna North, Ilorin west
5	III	Taraba	Jalingo
6	III	Adamawa	Lamurde, Numan, Yola North
7	IV	Nassarawa	Karu, Doma
8	IV	Benue	Makurdi, Otukpo
9	IV	Platteau	Jos-South
10	IV	Kogi	Ajaokuta, Kabba/ Bunu
11	V	Delta	Oshimili North
12	V	Anambra	Onitsha South
13	V	Kogi	Lokoja, Ibaji, Kogi, Bassa
14	V	Bayelsa	Kolokuma/ Ppokum, Yenogoa, Ogbia
15	V	Rivers	Ahoada East, Ahoada-west, Ogba/ Egbema/ Ndoni
16	VI	Lagos	Ikorodu, Ibeju, Lekki, Apapa, Mushin
17	VI	Oyo	Atigbo, Ojo, Ibadan south/ west, Ibadan central
18	VI	Abeokuta	Ado Odo/ Ota
19	VI	Ekiti	Ado- Ekiti
20	VI	Osun	Oshogbo
21	VI	Abia	OsisiomaNgwa
22	VI	Anambra	Idemilli North, Anambra, Onisha south, Awka south
23	VII	Imo	Owerri municipal, Aboh-Mbaise

Conclusion

The 2018 Wet Season Agricultural Performance Survey presents a holistic picture of agricultural activities and development in the country within the reporting period. The results showed general increases in economic activities in the agricultural sector (especially cultivation areas and production estimates). Overall, the study shows that there would be bountiful harvest for most crops in 2018 with exception for rice, sorghum and cassava. The reason for the exception is the recent incidences flood occurrence across the country. The study also found that new lands were being opened up for production with increased gender diversification in agricultural activities. Average crop yields were however still below global and African averages.

Production constraints documented ranged from challenges of climate change, problems of insecurity and militancy as well as poor support for agricultural extension activities. These affected all the sectors of the agriculture value chain (crops, livestock, fisheries and aquaculture, and agro forestry).

Recommendations

Based on the various observations, findings and challenges from the field, as well as the conclusion, the following recommendations are made:

- 1. The need to revamp extension and advisory activities across the states:** The status and impact of extension activities at the state (ADP's) and local government levels are at lowest ebbs in the nation's history. Government at federal, state and lower levels should develop a strategy for efficient and timely funding of activities of ADPs and other agricultural extension and advisory providers in the country. The government should explore the option of engaging N-Power (Agro) youths in agricultural extension activities to improve the extension system. FMARD should also foster an enabling environment that would allow for public private partnerships and networks to strengthen to extension and advisory activities across the nation
- 2. Options to mitigate the challenges of climate change and floods:** Floods and other impacts of climate change are becoming of increasing occurrence. The Federal government should therefore make increased and sustained investments in flood risk management and advance warning and pre-planning strategies to significantly reduce the impact from flooding. Federal government through relevant agencies may need to introduce water

storage areas as well develop a range of temporary or “dismountable” defences in at-risk areas.

There is urgent need for FMARD and NEMA to work with other relevant agencies to establish an agriculture-based rapid response and think-tank unit to develop a robust masterplan in responses to such monumental occurrences of imbalances to agriculture and the ecosystem. The unit will be responsible, among other things, for developing and promoting coping and mitigation strategies.

Food assistance is the main priority need of households in flooded states, the government and the humanitarian community need to ensure that assistance is available to those most in need.

The NAERLS along with NHISA and NIMET should be supported to provide information to the general public as well as relevant international and national bodies on flood risk awareness, flood preparedness, flood risk communication, flood risk management and social vulnerability.

3. Increased investment in agricultural mechanization to reduce drudgery and cost of labour:

Agriculture in Nigeria still involves utilization hand used tools with attendant high drudgery and low efficiencies. FMARD should intensify efforts using Public-Private Partnership in tractor and input service delivery in the state to boost production and position agriculture in its rightful economic place. There should also be a sustainable strategy to allow for regular acquisition of new tractors and repairs of dysfunctional ones which will allow for incremental increase in production.

4. Strengthening of e-Extension centres to boost agricultural advisory delivery: There is need to leverage on recent advances in ICT to bridge the information disconnect to farmers due to the dearth of agricultural extension agents nationwide. FMARD to strengthen the NAERLS for improved use of ICT to cater for the information needs of farmers and other clientele. The National Farmers' Helpline Centres should be given all the necessary support (human and material resources, as well as a conducive policy environment) to be fully operational.

Telecom Service providers should be encouraged as part of their national corporate service to support provision of services to farmers through the NFHL by allowing for integration of the NFHL sort code into their respective networks.

5. The perennial pastoralists/ farmers' conflict has continued unabated over the years. FMARD work with relevant agencies to develop a strategic plan with specific milestones including a national stakeholder's workshop of farmers, pastoralists, academia, policy makers etc.

6. Crop and Livestock Data:

The agricultural sector subsector lacks national baseline data with implications on planning and policy. FMARD should work with relevant national and international development partners to advance a strategy for collective action to generate high quality agricultural performance data as well as an innovative and sustainable funding mechanism to support agricultural data generation and management.

FMARD should particularly strengthen the capacity of NAERLS, NBS as well as all national and state agencies involved with Agricultural data capture. There is need for capacity building that would allow for increased deployment and utilization of ICT applications, integration of Remote Sensing and GIS Techniques as well as increased utilization of crop simulation models.

There is an urgent and critical need for a national livestock census to provide information on livestock population, profiles of livestock farmers and herders.

7. Cassava glut:

Field reports indicated the wide occurrence of cassava glut particularly in the North Central Zone due to low prevailing market price of cassava. FMARD should develop strategies to create sustained demand for output. This will ensure improved productivity as well as secure demand in industrial and export markets.

Flood Incidences Reported in Different States

S/N	STATE	LGA	FLOOD ISSUES	NO. OF DEATHS	DAMAGES	SOURCES
1	Lagos	Mafofuku, Oshodi, Oshodo/Isolo LGA	- Blocked Canal - No free flow of rain water			The Guardian Newspaper Sunday, June 3, 2018
2	Katsina	Jibia LGA [Unguwar Kwa-Kwa, Unguwar Mai Kwari, TudunTakar (new and old), Dan Tudu]	- Four hours rainfall (11pm - 3am on Monday) - Water level over 10 feet	53	- Animals killed - 500 houses destroyed - Electrical installation damaged - Roads damaged - 20 missing - 2604 people displaced	Daily Trust Newspaper July 17, 2018 July 21, 2018
3	Ondo	Ayetoro	- Atlantic Ocean overflowed - Ocean moved 500metres inland from its bank		- 25 houses destroyed - 200 persons displaced	The Guardian Newspaper Sunday, July 29, 2018
4	Abuja (June 3) weekend	Karshi	- Heavy rain flood	2		Daily Trust Newspaper Tuesday, June 5, 2018
5	Edo	Benin City	- Flood 9 feet - Deep open gutter - Rising water levels - Heavy rainfall	1		The Guardian Newspaper Wednesday, July 18, 2018
6	Adamawa	Yola South, Yola North, Girei, Fufore, Numan, Demsa, Lamode, Guyuk and Shelleng	- Heavy downpour		- Destroyed farmland (100ha) - Submerged	Daily Trust Newspaper Sunday, September 2, 2018
7	Kebbi	Fakai (Mahuta) LGA, Danko Wasagu (Kanya)LGA	- Heavy rainfall	10	- Farmland and livestock destroyed	Daily Trust Newspaper Monday, September 3,
8	Lagos	Faloye Street, Ijanikin LGA	- Heavy rainfall - Poor drainage		- Flooded roads - Displaced persons	The Guardian Newspaper Wednesday, September 5, 2018
9	Nassarawa	Shabu, Lafia	- Flood		- Hundreds of displaced persons	The Guardian Newspaper Wednesday, September 5, 2018
10	Kano	RiminGado LGA, Gabasawa LGA, Getso Town, Gwarzo LGA	- Heavy flooding	9	- 5 injured - 4,475 people affected	Daily Trust Newspaper Thursday, September 6, 2018
11	Niger	Kontagora LGA	- Heavy flooding	5		Daily Trust Newspaper Thursday, September 6, 2018
12	Yobe	Damaturu LGA	- Flood		- 595 people affected	Daily Trust Newspaper Thursday, September 6, 2018
13	Anambra	Orunmba North Council	- Erosion - Heavy rainfall		- 5 homes lost	The Guardian Newspaper Thursday, September 6, 2018
14	Kwara	Harmony Estate, Akerebiata, GerinAlimi, Isalekoko and Kulende	- Heavy rainfall - Flood		- Vehicles swept away	Daily Trust Newspaper Saturday, September 8, 2018
15	Lagos	Oshodi-Apapa expressway	- Heavy flood		- Impassable flooded roads	The Guardian Newspaper Sunday, September 9, 2018

16	Niger	Mokwa LGA, Lapai LGA, Lavun LGA, Borgu LGA and Shiror LGA	- Heavy flood	12	- 89 communities affected in Mokwa - 500 houses destroyed - 1000 people displaced	Daily Trust Newspaper Sunday, September 9, 2018
17	Kogi	Kogi/Kotonkarfe LGA, Lokoja LGA, Ibaji LGA and Ofu LGA	- Heavy rainfall - Flood		- 45,000 people displaced	Daily Trust Newspaper Tuesday, September 11, 2018
18	Niger	Lapai LGA	- Heavy rainfall - Flood	4	- 8,000 people displaced	Daily Trust Newspaper Tuesday, September 11, 2018
19	Katsina	Baure Local Council, Kurfi LGA, Sabon-Unguwa, Wurma, Kofar Yamma, Birchi, Tsaure, NAsarawa, Kofar Fada and Kofar Ruwa	- Rainstorm	3	- 6 people injured - 880 houses destroyed - over 100 families rendered homeless	The Guardian Newspaper Tuesday, September 11, 2018
20	Kano	Rimigado LGA, Gabasawa LGA, Gwarzo LGA (Getso Town), Dawakin Kudu, Kura, Warama, Minjibir, Wudil LGA	- Flood	19	- 4,475 people affected	Kano Chronicle Wednesday, September 12, 2018
21	Abuja	Abuja- Kaduna Highway	- Flood		- Submerged houses	Daily Trust Newspaper Tuesday, September 11, 2018
22	Edo	Etsako Central LGA	- Flood		- Several houses submerged	Daily Trust Newspaper Wednesday, September 12, 2018
23	Ekiti	Ado-Ekiti	- Heavy rainfall - Flood		- Overflowed highway	The Guardian Newspaper Wednesday, September
24	Nassarawa	Moraraka, Kani LGA	- Heavy rainfall	3	- Houses and property suffered damages	Daily Trust Newspaper Wednesday, September 12, 2018
25	Kano	Kini LGA	- Heavy rainfall - Flooding	3	- Houses destroyed	Daily Trust Newspaper Wednesday, September 12, 2018
26	Rivers	Port Harcourt, Obio/Akpor LGA (yigbo, Old Ahoada, Nkpohu-Rumuigbo, Obiwali Rd, Rumuekini)	- Heavy floods		- Thousands displaced - Millions-worth property destroyed	Daily Trust Newspaper Saturday, September 15, 2018
27	Edo	Udaba, Ofukpo, Agbaburu, Osomegbe, Ukpeko, Ugochi and Anegbette	- Overflow of river Niger		- Submerging of farmlands	Daily Trust Newspaper Saturday, September 15, 2018
28	Taraba	Gassol, Ibbi, Lau, Karim Lamido	- Flooding - Heavy rainfall - Release of water from The Lagdo Dam		- Farmlands submerged - Millions-worth crops lost - Bridge collapse in Gassol	Daily Trust Newspaper Saturday, September 15, 2018
29	Kebbi	Bagudo, Shanga, Yauri, Ngaski, Lolo, Dandi and 13 more LGAs	- Heavy rainfall - Flooding from the river Niger	19		Daily Trust Newspaper Saturday, September 15, 2018
30	Niger	Shiroro LGA, Bagudu-Alhaji Umoru, Rafin Gora, Sani-Farin, Mutum, Mashigi-Gungu, Ungwar Aboki	- Heavy flooding	40	- Millions-worth property destroyed - Submerged farmlands - Over 2,000 persons displaced	Daily Trust Newspaper Saturday, September 15, 2018
31	Delta	Abuta, Otuogu, Akwuebunu LGAs	- Heavy rainfall - Flooding		- Thousands displaced - Houses submerged	Daily Trust Newspaper Saturday, September 15, 2018

32	Kogi		-Flooding		-45,000 people displaced	The Guardian Newspaper Sunday, September 16, 2018
33	Kano	Wudil, Warawa, Garya, Gabasawa	- Flooding	31	- Over 10,000 houses destroyed - Property worth 5 billion Naira destroyed - Farmlands submerged or utterly destroyed	Daily Trust Newspaper Tuesday, September 18, 2018
34	Ogun	Abeokuta	- Flood water		- Submerged houses, shops (750 buildings) - Caps cascaded into ogun river -6,030 persons displaced	The Guardian Newspaper Sunday, 29, 2018
35	Kebbi	Shanga and Yauri LGAs	- Flood		- Farmland submerged (rice farm) - 13,000ha of rice - Shanga - 8,000 ha of rice - Yauri	Daily Trust Newspaper Thursday, August 16, 2018
36	Sokoto	Sabon Birni LGA	- Heavy downpour		- 40 houses destroyed -11km road destroyed -Domestic animals and farm produce were lost	Daily Trust Newspaper Monday, August 27, 2018
37	Kaduna	Kaduna North (UngwarPama), UngwarRomi, Karatudu	- Heavy downpour	2		Daily Trust Newspaper Monday, August 27, 2018
38	FCT	Yaba community in Abayi Area Council	- Torrential rainfall -Oveflow of Gurara		- Houses and farmland destroyed - Collapsed bridge	Daily Trust Newspaper Monday, August 27, 2018