ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL PERFORMANCE SURVEY REPORT OF NIGERIA

2009 WET SEASON

BY

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AND RESEARCH LIAISON SERVICES (NAERLS) AND NATIONAL FOOD RESERVE AGENCY (NFRA) OF FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER RESOURCES

IN COLLABORATION WITH

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS (NBS),

NIGERIAN METEOROLOGICAL AGENCY (NIMET), AND ZONAL COORDINATING RESEARCH INSTITUTES



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PREFACE

Field situation assessment of wet season agricultural Production in Nigeria is an annual evaluation exercise, which this year was jointly conducted in August and September 2009 by the National Agricultural Extension and Research Liaison Services (NAERLS), National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA), National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Federal Department of Fisheries (FDF), Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NIMET), Planning, Policy Analysis and Statistics Department (PPASD), Federal Department of Agriculture (FDA), and five Zonal Coordinating Research Institutes. Thirteen teams of three scientists each covered all the 36 states of Nigeria and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT).

We wish to express our sincere appreciation to officials of the Ministries of Agriculture and other state parastatals, State Agricultural Development Projects (ADPs), and LGA officials across the country for making all necessary arrangements to facilitate the smooth conduct of the study and for providing the required data. The outputs of the evaluation exercise have been put together into state, zonal and national reports, which are being circulated to all states and relevant Federal agencies and other stakeholders. Although the problems of unavailability and inaccuracy of data persist, the involvement of agencies such as NBS, FDF and NIMET raised the scope that improved the quality of the reports. Weather data used in this report was provided by NIMET. The problems of paucity of livestock and fisheries data in many ADPs still remain. Efforts are being made to build the capacity of ADPs to improve the quality of data to be kept and we hope that this will improve future data capture. We look forward to receiving your comments on this report as they will enhance better reportage and improve the work in future.

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ACRONYMS

ADP	-	Agricultural Development Programme
APSR	-	Agricultural Performance Survey Report
ASC	-	Agro Service Centers
BES	-	Block Extension Agent
CAYS	-	Crop, Area and Yield Survey
EA	-	Extension Agent
FDA	-	Federal Department of Agriculture
FDF	-	Federal Department of Fisheries
FNT	-	Forth Nightly Training
IAR	-	Institute for Agricultural Research
IAR&T	-	Institute of Agricultural Research and Training
LCRI	-	Lake Chad Research Institute
LGA	-	Local Government Area
MANR	-	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources
MOP	-	Muriate of Potash
MTP	-	Management Training Plot
MTRMs	-	Monthly Technology Review Meetings
NA	-	Not Available
NAERLS	-	National Agricultural Extension and Research Liaison Services
NASC	-	National Agricultural Seeds Council
NBS	-	National Bureau of Statistics
NCRI	-	National Cereals Research Institute
NFRA	-	National Food Reserve Agency
NIFOR	-	National Institute for Oil Palm Research
NIMET	-	Nigerian Meteorological Agency
NRCRI	-	National Root Crops Research Institute
NSS	-	National Seed Service
NSPFS	-	National Special Programme for Food Security
OFAR	-	On Farm Adaptive Research
PPASD	-	Planning Policy Analysis and Statistics Department
PRSD	-	Planning Research and Statistics Department
RID	-	Rural Infrastructure Development
RTEP	-	Root and Tuber Expansion Progamme
SPAT	-	Small Plot Adoption Technique
SSP	-	Single Super Phosphate
T & V	-	Training and Visit
ZEO	-	Zonal Extension Officer

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LIST OF RESOURCE PERSONS

Executive Summary

Preamble

The annual agricultural performance survey was conducted between 24th August and 6th September, 2009. The National Agricultural Extension and Research Liaison Service (NAERLS) and the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) conducted the national survey in collaboration with several other Institutions among which are the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Federal Department of Fisheries (FDF), Nigeria Meteorological Agency (NIMET), Planning, Policy, Analysis and Statistics Department (PPASD), Federal Department of Agriculture (FDA), and five Zonal Coordinating Research Institutes (IAR, LCRI, NCRI, IAR&T and NRCRI). The expansion in the range of participating institutions was strategic in order to improve the depth, quality and utility of the output of the exercise.

The key objectives of the survey were to assess 2009 wet season agricultural performance and to make forecasts for the season; identify constraints to increased agricultural productivity and effective extension service delivery; and to provide feed back for improved research and policy performance.

A multi-disciplinary team of three scientists conducted the survey in each state using a menu of participatory techniques. Data were collected through questionnaires, field visits/observations and focused group discussions. The team included officials of state Agricultural Development Programmes (ADPs) and Ministries of Agriculture and Natural Resources as well as individual farmers/farmers' groups in four Local Government Areas across two ADP zones in each state. Each of the thirty-six states and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) were visited for three days. A total of 40 scientists were involved in the survey. A summary of the findings is as follows:

Rainfall Situation

In nearly all the states, the cumulative rainfall up to August in 2009 was lower than that of the same period last year (2008). The rains started between April and May in all the states within the North East Zone except in Yobe State that recorded its first rains in June. There were no reported cases of flooding except in Yobe state where about four cases were recorded. Rainfall started in March but most of the areas received their first rain in May/June. In the North West and North East Zones, Katsina and Borno states received more rainfall in 2009 compared to the amount received in 2008. Floods occurred in Zamfara, Sokoto Kebbi and Kaduna States in August, 2009. The rains established late in FCT, Niger, Kwara and Nasarawa states. In the South East and South West Zones, rain commenced between January and February. Dry spells occurred throughout the northern states and in a few southern states such as Lagos, Ogun, Ekiti Oyo, Osun and in all states of the South East with varying levels that ranged between 15 and 45 days. Total amounts of rainfall were generally higher between the months of July and September in the North Central zone this year than in 2008

Farm Input and Farmers Priority Needs

Fertilizer supply by government agencies was grossly inadequate and was a constraint to farmers across the nation. Fertilizers came late in 2009 and were poorly distributed through special committees in the states. The fertilizers from the LGAs were further subsidized but more difficult to obtain. Farmers had to make up by purchasing from open markets where prices ranged from \$4,500 to \$7,000 per 50 kg bag. Fertilizer distribution by the Voucher System in Taraba and Kano States made farmers accesses to the commodity better in 2009 than in 2008, though the consignments arrived late.

Most farmers did not have access to improved seeds hence had to use saved stocks from their previous harvest. The seeds supplied by government agencies arrived late and farmers could not use them. Incidences of fake "improved seeds" assumed wider dimensions in 2009.

Limited procurement and distribution of seeds, cuttings and seedlings were undertaken by the ADPs in some states; while inadequate agrochemicals were reported to have been distributed by Zamfara, Kwara, Niger and Plateau states. Discussion with farmers indicated that they sourced less than actually needed quantity of planting materials and other inputs primarily from the open market with no assurance of product quality at prices that are about one and a half times higher than the official government prices. Most states did not procure inputs for pest and disease control in crops. The use of agrochemicals was very minimal in Benue State and the South East zone.

Agricultural Mechanization

Access to tractors was a serious problem in 2009. Lack of adequate functional tractors to meet the demand in the country re-occurred. The few tractors were of variable models without adequate spare parts. Tractor operators have limited technical skill to handle in the event of any breakdown. The high cost of diesel during the season, and frequent breakdown of tractors during operation further complicated the problem. Usually farmers prefer to patronize private tractor hiring services that readily meet their demands. The average cost of tractor hiring ranged between \$3,200 - \$10,000 for ploughing and \$1,500 - \$8,000 for both ridging and harrowing in the South West Zone and less in the North East Zone. In the North Central Zone and North West Zone, the cost of tractor hiring ranges between \$2,000 - \$8,000 and \$4,000 - \$15,000 for all the farm operations. Between 2008 and 2009, the cost of tractor hiring for harrowing increased by about 36% in the South East and South West Zones and 9% in the North Central and North East Zone, there were no significant increases in the cost of tractor hiring between 2008 and 2009.

Labour Costs of some Farm Operations

Labour costs of farm operations increased remarkably across the country. While the costs of land clearing increased slightly from \$2,500 in 2008 to \$2700/ha in 2009 in the north eastern states, it increased from \$2,500 to \$3,528.60/ha in north-western states. This year, land clearing cost was as high as \$7,287/ha, \$12,666.70/ha and \$29,857.10/ha in the north-central states, south western states and south eastern states respectively and underscores the need for improvement in access to farm machineries. On a national level, the percentage changes on mean labour costs (\$/ha) were 10.8%, 11.5% and 15.4% for land clearing, ploughing and ridging respectively in 2009 compared to 2008.

Food Commodity Prices:

Prices of food commodities increased substantially in 2009. A comparison between January and July 2008 with January –July 2009 showed a 20% increase in the prices of both maize and millet, and11.92% for rice in the northeastern states. However, the zonal means indicated that, there is a decrease in the prices of maize and rice by -13.58% and -4.24% respectively which probably relates to the growing investments on importation of rice. In the northwestern states rice recorded an increase in price by 170% in Jigawa state, while the zonal mean of north western states showed an



increase of 32.71%. In north central states a similar price increase for rice was recorded by 73.1%, and 42.5% and 40% for maize and millet respectively. In the south west, the price of maize increased by 66.6% in Imo, 42.9% in Akwa Ibom and 23.5% in Ebonyi States. The price of rice decreased by 22.76% in Enugu State, but increased by 60% in FCT and 58.6% in Ondo State. It is obvious in Figure 1 that importation of rice increased over the years, while the value for 2007 more than doubles 2002. Prices of cassava tuber, gari and flour increased in 2009 in the northwest zone. The national average increases for these commodities are 20.29%, 16.59% and 9.2% for cassava tuber, gari and flour, respectively. Prices of yam tuber, yam flour and sweet potato increased significantly in 2009 in north central states by 23.06%, 44.76% and 36.59% respectively, while the average national increase is 16%, 12% and 19% for the same commodities.

The price of melon increased by 51.2% in north central states and Irish potato increased by 27% in the south western states; and national average increase of 13%, 11% and 4% for melon, soybean and Irish potato respectively were reported. The price of tomato increased by over 80% in 2009 while that of pepper increased by over 300%. The national average shows 9%, 12% and 3% increase in prices for mutton, chicken and fresh fish respectively.

Generally, at the national level eggs, smoked and dry fish increased by 16.73%, 4.67% and 3.7% respectively. Other commodities increased marginally between 2% - 6%. The price increases in



foodstuffs over a period of one year are not substantial. The stability (with slight changes in some locations) in commodity prices could be as a result of the favourable rainfall experienced within the year as well as low pest and diseases outbreaks. Those who hoarded grains have also released

most of the grains to the market, thereby resulting in reduction in cost of most food items. This may invariably ensure availability of food at the household level.

Crop Area and Production Estimates

Presented in Figures 2 and 3 are trends of production outputs for major crops. Estimates for many crops show increases while a few decreases in areas cultivated in 2009 were observed when compared with 2008 figures. Most of the increases in cultivated areas were however marginal and

largely reflected on the output forecasts for 2009. Significant differences occurred in terms of changes in cultivated areas for each crop in each zone and state and ranged from 2% for rice and millet in Katsina and Zamfara states to 54,71% for millet and 47.60% for maize in Sokoto state. Kebbi state showed a 29.42% of land area cultivated for Sorghum in 2009 compared to that of 2008. Although the prices of cassava and cassava products (cassava-gari and cassava flour) have remained consistently high over the past one year, there is no hope that these prices will come down until the next harvesting bevond. season or



Unfortunately, this trend has not yet been very much reflected in the cassava cultivated in 2009, especially in the south-west and south east zones of the country where increase in area cultivated was between 3 - 4.9%. It was also noted that the total land area cultivated in 2009 recorded a decrease of about 3% compared with that of last year. The increase in cotton production over that



of 2008 was just about 0.9%. Maize production is expected to increase this year by 5.4% from 7.375 million MT in 2008 to over 7.77 million MT. The forecast for rice production is an increase of 6.11% from 3.54 million MT in 2008 to 3.76 million MT in 2009. A slight increase (1.24%) for sorghum from 5.57 million MT in 2008 to 5.64 million MT in 2009 should be anticipated. Similarly, millet output is expected to decrease from 3.45 million MT in 2008 to 3.33 million MT in 2009(3.6%) while that of Cassava may increase slightly from 44.827 million MT in 2008 to 47.274 million in 2009(5.46%). Enforcement of the policy on incorporation of cassava into flour and promotion of its usage in biofuel production has the potential of boosting cassava production. The

forecast decrease in millet and the slight increase in Sorghum are related to the problem of late arrival of rains and dry spells that occurred in most parts of North East and North West coupled with

a growing interest in the cultivation of maize in the zones where early /extra-early and drought tolerant varieties exist. An increase of 3.14% in yam output (from 32.56 million MT in 2008 to 33.58 million MT in 2009) is forecasted. Cocoyam is expected to increase by 5.39% (3.04 million MT in 2008 to 3.20 million MT in 2009). Soybean and ground nut are expected to have similar margins of increase (2.3%) from 507,450MT to 519,540MT and from 2.48 million MT to 2.54 million MT in 2008 and 2009, respectively. Cowpea is expected to increase by 2.8% (1.28 million MT in 2008 to 1.31 million MT in 2009). The output trends for these crops however show sustained strong growth for maize and a marginal growth for rice over the last seven years; but there has been a decline for millet and soybean. There are indications that the forecast for cowpea this year may change positively due to the extension of rainfalls into October. Melon is expected to increase by 7.61% (302,810MT in 2008 to 306,250MT in 2009) suggesting that the campaign on this commodity needs innovative approaches.

Crop Pest Problems

Pest problems were moderate across the country although striga attacks in cereals and legumes, rice blast, bird attacks (especially quelea birds invasion) in North-West, northeast and north central, high Head smut in sorghum, tuber rot in yam, fruit rot in tomato, die back in citrus, black pod in cocoa and insect attacks in cowpea were some of the key challenges that tend to limit the output expectations for the 2009 wet season.

Livestock and Fisheries:

Several states had no data on input use, pests and diseases, production on livestock and fisheries. This could be because data collection on the livestock and fisheries sub-sectors requires special attention that may be beyond what the ADPs can handle. It is technical and expensive. Figure 5 shows the output trends of captured and aquaculture fisheries. Despite the high potential for livestock and fish in several parts of the country, the required inputs are not available and state supports are abysmal in some states. In Kebbi state, where over 50 unemployed youths were trained in New Bussa on aquaculture and fish feed production.

Very limited quantities of vaccines were



made available to farmers in Nasarawa and Kogi states in North Central zone. Most state governments did not provide livestock and/ fisheries input such as improved breeds, feeds, fishing gears, nets and fingerlings. In the north-central zone, only Kwara State procured and distributed fisheries input.

A state-wide incidence of Trypanosomiasis of moderate severity in the Nasarawa and Niger States was reported. Major diseases that occurred during the 2009 wet season include Diarrhoea and PPR, Helmithiasis that affected sheep and goats, New Castle Disease and Coccidiosis in local chickens in

north- -central zone states except Kogi and Niger.In terms of available records on livestock population, Kano State led with over 3 million herds of cattle; followed by Jigawa and Kaduna states, respectively in North-West. North West has high potential for livestock production especially small ruminants and poultry which most farmers integrate into their farming system. In general, conditions for rearing extensively managed animals (cattle, sheep, goats and local poultry) were favourable during the year therefore; marginal increases in population are expected.

There was a 7.54% increase in artisanal fish catch for 2009 (289, 672MT) compared to 269, 351MT in 2008 from 11 States that provided required data. Aquaculture production forecast of 23.66% increase in 2009 (112, 243MT in 2008 to 138, 799.MT) for the 11 states is made. In South-East Zone, aquaculture grew rapidly in Imo state. There is a need to improve market information services that connect the various zones.

Agricultural Development Programs (ADPs) Extension Activities

The 2009 wet season agricultural performance assessment captured among several other indicators, the ADP extension activities in Nigeria. The variables used to assess the extension performance of the ADPs include number of farm families, Subject Matter Specialists (SMS), number of extension workers (BES, BEAs, VEAs), visits to farmers' farms, extension methodologies used to disseminate crops, livestock and fisheries technologies, number of farmer groups and extension agent (EA)-farmer ratio. The number of farm families remained high across the country. Nation-wide average number of farm families per state was 502,000 with the largest being in Kano (849,895), and Kaduna (606,007) States.

Across the states in Nigeria, Kano state had the highest number of VEAs (800), while the lowest number (10) was recorded in Bayelsa state. However, it is important to note that while some state ADPs recorded an increase in number of VEAs in 2009 based on their 2008 figures (Bauchi, Ebonyi, Lagos, Zamfara, Ondo, Nassarawa and Kwara); others recorded a drop in the number of VEAs (Edo, Niger, Taraba, Jigawa, Ekiti, Gombe, Kebbi and Plateau). This is related to dwindling funding by the respective state governments. Regular visits to farmers by extension agent helps in evaluating progress made by the farmers and equally identify problems encountered for feed-back to SMSs. Yobe, Taraba, Ekiti, Cross River, Akwa Ibom, Edo and Enugu States were observed to have records of low or very low visits of EAs to farmers.

Across Nigeria, only 4 states (Gombe, Nassarawa, Benues and Imo) actually achieved stipulated MTRMs/ QTRMs targets in 2009 survey period. Eleven states (29.7%) conducted less than 5 MTRMs/QTRMs; while 12 states (32.4%) conducted 5 or more MTRMs/QTRMs. Most of the technologies under OFAR and SPAT/MTPs in two NE states were crop-based. However in North Central, North-West, South East and South West States attempts were made to conduct OFARs on livestock and fisheries.

An increasing interest in the formation of groups/associations/cooperatives among farmers was recorded across the country although the operations of the groups show considerable scope for improvements. Only 46% of states made efforts to organize farmers' groups. Most of the state ADPs patronized the concept of groups and cooperatives as a strategy to improve farmers access to credits/input and to reduce prevailing dilemma of wide EA: Farm Family ratios across in the country. A proportion of 62% of the states had EA-farmer ratios above 1:1500; whereas only 10.8% reported ratios below 1:1500. About 81% of the states conducted FNTs, MTPs, SPATs and OFARs in 2009 as compared to 86% in 2008.

Recommendations:

The following recommendations are made based on data collected and observations on the field:

- 1. It is important as a matter of national policy, for Federal and State governments to improve and sustain funding to enable ADPs achieve reasonable standards in extension delivery in Nigeria in order to realize the agricultural growth inherent in the 7-point agenda of Mr. President. To empower agricultural extension in the country in which the ADPs as well as all the other agencies involved in agricultural extension can effectively play their roles, a National Agricultural Extension and Rural Development Policy need to be put in place.
- 2. A national strategic plan aimed at enhancing access to subsidized production inputs of target groups as well as improving mechanization of farm operations needs to be urgently put in place to stimulate youth's participation in agriculture. The Voucher System which has been adopted by Taraba and Kano States seemed to have some prospects for improving access to fertilizers but it should be decentralized so that each farmer could register at the LGA.
- 3. Farmers should have access to credit through cooperative groups before the planting season begins to enable them purchase relevant farm inputs such as fertilizers, agro-chemicals and pay for tractor hiring services.
- 4. Owing to the colossal post-harvest losses in many crops, renewed attention should be accorded value addition and on understanding commodity value chain in order to advance market driven agriculture. Towards this, incentives for development of agro-cottage enterprises should be designed to open new corridors for trade and employment.
- 5. Improved funding should be put in place for research to develop appropriate technologies for mitigating the effects of climate change, multi-purpose tree species for checking erosion and desertification, and nutrient efficient crop varieties, control of pests and diseases of crops, livestock and fisheries; low cost feeds and feeding techniques for fisheries and livestock as well as labour saving devices.
- 6. Having correct figures on livestock population and fisheries production is critical to advance the development of the sub-sector. In this regard, Government needs to create a unit for livestock population census and fisheries data collection and handling.
- 7. The growing menace of polyethylene bags scattered across the environment remained an issue inhibiting use of refuse dumps in conservation agriculture and a serious hazard to ruminant livestock. Urgent attention is required from relevant organs of government to tackle this problem. The time is set for government to enact enabling laws for the use of biodegradable packaging materials in the country.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The annual agricultural performance survey was conducted between 24th August and 6th September, 2009. The National Agricultural Extension and Research Liaison Service (NAERLS) and the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) conducted the national survey in collaboration with several other Institutions among which are the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Federal Department of Fisheries (FDF), Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NIMET), Planning, Policy, Analysis and Statistics Department (PPASD), Federal Department of Agriculture (FDA), and five Zonal Coordinating Research Institutes (LCRI, IAR,NCRI, IAR&T and NRCRI). All these organizations contributed scientists and logistics to facilitate the conduct of the survey. The expansion in the range of participating Institutions was strategic in order to improve the depth, quality and utility of the output of the exercise.

The key objectives of the survey were to:

- Assess 2009 wet season agricultural performance and to make forecasts for the season;
- Identify constraints to increased agricultural productivity and effective extension service delivery; and
- Provide feedback for improved research and policy directive.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

A multi-disciplinary team of three scientists conducted the survey in each state using a menu of participatory techniques. Primary data were collected through questionnaires, field visits/observations and Focused Group Discussions. The team included officials of state Agricultural Development Programmes (ADPs), NIMET and Ministries of Agriculture and Natural Resources as well as individual farmers/farmers groups in 148 Local Government Areas across the country (four LGAs in two ADP zones in each state). Five farmers were interviewed in each LGA. The ADP zones and farmer groups visited were purposefully selected to reflect agro-ecological zones and farmers that are representative of the farmers in the State. Each of the thirty six states and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) were visited for three days/state. A total of 40 scientists were involved in the survey. On the last day of the visit in each State, wrap up meetings were organized to highlight the team's observations, validate records and to agree on crop production forecasts with State officials. Each team used 2008 Cropped Area Yield Survey (CAYS) report from NFRA as a guide for the forecasts.

3.0 FINDINGS/OBSERVATIONS

3.1 RAINFALL SITUATION

The available data for 33 states including FCT for 2008 and 2009 from January to October 2009 are presented in the table (Table 3.1.1) according to zones. The Tables show that rainfall started early in January in some states of South East zone, February in South West zone, and March in North Central, April in North West and some part of the North East zone.

North East Zone

The rainfall (more of shower) started early in April in almost all the states of the zone except for Yobe and Borno states. However the rain became established between May and July. This shows that there were dry spells in some states like Borno and Yobe. In June, Bauchi had more rainfall of 184.8mm compared with Borno state recording 5.9mm. The rainfall distribution and quantity were more adequate between August and September across the zone. Compared to 2008, the data

shows that rainfall was more in 2009 and adequately distributed. No data was available for October and November in 2008 and 2009.

North West Zone

The rain commenced early in April in Kebbi, Kaduna, Zamfara and Kano. Early rainfall was recorded in May in Zamfara with 109.7mm, Kebbi 76.1mm, Katsina 95mm and Kaduna 71.4mm. The intensity and distribution of rainfall appeared to be higher in August in most of the states, where Kaduna state received an average quantity of 405.4mm, Kebbi state 391.6mm and Kano 321.3. No data was available for October and November in 2008 and 2009.

North Central

The data presented in the table (Table 3.1.1) shows that there were variations in rainfall onset across the zone. It started early in March in Taraba, Kwara, Kogi and Benue states. Poor rainfall distribution was observed in April in some states especially in Taraba and Plateau. Compared to 2008, more rainfall quantity and better distribution were reported.

South West Zone

The rain started early in February across the zone, where Edo state received 108.5mm. Rainfall across the zone was recorded in March, compared to 2008 that had variations in rainfall quantity by states. Some states had more rain this year, however, the data across the zone shows intensity and distribution of rainfall appeared to be higher this year. Rainfall across the zone was generally favourable for good crop production and the intensity and quantity indicate possible occurrence of flood in some states.

South East Zone

Rain came early in January but was established across the states of the zone in March. At the onset of the rain in January, Rivers and Abia states received 66.6mm and 61.1mm respectively. Rainfall intensity and distribution were higher between May and July across the zone, indicating possible flooding and erosion occurrence in the zone. No data was available for October and November in 2008 and 2009.

Table 3.1.1: Comparison of 2008 and 2009 mean total monthly rainfall for all the meteorological stations in Nigeria States

State	Jan	(Rr)	Feb	(Rr)	Mar	.(Rr)	Apri	l(Rr)	Мау	/(Rr)	June	e(Rr)	July	(Rr)	Aug	g(Rr)	Sept	t(Rr)	Oct	(Rr)	Nov	(Rr)	Dec	:(Rr)
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Adamawa	0	0	0	0	26.8	0	32.3	43.9	84	63.9	41.1	148.3	89.2	122.2	148.5	183.8	46.6	122.3	0	33.7	0	Ххх	0	Xx
Bauchi	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.2	162.6	77.8	106.2	337.1	184.8	214.5	211.6	394.7	403.8	57.1	288.9	42.7	173.4	0	Xx	0	Xx
Borno	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.6	26.7	30.8	82.3	10.2	158.6	79.1	264.4	169.3	68.9	210.9	0	81.7	0	Ххх	0	Хх
Gombe	0	0	0	0	0	0	26.9	33.9	125	147.3	110.6	136	107.3	154.1	314.6	220.1	190	125.1	72	82.7	Хх	Xx	0	Xx
Yobe	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.2	TR	38.2	33.25	32.65	32.9	187.7	176.2	198.3	120.05	46.45	122.3	10.6	99.55	Хх	Xx	0.3	Хх
Zonal means	0	0	0	0	5.4	0	14.1	62.0	70.4	76.3	120.8	102.4	151.5	148.6	264.1	219.4	81.8	173.9	25.1	94.2	00	XXX	00	XXX

NORTH EAST ZONE

NORTH WEST ZONE

State	Jan	(Rr)	Feb	(Rr)	Mar.	.(Rr)	Apri	l(Rr)	Мау	(Rr)	June	e(Rr)	July	r(Rr)	Aug	(Rr)	Sept	t(Rr)	Oct	(Rr)	Nov	(Rr)	Dec	:(Rr)
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Kaduna	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	22.7	112	72.7	93.3	157.9	121.5	189.2	240	402.8	227.3	135.9	24.5	120.3	0	Xx	0	Xx
Kano	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	TR	11	25.2	171.7	84.8	421.7	376	276.8	321.3	146.6	182.7	8.1	2.4	0	Xx	0	Xx
Katsina	0	0	0	0	0	0	16.6	TR	8.5	95	63.3	57.9	182.9	96.5	213.9	123.3	67.7	38.5	4.2	29	0	Xx	0	Хх
Kebbi	0	0	0	0	5	0.7	28	84.9	126.3	76	169.1	137.4	171.2	226.6	337.5	431.2	356.5	194.1	48.7	36	0	Xx	0	Хх
Sokoto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.7	0	41.3	24.8	94.7	64.1	152.2	114.6	130.2	179.9	93.9	97	1.6	119.9	0	Xx	0	Xx
Zamfara	0	0	0	0	0	0	17.2	0	72.8	109.7	133.9	150.8	187.9	241.9	312.3	315.6	180.3	97.6	49.6	90.4	0	Xx	0	Xx
Zonal means	0	0	0	0	0.8	0.1	14.1	26.9	62.0	67.2	121.0	108.8	206.2	207.5	251.8	295.7	178.7	124.3	22.8	66.3	0	ХХ	0	

State	Jan	(Rr)	Feb	(Rr)	Mar.	(Rr)	Apri	(Rr)	Мау	(Rr)	Jun	e(Rr)	July	(Rr)	Aug	(Rr)	Sept	(Rr)	Oct	(Rr)	Nov	(Rr)	Dec	(Rr)
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Benue	3	2.3	0	0	0	3	186.1	180.1	147.4	190.3	186.1	239.6	81.6	85.1	280.2	275.3	83	140.5	81.5	284.1	0	Хх	1.6	Хх
Kogi	0	10.1	0	0	21.8	5	163.4	243.4	161.6	108.4	166.3	220.1	213.9	212.8	274.7	369.8	170.2	255.8	87.8	206.4	0	Xx	0	Хх
Kwara	0	11.1	0	1.2	20.5	17.9	106.1	223.9	42.3	76	241.1	177.2	318.6	313.4	226.3	209.1	270.3	185.7	224.5	122.8	4.8	Xx	14	Xx
Nasarawa	0	0	0	0	14.2	0	91.8	128.3	185.5	190.2	229.4	324.9	188.3	229.9	240.5	192.6	109.4	145.9	76.9	375	0	Хх	2	Xx
Niger	0	0	0	0	0	0	29.3	100.9	108.7	94.8	168.8	157.15	305.4	212.9	248.2	448.55	229.6	247.7	115.9	85.2	0	Xx	0	Xx
Plateau	0	TR	0	0	TR	TR	68.5	87.6	224	137.1	119.4	129.5	272.7	167.8	307.8	298.4	167.5	190.3	93.6	195.8	0	Хх	6.3	Xx
Taraba	26.8	0	0	0	0	18.2	83.7	116.9	74.5	194.2	148.5	157.8	264.9	183.5	252.4	191.4	280.6	266.7	72.4	404.2	0	Хх	4.6	Хх
FCT	0	0	0	5.7	27	TR	35.2	74.6	65.6	121.5	218.9	182.7	183	154.7	370.9	409.4	195	187.5	75.5	226.3	0	Хх	15	Хх
Zonal means	3.7	3.9	.00	0.9	11.9	7.4	95.5	144.5	126.2	139.1	184.8	198.6	228.5	195.0	275.1	299.3	188.2	202.5	103.5	237.5	0.6	XXX	5.4	XXX

NORTH CENTRAL ZONE

SOUTH WEST ZONE

State	Jan	(Rr)	Feb	o(Rr)	Mar	.(Rr)	Apri	l(Rr)	May	y(Rr)	June	e(Rr)	July	(Rr)	Aug	g(Rr)	Sept	t(Rr)	Oct	(Rr)	Nov	(Rr)	Dec	(Rr)
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Delta	23	40.55	5	43.9	22.45	42.7	275.4	102.2	256.9	180.25	449.6	265.4	399.4	415.5	477.0	405.6	394	393.6	187.6	368.8	43.2	XX	12.3	Хх
Edo	10.3	14.6	8.8	124.6	146	69.8	204.8	151.8	202.9	330.5	272.9	171.8	414.6	192.2	319.7	239	745.8	281.3	241.9	342.9	95.4	Xx	7.3	Xx
Lagos	19.3	5.5	11.3	51.6	59.6	49.0	63.9	147.7	144.5	207.6	383.9	453.9	355.2	239.6	129.2	110.55	231.8	134.9	100.6	232.9	86.9	Xx	76.4	Хх
Ogun	0	23.2	5.3	35.85	93	30.85	68.4	212.9	194.6	249.3	228.4	386.5	318.15	260.9	201.5	58.05	340.2	140.4	171.9	114.9	6.8	Xx	13.2	Хх
Ondo	0	26.5	0	43	151.3	142.4	135.3	179.5	103.2	193	315.6	179.3	341.6	300.6	178.5	104.1	223.5	69.1	207.7	141.6	16	Xx	37.1	Xx
Osun	0	0	0	22.7	83.1	38	238	131.6	61.3	248.7	181.8	89.2	313.1	315	255.5	69	277.4	203.2	168.7	125.8	0.1	Xx	31.1	Xx
Оуо	0	5.6	2	51.1	57.5	45.2	124.8	152.0	116.0	124.7	259.0	182.1	237.1	243.3	213.7	137.4	211.1	200.0	124.1	250.5	0.7	Xx	15.3	Хх
Zonal means	7.5	16.6	4.6	53.3	87.6	59.7	158.7	153.9	154.2	219.1	298.7	246.9	339.9	281.0	253.6	160.5	346.3	203.2	171.8	225.3	35.6	XX	27.5	

SOUTH EAST ZONE

State	Jan	ı(Rr)	Feb	(Rr)	Mar.	(Rr)	Apri	l(Rr)	May	(Rr)	June	e(Rr)	July	(Rr)	Aug	(Rr)	Sept	(Rr)	Oct	(Rr)	Nov	(Rr)	Dec(Rr)
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Abia	13.4	62.8	0	61.1	165.6	47.4	161.2	99.9	348.5	418	343.9	239.8	309.8	304.5	330.1	275	401.3	205.2	210.7	307.2	6.5	хх	8.8	xx
A/Ibom	41.7	87.65	0.2	62.I	73.3	145.9	222.1	271.4	376.1	316.3	433.4	184.25	577.75	442.2	584.85	541.9	198.75	214	238.25	91.4	153	Xx	127.85	xx
Anambra	0	112.2	0	0.7	75.7	50.6	331.5	121.1	279.4	233.1	193.4	248.3	216.9	386.5	513.8	283.3	306.9	250.2	127.7	376	3.8	Xx		XX
C/Rivers	17.4	65.9	0.3	11.8	107.5	57.8	218.4	252.1	354.0	412.1	377.6	155.5	347.6	461	440.5	458.1	300.5	305.7	217	352.4	34.2	Хх	76.2	XX
Enugu	1.2	0	0	0	56.7	11.1	191.6	112.4	281.2	347.1	250.6	206	221.3	282.5	338.4	154.3	300.2	231.6	97.2	393.3	0	Xx	0	хх
Imo	6.9	30.3	0	65.0	187	55.7	226.8	197.5	187.6	361.9	352.4	271.7	479.6	413.1	326.2	554.6	447.6	210.9	283.1	270.1	12	Xx	18.2	XX
Rivers	2.9	102.9	0	102.8	113.1	82.2	183.8	210.4	192	382.5	262	270.5	366.1	545.3	390.1	246.5	119.2	213.5	378.8	372.4	69.9	Xx	45	хх
Zonal means	11.9	66.0	0.1	43.4	111.3	64.4	219.3	180.7	288.4	353.0	316.2	225.1	359.9	405.0	417.7	359.1	296.3	233.0	221.8	309.0	39.9	xx	46.0	

Source: NIMET 2009

3.2 2008 AND 2009 RAINY-DAY AT METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS IN NIGERIA

The data of 2008 and 2009 mean rainy-day comparison for all the meteorological stations in Nigeria are summarized in Table 3.2.1, comprising five ecological zones namely; north east zone, north west zone , north central zone , south east zone and south west zone.

North East Zone

The north east zone recorded no rainy-day from January to march in both 2008 and 2009. While in April Adamawa and Gombe states indicated higher rainy-day in 2008 than 2009 but reverse was the case in Bauchi and Borno states. The data obtained in May was higher in 2008 compared to that of 2009. Similar trend of rainy day distribution was observed in July and August across the zone. In the zone, Adamawa and Gombe states showed least rainy-day in 2008 than 2009. While other states in the zone recorded higher rain-day in 2009 than 2008. In all the states in the zone no rainy-day was recorded from October to November, except Gombe that recorded few rain-day compared to others in both 2008 and 2009.

North West Zone

The data obtained showed that there was no rain till April in all the states in the zone with highest rainy-day occurring in Kebbi state in 2008 than 2009. While Kaduna state recorded higher rainy-day in 2009 than others both in May and June. The rainy-day data was found to be higher in 2008 than 2009 across the zone except Kebbi state which indicated higher values in June and July, in 2009. Similar trend was found in August while reverse was the outcome in September. Similarly, in October the rainy-day was consistently higher in 2008 than 2009 in all the states in the zone.

North Central Zone

In this zone, rainy-day started in April with Kwara state having highest number of rain-day in 2009 than 2008 when compared with others. Values of rainy-day obtained in May were higher in 2008 compared to 2009 across the zone with the exception of Kwara state. Considering all the states in the zone, Plateau state recorded the highest number of rainy-day in June, 2009 than 2008. Similar trend was found in July but higher in 2008 than 2009. In August and September the rainy-day values were consistently higher in 2008 compared to 2009. Similar rainy-day distribution pattern was observed in October across the zone.

South East Zone

The data obtained for the zone indicated that the rainy-day started in January with gradual increase as the year progressed in all the states. In March and April, Akwa-Ibom state recorded the highest rainy-day followed in descending order by Rivers and Enugu states in 2008 compared to 2009. While Cross River state recorded higher value of rainy-day in May, 2008 than 2009 compared to other states. Similar distribution of rainy-day was obtained in June except Anambra state which observed more rainy-day in 2009 than 2008. In July, Akwa-Ibom and Anambra states recorded the highest rainy-day in 2009 than 2008 when compared with others while reverse was the outcome in August. Similar trend was found in September but with less rainy-day in 2008 than 2009 in all the states in the zone.

South West Zone

This ecological zone recorded low rainy-day from January to March in all the states but indicated more rainy-day in 2009 than 2008 except in March; while the reverse was the case in April. In May, the highest rainy-day was recorded in Lagos state in 2008 compared to 2009 among the states in the zone. Similar trend was found in June except Delta and Ogun states. Delta state recorded highest rainy-day in July, 2009 than 2008 when compared with other states in the zone. While in August, it was higher in 2008 than 2009 in all the states in the zone except Edo and Delta states which recorded the same values in both years. However, in September Edo state was found to be having highest value of rainy-day than others in 2009 compared to 2008. Similar trend was obtained in October.

 Table 3.1.2: Comparison of 2008 and 2009 mean rainy-day for all the meteorological stations in Nigeria States

State	Jan((Rd)	Feb	(Rd)	Mar.	(Rd)	Apri	l(Rd)	May	(Rd)	June	(Rd)	July	(Rd)	Aug	(Rd)	Sept	:(Rd)	Oct(Rd)	Nov	(Rd)	Dec((Rd)
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Adamawa	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	9	6	10	13	9	10	18	4	13	12	5	6	Хх	Хх	Хх	0
Bauchi	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	10	4	12	15	14	15	16	14	8	6	5	11	0	Xx	Хх	0
Borno	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	4	9	3	13	10	22	15	8	7	0	3	0	Xx	Хх	0
Gombe	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	10	4	10	13	14	10	14	13	10	7	4	9	0	Xx	Хх	0
Yobe	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	3	7	5	9	12	17	13	6	9	4	3	0	Xx	Хх	1
Zonal means	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.6	2.2	7.8	4.2	9.6	9.8	11.8	11.4	17.4	11.8	9	8.2	3.6	6.4	0			0

NORTH EAST ZONE

NORTH WEST ZONE

State	Jan	(Rd)	Feb	(Rd)	Mar.	(Rd)	Apri	l(Rd)	Мау	(Rd)	June	e(Rd)	July	(Rd)	Au((Rd)	Sept	(Rd)	Oct	(Rd)	Nov	(Rd)	Dec	(Rd)
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Kaduna	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	15	9	11	12	15	16	23	22	16	16	9	10	0	Хх	0	XX
Kano	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	8	9	18	14	18	15	10	9	1	1	0	Xx	0	XX
Katsina	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	4	6	8	11	10	17	13	6	7	2	5	0	Xx	0	XX
Kebbi	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	2	9	6	13	9	15	14	18	17	18	11	8	9	0	Xx	0	Xx
Sokoto	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	3	9	7	8	9	16	9	9	7	1	5	0	Xx	0	xx
Zamfara	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	9	7	8	17	12	23	18	14	8.0	3	7	0	Xx	0	XX
Zonal means	<mark>0.0</mark>	<mark>0.0</mark>	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.5	1.0	7.0	5.7	9.0	8.8	14.0	12.5	19.2	15.7	12.2	9.7	4.0	6.2			0.00	

State	Jan	(Rd)	Feb	(Rd)	Mar	(Rd)	Apri	l(Rd)	Мау	(Rd)	June	e(Rd)	July	(Rd)	Aug	(Rd)	Sept	t(Rd)	Oct	(Rd)	Nov	(Rd)	Dec	(Rd)
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Benue	1	1	0	0	0	1	8	9	10	9	13	12	6	15	19	16	9	15	9	20	0	Xx	1	Xx
Kogi	0	1	0	0	1	1	7	11	13	9	12	15	14	13	19	14	15	12	8	16	0	Xx	0	Xx
Kwara	0	2	0	1	3	2	9	13	10	10	15	11	16	16	19	13	20	19	11	13	1	Xx	2	Xx
Nasarawa	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	8	11	8	12	16	11	15	18	15	14	14	7	15	0	Xx	1	Xx
Niger	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	12	8	12	10	16	15	22	22	20	20	9	6	0	Xx	0	Xx
Plateau	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	10	15	11	15	17	25	20	26	19	15	16	6	14	0	Xx	1	Xx
Taraba	2	0	0	0	0	1	6	6	7	8	11	10	10	8	13	10	13	14	3	9	0	Xx	2	Xx
FCT	0	0	0	1	4	0	7	9	11	9	12	16	14	15	21	21	17	18	9	19	0	Xx	1	Xx
Zonal means	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.6	6.8	9.1	11.1	9.0	12.8	13.4	14.0	14.6	19.6	16.3	15.5	16.0	7.8	14.0	0.1		1	

NORTH CENTRAL ZONE

SOUTH WEST ZONE

State	Jan	(Rd)	Feb	(Rd)	Mar.	(Rd)	Apri	l(Rd)	Мау	(Rd)	June	(Rd)	July	(Rd)	Aug	(Rd)	Sep	Rd)	Oct	(Rd)	Nov	(Rd)	Dec	(Rd)
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Delta	1	2	2	2	5	2	19	6	15	11	21	10	23	23	20	20	25	19	15	19	9	Xx	4	Xx
Edo	1	2	2	7	10	5	14	11	14	14	18	17	24	20	20	22	17	15	17	15	7	Xx	2	Xx
Lagos	2	1	1	5	5	7	7	9	18	12	19	20	19	17	9	7	16	12	12	15	5	Xx	5	Xx
Ogun	0	1	1	2	11	6	6	11	15	12	16	18	19	18	15	7	16	13	20	13	3	Xx	2	Xx
Ondo	0	2	0	4	12	9	10	9	10	12	16	11	15	17	16	8	19	14	12	17	2	Xx	2	Xx
Osun	0	0	0	5	8	5	9	10	12	13	14	13	18	17	16	11	17	16	18	21	1	Xx	2	Xx
Оуо	0	1	1	2	3	3	6	10	16	9	14	11	15	17	16	13	17	13	9	12	1	Xx	3	Xx
Zonal means	0.6	1.3	1.0	3.9	7.7	5.3	10.1	9.4	14.3	11.9	16.9	14.3	19.0	18.4	16.0	12.6	18.1	14.6	14.7	16.0	4.0		2.9	

SOUTH EAST ZONE

State	Jan	(Rd)	Feb	(Rd)	Mar.	.(Rd)	Apri	l(Rd)	May	(Rd)	June	(Rd)	July	(Rd)	Aug	(Rd)	Sept	(Rd)	Oct	(Rd)	Nov	(Rd)	Dec((Rd)
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Abia	2	2	0	3	7	4	13	13	18	15	18	14	21	19	22	20	19	18	14	14	2	Хх	1	х
A/Ibom	4	5	1	3	15	7	16	10	19	15	24	20	25	23	26	24	24	18	22	7	13	Хх	13	Х
Anambra	0	3	0	1	6	2	15	10	16	12	14	24	17	26	24	9	15	19	14	15	2	Хх		Xx
C/Rivers	2	6	1	0	11	2	14	13	22	19	22	18	22	22	27	21	22	18	19	19	9	Хх	5	Xx
Enugu	1	4	0	0	3	1	13	12	15	13	13	6	19	14	25	11	19	21	9	21	0	Хх	0	Xx
Imo	1	6	0	5	9	4	15	13	14	18	19	15	23	23	25	26	21	19	15	19	2	Хх	4	Хх
Rivers	2	5	1	6	10	5	10	10	14	17	14	15	19	20	23	28	15	17	18	15	5	Хх	3	Хх
Zonal means	1.7	4.4	0.4	2.6	8.7	3.6	13.7	11.6	16.9	15.6	17.7	16.0	20.9	21.0	24.6	19.9	19.3	18.6	15.9	15.7	4.7		4.3	
-																								

Source: NIMET

3.3 FARM INPUTS

Fertilizer Procured and Distributed to Farmers in 2009

Fertilizer procurement and distribution through government agencies is shown in Table 3.2.1. Only twenty seven (27) States and FCT supplied information on fertilizer procurement through government agencies while nine (9) States did not supply. The Table indicated that NPK, Urea and SSP were the main fertilizers procured in North-West, North-East, South-West and Middle-Belt states, while mainly NPK and Urea were procured and distributed in the South-Eastern states. Although the state governments procured distributed fertilizers in the states, most of the farmers interviewed did not get enough quantities for production in 2009 and are of the opinion that fertilizers arrived late. The farmers had to make up by buying fertilizers, location and time of purchase of the commodity. The open market prices were very high when compared with the government prices that ranged from \$ 1,800 - \$ 3,500 depending on the state and type of fertilizer. Other farmers who could not afford the fertilizer, used organic manure, or carried out their farming operations without adding any form of nutrients to their crops.

Distribution mechanism for fertilizers differed across the states. In some states, fertilizer distribution was centrally done from the State Ministry of Agriculture, while some other states used Agro-Service Centers and Local Governments as avenues for distribution. In other states, special fertilizer distribution committees were constituted to handle fertilizer distribution. Most of the fertilizers required for crop production by farmers were inadequate and or were distributed late. The voucher system was used for fertilizer distribution in Taraba and Kano States. Though some challenges were associated with it, but it proved to be a better method and farmers had better access to fertilizers in 2009 compared to 2008.

State	NPK	((MT)		SSP (MT)						
	Qty.	Qty	Qty. Qty		Qty.	Qty				
	Procurea	aistributea	Procurea	aistributea	Procurea	aistributea				
Borno	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA				
Yobe	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA				
Bauchi	30,461	30,461	6,914	6,914	NA	NA				
Gombe	11000	11000	6000	6000	NA	NA				
Adamawa	6,960	5,260	4,650	3,850	300	180				

Table 3.3.1: Fertilizer procurement and distributionNorth East Agro-Ecological Zone

North West Agro-Ecological Zone

State	NPK	(MT)			SSP (MT)	
	Qty.	Qty	Qty. Qty		Qty.	Qty
	Procured	distributed	Procured	distributed	Procured	distributed
Sokoto	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kebbi	38,520	NA	19,800	NA	3,600	NA
Zamfara	56,000	56,000	14.000	14,000	NA	NA
Katsina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Jigawa	400	400	200	200	37	37
Kano	19,529	14,525.5	1,539	1.169.05	NA	NA
Kaduna	35,000	35,000	NA	NA	NA	NA

State	NPK	(MT)		Urea (MT)			
	Qty. Procured	Qty distributed	Qty. Procured	Qty distributed	Qty. Procured	Qty distributed	
Taraba	11,200	9,200	9,600	900	400	400	
Plateau	16,530	16,530	2,550	2,550	1,200	1,200	
Nasarawa	24,000	24,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	
FCT	6,300	NA	3,000	NA	NA	NA	
Niger	7,100	7,100	7,800	7,800	NA	NA	
Kwara	300	300	120	120	NA	NA	
Kogi	3,600	3,600	3,900	3,900	1,500	1,500	
Benue	6,600	6,600	6,000	6,000	870	870	

North Central Agro-Ecological Zone

South West Agro-Ecological Zone

State	NPK	((MT)		SSP (MT)		
	Qty. Procured	Qty distributed	Qty. Procured	Qty distributed	Qty. Procured	Qty distributed
Оуо	3,000	257	3,600	520.9	NA	NA
Osun	1,904.80	1,275.35	1,333.90	697.35	NA	NA
Ekiti	660	660	500	500	NA	NA
Ondo	1,900	1,900	520	520	300	300
Ogun	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lagos	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Edo	261	NA	110	NA	NA	NA
Delta	1,440	1,440	660	660	150	150

South East Agro-Ecological Zone

State	NPK	(MT)		SSP (MT)		
	Qty. Procured	Qty distributed	Qty. Qty Procured distributed		Qty. Procured	Qty distributed
Enugu	12,000	11,600	i i ocui cu	ubtributeu	i i ocui cu	ubtributeu
Ebonyi	3,870	NA	1,500	NA	NA	NA
Cross River	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Akwa Ibom	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Abia	2,000	2,000	1,500	1,500	NA	NA
Anambra	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Imo	7,807.5	On-going	4,170	On-going	NA	NA
Bayelsa	800	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rivers	4000	3093.75	2000	1671.66	NA	NA

Use of Improved Farm Inputs: Planting Materials

The availability of improved planting materials through government sources is presented in Table 3.3.2. A proportion of 83% of the states supplied data on the various planting materials procured and distributed to farmers. Agricultural Development Programmes and state input supply companies were involved in the procurement and distribution of improved seeds and planting materials. Sources of improved seeds and planting materials include the various Federal Government intervention programmes of RTEP, NSPFS, and NFRA etc. Other sources of these inputs were private Seed Companies, NSS (now NASC), out growers, NGOs, farmer organizations and the open markets.

The total quantity of improved seeds procured and distributed by the state governments met about 70% of the farmers needs. However, the quantity of seedlings procured and distributed by the states met 55% of the farmers needs. In terms of affordability, only 88% and 82% of the farmers could afford the seeds and seedlings respectively supplied by the various state agencies. The following is a zone-by-zone review.

North East Zone:

In the North-East Agro-Ecological Zone, Adamawa was the only state that supplied data on improved seeds. Adamawa state procured 25MT of cowpea seeds but was unable to distribute any to farmers during the season under review. Only Yobe state procured and distributed tree crop seedlings during the season under review, but they were neither adequate nor affordable to the farmers.

North West:

In the North West Agro-Ecological Zone, Sokoto state procured seeds from NFRA, though affordable were not distributed to the farmers due to late arrival. All seeds procured and distributed by Kebbi state were inadequate in spite of their affordability. Jigawa State procured and distributed seeds and planting materials which were adequate and affordable. Zamfara state did not supply any data on the various planting materials and improved seeds procured and distributed.

North Central:

In the North Central Agro-Ecological Zone, Plateau state was the only state in this zone where both the quantity procured and distributed was inadequate and beyond the affordability of its farmers. All the remaining states procured and distributed adequate quantity of improved seeds and seedlings at affordable prices. Kwara State, for example, procured and distributed 257.3MT of rice seeds at affordable price to farmers. Benue state did not supply any data on the quantity of improved seeds and planting materials procured and distributed to farmers during the period under review.

South East

In the South East Agro-Ecological Zone, the quantity of improved seeds and planting materials procured and distributed in Bayelsa state was both inadequate and not affordable to farmers. Abia state did not supply any data on the quantity of improved seeds and planting materials procured and distributed to farmers during the period under review.

South West:

In the South West Agro-Ecological Zone, all improved seeds and planting materials procured and distributed to the farmers were adequate and at affordable prices with the exception of rice and maize in Lagos state; citrus and guava in Ekiti state where, though the prices were affordable to farmers, the quantity procured and distributed were inadequate. Oyo and Osun states did not supply any data on the quantity of improved seeds and planting materials procured and distributed to their farmers during the period under review.

Table 3.3.2. Use of Improved Farm Inputs: Planting materials

		Qua	ntities	Adeo	quacy	Afford	lability	Source
State	Seeds/Seedlings/Cuttings	Procured	Distributed	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Borno								
	Millet	Over 18MT	About 15MT	Yes				LCRI and NFRA
	Maize	Over 10MT	All		No			IITA outgrowers
	Rice	Over 5MT	3MT	Yes				NASC and NFRA
	Cowpea	2MT	All	Yes				IITA
	Sorghum	20MT	5MT	Yes				NFRA
Yobe								
	Millet	N/A						
	Sorghum	N/A						
	Maize	N/A						
	Cowpea	N/A						
	Groundnut	N/A						
	Guava	500	450		No		No	NFRA
	Mango	2000	2		No		No	n
	Citrus	5000	400		No		No	"
Bauchi								
	Maize	13.7MT	All		No	Yes		Premier Seeds Zaria
	Millet	1MT	All		No	Yes		Seed project Ltd Kano
	Sorghum	5MT	All		No	Yes		Outgrowers
	Soybeans	0.51MT	All		No	Yes		Outgrowers
Gombe	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Adamawa								
	Maize	8.24MT	3.4MT	Yes		Yes		Sebore Farm and Masalaha Gusau
	Rice	16.95MT	4.17MT	Yes		Yes		Masalaha Gusau
	Cowpea	25MT	Nil	Yes		Yes		w

North East Agro-Ecological Zone

Sokoto								
	Millet	2.1	Not	Yes		Yes		NFRA
	- milee		distributed.	100		100		
			Late arrival					
	Sorahum	10	Not	Yes		Yes		NFRA
			distributed,					
			Late arrival					
	Cowpea	2.25	Not	Yes		Yes		NFRA
			distributed,					
			Late arrival					
	Maize	12	Not	Yes		Yes		NFRA
			distributed.					
			Late arrival					
Kebbi								
	Rice	27WITA 4	27WITA 4		No	Yes		NASC/MASALAHA
	Maize	19SDM	19SDM		No	Yes		NASC/MASALAHA
	Sorahum	11SK5912	11SK5912		No	Yes		NASC/MASALAHA
	Cownea	8	8Kananado		No	Yes		NASC/MASALAHA
	comped	Kananado	orananado		110	105		
	Groundnut	8	8		No	Yes		NASC/MASALAHA
	Sovheans	5 Sam-sov	5 Sam-sov		No	Yes		NASC/MASALAHA
Zamfara	NA	NA	NA	NΛ	NA	NA	NΛ	NA
Katsina		NA .		INA	114	11/1	11/1	
Natsina	Millet	50kg	9 15kg	Yee		Yee		I CRI
	Maize	350kg	17.68kg	Vec		Vec		
	Sorahum	75kg	11.00Kg	Voc		Voc		
	Cowpoo	200kg	2 01kg	Voc		Voc		
	Sovhoans	250kg	5.91Kg	Voc		Voc		
	Cotton	200Kg	Эку	Voc		Voc		
	Cutton	200Kg	-	165	Ne	Vee		NASC
	Guava	1602	1602		No	Yes		NPF5
	Citruc	200	200		No	Yes		NDES
ligowo	Citius	2//	2//		NO	Tes		NFF3
Jiyawa	Millot	75.45		Vec		Vac		
	Millet	/5.45	/5.45	Yes		Yes		IAR/NASC
	Maize	51.45	51.45	res		res		IAR/NASC
	Rice	163.59	163.59	Yes		Yes		IAR/NASC
	Sesame	20.03	20.03	Yes	_	Yes		IAR/NASC
	Cowpea	23.46	23.46	Yes		Yes		IAR/NASC
	G/nut	12.4/	12.4/	Yes		Yes		IAR/NASC
	Neem	600,000	600,000	Yes		Yes		Ministry of Environment
	Eucalyptus	400,000	400,000	Yes		Yes		Ministry of Environment
	Cassava	400,000	400,000	Yes		Yes		Ministry of Environment
	Moringa	800,000	800,000	Yes	_	Yes	_	Ministry of Environment
	Others	200,000	200,000	Yes		Yes		Ministry of Environment
Kano								
	Cotton	-	0.5	Yes		Yes		ADP
	Soybeans	-	3.3	Yes	_	Yes	_	ADP
	Millet	-	11.16	Yes		Yes		ADP
	Groundnuts	-	2.39	Yes		Yes		ADP
	Rice (upland)	-	9.6	Yes		Yes		ADP
	Rice (lowland)	-	121.2	Yes		Yes		ADP
	Maize	-	129.86	Yes		Yes		ADP
	Cowpea	-	2.84	Yes		Yes		ADP
	Mangoes	7,739	7,739		No	Yes		Paradise Farm/Mai Zube Farm
	Citrus	1,649	1,649		No	Yes		Paradise Farm/Mai Zube Farm
	Guava	2,489	2,489		No	Yes		Paradise Farm/Mai Zube Farm
	Pawpaw	1,500	1,500		No	Yes		Paradise Farm/Mai Zube Farm
	Others	1,500	1,500		No	Yes		Paradise Farm/Mai Zube Farm

North West Ecological Zone

Kaduna							
	Maize	105.3mt	30.3mt		No	Yes	ADP/MOA
	Rice	86.76mt	28.8mt	Yes		Yes	ADP/MOA
	Sorghum	45mt	2.5mt		No	Yes	ADP/MOA
	Cowpea	2mt	2mt		No	Yes	ADP/MOA
	Soybeans	3.5mt	3.5mt		No	Yes	ADP/MOA
	Oil palm	2000 (no)	200 9 (no)	Yes		Yes	NIFOR
	Cassava (cuttings)	180 hundles	180bundles		No	Yes	ADP
		bundles					

North Central Ecological Zone

Taraba								
	Maize	22MT	-	Yes		Yes		Maslaha Seeds
	Sovbeans	4MT	-	Yes		Yes		
	Rice	5 7MT	2MT	Yes		Yes		NASC ADROMC
	1400	50711	2	100		100		
				_				
Distant				-				
Fidledu	Taurata	450 -	2000 -		NIa		NI-	
	Tomato	450g	2800g	_	INO		NO	
	Carrots	ТОООКД	5,025g		NO		NO	
	Cabbage	-	1040g		No		No	
	Soybean	35.6MT	27.5MT		No		No	"
	Rice	100MT	15.8MT		No		No	'n
	Maize	2500kg	2500kg		No		No	Premier seeds
	Coffee	16,000 seedlings	-		No		No	ADP
Nasarawa								
	Maize	18MT	18MT	Yes		Yes		Contract farmers
	Rice	1.9MT	1.9Mt	Yes		Yes		w
	Cowpea	0.6MT	0.6MT	Yes		Yes		N
	Sovbeans	0.4MT	0.4MT	Yes		Yes		w
	Cassava	990 hundles	990 hundles	105	No	Yes		RTEB/ADP/outgrowers
	Oil nalm	5000 seedlings	4000 seedlings	Yes	110	Yes		NIFOR
	Coconut	900 seedlings	900 seedlings	Yes		Yes		w
	Guava	5000 seedlings	2000 seedlings	Yes		Yes		Lynshack Kaduna
	Dawpaw	5000 seedlings	2000 seedlings	Voc		Voc		w
	Mango	3000 seedlings	2000 seedlings	Voc		Vec		Locally
	Mango	JUUU SEEulings	2000 Seeulings	165		165		Locally
FCT								
re i	Cocomo	201/a	1MT	Vec		Vec		NA
	Sesdille	ZUKY		res	Na	Vee		
	Oli paim Citrus	12000 seedlings	2500 seedlings		INO	Yes		NA
	Citrus	12000 seedings	1000 seedlings		INO	Yes		NA
	Guava	1000 seedlings	800 seedlings		NO	Yes		NA
Niger								
	Rice	16.5MT	9.54MT	Yes		Yes		NFRA
	Maize	11MT	2.14MT	Yes		Yes		n
	Sorghum	5.7MT	0.71MT	Yes		Yes		n
	Soybean	4MT	Nil	Yes		Yes		II
	Cowpea	1MT	0.04MT	Yes		Yes		n
	Millet	4.76MT	Nil	Yes		Yes		n
	Cassava	6000 bundles	6000 bundles		No	Yes		RTEP
Kwara								
	Maize	15MT	15MT	Yes		Yes		ADP, Fadama Project
	Cowpea	0.25MT	0.25MT		No	Yes		ADP
	Soybeans	0.25MT	0.25MT		No	Yes		
	Rice	257.3MT	257.3MT	Yes		Yes		u.
	Sorghum	0.5MT	0.5MT		No	Yes		"
	Groundnut	0.25MT	0.25MT		No	Yes		n
								"
	Vegetables	0.283MT	0.283MT		No	Yes		

Kogi								
	Maize	107MT	60MT	Yes		Yes		NFRA
	Rice	52MT	4.5MT	Yes		Yes		NFRA and MANR
	Okro	350kg	320kg	Yes		Yes		MANR
	Tomato	500kg	450kg	Yes		Yes		n
	Sorghum	5MT	4.5MT	Yes		Yes		n
	Cassava	1600 bundles	1600 bundles	Yes		Yes		RTEB
	Yam	15,000 setts	15,000 setts		No		No	Outgrowers
	Citrus	1920 seedlings	1920 seedlings	Yes		Yes		Yandev, Gboko
	Guava	771 seedlings	771 seedlings	Yes		Yes		NFRA
	Oil palm	2000 seedlings	2000seedlings		No	Yes		NIFOR
	Coconut	680 seedlings	680 seedlings		No	Yes		"
	Mango	704 seedlings	704 seedlings	Yes		Yes		Yandev, Gboko.
Benue	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		

South West Agro-Ecological Zone

	South West Agro-Ecological Zone										
Оуо	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			
Osun	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			
Ondo			•								
	Maize	19.698MT	15.5MT	Yes		Yes		ADP			
	Rice	38.176MT	-	-		Yes		ADP			
	Cowpea	360kg	360kg	Yes			No	NASC			
	Cassava	-	2,500 bundles	Yes		Yes		ADP			
Ogun											
-	Maize	9196MT	7654MT	Yes		Yes		OGADEP and Premier seeds			
	Vegetables	2800MT	1565	Yes		Yes		NIHORT			
Lagos											
-	Maize	5MT	5MT		No	N/A		Premier Seeds			
	Rice	10MT	10MT		No	N/A		n			
Ekiti		-	•	•		•		•			
	Maize	12MT	4.5MT	Yes		Yes		NFRA, NASC and ADP			
	Rice	28MT	-	Yes	·	Yes		NASC Ibadan			
	Cassava	101,000 bundles	101,000 bundles	Yes		Yes		RTEP Ijebu Ife			
	Citrus	500	500		No	Yes		NFRA			
	Guava	600	600		No	Yes		n			
Edo											
	Maize	15.7MT	0.7MT	Yes		Yes		Premier seeds and FMA&NR			
	Cassava	1000 bundles	1000 bundles	Yes		Yes		Contact farmers			
Delta											
	Maize	20.5MT	20.5MT	Yes		Yes		Premier Seeds			

South East Agro-Ecological Zone

Enugu								
	Maize	8 tons	8 tons		No	Yes		Premier Seeds
	Rice	9.2 tons	3.2 tons	Yes		Yes		n
	Cassava	35,000	30,000		No		No	ADP out growers
		bundles	bundles					
	Coconut	2000	1980		No		No	NIFOR
	Oil palm	3000	3000		No		No	w
Ebonvi								
	Maize	11 MT	6.40MT	Yes		Yes		NFRA/ADP
	Rice	90 MT	4.63MT	Yes			No	n ,
	Citrus	670	670	Yes		Yes		FGN
	Guava	960	960	Yes		Yes		n .
	Mango	980	980	Yes		Yes		w
Cross	. idiige	500	500					
River	Rice	6MT	6MT	-	-	-	-	NFRA
	Maize	5MT	-	-	-	-	-	w
	Mango	2404	2404	-	-	-	-	w
	Thango	seedlings	seedlings					
	Citrus	96	96 seedlings	_	-	-	-	w
	Citrus	seedlings	50 Securings					
	Сосоа	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Oil nalm	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Cassava	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Cubburu	101			10/1	1.071		101
Akwa								
Ibom								
	Cassava	-	200 bundles		No	Yes		ADP
Abia								
	Rice	60MT	60 MT		No		No	NASC
	Maize	60MT	60 MT		No	Yes		w
	Cassava	1350	1350 bundles		No		No	NACRI, IITA, Out growers
		bundles						, , ,
	Citrus	918	918 seedlings		No	Yes		NFRA
		seedlings	-					
	Ogbono	2900	2900		No	Yes		NFRA
		seedlings	seedlings					
	Guava	918	918 seedlings		Yes	Yes		w
		seedlings						
Anambra								
	Maize	13.5MT	-	Yes			No	Premier Seeds Ltd
	Rice	5.5MT	-	Yes			No	Premier Seeds Ltd
_								
Imo		10 51						
	Maize	10.5MT	10.5MT	Yes		Yes		Imo ADP
	Rice	144MT	9MT	Yes		Yes		
	Okra	500kg	500kg		No	Yes		
	Cassava	6,800	6,800		No	Yes		"
		bundles	bundles	-		-		
Bayelsa		20.7/7	20.745					
	Yam	29,/15	29,/15		No		No	Local Market
	Cocoyam	10,200	10,200	-	No	-	No	Local market
	Cassava	3,995	3,995		No		No	ADP farmers/seed farms
			bundles					
Discours	Sweet potato	-	166 bundles		No		No	
kivers	Maina	EMT	0.01MT	Ver			Ne	Duemieu Cood-
	Maize	5141	0.01M1	res			NO	Premier Seeds
	Rice	6MT	5MT	Yes		Yes		"

3.4 Use of Agro-chemicals and some farm equipment

The purchase and distribution of agro-chemicals and some farm equipment are presented in Table 3.4.1. Nineteen states and the FCT did not supply any data on the use of agro-chemicals and farm equipment during the period under review; nine states supplied incomplete data and only eight states supplied complete data. These states procured and distributed agro-chemicals and some farm equipment mainly through Agricultural Development Programmes and input supply companies; Federal Government agencies and private agro-chemical companies. Farm equipment supplied to farmers includes knapsack sprayers, water pumps, storage bins, agro-processing equipment, Oxdrawn ploughs, tractors, work-bulls, generators, etc. These farm equipment and agro-chemicals were mostly procured and distributed to farmers at quantities that were "inadequate but at prices that were affordable to the farmers". This contradicts a basic economic principle, that in a free market, the prices of items high in demand and scarce in supply are far from affordable.

In the North East Agro-Ecological Zone, Borno and Yobe states did not supply any data on the use of agro-chemicals and farm equipment. Bauchi state procured and distributed inadequate quantities of pesticides and herbicides at affordable prices to its farmers. Adamawa state procured and distributed adequate quantities of herbicides, pesticides, Ox-drawn ploughs, silos and sprayers at affordable prices to its farmers.

In the North West Agro-Ecological Zone, Katsina, Kebbi, Sokoto and Zamfara did not supply any data on the use of agro-chemicals and farm equipment. Kano state procured and distributed adequate quantities of herbicides and pesticides at affordable prices. Kaduna state procured and distributed inadequate quantities of herbicides, pesticides, work-bulls, sprayers, storage bins and AP centres at affordable prices to farmers; but no water pumps.

In the North Central Agro-Ecological Zone, Benue, Kogi, Nasarawa, Taraba and the FCT did not supply any data on the use of agro-chemicals and farm equipment. Kwara state procured and distributed inadequate quantities of herbicides, sprayers, water pumps and tractors though at affordable prices. Herbicides, pesticides, tractors and generators were procured and distributed by Plateau State were not adequate and unaffordable.

In the South-West Agro-Ecological Zone, Oyo, Osun, Lagos, and Edo states did not supply any data on the use of agro-chemicals and farm equipment. Delta state procured and distributed adequate quantities of pesticides, tractors and sprayers at affordable prices to its farmers.

In the South-East Agro-Ecological Zone, Abia, Akwa Ibom, Anambra, Cross River and Ebonyi states did not supply any data on the use of agro-chemicals and farm equipment. Only Enugu state procured and distributed adequate quantities of herbicides and pesticides, though, not at affordable prices to the farmers. Imo State supplied data for herbicides only.

NORTH EAST AGRO-ECOlOGICALZONE								
State		Qua	Intities	Adeq	uacy	Afford	lability	Source
	Agro- Chemicals e.t.c.	Procured	Distributed	Yes	No			
Borno	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Yobe	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Bauchi	Herbicides Pesticides Farm equipment (water pump)	10,554lts 2080kg 1000 units	10,554lts 2080kg 641 units	Yes	No No	Yes Yes	No	Locally " MANR Bauchi
Gombe	Herbicides Pesticides Farm equipment (knapsack sprayers)	N/A N/A 250	N/A N/A 226	N/A N/A	N/A N/A No	N/A N/A	N/A N/A Yes	State Government
Adamawa	Herbicides	362lts	306lts	Yes		Yes		Zee Agro, Dizengoff, WACO
	Pesticides Farm equipment	413kg	252kg	Yes		Yes		n
	(a) Ox-Drawn ploughs	44 units	Nil	Yes		Yes		Green Pedals
	(b) Silos	800 units	343 units	Yes		Yes		FGN
	(c) Sprayers	50 units	38 units	Yes		Yes		WACOT Co.

Table 3.4.1:Use of Agro-Chemicals and Some Farm EquipmentNorth East Agro-Ecological Zone

North West Agro-Ecological Zone

State		Quantities		Adeo	quacy	Affordability		Source
	Agro-	Procured	Distributed	Yes	No			
	Chemicals							
Sokoto	NA	ΝΔ	ΝΔ	ΝΔ	ΝΔ	ΝΔ	ΝΔ	NA
Kehhi	ΝΔ	NΔ	NΔ	NΔ	NΔ	ΝΔ	ΝΔ	ΝΔ
RCDDI					DI/A	11/1	11/3	
Zamfara	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Katsina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Jigawa	Tractors	75 (no)	75(no)		No	Yes		FMANR
	Work-bulls	2870(no)	2870(no)		No	Yes		FMANR
	Storage bins	798(no)	798(no)	Yes		Yes		FMANR
Kano	Herbicides(maize)	43,287ltrs	43,287ltrs	Yes		Yes		ADP
	Herbicides(rice)	12,476ltrs	12,476ltrs	Yes		Yes		ADP
	Pesticides	803ltrs	803ltrs	Yes		Yes		ADP
Kaduna	Herbicides	16,860 ltrs	16,860ltrs		No	Yes		ADP
	Pesticides	6,210ltrs	6,210ltrs		No	Yes		ADP
	Farm Equipment:							
	(a) Workbulls	46 pairs	46 pairs		No	Yes		ADP
	(b) Sprayers	3,000 (no)	3,000 (no)		No	Yes		ADP
	(c) Storage bin	2,000(no)	1,800 (no)		No	Yes		ADP
	(d) Water pump	7,000 (no)	5,000 (no)	Yes		Yes		ADP
	(e) AP Centre	18(no)	18(no)		No	Yes		ADP

<u> </u>								0	
State	-	Quantities	Adequacy	Affordability	Source	State		Quantities	
	Agro- Chemicals e.t.c.	Procured	Distributed	Yes	No				
Taraba	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Plateau									
	Herbicides	76lts	361lts		No		No	Private Owners	
	Pesticides	-	147lts		No		No	w	
	Farm equipment								
	(a) Tractors	2	2		No		No	PLSG	
	(b) Generators	4	4		No		No	ADP	
	(c) Storage Bin (Metal)	778	778		No	Yes		FGN	
	(d) Storage	150	40		No	Yes		FGN	
	(concrete)								
	Àgro Pro Centre	8	6		No	Yes		ATEP/IFAD/FGN/PLSG	
Nasarawa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
FCT	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Niger									
	Herbicides	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	Pesticides	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	equipment CP 15 Knapsack sprayers	45 units	-		NO	res		CZARD A Duja.	
Kwara	. ,								
	Herbicides	8080lts	8080lts		No	Yes		NA	
	Pesticides	31.2MT	31.2MT	Yes		Yes		NA	
	Farm equipment								
	(a) Sprayers	24 units	24 units		No		Yes	NA	
	(b) Pump	25 units	25 units		No		Yes	NA	
	(c) Rice Distorners	2 units	2 units		No		Yes	NA	
	(d)Tractor	2 units	2 units		No		Yes	NA	
Kogi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Benue	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	South West Agro-Ecological Zone								
State		Quantities	Adequacy	Affordabilit	y Source	e Stat	e	Quantities	
	Agro- Chemicals e.t.c.	Procured	Distributed	l Yes	No				
Ovo	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
- / -									
Osun	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	

Yes

Yes

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

North Central Agro-Ecological Zone

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All

All

N/A

52140lts

and 53000 sachets

8200lts

N/A

Ondo

Ogun

Herbicides

Pesticides

Farm equipment

Agro-Chemical co.

	Herbicides	2500lts	630lts	Yes		Yes		Private Co.
	Pesticides	2500lts	65	Yes		Yes		w
	Farm equipment				No		No	Fadama II
	(a) Water pump	19 units	6 units		No		No	Private Co.
	(b) Sprayers	120 units	120 units					
Lagos	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Ekiti	Herbicides	5000lts	5000lts		No		No	FITSCO, CANDEL and
	Pesticides	2000lts and 2000kg	2000lts and 2000kg		No		No	FITSCO and CANDEL
	Farm equipment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Edo	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Delta	Herbicides	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	Pesticides	4142lts	4142lts	Yes		Yes		Candel, Saro Co, Dizengoff
	Farm equipment							
	(a) Tractor	50 units	50 units	Yes		Yes		Dizengoff
	(b) Sprayers	50 units	50 units	Yes		Yes		<i>w</i>

South East Agro-Ecological Zone

State		Quantities	Adequacy	Affordability	Source	State		Quantities
	Agro- Chemicals e.t.c.	Procured	Distributed	Yes	No			
Enugu								
	Herbicides	7000lts	1980	Yes			No	Candil African AGRO
	Pesticides	2200 lts	3000	Yes			No	w.
	Sprayers	120	110		No		No	
Ebonyi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cross River	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Akwa Ibom	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Abia								
	Herbicides	150 lts	150 lts		No		No	Sygenta
	Pesticides	450 lts	450 lts		No		No	Agrotech
	Jacto	4	4		No	Yes		Sygenta
	CP 15	8	8		No	Yes		CAPL
	Hand Sprayers	20	20		No	Yes		Volpi
	Tree Spravers	40	40		No	Yes		Butterfly-Aba
Anambra	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Imo								
	Herbicides	250lts	250lts		No		Yes	
	Pesticides	N/A						
	Farm equipment	N/A						
Bayelsa								
	Herbicides	600lts	600lts		No		No	Open market
	Pesticides	N/A						
	Farm Equipment (Tractor)	-	5		No		No	State Government
Rivers	(
	Herbicides	79lts	73lts		No		No	Agro-allied dealer
	Pesticides	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Farm equipment (Tractor)	3			No	Yes		State Government, NDDC
	(Tractor)							

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3.5 CROP PESTS AND DISEASES

The occurrence of pests and diseases on crops for the year 2009 is presented in Table 3.5. The results revealed that maize was affected by different types of pests and diseases across the states; of which stem borer disease was reported by 38% of the states, yam beetles (30%) and cassava rodents (27%) of all the states. Maize was infested with 15 different pests/diseases, rice, 14; cassava and cowpea, 13 each; yam, 12; sorghum and melon, 8 each; cocoyam and sweet potato, each with 7. Severity of most of these pests and diseases across the states were moderate or light and may be reflected on the crop yields of farmers.

Rice fields in Anambra state were affected by an obnoxious weed that looks like rice which may cause considerable loss in yield. As compared to 2008 wet season report, there was an increase in the number of pests/ diseases that affected yam, cocoyam, sweet potato, melon and tomato across the states.

Crops	Pests /	Affected States	Severity	Control measure(s) undertaken
Infested	Diseases/Hazards			
Maize	Streak	Ebonyi, Ondo	Moderate	Herbicide, chemicals
Maize	Stem borer	Akwa, Ibom, Anambra, Bayelsa,	Moderate,	Use of furadan, insecticides, resistant cultivars, treated seed,
		Ekiti, Enugu, Ebonyi, Imo,Kano,	Light	seed dressing with Apron-plus, application of Zap, Karate,
		Kaduna, Lagos, Edo, Cross River,		adoption of recommended practices, soil treatment, early
		Bauchi, Plateau		planting, crop rotation, roughing
Maize	Rodent	Enugu, Ekiti, Cross River,	Light	Trapping
		Nasarawa, Kogi		
Maize	Wilting	Rivers	Heavy	Allowed to establish
Maize	Scorching	Rivers	Light	Rain
Maize	Weaver birds	Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa, Edo	Moderate	Timely harvesting, Scaring tactics
Maize	Blight	Imo	Light	Resistant varieties
Maize	Dry spell	Borno, Zamfara	Moderate	
		Jigawa ,	Heavy	Drought tolerant varieties, replanting
		Kebbi, Taraba, Abia	Light	
Maize	Quelea bird	Katsina,	Heavy	Scaring tatics
		Gombe	Moderate	Spraying
Maize	Termite	Lagos, Adamawa, Kogi	Light	Insecticide
Maize	Crickets	Lagos	Moderate	Insecticides
Maize	Striga	Kwara, Nasarawa, Niger	Light	
		FCT		Tolerant variety
			Heavy	
Maize	Grasshopper	Kwara,	Heavy	
		Ekiti, Cross River, Kogi, Niger	Light	Chemicals
Maize	Army worm	Коді	Light	
Maize	Snail	Kogi	Light	
Millet	Dry spell	Borno, Zamfara	Moderate	
		Jigawa, Kabbi Taraba	Heavy	Drought resistant varieties
Millet	Queles hird	Reppi, Taraba	Light	Traditional bird equips equation
millet	Quelea biru	Borno,	Modorato	raditional bird scaring, spraying
		Sokoto	Heavy	
Millet	Downey mildew	Kano	Light	Roqueina
Millot	Stem borer	Bauchi	Moderate	Incarticides from rotation, seed dressing, rougeing
milet	Steni Dorei	Plateau Sokoto	Light	insectiones, or op rotation, seed dressing, rougenly
			Light	

Table 3.5.1: Incidence of Pests, Diseases and Hazards on Crops in 2009
Millet	Grasshopper	Bauchi	Light Insecticides	
Sorghum	Dry spell	Borno, Kebbi, Zamfara	Light	Improved variety
		Jigawa		drought resistant varieties
			Moderate	
Sorghum	Head smut	Kano, Yobe	Light	Rogueing
Sorghum	Stem borer	Kaduna, Bauchi	Light	Upper cott application
Sorghum	Striga	Kwara, Niger	Light	Avoid contaminated area
		FCT	Moderate	
Sorghum	Spittle bugs	Bauchi	Light	Wood ash
Sorghum	Grasshopper	Plateau	Moderate	Chemical
		Niger	Light	
Sorghum	Rodent	Kebbi	Light	
Sorghum	Army worm	Niger	Light	
Groundnut	Rodent	Enuau	Light	
Groundnut	Dry spell	Borno ligawa	Moderate	Drought resistant varieties
Groundnut	Termite	Borno	Light	
Groundhur	Terrifice	Kano	Moderate	linner cott
Groundnut	Vollowing of loover	Kuara	Moderate	
Groundhut	Percette	r wala	light	Dagiskaut uguish
Groundnut	Roselle		Light	Resistant variety
Groundnut	Apnia	Kano, Jigawa,	Moderate	Upper cott, insecticides
		Taraba, Zamfara	Light	
Cowpea	Leave beetles	Enugu	Light	
Cowpea	Striga	Borno, Kano	Moderate	Hand pulling
		Kwara	Light	
Cowpea	Aphids	Katsina	Heavy	Spray with insecticides, Cypermethrin
		Jigawa	Moderate	
		Adamawa	Light	
Cowpea	Brown blotch	Оуо	Moderate	Chemicals
Cowpea	Pod suckers	Оуо	Moderate	Chemicals
Cowpea	Flower Thrips	Oyo, Kano, Benue	Moderate	Chemicals, Upper cott
		Ekiti	Heavy	
Cowpea	Blight	Ogun	Light	Pesticides
Cowpea	Weevils	Ekiti	Heavy	Chemicals
		Sokoto	Light	
Cowpea	Leaf mixer	FCT	Moderate	
Cowpea	Bruchid	FCT	Moderate	
Cowpea	Stainer	FCT	Moderate	
Cowpea	Aphid	Plateau,	Light	Chemicals
		Jigawa	Moderate	
		Katsina	Heavy	
Cowpea	Dry spell	Jigawa	Moderate	Drought resistant variety
Soybean	Dry spell	Borno	Moderate	
Rice	Quelea Bird	Anambra, Sokoto	Moderate	Human scares/setting traps, chemicals
		Taraba	Light	
Rice	Fire outbreak	Anambra	Moderate	-
Rice	Stem borer	Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa, Ekiti Enugu,	Moderate,	Furadan, use of insecticides, farm hygiene, cultivation of
		Ebonyi,	Light, Heavy	improved variety, early planting
Rice	Weaver birds	Rivers	Heavy	
Rice	Birds	Ogun, Edo, Ondo	Moderate	Scaring tactics
		Ekiti	Heavy	

		Delta	Light	
Rice	Weevil	Rivers	Heavy	
Rice	Blast	Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa, Bauchi Imo,	Moderate,	Diethane M45, use of fungicides, application of Zap, Karate,
		Kano, Osun, Plateau	Light	resistant variety, IPM, cultural practices
Rice	Gull Midge	Ebonyi, Imo	Light	farm hygiene, cultivation of improved variety
Rice	Termite	Imo	Light	Nil
Rice	Flood	Ebonyi, Kebbi	Light	Replanting
		FCT	Heavy	
Rice	Dry spell	Borno,	Moderate	
		Jigawa	Heavy	Drought resistant varieties
Rice	Grass cutter	Ondo	Moderate	Traps
Rice	Rodents	Ekiti, Plateau	Light	Trapping
Rice	Caterpillar	Cross River	Light	
Yams	Premature senescence	Anambra	Moderare	Still under investigation
Yams	Die back	Anambra	Moderate	Still under investigation
Yams	Wilting of leaves &	Enugu	Light	
	vines			
Yams	Cricket	Rivers	Moderate	Hand picking
Yams	Termite	Rivers, Imo	Moderate,	Use Apron star, early weeding, hand picking
			Light	
Yams	Dry rot	Delta, Anambra	Light	
Yams	Beetles	Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa, Rivers,	Moderate,	Use Apron star, early weeding, hand
		Ondo, Ekiti ,Imo, Oyo, Ogun, Edo,	Light	picking, /tolerant variety, chemicals, seed treatment, soil
		Adamawa, Delta		fumigation
Yams	Millipede	Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa	Moderate	Use of perfecthion
Yams	Grasshoppers	Imo	Light	Hand picking
Yams	Leaf spot	Edo	Light	Soil treatment
Yams	Nematode	Ekiti, FCT	Light	
Yams	Mealy bug	Plateau	Light	Insecticides
Cocoyam	Leaf blight	Anambra	Heavy	Still under investigation
Cocoyam	Die back	Anambra, Imo, Abia	Heavy	Still under investigation
Cocoyam	Tuber/corm rot	Enugu,	Moderate	
		Ekiti	Heavy	
Cocoyam	Rodents	Akwa Ibom , Rivers, Plateau	Moderate,	Sanitation, Trap
			Light	
Cocoyam	Goat & Sheep	Akwa Ibom	Moderate	Confinement/ fencing of farm
Cocoyam	Termite	Alassa Theorem		
A - - - - - - - - - -	. er i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	Akwa IDOM	Moderate	Use of termex
Cocoyam	Root rot	Imo	Moderate Light	Use of termex Chemicals
Cocoyam	Root rot Mealy bug	Imo Anambra,	Moderate Light Heavy,	Use of termex Chemicals Resistant variety, use of treated seeds, pesticides
Cocoyam Cassava	Root rot Mealy bug	Akwa Ibom Imo Anambra, Enugu, Abia	Moderate Light Heavy, Light	Use of termex Chemicals Resistant variety, use of treated seeds, pesticides
Cocoyam Cassava Cassava	Root rot Root rot	Akwa Ibom Imo Anambra, Enugu, Abia Anambra, Edo	Moderate Light Heavy, Light Moderate	Use of termex Chemicals Resistant variety, use of treated seeds, pesticides Resistant variety, soil treatment
Cassava Cassava Cassava	Root rot Root rot CMD	Akwa Ibom Imo Anambra, Enugu, Abia Anambra, Edo Anambra	Moderate Light Heavy, Light Moderate Moderate	Use of termex Chemicals Resistant variety, use of treated seeds, pesticides Resistant variety, soil treatment Resistant variety
Cassava Cassava Cassava Cassava	Root rot Root rot CMD Millipede	Akwa Ibom Imo Anambra, Enugu, Abia Anambra, Edo Anambra Rivers, Imo	Moderate Light Heavy, Light Moderate Moderate,	Use of termex Chemicals Resistant variety, use of treated seeds, pesticides Resistant variety, soil treatment Resistant variety Use Apron star, replanting
Cassava Cassava Cassava Cassava Cassava	Root rot Root rot CMD Millipede	Akwa Ibom Imo Anambra, Enugu, Abia Anambra, Edo Anambra Rivers, Imo	Moderate Light Heavy, Light Moderate Moderate, Light	Use of termex Chemicals Resistant variety, use of treated seeds, pesticides Resistant variety, soil treatment Resistant variety Use Apron star, replanting
Cassava Cassava Cassava Cassava Cassava	Root rot Mealy bug Root rot CMD Millipede Mosaic	Akwa Ibom Imo Anambra, Enugu, Abia Anambra, Edo Anambra Rivers, Imo Rivers, Cross River,	Moderate Light Heavy, Light Moderate Moderate, Light Light	Use of termex Chemicals Resistant variety, use of treated seeds, pesticides Resistant variety, soil treatment Resistant variety Use Apron star, replanting Timely weeding, good sanitation
Cassava Cassava Cassava Cassava Cassava	Root rot Mealy bug Root rot CMD Millipede Mosaic	Akwa Ibom Imo Anambra, Enugu, Abia Anambra, Edo Anambra Rivers, Imo Rivers, Cross River, Kano	Moderate Light Heavy, Light Moderate Moderate, Light Light	Use of termex Chemicals Resistant variety, use of treated seeds, pesticides Resistant variety, soil treatment Resistant variety Use Apron star, replanting Timely weeding, good sanitation Rougeing, chemicals
Cassava Cassava Cassava Cassava Cassava	Root rot Mealy bug Root rot CMD Millipede Mosaic	Akwa Ibom Imo Anambra, Enugu, Abia Anambra, Edo Anambra Rivers, Imo Rivers, Cross River, Kano	Moderate Light Heavy, Light Moderate Moderate, Light Light	Use of termex Chemicals Resistant variety, use of treated seeds, pesticides Resistant variety, soil treatment Resistant variety Use Apron star, replanting Timely weeding, good sanitation Rougeing, chemicals
Cassava Cassava Cassava Cassava Cassava Cassava	Root rot Mealy bug Root rot CMD Millipede Mosaic	Akwa Ibom Imo Anambra, Enugu, Abia Anambra, Edo Anambra Rivers, Imo Rivers, Cross River, Kano Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa	Moderate Light Heavy, Light Moderate Moderate, Light Light Moderate Moderate	Use of termex Chemicals Resistant variety, use of treated seeds, pesticides Resistant variety, soil treatment Resistant variety Use Apron star, replanting Timely weeding, good sanitation Rougeing, chemicals Confinement/ fencing of farm
Cassava Cassava Cassava Cassava Cassava Cassava Cassava	Root rot Mealy bug Root rot CMD Millipede Mosaic Goat & Sheep Rodents	Akwa Ibom Imo Anambra, Enugu, Abia Anambra, Edo Anambra Rivers, Imo Rivers, Cross River, Kano Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa Abia , Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa, Ekiti,	Moderate Light Heavy, Light Moderate Moderate, Light Light Moderate Moderate, Iight	Use of termex Chemicals Resistant variety, use of treated seeds, pesticides Resistant variety, soil treatment Resistant variety Use Apron star, replanting Timely weeding, good sanitation Rougeing, chemicals Confinement/ fencing of farm Sanitation, Trap, Replanting

Cassava	Termites	Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa	Moderate	ate Use of termex		
Cassava	Anthracnose	Imo	Light	Use of resistant variety		
Cassava	Grasshopper	Imo, Ogun, Ekiti, Kogi, Delta	Light,	Hand picking, Insecticides		
		Kwara				
			Moderate			
Cassava	Leaf curl	Ondo	Moderate	Chemicals		
Cassava	Green spider/ Mealy	Plateau	Light	Chemical		
	bug					
Cassava	Mite	Plateau	Light	Chemical		
Sweet	Weevils	Enugu	Light			
Potato		Ekiti	Moderate			
Sweet	Squirrel	Rivers	Light	I imely harvesting		
Potato	Flooding	Divers	Medavate	Timely here setting		
Sweet	Flooding	Rivers	Moderale	Timely harvesting		
Pulato	Cricket	Imo	Light	Hand nicking		
Potato	CHICKEL	IIIO	цупс			
Sweet	Bettles	Imo Bauchi	Light	Hand nicking, Karate EC		
Potato	Detties	Into, Dauchi	Light	hand plexing, hardle Le		
Sweet	Silas	Plateau	Light	Insecticides, cultural control		
Potato						
Sweet	Worms	Kebbi	Moderate	Chemicals		
potato						
Irish	Tuber moth	Plateau	Moderate	Cultural control, chemicals, resistant variety		
Potato						
Irish	Blight	Plateau	Heavy	Early planting		
Potato						
Cotton	Stainer	Ekiti	Moderate	Chemicals		
Cotton	Poor germination	FCT	Light	Replanting		
Cotton	Boll worm	Kano	Moderate	Zap /karate, Team		
Cotton	Leaf spot	Kano	Moderate	Zap /karate, Team		
Cotton	Leaf roller	Zamfara	Light			
Melon	Beetles	Enugu	Light			
		Sokoto	Moderate	Chemicals		
Melon	Rodent	Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa	Moderate	Farm sanitation, trapping		
		Abia				
			Light			
Melon	Aphid	Imo, Cross River, Bauchi	Light	Hand picking, KarateSEC , Imdacot		
Melon	Lady beetles	Imo	Light			
Melon	Dry spell	Taraba, Abia	Light	Replanting		
Melon	Millipede	Taraba	Light	Chemicals		
Melon	Army worm	Niger	Light			
Melon	weevil	SOKOTO	Moderate	Chemicais		
vegetable Duro kin	Crickete	Imo	Light	Hand picking		
Pum Kin	Leaf beetler	Bauchi	Moderato	Indiacot		
Cabbage	Insects	Plateau	Light	Insecticides		
Telfaria	Beetle	Akwa Ihom Bayelsa	Moderate	Lise of Karate and Decis		
Diantain	Felworm	Divore	Light	Treat before Planting		
Cocoo	Mirod/canc		Light			
Cocoa	Mireu/caps	EKIU	Light	Insecucides		

Сосоа	Black pod	Cross River	Heavy	
Water	NA	NA	NA	NA
melon				
Tomato	Wilt	Oyo, Ekiti	Heavy,	Tolerant variety, soil treatment, sanitation
		Edo	Moderate	
Tomato	Nematodes	Plateau	Light	Crop rotation, insecticides
Pepper	Fruit drop	Оуо	Moderate	Tolerant variety

3.6 AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION

Generally data on tractor availability, usage and Animal traction were scanty. The data on cost of tractor hire services for basic some farm operations (ploughing, ridging and harrowing) across the States of the federation is presented in Table 3.4. Majority of the states maintained the same charges for the farm operations in 2008 and 2009; other states had an increase in costs of operation in 2009 as compared to 2008. However, only Imo State recorded a decrease of 40% in cost of

operation when compared to 2008. of 300% for ploughing operation in Katsina State a minimum of 12.5% for ridging operation in Kebbi State (see table 3.6.1).

The major problems associated with tractor use in the States of the federation include inadequate number of tractors, constant breakdown during operations and high cost of diesel/spare parts at peak period of demand. Some of the problems affecting animal were unavailability of traction some traction equipments (plough, cultivator, ridger etc.), number increasing of nonfunctional animal traction training centres, inadequate/high cost of



operation when compared to 2008. The increase in the cost of tractor hire ranges from a maximum



work-bulls and in-effectiveness of animal traction on some soil that are not sandy.

State	Ploughir	ng (N/H	a)	Ridging (N	l/Ha)		Harrowi	ng (N/Ha)
	2008	2009	% Change	2008	2009	% Change	2008	2009	% Change
Borno	7000	7000	0.0	7000	7000	0.0	7000	7000	0.0
Yobe	7000	7000	0.0	7000	7000	0.0	7000	7000	0.0
Bauchi	2500	2500	0.0	2500	2500	0.0	2500	2500	0.0
Gombe	1000	1000	0.0	1000	1000	0.0	1000	1000	0.0
Adamawa	5000	5000	0.0	-	-	-	3500	3500	0.0
Zonal	4500	4500	0.0	4375	4375	0.0	4200	4200	0.0

Table 3.6.1: Cost of tractor hire services for some farm operations in the states and FCTNorth East Agro-Ecological Zone

			North W	est Agro-	Ecologic	cal Zone			
State	Ploughing (N/Ha)			Ride	ging (N/I	Ha)	Harro	wing (N/	Ha)
	2008	2009	% Change	2008	2009	% Change	2008 e	2009	% Change
Sokoto	6000	6000	0.0	6000	6000	0.0	6000	6000	0.0
Kebbi	4200	4800	14.2	4000	4500	12.5	-	-	-
Zamfara	5000	5000	0.0	5500	5500	0.0	4000	4000	0.0
Katsina	3000	12000	300	5000	6500	30	10000	12000	20
Jigawa	6000	7500	25	6000	8000	33.3	5000	6000	20
Kano	10000	10000	0.0	7500	8750	16.6	7500	8750	16.6
Kaduna	-	15000	-	-	10000	-	-	10000	-
Zonal Mean	5700	8614	56.5	5667	7036	92.4	6500	7792	11.3

North Central Agro-Ecological Zone

State	Ploughing (N/Ha)			Rid	ging (N/H	la)	Harı	Harrowing (N/Ha)		
	2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%	
			Change			Change			Change	
Taraba	4000	4000	0.0	-	-	-	4000	4000	0.0	
Plateau	3000	2000	-50	2500	2000	-20	2500	2000	20	
Nasarawa	2000	3000	50	8000	8000	0.0	2000	3000	50	
FCT	3000	-	-	2800	-	-	2800	-	-	
Niger	8000	8000	0.0	8000	8000	0.0	8000	8000	0.0	
Kwara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kogi	4000	5000	25	4000	4000	0.0	2000	2000	0.0	
Benue	2000	2000	0.0	2000	2000	0.0	2000	2000	0.0	
Zonal	3714	4000	7.7	4550	4800	5.5	2663	3500	31.4	
Mean										

				<u> </u>						
State	ΡΙοι	Ploughing (N/Ha)			lging (N/	Ha)	Har	Harrowing (N/Ha)		
	2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%	
			Change			Change			Change	
Osun	3500	3500	0.0	3500	3500	0.0	3500	3500	0.0	
Оуо	5000	6000	20	2500	2500	0.0	2500	2500	0.0	
Ekiti	5000	5000	0.0	1500	1500	0.0	1500	1500	0.0	
Ondo	3000	4000	33.3	3000	3000	0.0	2000	3000	50	
Ogun	2500	3200	28	2000	3000	50	2000	3000	50	
Lagos	6000	6000	0.0	6000	6000	0.0	6000	6000	0.0	
Edo	4000	6000	50	4000	6000	50	4000	6000	50	
Delta	-	1000	-	-	8000	-	-	8000	-	
Zonal	4143	4338	4.7	3214	4188	33.3	3071	4188	36.3	
Mean										

South West Agro-Ecological Zone

South East Agro-Ecological Zone

State	Plou	i <mark>ghing (N</mark> ,	/Ha)	Rid	lging (N/I	Ha)	Harrowing (N/Ha)			
	2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%	
	_		Change			Change			Change	
Enugu	5000	5500	10	4000	4000	0.0	4500	4500	0.0	
Ebonyi	6500	9000	38.5	6500	9000	38.5	6500	9000	38.5	
Cross	15000	-	-	15000	-	-	12000	-	-	
River	5000	5000	0.0	5000	5000	0.0	5000	5000	0.0	
Ibom	0000	5000	0.0	0000	5000	0.0	0000	5000	0.0	
Abia	10000	10000	0.0	6000	6000	0.0	6000	6000	0.0	
Anambra	12000	12000	20	12000	12000	0.0	12000	12000	0.0	
Imo	10000	6000	-40	10000	6000	-40	10000	6000	-40	
Bayelsa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rivers	4000	4000	0.0	4000	4000	0.0	4000	4000	0.0	
Zonal Mean	8438	7357	1.2	7813	6571	-0.2	7500	6643	-0.2	

3.7 FARM MANAGEMENT

3.7.1 Cost of Production

The cost of production of major crops increased considerably as can be observed from the Tables 3.7.1.1 to 3.7.1.5. Production cost for maize increased in 2009 over that of 2008 by about 43% in Kano State, but decrease by -3% in Zamfara State probably due to heavy subsidy on maize inputs in the latter state. An increase of 60% in production cost was observed for cassava in Sokoto State, compared with decreases of -10% and -4% that were recorded in Benue and Taraba States.

Crops like groundnut, soybeans and melon also recorded significant increases in costs of production. For instance, groundnut had an increase of 50% and 33% in Sokoto and Kebbi States respectively. Soybeans recorded an increase of 34% and 30% cost of production in Kebbi and Kano States respectively. Cocoyam, yam and plantain also recorded increases in their costs of production by 16%, 20% and 10% in Bayelsa, Kwara and Rivers States respectively.

It may be noted that wide variations occurred in levels of change in the cost of production across the zones between the two years under reference. These wide changes might be attributed to relative scarcity and price differences of the inputs of production across the five agro-ecological zones that worsened in 2009 when compared with 2008. The cost of producing melon was highest in Imo State and lowest in Benue and Edo States.

One of the factors responsible for the general high cost of production is the dependence on manual labour and inadequacv of labour saving devices that are prevalent among over 90% farmers. price High and scarcity of inputs such as fertilizer, improved seeds, agrochemicals for control the of disease and pests and mechanized implements farm are among the other factors that greatly contributed to the increased cost of



production across the states.

		Maize (₦ /Kg)		Millet (N /Kg)			Ri			
S/N	State	2008	2009	% Change	2008	2009	% Change	2008	2009	% Change
1	Borno	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	Yobe	45,000	50,000	11.11	40,000	45,000	12.50	50,000	60,000	20
3	Bauchi	38,006.91	45,608.29	19.94	25,231.41	27,754.55	9.94	47,674.54	59,593.18	25.00
4	Gombe	60,000	60,000	0	50,000	50,000	0	70,000	70,000	0
5	Adamawa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Zonal Mean	47,668.97	51,869.43	10.35	38,410.47	40,918.18	7.48	55,891.51	63,197.73	15.00
6	Jigawa	26,000	31,000	19.23	23,700	28,000	18.14	24,500	29,000	18.36
7	Katsina	62,750	81,500	29.83	46,060	53,000	15.06	68,000	NA	
8	Sokoto	65,000	80,000	23.08	45,000	70,000	55.56	90,000	120,000	33.33
9	Kebbi	75,000	100,000	33.33	50,000	65,000	30.00	80,000	100,000	25.00
10	Zamfara	72,691	70,246	-3.36	43,916.30	42,719.10	-2.74	70,290	69,067.80	-1.70
11	Kano	70,000	100,000	42.86	40,000	50,000	25.00	90,000	120,000	33.33
12	Kaduna	95,000	96,806	1.90	60,000	61,200	2.00	105,000	106,890	1.80
	Zonal Mean	576,770.12	79,936.00	20.98	44,096.60	52,845.59	20.43	7539857	90,826.30	10.36
13	Taraba	93,000	97,000	4.50	90,000	91,000	1.11	139,000	130,000	-6.48
14	Plateau	85,600	88,750	3.68	40,500	47,500	17.23	58,900	79,750	35.34
15	Nasarawa	72,600	72,600	0.00	NA	NA	NA	90,900	92,300	1.54
16	FCT	65,000	70,000	7.63	55,000	60,500	10	80,000	87,000	8.75
17	Niger	52,264.81	57,491.29	9.94	42,601.00	46,073.88	8.15	71,874	80,498.88	12.00
18	Kwara	70,000	80,000	1424	NA	NA	NA	70,000	80,000	14.24
19	Kogi	59,900	59,900	0	50,000	50,000	0	68,850	69,750	1.31
20	Benue	21,000	25,000	19.05	NA	NA	NA	32,500	33,500	3.08
	Zonal Mean	64,920.60	68,842.66	7.36	55,620.20	59,014.78	7.30	76,503	81,599.86	8.72
21	Osun	60, 000	68, 000	13	NA	NA	NA	75, 000	85, 000	13.3
22	Оуо	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
23	Ekiti	96,300	120,006	24.62	NA	NA	NA	168,100	180,100	7.14
24	Ondo	87,600	92,400	5.48	NA	NA	NA	192,550	198,250	2.95
25	Ogun	65,780	68,594	4.28	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
26	Lagos	86,800	90,000	3.64	NA	NA	NA	200,000	200,000	0.00
27	Edo	22,000	25,000	13.64	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
28	Delta	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Zonal Mean	71,696	57,600	10.33	NA	NA	NA	186,883.30	192,783.33	3.36
29	Anambra	100,000	100,000	0.00	NA	NA	NA	120,000	125,000	4.16
30	Enugu	93,000	95,000	2.15	NA	NA	NA	106,000	109,000	2.83
31	Ebonyi	82,000	90,000	9.76	NA	NA	NA	175,000	180,000	2.86
32	C/River	65, 000	67, 000	2.99	NA	NA	NA	70, 000	76, 000	7.14
33	Abia	204, 000	228, 000	12.0	NA	NA	NA	195, 000	219, 000	12
34	Ak/Ibom	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
35	Imo	145,000	145,000	0.00	NA	NA	NA	165,000	165,000	0.00
36	Bayelsa	55,675	56,750	1.93	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
37	Rivers	130,000	140,400	8.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Zonal Mean	104,279.17	104,525.00	3.64	NA	NA	NA	141,500	144,750	2.46
	National Mean	69,246.97	72,554.62	10.53	46,042.42	50,926.18	11.74	209,595.28	114,631.44	22.92

Table 3.5.1: Cost of Production of Maize, Millet and Rice (N/kg)

		Sorgh	um (₦/Ha)		Cow	pea (₦ / Ha)		Groundnut	(₩ /Ha)	
S/N	State	2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%
				Change			Change			Change
1	Borno	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	Yobe	40,000	45,000	12.50	30,000	40,000	33.33	35,000	45,000	28.57
3	Bauchi	31,074.63	34,182.09	9.94	29,446.81	38,280.85	29.94	26,927.28	31,504.92	17
4	Gombe	50,000	50,000	0	45,000	45,000	0	NA	NA	NA
5	Adamawa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Zonal Mean	121,074.63	43,060.70	7.48	34,815.60	41,093.62	21.09	30,963.64	38,252.46	22.79
6	ligawa	23 700	28.000	18 14	20.000	22.000	10	26 500	32,000	20.76
7	Katsina	47 160	61 350	30.04	42 680	41 460	-2.86	61 500 00	52,000 ΝΔ	20.70
8	Sokoto	45,000	70,000	55 56	60,000	90,000	50	60.000	90.000	50
9	Kehhi	70,000	93,000	32.86	32,000	43 000	34 38	45,000	60,000	33 33
10	Zamfara	, 0,000 NA	55,000 ΝΔ	52.00	51 139 75	50 324 80	-1 59	55 824	55 009 80	16.66
11	Kano	45 000	50.000	11 11	50,000	60.000	20.00	60,000	70 000 00	0.43
12	Kaduna	70,000	70.840	1 20	75.000	76 425	1 90	65,000	65 320 00	0.13
	Zonal Mean	50 143 33	62 198 33	24.82	47 259 96	54 744 26	15 98	53 403 43	62 054 97	19 95
13	Taraba	93 000	95.000	2 15	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
14	Plateau	49.850	50,000	2.13	NA	NA	NA	52 900	66 000	24 76
15	Nasarawa	NA	NA	NA	47 250	47 250	0	50,350	50 350	0
16	FCT	60,000	67 000	11.66	70,000	75 000	7 14	70,000	76,000	8 57
17	Niger	47 619 77	54 762 74	15.00	43 451 10	47 796 21	10	35.065.80	37 871 06	7 94
18	Kwara	70 000	85 000	21 44	65 000	70 000	7.63	50,000	65 000	30
19	Kogi	54 750	54 750	0	63 500	63 500	7.05	NA	NA	NA
20	Benue	21 500	21 300	-0.93	ΝΔ	ΝΔ	ΝΔ	16 000	18 000	12 50
	Zonal Mean	56.674.25	61.244.68	10.20	57.840.22	60,709,24	4.95	45.719.30	52.203.51	13.96
21	Osun	NA	NA	NA	85,000	88,000	3 53	NA	NA	NA
22		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
23	Ekiti	NA	NA	NA	69,230	71,100	2.70	NA	NA	NA
24	Ondo	NA	NA	NA	90,500	100.010	10.51	NA	NA	NA
25	Oaun	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
26	Lagos	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
27	Edo	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	18,000	23,000	27.78
28	Delta	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Zonal Mean				79,865	85,555	6.61	18,000	23,000	27.78
29	Anambra	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
30	Enugu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
31	Ebonyi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	50,000	75,000	50
32	C/River	NA	NA	NA	47, 000	48, 000	2.13	47, 000	50, 000	6.38
33	Abia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
34	Ak/Ibom	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
35	Imo	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
36	Bayelsa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
37	Rivers	NA	NA	NA	133,900	136,578	2	NA	NA	NA
	Zonal Mean				133,900	136,578	2	50,000	75,000	50
	National	49,058.60	55,501.24	14.17	70,736.16	75,736.02	10.13	39,617.27	50,102.19	26.90
	Mean									

Table 3.7.1.2: Cost of Production of Sorghum, Cowpea and Gr	roundnuts (N/kg)
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	State	Sweet	t Potato (N /	Ha)	Irish	Potato (N	¥/Ha) Plantain (¥/Ha)		'Ha)	
		2008	2009	% Change	2008	2009	% Change	2008	2009	% Change
1	Borno	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	Yobe	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Bauchi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4	Gombe	40,000	40,000	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5	Adamawa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Zonal Mean	40,000	40,000	0						
6	Jigawa	18,000	19,000	5.56	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7	Katsina	32,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8	Sokoto	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9	Kebbi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10	Zamfara	26,325	26,390	0.25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
11	Kano	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
12	Kaduna	55,000	55,495	0.90	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Zonal Mean	32,831.25	33,628.33	2.24						
13	Taraba	73,000	75,000	2.74	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
14	Plateau	37,900	49,000	29.24	210,250	245,700	16.86	NA	NA	NA
15	Nasarawa	33,750	33,700	-0.15	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
16	FCT	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
17	Niger	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
18	Kwara	75,000	85,000	13.33	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
19	Kogi	60,000	60,250	0.42	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
20	Benue	15,000	16,000	6.67	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Zonal Mean	49,109.33	53,158.33	8.71	210,250	245,700	16.86			
21	Osun	75, 000	75, 000	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
22	Оуо	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
23	Ekiti	65,150	66,200	1.61	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
24	Ondo	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
25	Ogun	88,850	92,774	14.42	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
26	Lagos	71,800	80,000	11.42	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
27	Edo	19,500	22,500	15.34	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
28	Delta	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Zonal Mean	61,325	65,368.50	8.09						
29	Anambra	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
30	Enugu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
31	Ebonyi	85,000	96,000	12.94	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
32	C/River	54, 000	55, 000	1.85	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
33	Abia	103, 600	106, 600	3.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
34	Ak/Ibom	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
35	Imo	170,000	180,000	5.83	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
36	Bayelsa	243,285	243,500	0.04	NA	NA	NA	490,200	490,200	0
37	Rivers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	895,300	984,830	10
	Zonal Mean	166,095	173,166.67	9.39	210,250	245,700	16.86	692,750	737,515	10
	National Mean	69,871.92	73,064.37	5.69	210,250	245,700	16.86	692,750	737,515	10

Table 3.7.1.3: Cost of Production of Sweet Potato, Irish Potato and Plantain (N/kg)

S/No	State Melon (¥ /Ha) Soybean (¥ /Ha))	Cotton (N /Ha)					
		2008	2009	% Change	2008	2009	% Change	2008	2009	% Change
1	Borno	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	Yobe	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Bauchi	NA	NA	NA	26,847.35	30,874.45	14.94	NA	NA	NA
4	Gombe	NA	NA	NA	50,000	50,000	0	NA	NA	NA
5	Adamawa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Zonal Mean				38,423.68	40,437.33	8.64			
6	Jigawa	19,000	20,000	5.75	23,000	25,000	8.64	NA	NA	NA
7	Katsina	NA	NA	NA	41,000	46,050	12.32	68,000	70,600	3.83
8	Sokoto	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9	Kebbi	NA	NA	NA	32,000	43,000	34.38	NA	NA	NA
10	Zamfara	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	47,084.31	46,269.30	-1.73
11	Kano	NA	NA	NA	50,000	65,000	30.00	NA	NA	NA
12	Kaduna	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Zonal Mean	19,000	29,000	5.75	36,500	44,762.50	21.34	57,542.16	58,434.65	2.10
13	Taraba	NA	NA	NA	80,000	85,000	6.25	NA	NA	NA
14	Plateau	NA	NA	NA	43,860	50,650	15.48	NA	NA	NA
15	Nasarawa	47,250	47,250	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
16	FCT	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
17	Niger	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
18	Kwara	50,000	60,000	20.00	70,000	80,000	14.24	NA	NA	NA
19	Kogi	42,500	43,150	1.53	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
20	Benue	15,000	16,000	6.66	27,000	30,000	11.11	NA	NA	NA
	Zonal Mean	38,687.50	41,600	7.05	55,215	61,412.50	11.17			
21	Osun	50, 000	55, 000	10.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
22	Оуо	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
23	Ekiti	50,000	55,000	10	58,900	62,800	6.52	NA	NA	NA
24	Ondo	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
25	Ogun	186,050	192,500	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
26	Lagos	70,000	75,000	7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
27	Edo	20,000	22,000	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
28	Delta	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Zonal Mean	81,512.50	86,125	7.65	58,900	62,800	6.52			
29	Anambra	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
30	Enugu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
31	Ebonyi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
32	C/River	20, 000	23, 000	10.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
33	Abia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
34	Ak/Ibom	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
35	ímo	145,000	145,000	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
36	Bayelsa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
37	Rivers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Zonal Mean	145,000	145,000	0			46.55		RO 45 1 15	
	National Mean	/1,050	/3,181.25	5.10	49,759.67	52,353.06	13.64	57,542.16	58,434.65	2.10

Table 3.7.1.4: Cost of Production of Melon, Soyabean and Cotton (N/kg)

S/N	State	Ca	ssava (😫 / Ha)		Co	coyam (₦ /Ha)	5/		Ƴam (₦ /Ha)	
		2008	2009	% Change	2008	2009	% Change	2008	2009	% Change
1	Borno	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	Yobe	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Bauchi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4	Gombe	50,000	50,000	0	45,000	45,000	0	NA	NA	NA
5	Adamawa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Zonal Mean	50,000	50,000	0	45,000	45,000	0			
6	Jigawa	24,000	25,000	4.17	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7	Katsina	38,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8	Sokoto	75,000	120,000	60.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9	Kebbi	42,000	50,000	19.05	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10	Zamfara	24,086.17	25,026.84	3.31	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
11	Kano	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
12	Kaduna	95,000	95,950	1.0	NA	NA	NA	120,000	122,400	2
	Zonal Mean	49,681.03	63,195.37	17.51				120,000	122,400	2
13	Taraba	105,000	100,000	-4.76	94,000	95,000	1.06	125,000	125,000	0
14	Plateau	80,400	90,050	12.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
15	Nasarawa	83,500	83,500	0.00	NA	NA	NA	256,500	280,200	9.24
16	FCT	120,000	125,000	4.17	NA	NA	NA	270,000	290,000	7.41
17	Niger	39,729.69	42,908.07	8.00	NA	NA	NA	182,080	209,392	15.00
18	Kwara	120,000	150,000	25.00	NA	NA	NA	200,000	240,000	20.00
19	Kogi	64,500	67,500	4.65	81,500	85,000	4.29	220,000	250,000	13.64
20	Benue	20,000	18,000	-10.00	NA	NA	NA	42,000	45,000	/.14
24	Zonal Mean	79,141.21	84,619.76	4.88	87,750	90,000	2.65	185,082.86	205,656	10.35
21	Osun	80,000	85,000	6.25	NA	NA	NA	150, 000	160, 000	6.67
22	Cyo		112 000	21.40		NA 05 200		120 710	150.000	16 F.4
23	Ekiti	92,200	142,000	21.48	90,200	95,200	5.54	128,710	150,000	16.54
24	Onuo	138,000	142,250	3.00	122.450	12E 024	1NA	212 (1(242 411	
25	Ugun	122,850	128,460	4.57	122,450	125,824	2.70	312,616	543,411	9.51
20	Lagos	130,000	180,000	38.40	168,500	20,525	12.00	485,100	520,000	7.13
27	Euo	35,000	41,000	17.14	27,000	30,500	12.96	50,000	52,000	4.00
28		103 610	120 720	16.05	102 027 E0	105 462 25	NA 5 57	244 106 E0	052 225 75	0.20
20		100,000	110,000	10.93	50.000	50,000	0	400.000	400.000	9.30
30	Enuqu	162,000	164 000	1 24	85,000	88,000	3 53	162,000	164,000	1 24
31	Ebonvi	80.000	95.000	18.75	75.000	85,000	13 33	200,000	240.000	20
32	C/River	90,000	93,000	3 33	33,000	35,000	6.06	120,000	140,000	16.67
32	Abia	218 000	242 000	11.0	212 000	228,000	8.0	650,000	700,000	8.0
34	Ak/Ibom	210, 000 NA	2.12, 000 NA	NΔ	212, 000 NA	220, 000 NA	NΔ	NA	, 30, 000 NA	0.0 NA
35	Imo	200.000	200.000	0	165.000	165 000	0	460.000	460.000	0
36	Bavelsa	173 460	183 460	5 77	207 435	239.610	15 51	460 365	470 365	2 17
37	Rivers	143 550	165 083	15 16	239 160	253,510	5 94	690 528	718 140	3 04
5,	Zonal Mean	143,168,33	152.923.83	8.49	136,932,50	146.853.17	6.39	395,482,17	408.752.33	4.56
	National Mean	85,120.11	94,293.79	1.70	931,439.00	77,463.08	1.28	236,167.88	247,540.27	6.55

Table 3.7.1.5: Cost of Production of Cassava, Cocoyam and Yam (N/kg)

3.7.2 LABOUR COSTS OF SOME FARM OPERATIONS

Labour costs of some farm operations such as land clearing, ploughing and ridging, were collected from all the states of Nigeria during the 2009 survey. The mean labour costs (naira per hectare and naira per man day) and their percentage changes were computed on zonal basis for North East, North West, North Central, South West and South East States (Table 3.7.2.1).

Cost in naira per hectare ($\frac{1}{4}$ /ha) for the farm operations shows a general increase from the Northern States to the Southern States (Table 3.7.2.2). For example, the mean costs of land clearing in 2009 were $\frac{1}{2700}$ /ha in north eastern states; $\frac{1}{4}$,157.10/ha in north western states; $\frac{1}{4}$,660.7/ha in north central states; $\frac{1}{4}$,500/ha in south western states and $\frac{1}{28}$,000.10/ha in south eastern states. On a national level, the percentage change from the mean figures between 2008 and 2009 shows an increase for all the farm operations. The percentage change for mean labour costs ($\frac{1}{4}$ /ha) were 10.8%, 11.5% and 15.4% for land clearing, ploughing and ridging respectively. The highest percentage change (27%) was recorded for ridging operations in south western states; while the lowest percentage change (0.27%) was recorded for ridging in south eastern states.

The results of the mean labour costs in naira per man day (\ day) revealed a similar trend of an increase across the states from north to south for land clearing. However, this trend was reversed for ploughing and ridging operations. For example, a decreasing mean costs for ridging per man day from North West states (\ 10, 750/day) to South East States (\ 5,388.10/day) was observed. The highest percentage change (60%) was observed for ridging in south western states; while the lowest change (3.4%) was recorded for ploughing in North West States.

Presented in Table 3.7.2.3 are labour cost of aquacultural operations ($\frac{1}{2}$ /ha). In Plateau states there was a significant increase in the labour cost in 2009 compared to 2008. This was in respect land clearing, ploughing and ridging operations.

S.No	State	Land	Clearing (₦ /H	a)	Plou	ughing (N //Ha)		Ridging	(₦ //Ha)	
		2008	2009	%Change	2008	2009	%Chan ge	2008	2009	%Chan ge
1	Borno	2,500.00	3,000.00	20.00	4,000.00	5,000.00	25.00	NA	NA	NA
2	Yobe	4,000.00	4,000.00	0.00	5,000.00	4,000.00	-20.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	0.00
3	Bauchi	3,050.00	3,500.00	14.75	5,245.00	6,000.00	14.39	5,245.00	6,000.00	14.39
4	Gombe	1,500.00	1,000.00	-33.33	2,500.00	2,500.00	0.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	0.00
5	Adamawa	1,500.00	2,000.00	33.33	5,000.00	5,500.00	10.00	2,000.00	2,500.00	25.00
	Z Mean	2,510.00	2,700.00	6.95	4,349.00	4,600.00	5.88	3,561.25	3,875.00	9.85
6	Jigawa	700.00	1,000.00	42.86	4,500.00	5,000.00	11.11	4,000.00	4,500.00	12.50
7	Katsina	1,500.00	1,100.00	-26.67	5,000.00	5,500.00	10.00	3,000.00	3,250.00	8.33
8	Sokoto	3,000.00	5,000.00	66.67	15,000.00	20,000.00	33.33	4,000.00	6,500.00	62.50
9	Kebbi	2,000.00	2,500.00	25.00	4,000.00	5,000.00	25.00	3,500.00	4,000.00	14.29
10	Zamfara	4,500.00	6,000.00	33.33	4,500.00	6,000.00	33.33	6,000.00	7,500.00	25.00
11	Kano	7,500.00	7,500.00	0.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	0.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	0.00
12	Kaduna	5,500.00	6,000.00	9.09	10,000.00	11,500.00	15.00	NA	NA	NA
	Z Mean	3,528.57	4,157.14	21.47	7,214.29	8,642.86	18.25	4,250.00	5,125.00	20.44

Table 3.7.2.1: Labour Costs for some Farm Operations (\/ha)

13	Taraba	3,000.00	3,000.00	0.00	4,500.00	5,000.00	11.11	3,000.00	3,000.00	0.00
14	Plateau	2,500.00	4,500.00	80.00	3,000.00	5,000.00	66.67	2,500.00	5,000.00	100.00
15	Nasarawa	7,000.00	7,000.00	0.00	10,500.00	12,000.00	14.29	6,000.00	7,000.00	16.67
16	FCT	12,000.00	12,000.00	0.00	6,500.00	7,000.00	7.69	13,500.00	14,000.00	3.70
17	Niger	1,800.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,500.00	6,000.00	33.33
18	Kwara	24,000.00	24,000.00	0.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	0.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	0.00
19	Kogi	1,000.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12,500.00	12,500.00	0.00
20	Benue	7,000.00	7,500.00	7.14	5,000.00	5,000.00	0.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	0.00
	Z Mean	7,287.50	9,666.67	14.52	5,750.00	6,500.00	13.04	8,250.00	8,937.50	19.21
21	Osun	15, 000	20, 000	33.33	NA	NA	NA	18, 750	20, 000	6.66
22	Оуо	15, 000	20, 000	33.33	5, 500	7, 500	36.36	15, 000	20, 000	33.33
23	Ekiti	5, 000	5, 000	0.0	5, 000	5,000	0.0	3, 000	3, 000	0.0
24	Ondo	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
25	Ogun	10,000.00	12,500.00	25.00	2,500.00	3,000.00	20.00	2,000.00	3,000.00	50.00
26	Lagos	20,000.00	20,000.00	0.00	8,000.00	9,000.00	12.50	25,000.00	26,000.00	4.00
27	Edo	8,000.00	8,000.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
28	Delta	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Z Mean	12,666.67	13,500.00	8.33	5,250.00	6,000.00	16.25	13,500.00	14,500.00	27.00
29	Anambra	20,000.00	20,000.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	35,000.00	35,000.00	0.00
30	Enugu	15,000.00	15,000.00	0.00	15,000.00	15,200.00	1.33	15,000.00	15,200.00	1.33
31	Ebonyi	25,000.00	30,000.00	20.00	8,000.00	9,500.00	18.75	NA	NA	NA
32	C/Rivers	7, 000	8, 000	14.28	6, 500	8, 000	23.07	7, 000	8, 000	14.28
33	Abia	10,000.00	10,000.00	0.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	0.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	0.00
34	AK/Ibom	80,000.00	80,000.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
35	Imo	30,000.00	30,000.00	0.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	0.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	0.00
36	Bayelsa	14,000.00	14,000.00	0.00	21,000.00	21,000.00	0.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	0.00
37	Rivers	25,000.00	25,000.00	0.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	0.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	0.00
	Z Mean	27,375.00	28,000.00	2.50	12,166.67	12,450.00	3.35	22,000.00	22,033.33	0.22
	N Mean	10,673.55	11,604.76	10.76	6,945.99	7,638.57	11.35	10,312.25	10,894.17	15.34

	Land Clearing ((\ /Day)				Ploughing ((l /Day)		Ridging ((₩ /I	Ridging ((\ /Day)		
S.No	State	2008	2009	%Change	2008	2009	%Change	2008	2009	% Change	
1	Borno	400.00	500.00	25.00	1,200.00	1,500.00	25.00	NA	NA	NA	
2	Yobe	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	
3	Bauchi	300.00	400.00	33.33	400.00	600.00	50.00	400.00	600.00	50.00	
4	Gombe	250.00	200.00	-20.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	0.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	0.00	
5	Adamawa	800.00	800.00	0.00	800.00	800.00	0.00	800.00	800.00	0.00	
	Z Mean	550.00	580.00	7.67	980.00	1,080.00	15.00	925.00	975.00	12.50	
6	Jigawa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	
7	Katsina	NA	250.00	NA	NA	450.00		NA	400.00	NA	
8	Sokoto	400.00	500.00	25.00	600.00	650.00	8.33	500.00	700.00	40.00	
9	Kebbi	400.00	600.00	50.00	400.00	600.00	50.00	600.00	800.00	33.33	
10	Zamfara	300.00	400.00	33.33	300.00	400.00	33.33	400.00	500.00	25.00	
11	Kano	10,000.00	10,000.00	0.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	0.00	7,500.00	8,750.00	16.67	
12	Kaduna	450.00	450.00	0.00	600.00	700.00	8.33	NA	NA	NA	
	Z Mean	11,550.00	11,950.00	3.46	11,900.00	12,350.00	3.78	9,000.00	10,750.00	19.44	
13	Taraba	500.00	600.00	20.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
14	Plateau	250.00	400.00	60.00	350.00	500.00	42.86	350.00	500.00	42.86	
15	Nasarawa	500.00	500.00	0.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	500.00	700.00	40.00	
16	FCT	600.00	650.00	8.33	600.00	650.00	8.33	600.00	700.00	16.67	
17	Niger	300.00	400.00	33.33	300.00	400.00	33.33	300.00	400.00	33.33	
18	Kwara	1,200.00	1,200.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	1,200.00	1,200.00	0.00	
19	Kogi	500.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12,500.00	500.00	-96.00	
20	Benue	400.00	750.00	87.50	1,500.00	1,500.00	0.00	1,400.00	1,500.00	7.14	
	Z Mean	531.25	642.86	29.88	650.00	710.00	16.90	2,407.14	785.71	6.29	
21	Osun	750	1, 000	33.33	NA	NA	NA	1, 000	1, 200	20.0	
22	Оуо	800	1, 000	25.00	NA	NA	NA	800	1,000	25.0	
23	Ekiti	500	500	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
24	Ondo	500.00	600.00	20.00	NA	NA	NA	500.00	600.00	20.00	
25	Ogun	600.00	750.00	25.00	600.00	750.00	25.00	NA	NA	NA	
26	Lagos	40,000.00	40,000.00	0.00	16,000.00	16,000.00	0.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	100.00	
27	Edo	800.00	800.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
28	Delta	NA	1,200.00	NA	NA	10,000.00	NA	NA	10,000.00	NA	
	Z Mean	10,475.00	8,670.00	11.25	8,300.00	8,916.67	12.50	2,750.00	6,866.67	60.00	
29	Anambra	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	1,750.00	1,750.00	0.00	
30	Enugu	6,200.00	6,200.00	0.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	0.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	0.00	
31	Ebonyi	6,200.00	7,500.00	20.97	1,000.00	1,500.00	50.00	NA	NA	NA	
32	C/Rivers	700	800	14.29	650	800	23.08	700	800	14.29	
33	Abia	32,000.00	40,000.00	25.00	NA	NA	NA	32,000.00	40,000.00	25.00	
34	AK/Ibom	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
35	Imo	1,500.00	1,500.00	0.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	0.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	0.00	
36	Bayelsa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
37	Rivers	250.00	250.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	Z Mean	9,047.73	9,039.17	9.29	5,816.67	6,595.24	14.58	7,214.29	9,714.58	29.29	
	N Mean	6,430.80	6,176.40	12.31	5,529.33	5,930.38	12.55	4,459.29	5,818.39	25.50	

Table 3.7.3.2:Labour Costs for some Farm Operations (\#/day)

Table 3.7.2.3:Labour Cost of Aquacultural operations in 2008 and 2009 (Plateau
and Taraba States)

Aquacultural Operation		Per ha (₦)		Per Day/ Man hour (¥)			
Plateau State	2008	2009	% Change	2008	2009	% Change	
Aquaculture							
Land clearing	5,000	6,000	20.0	500	600	20.0	
Land excavation	20,000	22,000	10.0	1,000	1,100	10.0	
Pond treatment	3,000	4,000	33.33	1,200	1,300	8.33	
Stocking	5,600	6,000	7.14	300	400	33.33	
Feeding	20,000	22,000	10.0	1,000	1,100	10.0	
Harvesting	5,000	6,000	20.0	500	600	20.0	
Others (list them)							
Taraba State							
Aquaculture							
Land clearing	5,000	6,000	20.0				
Land excavation	8,000	8,000	0.0				
Pond treatment	NA	NA	NA				
Stocking	10, 000	11, 000	10.0				
Feeding	5,000	5, 000	0.0				
Harvesting	1,000	1, 500	50.0				
Others (list them)							

3.8 GRAINS RESERVES

3.8.1 State Grain Reserves





N14,000/MT for 2008 and between N17,000 –N18,000 in 2009 (representing an increase of between 21% - 29%). FCT sold at between N30,000 – N40,00/MT and N34,000 – N36000/MT for 2008 and 2009 respectively . However, only Gombe state gave their grains free to farmers in 2009.

state sold

its

N18,000/MT and N25,000/MT in 2008 and 2009 respectively giving a 28% increase in price; while Nasarawa State sold at

grains at



Some states have grain policy while others do not. Information

presented in Table 3.8.1.1 shows that 19 states and FCT have

reserves where they store grains to sell to farmers during the lean

period. Different quantities were stored by states in the North East, North West, Middle Belt States, which produce cereals and legumes, including millet, sorghum, rice, maize and cowpea. Different states had different selling prices for the commodities; for example, Kebbi

		Quantit	y stored MT	Quan	tity	Selling) Price
State	Types			Distribut	ed MT	(N/	MT)
	of grain	2007/2008	2008/2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Borno	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Yobe	NA	NA	NA 4.000	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bauchi	Maize		4,000		All		30,000
	Millot		4,000				20,000
Combo	Maizo	1 200	4,000				SU,UUU
Gombe	Millet	1,200	300	ΔΙΙ	NΔ	FREE	FRFF
Adamawa	Maize	NA	2 260	NA	860	NA	30,000
, a canada a	Sorahum	NA	340	NA	All	NA	28.000
	Rice	NA	130	NA	NA	NA	NA
Jigawa	Sorghum	NA	1630.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Millet	NA	543.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
Katsina	Sorghum	1000	3,737.94	55	479	NA	N24,000
	Maize	940	3,324.25	44.75	1,499	NA	N32,000
	Millet	60	896.56	34.5	541	NA	N32,000
Sokoto	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kebbi	Millet	15.8	10.04.0	7.7	13.36	N18,000	N25,000
	Sorghum	23.85	15.03	5.//5	10.02	N18,000	N25,000
	Paddy	35.9	20.02	3.85	6.68	N18,000	N25,000
	rice Maiza	7.95	5.01	1.925	3.34	N18,000	NZ5,000
Zamfara	Maize	278 0	NΛ	278 0	ΝΛ	N25 000	NΛ
Zamara	G/Corn	455.6	NΔ	455.6	NΔ	N25 000	NΔ
	Rice	16 5	NA	16 5	NA	N20 000	NA
	Millet	87.2	NA	87.2	NA	N25.000	NA
	Beans	15.3	NA	15.3	NA	N35,000	NA
Kano	Maize	4043.9	NA	2700	NA	N15,000	NA
	Millet	4043.9	NA	2700	NA	N15,000	NA
	Sorghum	4043.9	NA	2700	NA	N15,000	NA
Kaduna	Maize	NA	26,000	NA	All	NA	69,533
	Millet	NA	26,000	NA	All	NA	74,000
Taraba	Maize	909.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Sorghum	360.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Millet	50.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	Paddy	308.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	TICE						
Plateau	Maize	NA	510	NA	All	NA	N17 000
Thereeu	Sorahum	NA	690	NA	All	NA	N18.000
	Jorghann						
Nasarawa	Maize	NA	750.7	500.7	210	N14,000	N18,000
	Sorghum	NA	726.1	726.1	690	N14,000	N17,000
FCT	Maize	50	240	All	240	30,000	36,000
	G/corn	13	13	All	NA	38,000	34,000
	Millet	14	14	All	NA	40,000	NA

Table 3.8.1.1: State Grain Reserves

Niger	Maize	NA	1097.2	NA	847.6	NA	42,000
	G/corn	NA	1752.1	NA	1183.9	NA	40,000
	Millet	NA	512.9	NA	259.3	NA	42,000
	Cowpea	NA	587.2	NA	413.6	NA	70,000
	Rice	NA	650	NA	620.9	NA	60,000
Kwara	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kogi	G/corn	NA	611	NA	All	NA	18,000
Benue	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Osun	Maize	288.75	240	All	All	17,500	20,250
	Sorghum	211.25	360	All	All	16,500	19,250
Оуо	Maize	625MT	300	625	300	N33,000	N44,500
	Sorghum	NA	300	NA	300	NA	42,500
Ekiti	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ondo	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ogun	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lagos	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Edo	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Delta	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Anambra	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Enugu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ebonyi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C/River	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Abia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
A/Ibom	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Imo	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bayelsa	Maize	0.48	6.2	NA	0.256	NA	29,6875
	Rice	NA	9	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rivers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

3.8.2 Federal Government Grains Distributed to States in 2008

Data in federal grains stock across the country in 2009 was not available. The record for 2008 however showed considerably emphasis on sorghum and maize as strategic food reserve grains. In 2008, Kaduna State received the biggest stock of sorghum grains followed by Bauchi State that received 6, 300MT. Other states received less. Osun and Oyo States were the only Southern States that received maize and sorghum grains as strategic food reserve grains (Table 3.6.1).

 Table 3.8.2.1 Federal Government Grains Received by States in 2008 and 2009

		Quantities Received (MT)				
State	Type of grain	2008	2009			
Borno	Maize	820	-			
	Millet	180				
	Sorghum	1700				
Yobe	NA	NA	-			
Bauchi	Maize	3600	-			
Combo	Sorgnum	6300				
Gombe	Millet	180	-			
	Sorahum	1.920				
Adamawa	Sorahum	340	-			
	Paddy rice	130				
Jigawa	Millet	180	-			
	Sorghum	2,610				
	Maize	660				
Katsina	NA	NA	-			
Sokoto	NA	NA	-			
Kebbi	Millet	360	-			
7	G/Corn	1,830				
Zamfara	NA	NA 1200	-			
капо	Millot	1200	-			
	Sorahum	1200				
Kaduna	Sorghum	41.000	-			
Taraba	NA	NA	_			
Plateau	Maize	510	-			
	Sorghum	690				
Nasarawa	Maize	210	-			
	Sorghum	690				
FCT	Maize	240	-			
	G/Corn	660				
Niger	Maize	510	-			
16. com	G/Corn	840				
Kwara			-			
Royl	G/COM	NIA	-			
Ocup	Maize	240				
Osun	Sorahum	360	_			
Ονο	Maize	300	-			
	Sorghum	300				
Ekiti	NA	NA	-			
Ondo	NA	NA	-			
Ogun	NA	NA	-			
Lagos	NA	NA	-			
Edo	NA	NA	-			

Delta	NA	NA	-
Anambra	NA	NA	-
Enugu	NA	NA	-
Ebonyi	NA	NA	-
C/River	NA	NA	-
Abia	NA	NA	-
Akwa/Ibom	NA	NA	-
Imo	NA	NA	-
Bayelsa	NA	NA	-
Rivers	NA	NA	-

3.9 FOOD COMMODITY PRICES

Market prices of major food commodities are presented per kilogram and comparisons were made for July 2008 and July 2009. The prices of maize, millet and rice are presented in Table 3.9.1. The data show increase in the prices of these commodities by 20% for both maize and millet, and 11.92% for rice in some locations of the North East states. However, the North West zonal means indicated that, there is a decrease in the prices of maize and rice by -13.58% and -4.24% respectively. In North West zone, rice recorded an increase in price by 170% in Jigawa state, while the zonal means showed an increase of 32.71%. In the North Central zone, similar price increases were recorded for rice by 73.1%, and 42.5% and 40% for maize and millet respectively. In the South East zone, the price of maize increased by 66.6% in Imo State, 42.9% in Akwa Ibom and 23.5% in Ebonyi States. The prices of rice decreased by 22.76% in Enugu State, but increased by 60% in FCT and 58% in Ondo State. Prices of cassava tuber, gari and flour increased from 2008 to 2009 in the North West zone (Table 3.9.3). The national average increases for these commodities were 20.29%, 16.59% and 9.2%. Prices of yam tuber, yam flour and sweet potato increased in 2009 in north central states by 23.06%, 44.76% and 36.59% respectively, while the average national increase was 16%, 12% and 19% for the same commodities (Table 3.9.4).

Prices of melon, soybean and Irish potato are presented in Table 3.9.5. The price of melon increased by 51.2% in North Central states and Irish potato increased by 27% in the South West states. The table shows a national average increase of 13%, 11% and 4% for melon, soybean and Irish potato respectively. The increases in the prices of beef, goat meat and pork were marginal and ranged between 2%, and 7% (Table 3.9.6). Prices of mutton, chicken and fresh fish increased at zonal level by 31.95%, for mutton at North East states and 25.27% and 23.14% for chicken at North West and North Central states respectively. There was 9.5% price increase for fresh fish in the South East zone; in Imo and Bayelsa State fish price increased by 44.4% and 42.56% respectively, but a 47.67 price decrease was observed in Akwa Ibom. The national average presented in Table 3.9.7 shows 9%, 12 % and 3% increase in price of mutton, chicken and fresh fish respectively.

Prices of eggs (crates) increased by 41.68%, 13.25 % and 11.13% in the North Central, South West and South East states respectively (Table 3.9.8). Generally these commodities at national level increased by 16.73%, 4.67% and 3.7% for eggs, smoked and dry fish respectively. Other commodities increased marginally between 2% - 6% over a period of one year and probably were affordable to many consumers. No doubt, the slight price changes in some locations is as a result of the favourable rainfall experienced within the year, moderate pest and diseases outbreaks; which boosted farmers' prospects of a good harvest this year. Thus hoarders have released most of the grains stored to the market thereby reduction in the cost of most food item.

S/No	State		Maize			Millet			Rice	
		July-08	July-09	% Change	July-08	July-09	% Change	July-08	July-09	% Change
1	Borno	68.00	72.00	5.88	56.00	56.00	0.00	160.00	140.00	-12.50
2	Yobe	82.50	66.67	-19.19	70.17	60.86	-013.27	NA	NA	NA
3	Bauchi	76.65	91.98	20.00	67.41	87.64	20.00	192.27	215.19	11.92
4	Gombe	69.00	58.00	-70.00	62.00	58.00	-7.00	207.00	214.00	-8.00
5	Adamawa	77.89	74.30	-4.61	87.22	90.50	3.76	144.56	126.25	-012.61
	Zonal means	74.81	72.59	-13.58	68.56	70.60	0.70	140.77	139.09	-4.24
6	Jigawa	80.77	69.23	17.00	69.23	56.00	-24.00	59.26	160.00	170.00
7	Katsina	61.67	43.9	-28.81	55	36.34	-33.92	116.67	98	-16
8	Sokoto	56.48	NA	NA	53.63	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9	Kebbi	88.75	72	18.87	92.5	70	-24.34	172.5	280	62.32
10	Zamfara	74.00	64	-13.51	60	60	0	176.84	193.88	9.64
11	Kano	66.00	60.19	8.8	63	51.38	-18.44	124.73	124.12	0.49
12	Kaduna	72.66	59.89	-17.96	76.9	61.95	-19.44	221.66	227.33	2.54
	Zonal means	71.48	52.74	-2.23	67.18	47.95	-017.16	124.52	154.76	32.71
13	Taraba	63.63	90	28.5	50	82.00	64	150	150.02	0
14	Platuea	84.89	74.04	-12.78	88.84	86.36	-2.8	158.32	225.75	42.61
15	Nasarawa	83.40	241.27	19	89.73	77.92	-13	152.03	148.23	-2
16	FCT	70.00	100	42.8	100	140	40	208	360	73.1
17	Niger	66.01	66.04	2.8	62.95	71.95	0.03	134.68	140.27	14.94
18	Kwara	88.14	76.16	-13.5	70	84.74	21	147.3	168.26	14.2
19	Kogi	78.46	85.71	9.24	95.25	107.17	12.51	142.15	200	40.7
20	Benue	102.37	80.15	21.7	107.19	116.27	8.47	190	190	0
	Zonal means	79.61	101.67	12.22	83.00	95.80	16.28	160.31	197.82	22.94
21	Osun	57.8	64.59	11.7	NA	NA	NA	143.15	167.19	16.8
22	Оуо	463.27	297.39	-38.8	92.30	67.45	-26.9	128.64	141.54	10.0
23	Ekiti	120.00	150	25	NA	NA	NA	185	200	8.11
24	Ondo	117.08	113.5	-3.58	113.26	145	31.74	245	269.69	26.5
25	Ogun	78.24	84.11	7.5	93.74	99.24	5.9	152.66	172.24	5.9
26	Lagos	64.75	83.3	28.44	NA	NA	NA	247.5	180.2	-27.19
27	Edo	180.60	118.25	-34	NA	NA	NA	243.37	175.38	28.3
28	Delta	134.12	146.2	9,01	NA	NA	NA	152.1	195.38	28.45
	Zonal means	86.85	86.92	2.92	025.88	030.53	004.71	153.20	149.11	008.76

Table 3.9.1:Commodity Prices for maize, millet and Rice

29	Anambra	64.00	65	1.6	NA	NA	NA	118.5	127.05	7.2
30	Enugu	82.76	78.13	-5.6	NA	NA	NA	174.75	134.97	-22.76
31	Ebonyi	85.00	105	23.53	NA	NA	NA	225	246.3	9.47
32	C/Rivers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
33	Abia	72.60	74.0	1.93	NA	NA	NA	147.5	195.0	32.2
34	Ak/Ibom	140.00	200	42.86	NA	NA	NA	205	200	-244
35	Imo	78.00	125	66.6	NA	NA	NA	100	150	50
36	Bayelsa	107.22	128.34	19.7	NA	NA	NA	174.75	174.75	0
37	Rivers	160.00	120	-25	NA	NA	NA	160	230	43.25
	Zonal means	89.62	102.68	15.46	000.00	000.00	00.00	144.75	157.88	-019.61
	National means	80.47	83.32	2.96	48.92	48.98	00.90	144.71	159.73	08.11

Table 3.9.2 Commodity Prices for sorghum, cowpea and groundnut

S/No.	State	Sorghum Cowpea						Groundnut			
		July-08	July-09	% Change	July-08	July-09	% Change	July-08	July-09	% Change	
1	Borno	68.00	68	0	120	140	-12.5	160	200	25	
2	Yobe	65.56	58.7		12.5	136.36		145.22	155	6.74	
3	Bauchi	68.53	82.24	20	123.87	161.04	30	77.63	192.69	40	
4	Gombe	67.00	53	-26.4	333	180	-85	150	139	-80	
5	Adamawa	72.70	74	1.79	132.27	132.85	0.42	110.1	100	-9.17	
	Zonal means	68.36	67.19	-000.92	144.33	150.05	-013.42	128.59	157.34	-003.49	
6	Jigawa	76.92	57.69	33	141.67123.08	123.08	15	53.88	53.85	8	
7	Katsina	55.71	42	-24.61	110	72.5	-34.09	115	125	8.69	
8	Sokoto	58.21	NA	NA	84.74	NA	NA	91.55	NA	NA	
9	Kebbi	85.00	70	-17.65	133.75	110	17.76	60	45.83	-23.62	
10	Zamfara	65.00	58	7.94	112	120	7.14	160	92	-42.5	
11	Kano	63.67	52	18.33	119.98	137.12	14.29	NA	NA	NA	
12	Kaduna	73.51	56.01	-24.31	118.53	123.81	4.48	159.03	113.46	-28.64	
	Zonal means	68.29	39.96	-001.04	097.00	098.07	003.51	091.35	061.45	-011.15	
13	Taraba	70.00	90	28.5	93.75	100	26	13157	120	8.7	
14	Platuea	82.03	82.68	0.79	132.69	139.19	4.9	136.94	128.91	-5.86	
15	Nasarawa	84.25	135.47	61	137.62	136.48	-1	134.16	136.75	2	
16	FCT	83.20	108	29.8	121.42	192	58.1	125.2	200	60.1	
17	Niger	66.12	58.88	3.54	12404	174.98	-103.99	143.69	116.97	54.27	
18	Kwara	85.96	73.89	-14	140.54	138,16	-1.6	170	176.22	-3.7	

19	Kogi	93.23	95.86	2.82	95.25	107.17	12.51	142.15	200	40.7
20	Benue	103.12	86.92	15	151.82	151.92	0.06	98	111.11	13.37
	Zonal means	83.49	91.46	015.93	109.14	125.22	-000.63	118.77	148.75	021.20
21	Osun	49.75	63.64	27.9	79.97	132.82	66.1	117.07	150.0	28.1
22	Оуо	71.48	72.94	2.0	98.32	307.36	212.6	122.76	192.22	76.6
23	Ekiti	NA	NA	NA	200	230	15	NA	NA	NA
24	Ondo	NA	NA	NA	143.16	172.5	29.34	185.41	244	58.59
25	Ogun	95.21	103.44	8.6	129.24	133.14	3	140.11	143.11	2.1
26	Lagos	NA	NA	NA	130	173	33.08	NA	84	NA
27	Edo	NA	NA	NA	130.56	125	4.3	402.73	175.9	56.3
28	Delta	NA	NA	NA	153.72	165.99	7.98	158.26	189.15	19.52
	Zonal means	11.90	012.93	001.08	110.84	124.95	011.59	110.81	104.52	017.06
29	Anambra	NA	NA	NA	117.9	123.2	4.5	185	192.4	4
30	Enugu	NA	NA	NA	125.38	95.1	-24.15	117.13	112.5	-3.95
31	Ebonyi	NA	NA	NA	200	240	20	240	260	8.33
32	C/Rivers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
33	Abia	NA	NA	NA	135.0	170.0	25.93	217.83	293.15	34.58
34	Ak/Ibom	NA	NA	NA	114.4	330	188.46	235	320	36.17
35	Imo	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	170	160	9.41
36	Bayelsa	NIL	NIL	NIL	155.5	136.93	11.94	NIL	NIL	NIL
37	Rivers	NIL	NIL	NIL	120	190	58.3	160	230	43.75
	Zonal means	00.00	00.00	000.00	104.15	139.40	032.38	138.39	159.36	011.04
	Nationalmeans	46.41	42.31	03.01	113.09	127.54	06.69	117.58	126.28	06.93

S/No.	State	Ci	assava(tube	r)	Cas	ssava gari			Cassava flou	r
		July-08	July-09	% Change	July-08	July-09	% Change	July-08	July-09	% Change
1	Borno	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	Yobe	49.10	65.99	33.7	25.37	27.5		NA	NA	NA
3	Bauchi	34.02	76.92	126.1	72.83	108.42	48.87	91.07	NA	NA
4	Gombe	NA	NA	NA	120	100	-20.0	200	210	O.50
5	Adamawa	46.75	66,26	46.0	93.13	112.5	20.8	123.77	107.53	-13.12
	Zonal means	25.97	28.58	025.22	062.27	069.68	005.77	082.97	063.51	-004.00
6	Jigawa	55.55	50	11	71.43	69.57	3	NA	NA	NA
7	Katsina	120.00	52	-56.67	83.33	100	20	47	29	-38.29
8	Sokoto	46.73	NA	NA	60.61	NA	NA	128.46	NA	NA
9	Kebbi	NIL	NIL	NIL	112.5	108.3	-3.73	NIL	NIL	NIL
10	Zamfara	NA	NA	NA	84.09	118.18	40.54	NA	NA	NA
11	Kano	45.84	59	28.71	89.56	113.23	26.43	87.17	72.05	17.35
12	Kaduna	59.18	32.96	-44.16	73.27	86.36	17.87	45.79	97.5	112.93
	Zonal means	46.76	27.71	-008.73	082.11	085.09	014.87	044.06	028.36	013.14
13	Taraba	40.00	45	12	100	100	0	60	62.31	3
14	Platuea	79.37	64.6	-18.61	94.78	116.06	22.45	51.56	71.24	38.17
15	Nasarawa	20.42	28.24	38	87.71	113.12	29	49.49	75.38	52
16	FCT	50.00	65	30	66.5	60.05	9.7	58.2	80	37.5
17	Niger	38.95	93.07	38.95	67.75	106.93	-6.82	80	91.15	18.16
18	Kwara	5.42	NA	NA	59.82	100.94	68.7	52.5	72.15	37.4
19	Kogi	7.35	21.43	191.56	53.53	100.35	87.46	90.98	185.71	104.12
20	Benue	NA	NA	NA	63.07	66.67	5.7	43.5	57.19	31.47
	Zonal means	30.19	39.67	036.49	074.15	095.52	027.02	060.78	086.89	040.23
21	Osun	42.60	42.25	-0.80	61.32	110.09	79.50	51.0	93.64	83.6
22	Оуо	15.62	20.40	30.7	62.50	156.23	150.0	75.0	156.25	108.3
23	Ekiti	5.00	10	100	50	95	90	200	230	15
24	Ondo	18.50	36.16	97.55	68.45	121.6	63.15	115.75	144.5	30.75
25	Ogun	15.01	19.21	28	63.24	65.11	2.9	67.76	70.24	2.9
26	Lagos	11.14	14.2	27.47	65.18	121.8	86.81	NA	385	NA
27	Edo	19.25	22.39	-16.3	66.67	113.5	-70.2	102.78	169.5	-64.9
28	Delta	15.20	15.6	2.63	78.69	105.39	74.59	NA	NA	NA
	Zonal means	10.51	14.70	029.92	049.03	077.80	030.91	060.79	124.91	-002.03

Table 3.9.3 Commodity Prices for cassava (tuber), cassava(gari) and flour

29	Anambra	27.50	32.51	18.2	96.5	94.18	-2.4	64.25	69.47	8.5
30	Enugu	37.15	37.5	0.94	76.54	79.07	3.31	NA	NA	NA
31	Ebonyi	13.45	11.4	-15.24	68.7	85	23.73	48	38.5	-19.79
32	C/Rivers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
33	Abia	9.83	23.15	22.44	61.89	133.33	115.4	NA	NA	NA
34	Ak/Ibom	49.50	230	364	NA	150	NA	NA	NA	NA
35	Imo	30.40	80	163.16	150	160	10	NA	NA	NA
36	Bayelsa	21.89	19.35	11.56	78.22	112.67	44.04	115.33	115.33	0
37	Rivers	130.00	95	-30	160	90	-43.75	NA	NA	NA
	Zonal means	38.74	63.22	018.58	078.75	096.37	004.37	028.45	027.91	-001.41
	Nationalmeans	30.43	34.77	20.29	69.26	84.89	16.59	55.41	66.32	09.19

Table 3.9.4 Commodity Prices for yam(tuber), yam(flour) and sweet potato

State		Yam tubers		Y	am flour			Sweet potat	0
	July-08	July-09	% Change	July-08	July-09	% Change	July-08	July-09	% Change
Borno	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Yobe	83.33	65.33		NA	NA	NA	52.13	53	
Bauchi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	46.22	49.48	7.05
Gombe	96.00	82	-11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Adamawa	236.00	130.0		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	215
Zonal means	83.07	29.47	-002.20	000.00	000.00	00.00	019.67	020.50	044.41
Jigawa	92.59	200	116	NA	NA	NA	58.33	53'85	8
Katsina	161.00	200	24.22	NA	NA	NA	NA	75	0
Sokoto	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kebbi	342.50	250	-27.01	NA	NA	NA	107.5	61.53	-42.76
Zamfara	92.50	123	32.97	NA	NA	NA	51.46	57	10.77
Kano	45.84	59	28.71	NA	NA	NA	77.38	64.1	17.16
Kaduna	77.64	66.67	-14.53	NA	96.55		57.14	28.57	-50
Zonal means	116.01	128.38	022.91	000.00	013.79	00.00	050.26	040.89	-008.12
Taraba	200.00	250	25	NA	NA	NA	67.5	120	77
Platuea	104.49	152.89	46.32	50.9	116.88	129.63	49.67	77.21	28.17
Nasarawa	58.10	64.83	12	63.96	77.5	21	50.99	87.42	71
FCT	120.02	135.1	12.5	195.2	120	38.5	45.25	80.5	77.9
Niger	120.37	141.8	11.88	97.78	NA	97.78	61.4	77.37	-13.42
	StateBornoYobeBauchiGombeAdamawaZonal meansJigawaKatsinaSokotoKebbiZamfaraKanoKadunaZonal meansTarabaPlatueaNasarawaFCTNiger	State July-08 Borno NA Yobe 83.33 Bauchi NA Gombe 96.00 Gombe 96.00 Adamawa 236.00 Zonal means 83.07 Jigawa 92.59 Katsina 161.00 Sokoto NA Kebbi 342.50 Zamfara 92.59 Katsina 161.00 Sokoto NA Kebbi 342.50 Zamfara 92.59 Kano 7.64 Kabuna 70.01 Zamfara 92.50 Kabuna 70.01 Zamfara 92.50 Jameans 104.91 Taraba 200.00 Platuea 104.49 Nasarawa 58.10 FCT 120.02 Niger 120.37	StateYam tubersJuly-08July-09BornoNANAYobe83.3365.33BauchiNANAGombe96.0082Adamawa236.00130.0Zonal means83.0729.47Jigawa92.59200Katsina161.00200SokotoNANAKebbi342.50250Zamfara92.50123Kano45.8459Kaduna77.6466.67Zonal means116.01128.38Taraba200.00250Platuea104.49152.89Nasarawa58.1064.83FCT120.02135.1Niger120.37141.8	StateJuly-08July-09% ChangeBornoNANANAYobe83.3365.33BauchiNANANAGombe96.0082-11Adamawa236.00130.0Zonal means83.0729.47-002.20Jigawa92.59200116Katsina161.0020024.22SokotoNANANAKebbi342.50250-27.01Zamfara92.59200116Kaduna77.6466.67-14.53Kaduna77.6466.67-14.53Taraba200.0025025Platuea104.49152.8946.32Nasarawa58.1064.8312Niger120.37141.811.88	StateYan tubersYanJuly-08July-09% ChangeJuly-08BornoNANANAYobe83.3365.33IomBauchiNANANABauchiNANANAGombe96.0082-111Adamawa236.00130.0TomaZonal means83.0729.47-002.20Jigawa92.59200116Jigawa92.59200116SokotoNANAKatsina161.00200224.22SokotoNANAKabbi342.50250-27.01Xanfara92.5012332.97Yanda77.6466.67-14.53Kaduna77.6466.67-14.53Zonal means116.01128.38022.91Jiaba200.00250255Platuea104.49152.8946.32Platuea58.1064.8312FCT120.02135.112.5Niger120.37141.811.88	StateFunctionJuly-08July-09% ChangeJuly-08July-09BornoNANANANANAYobe83.3365.33IINABauchiNANANANANABornoNANANANANABauchiNANANANANAGombe96.0082I-11INAGombe96.00130.0INANAAdamawa236.00130.0INANAAdamawa236.00130.0INANAJigawa92.59200116NANASokotoNANANANANAKatsina161.0020024.22INAKabia161.0020024.22INAKabia92.5912332.97NANAKabia94.545928.71INAKabia97.6466.67-14.53NANAKaduna77.6466.67-14.53NANAKaduna77.6462.0325.5NANAPlatuea104.49152.8946.3250.9116.88Nasarawa58.1064.831263.9677.51FCT120.02135.11112.5145.20121.21Niger120.32141.8118.8097.78NA	StateImage: pice set in the se	State········July-08July-09% ChangeJuly-08% ChangeJuly-08% ChangeJuly-08BornoNANANANANANANANANANANANANANANANASolar <td>StateImage: stateImage: state</td>	StateImage: state

18	Kwara	61.28	53.85	-12.1	140.3	NA	NA	60.85	93.75	54.1
19	Kogi	58.95	93.83	59.17	61.58	105.1	71.16	51.24	50.21	-2.01
20	Benue	113.10	79.54	29.67	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Zonal means	104.54	121.48	023.06	076.22	052.44	44.76	048.36	073.31	036.59
21	Osun	58.29	51.51	-11.6	106.86	188.92	48.9	41,70	45.45	9.0
22	Оуо	45.29	46.12	1.8	159.21	204.25	28.3	NA	NA	NA
23	Ekiti	50.00	70	40	140	150	7.14	40	50	25
24	Ondo	73.20	86.38	13.18	145.90	161.0	-10.4	45	100	55
25	Ogun	93.54	98.29	5.1	115.62	131.46	13.7	45.62	49.24	7.9
26	Lagos	80.23	102.2	27.33	NA	280	NA	125.29	102.25	-18.38
27	Edo	86.39	152.91	-76.9	123.89	102.22	17.5	86.67	104.5	-20.5
28	Delta	101.67	119.64	8.82	200.06	349.29	74.59	13627	145.54	6.8
	Zonal means	60.63	78.68	002.19	072.45	126.62	014.12	042.82	068.94	009.28
29	Zonal means Anambra	60.63 64.50	78.68 71.5	002.19 10.9	072.45 NA	126.62 NA	014.12 NA	042.82 63.4	068.94 6258	009.28 -1.3
29 30	Zonal means Anambra Enugu	60.63 64.50 115.00	78.68 71.5 113.75	002.19 10.9 1.09	072.45 NA NA	126.62 NA NA	014.12 NA NA	042.82 63.4 68.89	068.94 6258 47.5	009.28 -1.3 -31.05
29 30 31	Zonal means Anambra Enugu Ebonyi	60.63 64.50 115.00 84.50	78.68 71.5 113.75 83.5	002.19 10.9 1.09 -11.83	072.45 NA NA NA	126.62 NA NA	014.12 NA NA	042.82 63.4 68.89 52.3	068.94 6258 47.5 48	009.28 -1.3 -31.05 -8.22
29 30 31 32	Zonal means Anambra Enugu Ebonyi C/Rivers	60.63 64.50 115.00 84.50 NA	78.68 71.5 113.75 83.5 NA	002.19 10.9 1.09 -11.83 NA	072.45 NA NA NA	126.62 NA NA NA	014.12 NA NA NA	042.82 63.4 68.89 52.3 NA	068.94 6258 47.5 48 NA	009.28 -1.3 -31.05 -8.22 NA
29 30 31 32 33	Zonal means Anambra Enugu Ebonyi C/Rivers Abia	60.63 64.50 115.00 84.50 NA 163.34	78.68 71.5 113.75 83.5 NA 200.0	002.19 10.9 -11.83 NA 22.4	072.45 NA NA NA NA	126.62 NA NA NA NA	014.12 NA NA NA NA	042.82 63.4 68.89 52.3 NA 55.0	068.94 6258 47.5 48 NA NA	009.28 -1.3 -31.05 -8.22 NA NA
29 30 31 32 33 33 34	Zonal means Anambra Enugu Ebonyi C/Rivers Abia Ak/Ibom	60.63 64.50 115.00 84.50 NA 163.34 183.75	78.68 71.5 113.75 83.5 NA 200.0 475	002.19 10.9 -11.83 NA 22.4 158.5	072.45 NA NA NA NA NA	126.62 NA NA NA NA NA	014.12 NA NA NA NA NA	042.82 63.4 68.89 52.3 NA 55.0 55	068.94 6258 47.5 48 NA NA NA	009.28 -1.3 -31.05 -8.22 NA NA NA
29 30 31 32 33 34 35	Zonal meansAnambraEnuguEbonyiC/RiversAbiaAk/IbomImo	60.63 64.50 115.00 84.50 NA 163.34 183.75 61.80	78.68 71.5 113.75 83.5 NA 200.0 475 61.8	002.19 10.9 -11.83 NA 22.4 158.5 0.0	072.45 NA NA NA NA NA NA	126.62 NA NA NA NA NA NA	014.12 NA NA NA NA NA	042.82 63.4 68.89 52.3 NA 55.0 55.0 55.25	068.94 6258 47.5 48 NA NA NA 100	009.28 -1.3 -31.05 -8.22 NA NA NA 80.99
29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36	Zonal means Anambra Enugu Ebonyi C/Rivers Abia Ak/Ibom Imo Bayelsa	60.63 64.50 115.00 84.50 NA 163.34 183.75 61.80 141.56	78.68 71.5 113.75 83.5 NA 200.0 475 61.8 188.52	002.19 10.9 -11.83 NA 22.4 158.5 0.0 33.17	072.45 NA NA NA NA NA NA	126.62 NA NA NA NA NA NA	014.12 NA NA NA NA NA NA	042.82 63.4 68.89 52.3 NA 55.0 55.0 55.25 72.68	068.94 6258 47.5 48 NA NA NA 100 90.56	009.28 -1.3 -31.05 -8.22 NA NA NA 80.99 24.6
29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37	Zonal meansAnambraEnuguEbonyiC/RiversAbiaAk/IbomImoBayelsaRivers	60.63 64.50 115.00 84.50 NA 163.34 183.75 61.80 141.56 300.00	78.68 71.5 113.75 83.5 NA 200.0 475 61.8 188.52 380	002.19 10.9 -11.83 NA 22.4 158.5 0.0 33.17 26.6	072.45 NA NA NA NA NA NA NA	126.62 NA NA NA NA NA NA NA	014.12 NA NA NA NA NA NA NA	042.82 63.4 68.89 52.3 NA 55.0 55.25 55.25 72.68 275	068.94 6258 47.5 48 NA NA NA 100 90.56 300	009.28 -1.3 -31.05 -8.22 NA NA NA 80.99 24.6 10
29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37	Zonal meansAnambraEnuguEbonyiC/RiversAbiaAk/IbomImoBayelsaRiversZonal means	60.63 64.50 115.00 84.50 NA 163.34 183.75 61.80 141.56 300.00 118.89	78.68 71.5 113.75 83.5 NA 200.0 475 61.8 188.52 380 217.10	002.19 10.9 -11.83 NA 22.4 158.5 0.0 33.17 26.6 034.59	072.45 NA	126.62 NA NA NA NA NA NA NA O00.00	014.12 NA NA NA NA NA NA NA O00.00	042.82 63.4 68.89 52.3 NA 55.0 55.25 55.25 72.68 275 096.52	068.94 6258 47.5 48 NA NA NA 100 90.56 300 097.68	009.28 -1.3 -31.05 -8.22 NA NA NA 80.99 24.6 10 012.72

July-08July-08July-08July-08July-08July-08July-08July-08July-08July-08July-08NoA1BornoNA <th>S/No.</th> <th>State</th> <th></th> <th>Melon</th> <th>-</th> <th>S</th> <th>oya bean</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>Irish potato</th> <th>)</th>	S/No.	State		Melon	-	S	oya bean			Irish potato)
1 Borno NA <			July-08	July-09	% Change	July-08	July-09	% Change	July-08	July-09	% Change
2YobeNA <td>1</td> <td>Borno</td> <td>NA</td> <td>NA</td> <td>NA</td> <td>NA</td> <td>NA</td> <td>NA</td> <td>NA</td> <td>NA</td> <td>NA</td>	1	Borno	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3 Bauchi 307.11 400 300 83.81 92.24 400 78.67 90.72 11 4 Gombe NA Sokoto NA NA NA Sokoto NA NA Sokoto NA Sokoto NA Sokoto NA Sokoto NA Sokoto Sokoto Sokoto Sokoto Sokoto Sokoto	2	Yobe	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	74.37	141.02	89.6
AGombeNANANANANANANANANANA5Adamawa99.37954.4NA215NA97.751051057Scal means88.3099.37954.4NA215NA97.751051056JigavaNA <td>3</td> <td>Bauchi</td> <td>307.11</td> <td>400</td> <td>30</td> <td>83.81</td> <td>92.24</td> <td>40</td> <td>78.67</td> <td>90.72</td> <td>15.21</td>	3	Bauchi	307.11	400	30	83.81	92.24	40	78.67	90.72	15.21
Adamawa99.3790.37<	4	Gombe	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Zonal means081.30099.0066.00016.76061.45008.00050.61067.35008.006JigawaNA <td>5</td> <td>Adamawa</td> <td>99.37</td> <td>95</td> <td>4.4</td> <td>NA</td> <td>215</td> <td>NA</td> <td>97.75</td> <td>105</td> <td>7.4</td>	5	Adamawa	99.37	95	4.4	NA	215	NA	97.75	105	7.4
6JigawaNANANANANANANANANA7KatsinaNAN		Zonal means	081.30	099.00	6.00	016.76	061.45	008.00	050.16	067.35	003.04
7KatsinaNANANANANANANANA8SokotoNANANANANANANANANA9KebbiNANANA98751001.22262.5183.3.3310ZamfaraNANANA79824979911Kano71.8853.5725.4787.9173.8116.0497.977.1612Kaduna377.86200-47.0783.7563.07-24.5124.1785.7-0013Taraba170.001801490900100100-0014Platuea83.33187.13124.5679.63123.9855.782.2496.871115Nasarawa249.18211.57-1587.9487.54070.1116.79-0016FCT200.002502565.5312066.01NANA-00-00-0016Kwara295.74200.1532.3101.25135.16121.4383.082-0117Niger150.52NA150.5277.5181.185.36121.4383.08218Kwara295.74200.0053.31122.5135.16100.33NANA20Benue428.36200.053.31122.5135.16101.33NA<	6	Jigawa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8 Sokobo NA NA NA NA NA NA NA 9 Kebbi NA NA NA NA P3 S100 S127 S26.5 I83.3 -3 10 Zamfara NA NA NA P3 S26.7 R391 T38 16.04 97.7 99 -0 11 Kano T7.18 S3.57 Z5.57 R391 T38.1 16.04 97.7 85.71 -0 12 Kaduna 377.86 200 -47.07 R3.57 63.07 -24.5 124.17 85.71 -0 13 Taraba 170.00 180 14 900 0 010 100 10 10 14 Platuea 83.33 187.13 124.56 P36.3 120.8 5.57 82.24 96.87 11 15 Nasarawa 249.18 211.57 155 87.94 87.53 121.43 83.80 <	7	Katsina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9 Kebbi NA NA NA NA 98.75 100 1.27 262.5 183.3 -3 10 Zamfara NA NA NA P 82 4 97 99 11 Kano 71.88 525.47 87.91 73.81 16.04 97.79 77.16 - 12 Kaduna 377.86 200 -47.07 83.57 63.07 -24.5 124.17 85.71 -0 13 Taraba 170.00 180 14 90 90 0 100 100 100 14 Platuea 38.33 187.13 124.56 79.63 123.98 55.7 82.24 96.87 11 15 Nasarawa 249.18 211.57 -15 87.94 87.54 00 70.11 116.79 116.57 16 FCT 200.00 250 22 56.58 120.3 0.51 116.50 116.50 124.3	8	Sokoto	NA	NA	NA	50	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10 Zamfara NA NA NA 79 82 4 97 99 11 Kano 71.88 53.57 25.47 87.91 73.81 16.04 97.79 77.16 12 Kaduna 377.86 26.22 36.4 057.03 63.07 -24.5 124.17 80.307 060.00 13 Taraba 170.00 180 14 99 90 0 100 100 14 Platuea 83.33 187.13 124.56 79.63 123.98 55.7 82.24 96.87 11 15 Nasarawa 249.18 211.57 -15 87.94 87.54 0 70.71 116.79 16 FCT 200.00 250 225 65.58 120 60.11 NA NA 20 18 Kwara 295.74 200.15 32.3 101.25 135.16 10.33 NA NA 19 Kogi 200.00 250.00 53.31 122.5 135.16 10.33 NA NA	9	Kebbi	NA	NA	NA	98.75	100	1.27	262.5	183.3	-30.17
11 Kano 71.88 53.57 25.47 87.91 73.81 16.04 97.79 77.16 12 Kaduna 377.86 200 -47.07 83.57 63.07 -24.5 124.17 85.71 -0 10 Zonal means 64.25 36.22 36.44 057.03 045.55 003.04 083.07 063.00 -001 13 Taraba 170.00 180 14 90 90 0 000 100 100 100 101	10	Zamfara	NA	NA	NA	79	82	4	97	99	2.06
12 Kaduna 377.86 200 -47.07 83.57 63.07 -24.5 124.17 85.71 -0 Zonal means 64.25 35.22 36.42 057.03 045.55 003.04 083.07 063.60 -00 13 Taraba 170.00 180 14 9 9 0 100 100 100 14 Platuea 83.33 187.13 124.56 79.63 123.98 55.7 82.24 96.87 11 Nasarawa 249.18 211.57 -15 87.94 87.54 0 70.01 116.79 16 FCT 200.00 250 25.5 87.94 87.54 0 70.11 83.08 22 17 Niger 150.52 NA 150.52 77.51 81.18 5.36 121.43 83.08 22.4 83.08 22.4 18 Kwara 295.74 200.15 32.3 101.26 102.33 0.05 178.91 NA NA 19 Kogia 20.00 23.02 25	11	Kano	71.88	53.57	25.47	87.91	73.81	16.04	97.79	77.16	21.1
Zonal means64.2536.223.64057.03043.55003.04083.07063.60000013Taraba170.00180149090010010010014Platuea83.33187.13124.5679.63123.9855.782.2496.871115Nasarwa249.18211.57-1587.9487.54070.71116.79100.7016FCT20.002502565.58121.85.36121.4383.082018Kwara295.74200.5132.296.31101.26102.20.95178.918.1819Kogi200.002502596.4386.11-10.7NANA10420Benue295.74200.537.31121.25135.1610.33NANANA20Benue428.3620053.31122.591.5110.33NANANA21Osun237.62246.644.8NANANANANA10.50150.0 <td>12</td> <td>Kaduna</td> <td>377.86</td> <td>200</td> <td>-47.07</td> <td>83.57</td> <td>63.07</td> <td>-24.5</td> <td>124.17</td> <td>85.71</td> <td>-00.97</td>	12	Kaduna	377.86	200	-47.07	83.57	63.07	-24.5	124.17	85.71	-00.97
13 Taraba 170.00 180 14 90 90 0 100 100 14 Platuea 83.33 187.13 124.56 79.63 123.98 55.7 82.24 96.87 1 15 Nasarawa 249.18 211.57 -15 87.94 87.54 0 70.71 116.79 16 FCT 200.00 250 25 65.58 120 60.1 NA NA 17 Niger 150.52 NA 150.52 77.51 81.18 53.6 121.43 83.08 2 18 Kwara 295.74 200.15 32.3 101.26 102.23 0.95 178.91 NA 20 Benue 428.36 200 53.31 122.5 135.16 10.33 NA NA 21 Osun 237.62 246.64 4.8 NA NA NA NA 150.0 150.0 150.0 150.0 150.0 150.0 150.0 150.0 150.0 150.0 150.0 150.0 150.0 <td></td> <td>Zonal means</td> <td>64.25</td> <td>36.22</td> <td>3.64</td> <td>057.03</td> <td>045.55</td> <td>003.04</td> <td>083.07</td> <td>063.60</td> <td>-001.00</td>		Zonal means	64.25	36.22	3.64	057.03	045.55	003.04	083.07	063.60	-001.00
14 Platuea 83.33 187.13 124.56 79.63 123.98 55.7 82.24 96.87 1 15 Nasarawa 249.18 211.57 -15 87.94 87.54 0 70.71 116.79 16 FCT 200.00 250 25 65.58 120 60.1 NA NA 17 Niger 150.52 NA 150.52 77.51 81.18 5.36 121.43 83.08 2 18 Kwara 295.74 200.15 32.3 101.26 102.23 0.95 178.91 NA 20 Benue 428.36 200 53.31 122.5 135.16 10.33 NA NA 20 Benue 428.36 200 53.31 122.5 135.16 10.33 NA NA 21 Osun 237.62 246.64 4.8 NA NA NA NA 14 22 Oyo 463.21 297.9 -35.8 72.97 87.70 20.0 150.0 150.0	13	Taraba	170.00	180	14	90	90	0	100	100	0
15 Nasarawa 249.18 211.57 -15 87.94 87.54 0 70.71 116.79 16 FCT 200.00 250 25 65.58 120 60.1 NA NA 17 Niger 150.52 NA 150.52 77.51 81.18 5.36 121.43 83.08 2 18 Kwara 295.74 200.15 32.3 101.26 102.23 0.95 178.91 NA 19 Kogi 200.00 250 25 96.43 86.11 -10.7 NA NA 20 Benue 428.36 200 53.31 122.5 135.16 10.33 NA NA 20 Benue 428.36 200 53.31 122.5 135.16 10.33 NA NA 21 Osun 237.62 246.64 4.8 NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA 22 Oyo 463.21 <td>14</td> <td>Platuea</td> <td>83.33</td> <td>187.13</td> <td>124.56</td> <td>79.63</td> <td>123.98</td> <td>55.7</td> <td>82.24</td> <td>96.87</td> <td>17.79</td>	14	Platuea	83.33	187.13	124.56	79.63	123.98	55.7	82.24	96.87	17.79
16 FCT 200.00 250 25 65.58 120 60.1 NA NA 17 Niger 150.52 NA 150.52 NA 150.52 77.51 81.18 5.36 121.43 83.08 2 18 Kwara 295.74 200.15 32.3 101.26 102.23 0.95 178.91 NA 19 Kogi 200.00 250 25 96.43 86.11 -10.7 NA NA 20 Benue 428.36 200 53.31 122.5 135.16 10.33 NA NA 21 Osun 237.62 246.64 4.8 NA NA NA NA NA 22 Oyo 463.21 297.39 -35.8 72.97 87.70 20.2 150.0 150.0 23 Ekiti 850.00 850.0 0.0 NA NA NA NA NA 24 Ondo 296.00	15	Nasarawa	249.18	211.57	-15	87.94	87.54	0	70.71	116.79	65
17 Niger 150.52 NA 150.52 77.51 81.18 5.36 121.43 83.08 2 18 Kwara 295.74 200.15 32.3 101.26 102.23 0.95 178.91 NA 19 Kogi 200.00 250 25 96.43 86.11 -10.7 NA NA 20 Benue 428.36 200 53.31 122.5 135.16 10.33 NA NA 20 Benue 428.36 200 53.31 122.5 135.16 10.33 NA NA 21 Osun 237.62 246.64 4.8 NA	16	FCT	200.00	250	25	65.58	120	60.1	NA	NA	NA
18 Kwara 295.74 200.15 32.3 101.26 102.23 0.95 178.91 NA 19 Kogi 200.00 250 25 96.43 86.11 -10.7 NA NA 20 Benue 428.36 200 53.31 122.5 135.16 10.33 NA NA 20 Benue 222.14 184.86 51.21 090.11 103.28 015.22 069.16 049.59 013 21 Osun 237.62 246.64 4.8 NA NA NA NA NA 22 Oyo 463.21 297.39 -35.8 72.97 87.70 20.2 150.0 150.0 23 Ekiti 850.00 850.0 0.0 NA NA NA NA NA 75 24 Ondo 296.00 NA NA NA NA NA 75 25 Ogun 78.62 82.49 4.9	17	Niger	150.52	NA	150.52	77.51	81.18	5.36	121.43	83.08	24.88
19 Kogi 200.00 250 25 96.43 86.11 -10.7 NA NA 20 Benue 428.36 200 53.31 122.5 135.16 10.33 NA NA NA Zonal means 222.14 184.86 51.21 090.11 103.28 015.22 069.16 049.59 013 21 Osun 237.62 246.64 4.8 NA <	18	Kwara	295.74	200.15	32.3	101.26	102.23	0.95	178.91	NA	NA
20 Benue 428.36 200 53.31 122.5 135.16 10.33 NA NA Zonal means 222.14 184.86 51.21 090.11 103.28 015.22 069.16 049.59 013 21 Osun 237.62 246.64 4.8 NA NA NA NA NA 22 Oyo 463.21 297.39 -35.8 72.97 87.70 20.2 150.0 150.0 23 Ekiti 850.00 850.0 0.0 NA NA NA NA 24 Ondo 296.00 NA NA NA NA NA 75 25 Ogun 78.62 82.49 4.9 70.24 83.46 18.8 NA NA 26 Lagos 431.68 420.7 25.44 NA NA NA NA 27 Edo 422.75 433.75 -2.5 130.1 135 -3.8 NA	19	Kogi	200.00	250	25	96.43	86.11	-10.7	NA	NA	NA
Zonal means 222.14 184.86 51.21 090.11 103.28 015.22 069.16 049.59 013 21 Osun 237.62 246.64 4.8 NA NA NA NA NA NA 22 Oyo 463.21 297.39 -35.8 72.97 87.70 20.2 150.0 150.0 23 Ekiti 850.00 850.0 0.0 NA NA NA NA 24 Ondo 296.00 NA NA 117.53 296.7 179.17 NA 75 25 Ogun 78.62 82.49 4.9 70.24 83.46 18.8 NA NA NA 26 Lagos 431.68 420.7 25.44 NA	20	Benue	428.36	200	53.31	122.5	135.16	10.33	NA	NA	NA
21Osun237.62246.644.8MANANANANANA22Oyo463.21297.39-35.872.9787.0020.2150.0150.0150.023Ekti850.00850.00.00.0NANANANANANA173.0179.17NA70.0179.17NA75.0179.17NA179.17179.17NA179.17179.17179.17NA179.17179.		Zonal means	222.14	184.86	51.21	090.11	103.28	015.22	069.16	049.59	013.46
22 Oyo 463.21 297.39 -35.8 72.97 87.70 20.2 150.0 150.0 23 Ekiti 850.00 850.00 0.00 NA NA NA NA NA 24 Ondo 296.00 NA NA 117.53 296.7 179.17 NA 75 25 Ogun 78.62 88.49 4.9 70.24 88.46 18.8 NA NA 75 26 Lagos 431.68 420.7 25.44 NA NA NA NA NA NA 27 Edo 422.75 433.75 -2.55 130.1 135 -3.88 NA NA 28 Delta 403.26 410.71 1.85 NA NA NA NA NA 28 Delta 403.26 410.71 1.85 NA NA NA NA NA 28 Delta 403.26 410.71 1.85 NA NA NA NA NA 203 Delta 310.	21	Osun	237.62	246.64	4.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
23Ekiti850.00850.000.000.01NANANANANA24Ondo296.00NANA117.53296.7179.17NA7525Ogun78.6282.494.970.2483.4618.8NANANA26Lagos431.68420.725.44NANANANANANA27Edo422.75433.75-2.54130.1135-3.8NANANA28Delta403.26410.711.85NANANANANANA28Delta310.29899.71003.71039.73064.40024.27000.00009.38000.00	22	Оуо	463.21	297.39	-35.8	72.97	87.70	20.2	150.0	150.0	0.0
24 Ondo 296.00 NA NA 117.53 296.7 179.17 NA 75 25 Ogun 78.62 82.49 4.9 70.24 83.46 18.8 NA NA 26 Lagos 431.68 420.7 25.44 NA NA NA NA NA 27 Edo 422.75 433.75 -2.5 130.1 135 -3.8 NA NA 28 Delta 403.26 410.71 1.85 NA NA NA NA 28 Delta 310.29 899.71 003.71 039.73 064.40 024.27 000.00 009.38 000.00	23	Ekiti	850.00	850.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
25 Ogun 78.62 88.49 4.9 70.24 88.46 18.8 NA NA 26 Lagos 431.68 420.7 25.44 NA NA NA NA NA 27 Edo 422.75 433.75 -2.5 130.1 135 -3.8 NA NA 28 Delta 403.26 410.71 1.85 NA NA NA NA 28 Delta 310.29 899.71 003.71 039.73 064.40 024.27 000.00 009.38 000.00	24	Ondo	296.00	NA	NA	117.53	296.7	179.17	NA	75	NA
26 Lagos 431.68 420.7 25.44 NA	25	Ogun	78.62	82.49	4.9	70.24	83.46	18.8	NA	NA	NA
27 Edo 422.75 433.75 -2.5 130.1 135 -3.8 NA NA 28 Delta 403.26 410.71 1.85 NA NA NA NA NA Zonal means 310.29 899.71 003.71 039.73 064.40 024.27 000.00 009.38 000	26	Lagos	431.68	420.7	25.44	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
28 Delta 403.26 410.71 1.85 NA	27	Edo	422.75	433.75	-2.5	130.1	135	-3.8	NA	NA	NA
Zonal means 310.29 899.71 003.71 039.73 064.40 024.27 000.00 009.38 000	28	Delta	403.26	410.71	1.85	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		Zonal means	310.29	899.71	003.71	039.73	064.40	024.27	000.00	009.38	000.00

Table 3.9.5 Commodity Prices for melon, soyabean and irish potato

29	Anambra	603.00	605	0.5	83.77	85.18	17	71.45	72.45	1.4
30	Enugu	220.63	212.5	-3.68	123.55	120.1	-2.79	NA	NA	NA
31	Ebonyi	1200.00	1540	28.33	120	150	25	NA	NA	NA
32	C/Rivers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
33	Abia	298.0	355.0	18.95	132.1	139.65	5.72	NA	NA	NA
34	Ak/Ibom	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
35	Imo	558.00	550	-10.39	NA	NA	NA	100	110	10
36	Bayelsa	442.29	403.95	-8.77	NA	NA	NA	118.75	112.03	5.66
37	Rivers	090.00	100	8.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Zonal means	389.24	426.43	1.79	40.92	44.41	4.90	36.28	36.81	2.13
	National means	213	329	13	49	64	11	48	45	4

Table 3.9.6 Commodity Prices for beef, goat meat and pork

S/No.	State		Beef		G	oat meat			Pork	
		July-08	July-09	% Change	July-08	July-09	% Change	July-08	July-09	% Change
1	Borno	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	Yobe	450.00	400	-11.11	400	450	11.11	NA	NA	NA
3	Bauchi	300.18	626.89	1088	250.77	443.9	77.01	NA	NA	NA
4	Gombe	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5	Adamawa	407.00	285	-30.0	371.26	388	4.5	NA	NA	NA
	Zonal means	231.44	262.38	0.00	204.41	256.38	15.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Jigawa	600.00	500	20	450	388.89	16	NA	NA	NA
7	Katsina	400.00	550'00	37.5	350	450	28.57	NA	NA	NA
8	Sokoto	218.90	NA	NA	175.66	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9	Kebbi	1550.00	400	-74.19	700	400	-42.86	NA	NA	NA
10	Zamfara	600.00	1000	16.67	535	600	12.15	NA	NA	NA
11	Kano	NA	NA	NA	313.1	307.82	1.69	NA	NA	NA
12	Kaduna	550.00	600	9.091	500	400	-36	550	850	54.55
	Zonal means	559.84	357.14	1.30	431.97	363.82	-2.92	78.57	121.43	7.79
13	Taraba	400.00	410	2.5	200	240	20	201.11	230	14
14	Platuea	575.00	613.24	6.65	468.73	538.33	14.85	489.76	636.8	30.02
15	Nasarawa	493.87	463.41	-6	463.62	537.5	16	205.42	353.55	72
16	FCT	650.00	800	23.1	650	900	38.5	NA	NA	NA
17	Niger	418.20	683.04	-83.49	344.11	599.23	-76.55	NA	NA	NA
18	Kwara	500.00	745.08	49	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
						-				

19	Kogi	520.00	800	53.85	NA	850	NA	NA	450	NA
20	Benue	675.60	700	3.64	533.6	700	31.18	525	580	10.47
	Zonal means	529.08	651.85	6.16	332.51	545.63	005.50	177.66	281.29	015.81
21	Osun	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
22	Оуо	516.85	716.27	38.5	581.11	807.58	39.0	225.0	375.0	66.6
23	Ekiti	500.00	550	10	400	400	0.0	400	400	0.0
24	Ondo	631.25	736.67	16.7	440	583.33	32.6	243	363.75	49.7
25	Ogun	500.11	527.26	5.5	675.25	721.39	6.8	400.62	453.11	13.1
26	Lagos	517.50	573.2	10.75	450	525	16.67	332.5	360.65	8.46
27	Edo	550.00	562.5	-2.3	370	400	8.1	310	350	10.3
28	Delta	839.11	943.22	12.41	470.14	500.22	6.4	448.1	466.25	4.05
	Zonal means	442.25	486.61	4.55	350.67	391.24	4.75	266.78	299.22	4.49
29	Anambra	349.50	362.69	3.8	343.76	338.56	-1.5	281.38	283.62	0.8
30	Enugu	725.00	762.5	5.17	437.5	450	2.86	NA	NA	NA
31	Ebonyi	700.00	800	14.29	500	550	10	500	600	20
32	C/Rivers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
33	Abia	556.0	498.0	-10.35	513.0	374.16	-27.06	400.0	400.0	0.0
34	Ak/Ibom	350.00	500	42.86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
35	Imo	600.00	650	8.33	818	820	0.0	500	550	10
36	Bayelsa	578.13	579.25	0.19	644.45	638.89	0.86	449.42	408.9	9.02
37	Rivers	1300.00	450	-64.6	900	450	-50	450	490	8.8
	Zonal means	575.33	513.06	-4.10	455.46	405.93	-004.72	272.60	291.57	6.08
	National means	468	454	2	355	393	4	159	199	7

S/No.	State		Mutton		C	hickens			Fresh fish	
		July-08	July-09	% Change	July-08	July-09	% Change	July-08	July-09	% Change
1	Borno	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	Yobe	400.00	450	12.5	600	755		NA	NA	NA
3	Bauchi	268.84	456.39	159.76	281.97	342.11	21.32	500	600	20
4	Gombe	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5	Adamawa	365	240	-34.25	420.93	565	34.22	600	600	0.0
	Zonal means	206.84	229.28	31.95	260.58	332.42	004.26	220.00	240.00	4.00
6	Jigawa	550.00	420	31	600	371.43	-62	NA	NA	NA
7	Katsina	400.00	600'00	50	450	600	33.33	250	300	20
8	Sokoto	225.25	NA	NA	310.39	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9	Kebbi	700.00	400	-42.86	375	750	100	675	500	-25.92
10	Zamfara	535.00	650	21.5	385	750	94.81	225	280	24.44
11	Kano	319.71	362.87	13.5	461.54	412.06	10.72	NA	NA	NA
12	Kaduna	525.00	500	4.8	450	650	44.44	263	250	-4.94
	Zonal means	464.99	333.27	10.45	433.13	504.78	25.27	201.86	190.00	2.65
13	Taraba	200.00	205	2.5	1000	1000	0	882.35	919.18	4
14	Platuea	405.20	610.75	50.75	488.59	655.71	34.2	483.43	550	13.77
15	Nasarawa	445.83	425	-5	504.17	1000	98	242.38	187.5	-23
16	FCT	NA	NA	NA	1500	1600	6.7	NA	650	NC
17	Niger	364.29	619.65	-55.75	200	580.89	-11.12	352.72	474.21	-34.58
18	Kwara	NA	NA	NA	447.47	NA	NA	450	400	-11.1
19	Kogi	NA	NA	NA	606.15	950	56.73	550	600	20
20	Benue	NA	NA	NA	875	880	0.57	875	880	0.57
	Zonal means	176.92	232.55	-0.94	702.67	833.33	023.14	479.49	582.61	-3.79
21	Osun	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
22	Оуо	NA	NA	NA	365.88	460.23	29.3	382.44	520.91	36.2
23	Ekiti	NA	NA	NA	500	600	20	400	400	0
24	Ondo	NA	NA	NA	797.5	1096	37.42	599	511.67	14.58
25	Ogun	NA	NA	NA	700.25	724.64	3.5	385.24	399.46	3.7
26	Lagos	NA	NA	NA	750	850	14.69	650	620	-4.62
27	Edo	NA	NA	NA	650.1	655	-0.75	611	581.11	4.9
28	Delta	NA	NA	NA	577.4	610.2	5.68	267.21	328.28	22.85
	Zonal means	00.00	0.00	0.00	496.91	566.98	5.39	364.06	355.07	2.74

Table 3.9.7 Commodity prices for mutton, chickens and fresh fish

29	Anambra	267.82	278.9	4.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
30	Enugu	NA	NA	NA	665	643	-3.31	238.63	256.15	7.34
31	Ebonyi	450.00	500	11.11	600	800	33.33	NA	NA	NA
32	C/Rivers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
33	Abia	NA	NA	NA	403.13	428.1	6.19	203.63	175.2	-13.96
34	Ak/Ibom	NA	NA	NA	NA	1000	NA	573.3	300	-47.67
35	Imo	NIL	NIL	NIL	600	650	8.33	450	650	44.4
36	Bayelsa	NA	NA	NA	502.73	595.71	0.21	331.94	473.2	42.56
37	Rivers	NA	NA	NA	100	620	-38	500	645	29
	Zonal means	89.73	97.36	1.90	308.47	538.59	0.07	261.73	290.54	9.45
	National means	188	178	9	440	555	12	305	332	3

 Table 3.9.8 Commodity prices for eggs, smoked fish and dry fish

	State	Eggs			Sm	Dry fish				
S/No.		July-08	July-09	% Change	July-08	July-09	% Change	July-08	July-09	% Change
1	Borno	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	Yobe	650.00	730	12.3	NA	NA	NA	356	378	6.17
3	Bauchi	284.40	453.9	59.6	1500	1500	0.0	600	700	16.67
4	Gombe	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5	Adamawa	650	700	7.69	433.45	260.07	-400.1	NA	NA	NA
	Zonal means	316.88	236.78	11.92	386.69	352.01	0.00	724.00	770.00	3.33
6	Jigawa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7	Katsina	550.00	700	27.27	300	400	33.33	450	450	0
8	Sokoto	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	195.47	NA	NA
9	Kebbi	NA	NA	NA	1400	1450	3.57	662.5	571.4	-13.75
10	Zamfara	600.00	650	8.33	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
11	Kano	750.00	780	4	300	291.27	2.91	291.3	298.81	2.58
12	Kaduna	NA	NA	NA	250	350	40	335	500	49.25
13	Taraba	600.00	740	23	952.38	1021.31	7	NA	NA	NA
14	Platuea	483.43	550	13.77	480.75	711.96	48.09	NA	NA	NA
15	Nasarawa	368.65	372.98	1	1144	848.7	-26	500	NA	100
16	FCT	650.00	650	0	NA	650	NC	NA	750	NC
17	Niger	243.33	NA	243.33	662.04	666.19	32.41	NA	666.19	NC

18	Kwara	625.00	900	44	420	315.7	-24.8	420	315.7	-24.8
19	Kogi	600.00	650	8.33	NA	NA	NA	987.5	1050	6.33
20	Benue	NA	NA	NA	820	950	15.85	NA	NA	NA
	Zonal means	446.30	482.87	41.68	559.89	645.48	006.57	238.44	347.74	010.19
21	Osun	565.0	650.0	15.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
22	Оуо	256.94	279.88	9.0	317.8	347.45	9.3	571.16	527.96	-11.0
23	Ekiti	550.00	700	27.27	350	350	0	500	550	10
24	Ondo	244.20	268.75	24.55	238.75	295.78	59.02	460	687.5	49.46
25	Ogun	450.51	490.71	8.9	385.11	424.11	10.1	250.62	300.48	19.9
26	Lagos	525.00	645	22.86	200	190	-5	NA	NA	NA
27	Edo	600.00	720	20	888.08	860	-3.2	811.11	790.55	-2.5
28	Delta	544.15	557.29	2.41	520.1	521.2	0.21	NA	NA	NA
	Zonal means	364.23	422.72	13.25	322.76	330.14	007.64	770.22	291.07	3.43
29	Zonal means Anambra	364.23 00450	422.72 650	13.25 44.4	322.76 NA	330.14 NA	007.64 NA	770.22 352.8	291.07 360.02	3.43 2
29 30	Zonal means Anambra Enugu	364.23 00450 NA	422.72 650 NA	13.25 44.4 NA	322.76 NA NA	330.14 NA NA	007.64 NA NA	770.22 352.8 314.089	291.07 360.02 299.38	3.43 2 -4.68
29 30 31	Zonal means Anambra Enugu Ebonyi	364.23 00450 NA NA	422.72 650 NA NA	13.25 44.4 NA NA	322.76 NA NA 650	330.14 NA NA 750	007.64 NA NA 15.39	770.22 352.8 314.089 520	291.07 360.02 299.38 650	3.43 2 -4.68 25
29 30 31 32	Zonal means Anambra Enugu Ebonyi C/Rivers	364.23 00450 NA NA	422.72 650 NA NA NA	13.25 44.4 NA NA	322.76 NA NA 650 NA	330.14 NA NA 750 NA	007.64 NA NA 15.39 NA	770.22 352.8 314.089 520 NA	291.07 360.02 299.38 650 NA	3.43 2 -4.68 25 NA
29 30 31 32 33	Zonal means Anambra Enugu Ebonyi C/Rivers Abia	364.23 00450 NA NA NA	422.72 650 NA NA NA	13.25 44.4 NA NA NA	322.76 NA NA 650 NA NA	330.14 NA NA 750 NA NA	007.64 NA NA 15.39 NA NA	770.22 352.8 314.089 520 NA 301.41	291.07 360.02 299.38 650 NA 473.0	3.43 2 -4.68 25 NA 56.91
29 30 31 32 33 34	Zonal means Anambra Enugu Ebonyi C/Rivers Abia Ak/Ibom	364.23 00450 NA NA NA NA	422.72 650 NA NA NA NA 750	13.25 44.4 NA NA NA NA	322.76 NA NA 650 NA NA	330.14 NA NA 750 NA NA	007.64 NA NA 15.39 NA NA	770.22 352.8 314.089 520 NA 301.41 NA	291.07 360.02 299.38 650 NA 473.0 NA	3.43 2 -4.68 25 NA 56.91 NA
29 30 31 32 33 34 35	Zonal means Anambra Enugu Ebonyi C/Rivers Abia Ak/Ibom Imo	364.23 00450 NA NA NA NA 450.00	422.72 650 NA NA NA NA 750 650	13.25 44.4 NA NA NA NA 44.4	322.76 NA NA 650 NA NA NA 710	330.14 NA NA 750 NA NA 850	007.64 NA NA 15.39 NA NA NA 12.68	770.22 352.8 314.089 520 NA 301.41 NA 780	291.07 360.02 299.38 650 NA 473.0 NA 800	3.43 2 -4.68 25 NA 56.91 NA 20
29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36	Zonal means Anambra Enugu Ebonyi C/Rivers Abia Ak/Ibom Imo Bayelsa	364.23 00450 NA NA NA NA 450.00 319.39	422.72 650 NA NA NA NA 750 650 318.71	13.25 44.4 NA NA NA NA 44.4 0.21	322.76 NA NA 650 NA NA NA 2710 823.82	330.14 NA NA 750 NA NA 850 634.14	007.64 NA NA 15.39 NA NA NA 12.68 23.02	770.22 352.8 314.089 520 NA 301.41 NA 780 1204.2	291.07 360.02 299.38 650 NA 473.0 NA 800 1309.34	3.43 2 -4.68 25 NA 56.91 NA 20 8.73
29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37	Zonal means Anambra Enugu Ebonyi C/Rivers Abia Ak/Ibom Imo Bayelsa Rivers	364.23 00450 NA NA NA NA 450.00 319.39 NA	422.72 650 NA NA NA 0 A 750 650 318.71 NA	13.25 44.4 NA NA NA A4 44.4 0.21 NA	322.76 NA NA 650 NA NA NA 710 823.82 1550	330.14 NA NA 750 NA NA 850 634.14 480	007.64 NA NA 15.39 NA NA NA 12.68 23.02 -69	770.22 352.8 314.089 520 NA 301.41 NA 780 1204.2 1700	291.07 360.02 299.38 650 NA 473.0 NA 800 1309.34 350	3.43 2 -4.68 25 NA 56.91 NA 20 8.73 -79.4
29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37	Zonal means Anambra Enugu Ebonyi C/Rivers Abia Ak/Ibom Imo Bayelsa Rivers Zonal means	364.23 00450 NA NA NA NA 450.00 319.39 NA 152.42	422.72 650 NA NA NA 750 650 318.71 NA 296.09	13.25 44.4 NA NA NA NA 44.4 0.21 NA 11.13	322.76 NA NA 650 NA NA NA 710 823.82 1550 466.73	330.14 NA NA 750 NA NA 850 634.14 480 339.27	007.64 NA NA 15.39 NA NA NA 12.68 23.02 -69 -002.24	770.22 352.8 314.089 520 NA 301.41 NA 780 1204.2 1700 608.89	291.07 360.02 299.38 650 NA 473.0 NA 800 1309.34 350 471.09	3.43 2 -4.68 25 NA 56.91 NA 20 8.73 -79.4 -03.54

3.10 FARMERS ASSESSMENT OF CROPPING PERFORMANCE

A total of 1168 farmers were interviewed during the survey, of which 685 were individually interviewed and 483 farmers participated in 43 focused group discussion sessions held across the country.

Mixed cropping remained the practice among 73% of the farmers interviewed while 24% are engaged in mixed farming; keeping livestock such as sheep and goats, poultry and swine. Only 3% and 6% of the farmers interviewed were keeping cattle and engaged in fish farming and fishing respectively.

Maize cultivation increased in popularity in North East and North West zones especially in Sokoto, Zamfara, Kano, Bauchi and Borno States. Although farm size per farmer remained small ranging between 0.5ha/farmer to 3.5ha/farmers, average grain yields for many crops are expected to decline due to, poor distributions of rainfall, high cost/lack of access of fertilizers, incidence of pests and diseases and lack of access to improved seeds.

Average grain yield of millet among the most progressive farmers is anticipated to decline from 1.1t/ha to 0.95t/ha while most millet farmers may have yield figures of less than 600kg/ha. The average yield of sorghum may however remain the same as in 2008 while that of maize may increase marginally from 1.58t/ha obtained in 2008 to about 1.6t/ha. The yield of yam is likely to remain less than 10t/ha while that of cassava may increase slightly from about 12.9t/ha to 13.03t/ha this year.

3.10.1 RAINFALL AND CROP PRODUCTION

Farmers confirmed that the rains started between April and May in all the states in the North East zones except Yobe State that recorded its first rain in June. The rains started much earlier in the Southern zones than the Northern zones. Dry spells occurred throughout the northern states, a few southern states such as Lagos, Ogun, Ekiti Oyo, Osun and in all states of the SE with varying levels that ranged between 15 and 45 days. Flood occurred in Zamfara, Sokoto, Kebbi and Kaduna states in August. Rainfall extended into October across the country even for the drier ecological zones. Farmers predicted bumper harvest of cocoyam, cassava, rice, maize and cowpea.

3.10.2 ALLOCATION OF FUND TO FACTORS OF PRODUCTION

Farmers' questionnaires from 33 states were analyzed. A total of 542 farmers responded to the questionnaires.

Table 3.10.2.1:Fertilizer Source Quantity Bought by Farmers in 2009

Category of farmers	No.	%	No of bags fertilizer	No of bags per farmer
Farmers who bought fertilizer	462	85.2	2772	6
Bought from government and open	369	68.1	2538	7
market sources	505	00.1	2550	,
Bought from government source	32	5.9	89	3
Bought only from open market	61	11.3	305	5
Did not use fertilizer	8	14.8		

Across the country, farmers demonstrated increasing reliance on chemical fertilizers in their farm enterprise. About 85.2% bought different grades of fertilizers they used against 14.8% that did not use this input this year. This probably accounts for the apprehension that farmers express when the input either arrives late or too expensive for them. Farmers appeared to be more motivated to augment their fertilizer need when they are able to buy from government sources at a subsidized rate. The farmers that were able to secure more fertilizers from government and the open market used more fertilizers than those who buy only from the open market. Interestingly, farmers that relied on the open market use up to 5 bags compared with 3 bags used by farmers who rely solely on government sources Table 3.10.2.1).

Many farmers in Kano, Zamfara and Taraba States were able to buy in excess of 10 bags from government sources; and this reflected on the average number of bags/farmer of 3 bags. Most of the farmers rarely had access to more than 1–2 bags and in some cases, less than 1bag/farmer. Most farmers interviewed in Benue, Bayelsa, Delta and Edo States were unable to buy any fertilizer from government source.

 Table 3.10.3: Allocation of Financial Resources for Farm Production in 2009 Wet

 Season

Production factor	Amount (₦)	% Total cost	No. of Farm	% farmers
1. Fertilizer	241,365,670	39.5	462	85.2
2. Seed/seedling/cutting	68,437,860	11.2	542	100
3. Herbicides/pesticides	18,331,569	3	218	40.2
4. Labour	250,351,454	41.0	535	98.8
5. Others	30,552,616	5.0		
Total	611,052,327	100		

Farmers reported heavy investments on farm inputs and farm operations (Table 3.10.3.1). Labour

accounted for 41% (Table 3.10.3.1 and Fig. 6 of the cost of production followed by fertilizers cost. This is probably responsible for farmer ovate desire for credit support. About 8.3% of the Total Variable Cost (TVC) of production expended on pesticides justifies technical training pesticide on usage/handling in order ensure efficient use. A proportion of 11.2% was expended on seeds and seedling. Instances where farmers do not have access to credit, this cost on seeds and



seedlings are circumvented by farmers depending on saved seeds which may lead to reduced average yields.

3.11 FARMERS PRIORITY NEEDS

Among 542 farmers interviewed, extension services to farmers were ranked the most critical element for sustainable agricultural growth in the country (Table 3.11.1 and Fig. 7) followed by access to credit and fertilizers respectively. Improvement in the price of commodities at farmers' level was ranked the same as access to fertilizer. Apparently, farmers desire a stronger linkage to the output market than currently prevails. It was posited that improvement in value addition and development of new trade corridors for farm produce would induce fair farm gate price that can enhance farmers' income and livelihood. The control of HIV-AID is the least concern of farmers interviewed perhaps because the disease is not yet a major issue at most of the study locations. The study underscores the need to revitalize extension service and enhance farmers linkage to input and output markets.

Score	Rank
1.2	1
1.6	2
2.1	3
2.1	3
2.8	4
3.0	5
3.5	6
4	7
5	8
	Score 1.2 1.6 2.1 2.1 2.8 3.0 3.5 4 5

Table 3.11.1 Ranking of Farmers Needs by Farmers from 33 States



3.12 LAND AREA CULTIVATED AND CROP PRODUCTION ESTIMATES

The state ADPs in collaboration with NFRA provided the data on the area cultivated and crop production for each crop in 2008 based on the 2008 Cropped Area Yield Survey (CAYS) results by NFRA. Forecasts for land area cultivated and crop production estimates for year 2009 were made by the relevant staff of the ADPs and the scientists involved in the survey. The 2008 estimates were compiled alongside with the 2009 forecasts by states and by crops.

Figures 3.12.1 to 3.12.8 show the land area cultivated for each of the major crops in 2008 and 2009 as well as the percentage increases in area cultivated between the two years. Tables 3.12.1 -3.12.8 show the production output for the crop in 2008 and the forecasts in 2009. The percentage increases in production output between the two years were computed. A summary of the national estimated land area cultivated, production output, and yield (ton/ha) for each crop is given in Tables 3.12.9. Tables 3.13.1 - 3.13.8 present the zonal summary of the land area cultivated and production output for each crop for 2008 and 2009.

FACTORS INFLUENCING CROP PRODUCTION

The rainfall in terms of quantity and distribution were generally adequate for good crop performance during the season. The incidences of pests and diseases reported were limited and not severe. They are not likely to adversely affect crop production during the season. Scarcity and high costs of farm inputs were problems of farmers across the country, but many farmers re-adjusted to cope with these and other problems. The specific details for each crop based on the findings of the field survey are given below.

Maize

Maize is the most widely cultivated grain in the country. Apart from having some industrial uses, it is one of the staple food crops in the Its area of cultivation has country. extended into the drier zones (Fig. 8) of the country because of the introduction of drought resistant early maturing varieties. Given the effects of dry spells on the early planted crop, the problems of access to fertilizers and other problems earlier mentioned, the area planted up with maize mostly by small estimated holder farmers was as 4,862,620ha which represents an increase of about 4.2% compared with 4,668,780 ha in 2008. The expected crop output was about 7,771,770MT representing an increase of about 5.4% compared with 7,375,450MT obtained last year. The yield of 1.598 ton/ha



obtained in 2009 was slightly higher (1.13%) than the yield of 1.58ton/ha obtained in the previous year. Maize is however gaining popularity in some states such as Borno, Katsina, Zamfara etc use early maturing drought resistant varieties of maize.
Millet

The area planted up with millet mostly by small holder farmers in the country was estimated at 4,110, 480ha. This represents an increase of about 12.92% compared with 3,640,020ha cultivated in 2008. The expected crop output of 3,922,470MT means a decrease of about 2% compared with 4,004,130MT produced last year. The crop yield of 0.95ton/ha was also about 13.6% lower than what was obtained last year. The lower output as well as the lower yield could be attributed to the occurrence of drought or prolonged dry spells in the millet growing areas of Sokoto, Kebbi, Yobe and Borno States.

Sorghum

Sorghum is one of the most widely cultivated grains in the country, especially in the drier northern states (Fig. 9). The area cropped with sorghum was estimated as 4,793,840ha. This represents an increase of about 1.42% compared with 2008 figure. This crop output was 5,638,190MT estimated as representing an increase of about 1.24% over the 2008 output of 5,568,980MT. The yield of about 1.176ton/ha obtained remained the same as that of last year. The hectarage of the crop established as well as the production output were also affected by drought as in the case of millet.



Rice

The estimated land area for rice of 2,140,820ha is an increase of about 6.56% over the 2008 figure of 2,009,040ha. The production output estimate of 3,759,950MT represents an increase of 6.11% over the 2008 figure of 3,543,510MT. The crop yield (1.756 ton/ha) was almost the same as for the previous year. The highest rice producing zone is the North Central zone (Fig. 10) with a cultivated area of about 802,550ha and a production output of about 1,866,960MT (49.7% of total national output as at 2009, Table 3.12.2).



Soybeans

The area planted up with soybeans was estimated as 368,340ha. This represents an increase of about 1.6% over the hectarage of 362,560ha planted in year 2008. The expected output of 519,540MT represents an increase of about 2.38% the over output of 507,450MT obtained in 2008. The crop yield remained at about 1.4ton/ha for both 2008 and 2009. The North Central zone and the North-West zone accounted for over 90% of the soybean output both in 2008 and 2009 (Fig. 11).

Cowpea

Cowpea is an important crop famous for the supply of plant protein in food diets. The area of the crop cultivated mostly by small scale farmers in the country was estimated as 2,560,030ha. This represents an increase of about 1.97% over the hecterage of 2,510,480ha raised in the previous The estimated production year. output 1,480,960MT was representing an increase of about 3.1% over the production output

of 1,436,420MT obtained in the previous year. The crop yield of 0.578 ton/ha was slightly higher (1.0%) than that of 2008. Although cowpea is cultivated in all the zones of the country, the North West Zone and the North East zone accounted for over 80% (Fig. 12) of the crop output both in 2008 and 2009. (Table 3.12.4)

Groundnut

Groundnut can be eaten directly after boiling or roasting and for the production of groundnut oil where the residual groundnut cake is used in the livestock industry. The area of the crop cultivated was estimated as 2,186,410ha. This was an increase of about 2.6% over the 2,130,940ha of 2008. The expected production output





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was estimated as 2,690,520MT representing an increase of about 2.61% over the production output of about 2,622,150MT obtained in the previous year. The crop yield remained about 1.230 ton/ha as 2008. The North Central Zone has been playing a leading role (Fig. 13) in groundnut production and has accounted for over 47% of the total production both in 2008 and 2009; the North West Zone and North-East zone accounted for about 30% and 20% of the production respectively.

Cassava

Cassava plays an important role in energy supplying diets of many Nigerians. It is being processed into many cassava products such as gari, flour, starch etc. Nigeria is the largest world producer of cassava. The estimated land area put under cassava was 3,629,040ha which is an increase of 4.16% over 3,484,080ha cropped in the previous year. The production expected output is 47,274,320MT, an increase of about 5.46% over the production output of 44,827,570MT obtained in 2008. The crop yield of about 13.027



ton/ha obtained was slightly higher (1.25%) than that of the previous year. The South East zone is leading in cassava production (Fig. 14), accounting over 37% of the national production while the South East zone, the South West zone and the North Central Zone accounted for over 94% of the country's total production.

The prices of cassava and cassava products (cassava gari and cassava flour) have remained consistently high for the past one year. The fact that there was no reduction in the prices of these items from July this year suggests that these prices may not reduce until the next harvesting season.

Yam

Yam is another favourite staple food among many Nigerians just as cassava. The land area planted with up yam was estimated as 3,478,370ha. This was an increase of about 3.2% over 3,370,540 ha raised in 2008. The expected production output was estimated as 33,577,880MT which represents an increase of about 3.14% over the production output of about 32,556,640MT obtained in the previous year. vield about The crop of



9.65ton/ha obtained remained the same as that of the previous year. The North Central and South East Zones (Fig. 15) combined produce over 75% of the yam in the country.

Cocoyam

Cocoyam is another staple food in the country, though not as popular and widely marketed as yam and cassava. The land area cropped was estimated as 406,150ha, an increase of about 5.11% over 386,420ha in 2008. The expected production output is 3,203,500MT which represents an increase of about 5.39% over the previous year output of 3,039,7000MT. The crop yield of 7.887 ton/ha obtained was slightly higher (0.27%) than that of the previous year. The South East and South West Zones produce about 90% of the cocoyam in the country (Fig.16).



Cotton

Cotton is an industrial crop supplying fibres used in the textile industries. The estimated land area put under cotton is 1,043,420ha and represents an increase of about 0.31% over 1,040,170ha in 2008. The expected output is 306,250MT and represents an increase of about 1.14% over the production output of 302,810MT obtained in 2008. The low increase in cotton production is expected as farmers would not want to continue confronting a situation of cotton market glut which is fast becoming a perennial problem. Cotton is one of the commodities being promoted under the National Accelerated Industrial Crops (NAICP) project of the Federal Government.

Melon

This is a protein rich spice used as soup ingredient by many communities in the country. It is a cover crop and this helps to control erosion and conserve soil moisture. The estimated land area put under melon was 315,660ha and represents an increase of about 3.82% over 304,060ha cropped in 2008. The expected production output is 154.690 MT and this represents an increase of about 7.61% over the output of 143,750MT obtained in 2008.



S/No	State	Sorghum			Maize			Rice		
		2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%
				Change			Change			Change
1	Borno	773.16	773.16	0.00	351.58	351.58	0.00	110.00	110.00	0.00
2	Yobe	184.00	185.60	0.90	10.40	10.40	0.00	24.66	27.13	10.00
3	Bauchi	257.74	275.74	4.00	205.76	224.28	9.27	29.53	31.01	5.01
4	Gombe	140.09	145.60	4.00	135.08	143.00	6.00	171.06	179.50	5.00
5	Adamawa	128.58	129.80	1.00	69.11	72.63	5.00	121.25	126.00	4.00
	Total	1483.57	1509.90	1.77	771.93	801.89	3.88	456.50	473.64	3.75

 Table 3.12.1: Land Area Cultivated for Sorghum, Maize And Rice in 2009 Rain-Fed Cropping Season ('000Ha)

 Table 3.12.2: Production Estimate for Sorghum, Maize and Rice in 2009 Rain-Fed Cropping Season ('000MT)

S/NO	State	Sorghum			Maize			Rice		
		2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%
				Change			Change			Change
1	Borno	853.77	853.77	0.00	402.25	402.25	0.00	126.74	126.74	0.00
2	Yobe	1.33	1.38	4.00	1.49	1.57	5.00	1.28	1.47	15.00
3	Bauchi	292.01	309.53	6.00	346.00	380.60	10.00	49.66	53.63	8.00
4	Gombe	141.23	145.40	3.00	171.06	179.50	5.00	90.01	92.70	3.00
5	Adamawa	119.68	122.00	2.00	121.25	126.00	4.00	24.31	24.80	2.00
	Total	1408.02	1432.08	1.71	1042.05	1089.92	4.59	292.00	299.34	2.50

Table 3.12.1:	Land Area Cultivated for Sorghum, Maize and Rice in 2009 Rain-Fed Cropping Season
('000Ha)	

S/No	State		Sorghum	Maize				Rice		
		2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%
				Change			Change			Change
6	Jigawa	209.88	230.87	10.00	14.92	16.41	10.00	63.86	70.25	10.00
7	Katsina	347.03	357.44	3.00	173.63	185.78	7.00	56.44	57.57	2.00
8	Sokoto	172.11	183.21	6.45	14.43	17.25	19.50	31.40	32.28	2.80
9	Kebbi	206.46	145.73	-29.42	33.58	35.20	4.80	30.82	32.67	6.00
10	Zamfara	315.82	318.90	0.98	41.12	42.15	2.50	25.20	25.23	0.10
11	Kano	455.01	477.76	5.00	225.47	239.00	6.00	97.77	102.66	5.10
12	Kaduna	269.76	273.36	1.30	438.75	460.49	5.00	138.00	143.52	4.00
	Total	1976.07	1987.27	0.57	941.90	996.28	5.80	443.49	464.18	4.66

S/No	State		Sorghum			Maize		Rice		
		2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%
				Change			Change			Change
6	Jigawa	180.17	198.19	10.00	30.19	33.21	10.00	56.83	62.51	10.00
7	Katsina	368.09	382.81	4.00	233.95	245.65	5.00	63.42	63.98	2.50
8	Sokoto	189.35	109.12	-42.40	15.19	11.25	-26.00	78.57	83.94	6.80
9	Kebbi	224.34	233.16	3.90	40.74	63.36	55.50	52.53	62.25	18.50
10	Zamfara	600.06	605.91	1.00	47.73	48.92	2.51	36.32	36.33	0.00
11	Kano	603.89	646.10	7.00	559.39	598.55	7.00	207.27	217.63	5.00
12	Kaduna	435.45	441.87	1.50	979.00	1027.79	5.00	350.12	364.17	4.00
	Total	2601.35	2617.16	0.61	1906.19	2028.73	6.43	845.06	890.81	5.30

 Table 3.12.2: Production Estimates For Sorghum, Maize And Rice In 2009 Rain-Fed Cropping Season ('000MT)

Table 3.12.1: Land Area Cultivated for Sorghum, Maize and Rice in 2009 Rain-Fed Cropping Season (`000ha)

S/No		Sorghum			Ma	ize		Rice		
	STATE	2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%
				CHANGE			CHANGE			CHANGE
13	Taraba	171.50	NA	0.00	253.00	257.00	5.00	169.40	176.18	4.00
14	Plateau	180.93	183.34	1.50	179.52	182.21	1.50	62.38	63.32	1.50
15	Nasarawa	64.41	66.34	3.00	68.63	70.69	3.00	41.19	43.25	5.00
16	FCT	29.85	30.45	2.00	19.68	19.68	20.49	20.29	20.53	1.20
17	Niger	523.78	531.64	1.50	390.87	394.78	1.00	163.12	166.38	2.00
18	Kwara	80.50	84.53	4.90	114.13	115.27	1.00	135.04	137.74	2.00
19	Kogi	84.89	85.99	1.29	183.65	191.00	4.00	53.34	54.67	2.50
20	Benue	110.66	111.36	0.63	105.21	106.47	1.20	137.50	140.48	2.20
	Total	1246.52	1093.65		1314.69	1337.10	1.77	782.26	802.55	2.60
	ENP		1268.00	1.73						

Table 3.12.2: Pr	oduction Estimates for	Sorghum, Maize	and Rice in 2009	Rain-Fed Cropping
Season ('000MT))	_		

S/No	State		Sorghum			Maize		Rice			
		2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%	
				Change			Change			Change	
13	Taraba	165.61	NA	NA	364.15	376.90	3.50	260.12	275.73	6.00	
14	Plateau	276.41	284.70	3.00	456.85	470.56	3.00	112.08	115.44	3.00	
15	Nasarawa	104.34	106.43	2.00	140.00	142.80	2.00	91.03	93.76	3.00	
16	FCT	49.18	50.21	2.10	37.08	37.64	1.50	40.42	41.15	1.80	
17	Niger	539.49	544.88	1.00	498.92	496.43	-0.50	505.69	518.33	2.50	
18	Kwara	112.70	119.46	5.90	163.20	176.26	8.00	345.69	397.19	14.90	
19	Kogi	94.49	95.86	1.45	296.82	308.69	4.00	125.18	128.94	3.00	
20	Benue	191.44	207.00	8.12	138.88	139.31	0.31	275.00	296.42	7.80	
	Total	1533.66	1408.54		2095.90	2148.59	2.51	1755.21	1866.96	6.40	
	ENP*		1562.75	1.90							
*Means total Estimated national production figure taking into consideration all missing production figures in 2009 for which 2008 figures were available											
This was achieved by using the average percentage increase of the set of data available for both 2008 and 2009.											

S/No	State		Sorghum			Maize			Rice		
		2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%	
				Change			Change			Change	
21	Osun	Na	Na	0.00	62.80	62.92	0.20	15.80	17.38	9.90	
22	Оуо	28.00	28.21	0.75	181.83	183.00	0.64	Na	Na	0.00	
23	Ekiti	Na	Na	0.00	151.74	161.00	6.10	52.00	97.11	86.75	
24	Ondo	Na	Na	0.00	165.53	182.08	10.00	29.22	36.90	26.30	
25	Ogun	Na	Na	0.00	295.41	324.95	10.00	16.55	20.69	25.00	
26	Lagos	Na	Na	0.00	68.68	69.52	1.20	6.20	7.16	15.50	
27	Edo	Na	Na	0.00	69.12	68.20	-1.30	Na	Na	0.00	
28	Delta	Na	Na	0.00	81.40	99.50	12.20	6.12	6.40	5.00	
	Total	28.00	28.21	0.75	1076.51	1151.17	6.94	125.89	185.64	47.50	

 Table 3.12.1: Land Area Cultivated for Sorghum, Maize and Rice in 2009 Rain-Fed Cropping

 Season ('000Ha)

 Table 3.12.2: Production Estimates for Sorghum, Maize and Rice in 2009 Rain-Fed Cropping

 Season ('000MT)

S/No	State		Sorghum			Maize		Rice		
		2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%
				Change			Change			Change
21	Osun	Na	Na	0.00	109.03	119.93	10.00	28.76	31.64	10.00
22	Оуо	26.00	26.20	0.75	240.79	242.04	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Ekiti	Na	Na	0.00	180.65	193.80	7.28	100.00	133.10	33.13
24	Ondo	Na	Na	0.00	373.04	373.58	0.00	53.58	55.29	3.20
25	Ogun	Na	Na	0.00	389.94	438.69	13.00	21.31	26.63	25.00
26	Lagos	Na	Na	0.00	177.88	188.60	6.00	16.12	16.26	0.87
27	Edo	Na	Na	0.00	5.70	9.40	64.91	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	Delta	Na	Na	0.00	213.68	298.58	39.70	9.84	10.33	5.00
	Total	26.00	26.20	0.77	1690.71	1864.62	6.00	229.61	273.25	19.00

Table 3.12.1: La	and Area Cultivated	for Sorghum, Maiz	e and Rice in 200	9 Rain-Fed Cropping
Season ('000Ha))			

S/No	State	Sorghum			Maize			Rice		
		2008	2009	% Change	2008	2009	% Change	2008	2009	% Change
29	Anambra	Na	Na	0.00	40.44	40.34	0.00	14.49	14.51	0.10
30	Enugu	Na	Na	0.00	67.11	70.46	5.00	19.69	20.87	6.00
31	Ebonyi	Na	Na	0.00	18.39	18.42	0.20	97.89	108.14	10.50
32	C/River	Na	Na	0.00	77.83	77.83	0.00	20.10	20.10	0.00
33	Abia	Na	Na	0.00	61.00	61.02	0.00	10.01	10.01	0.00
34	Akwa Ibom	Na	Na	0.00	52.59	52.59	0.00	36.67	37.45	5.00
35	Imo	Na	Na	0.00	Na	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.83	84.40
36	Bayelsa	Na	Na	0.00	43.50	45.00	3.40	1.63	1.93	18.40
37	Rivers	Na	Na	0.00	203.60	209.71	3.00	0.97	0.97	0.00
	Σ	Na	Na	0.00	564.46	575.37	1.90	200.93	214.81	6.90

S/No	State	Sorghum				Maize		Rice		
		2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%
				Change			Change			Change
29	Anambra	Na	Na	0.00	83.19	84.85	2.00	35.68	36.21	1.50
30	Enugu	Na	Na	0.00	113.44	107.78	-4.90	54.37	57.63	6.00
31	Ebonyi	Na	Na	0.00	44.13	45.06	2.10	293.67	296.35	0.90
32	C/River	Na	Na	0.00	127.08	127.08	0.00	45.93	45.93	0.00
33	Abia	Na	Na	0.00	82.44	82.52	0.10	22.28	22.28	0.00
34	Akwa Ibom	Na	Na	0.00	62.71	62.71	0.00	10.49	11.19	6.70
35	Imo	Na	Na	0.00	0.00	Na	0.00	0.28	0.52	85.70
36	Bayelsa	Na	Na	0.00	44.61	45.25	1.40	3.78	4.32	14.30
37	Rivers	Na	Na	0.00	83.00	84.74	2.10	1.08	1.09	0.92
	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	557.60	639.99	0.00	467.56	475.52	1.90

 Table 3.12.2: Production Estimates for Sorghum, Maize and Rice in 2009 Rain-Fed Cropping

 Season ('000mt)

Table 3.12.3:	Land Area	Cultivated	for Millet,	Cowpea	and	Groundnut in	2009	Rain-Fed
Cropping Sease	on ('000ha)			-				

S/No	State		Millet			Cowpea		Groundnut			
		2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%	
				Change			Change			Change	
1	Borno	257.55	257.55	0.00	632.91	632.91	0.00	180.50	182.31	1.00	
2	Yobe	347.46	389.15	12.00	120.00	123.00	2.50	65.81	65.81	0.00	
3	Bauchi	191.56	203.95	6.00	151.49	163.61	8.00	276.50	293.09	6.00	
4	Gombe	110.30	111.40	1.00	137.02	141.00	3.00	30.70	31.90	4.00	
5	Adamawa	4.53	4.62	2.00	68.66	69.35	1.00	66.59	67.92	2.00	
	Total	911.40	966.67	6.06	1110.08	1129.87	1.78	620.35	641.03	3.38	

Table 3.12.4:	Production	Estimates	for	Millet,	Cowpea	and	Groundnut	in	2009	Rain-Fed
Cropping Sease	on ('000mt)			-	-					

S/No	State	Millet				Cowpea		Rice		
		2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%
				Change			Change			Change
1	Borno	337.69	337.69	0.00	411.68	411.68	0.00	167.48	172.50	3.00
2	Yobe	442.36	452.14	2.21	80.0	90.0	4.60	86.75	86.75	0.00
3	Bauchi	247.14	266.91	8.00	59.86	65.25	9.00	280.25	305.47	9.00
4	Gombe	130.00	131.30	1.00	77.01	79.32	3.00	37.67	38.40	2.00
5	Adamawa	3.99	4.11	3.00	56.76	56.88	0.20	79.01	80.75	2.20
	Total	1161.18	1192.15	2.67	685.31	703.13	2.60	651.16	683.87	5.02

S/N	State	Millet				Cowpea		Groundnut		
		2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%
				Change			Change			Cnange
6	Jigawa	320.32	352.35	10.00	84.66	93.20	10.00	10.67	11.74	10.00
7	Katsina	248.11	256.48	7.00	120.99	125.82	4.00	112.00	116.52	4.00
8	Sokoto	600.42	928.85	54.70	160.10	160.10	0.00	58.99	58.99	0.00
9	Kebbi	192.17	194.30	1.10	106.48	107.22	0.70	38.95	39.60	1.67
10	Zamfara	300.81	306.82	2.00	435.45	436.50	0.24	139.85	140.86	0.70
11	Kano	302.00	317.10	5.00	93.96	97.72	4.00	67.00	71.02	6.00
12	Kaduna	138.50	139.19	0.50	47.00	47.46	0.98	209.86	220.35	5.00
	Total	2102.33	2495.09	19.11	1048.64	1068.02	1.56	637.32	659.08	3.41

Table 3.12.3: Land Area Cultivated for Millet, Cowpea and Groundnut in 2009 Rain-FedCropping Season ('000Ha)

 Table 3.12.4: Production Estimates for Millet, Cowpea and Groundnut in 2009 Rain-Fed

 Cropping Season ('000MT)

S/No	State		Millet			Cowpea		Groundnut		
		2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%
				Change			Change			Change
6	Jigawa	310.80	341.88	10.00	36.13	36.13	0.00	6.00	6.60	10.00
7	Katsina	210.00	231.00	10.00	60.84	63.25	4.00	76.33	80.14	5.00
8	Sokoto	582.00	396.69	-31.84	95.50	91.52	-4.17	94.71	87.04	-3.80
9	Kebbi	241.54	213.30	-11.50	57.97	60.04	3.40	45.03	47.53	5.60
10	Zamfara	401.00	414.00	3.25	149.55	159.90	6.92	112.13	112.93	0.71
11	Kano	301.59	322.70	7.00	70.69	74.22	5.00	77.24	81.87	6.00
12	Kaduna	170.10	170.95	0.49	34.11	34.45	1.00	345.50	347.73	0.50
	Total	2217.03	2090.52	-5.70	504.79	519.51	2.92	756.94	763.84	0.89

Table 3.12.3: Land Area Cultivated for Millet, Cowpea and Groundnut in 2009 Rain-FedCropping Season ('000Ha)

9.5	State	Millet				Cowpea		Groundnut		
		2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%
				Change			Change			Change
13	Taraba	101.40	Na	0.00	32.30	34.24	6.00	128.20	Na	Na
14	Plateau	335.18	340.21	1.50	20.42	20.73	1.50	14.69	14.71	0.14
15	Nasarawa	21.61	20.96	-3.00	82.24	85.53	4.00	66.84	69.51	4.00
16	FCT	14.76	15.00	1.60	13.63	13.90	1.98	5.27	5.34	1.32
17	Niger	127.05	128.96	1.50	59.95	Na	Na	356.57	363.70	2.00
18	Kwara	25.05	25.05	0.00	1.92	1.90	-0.90	21.04	20.83	0.00
19	Kogi	8.95	8.95	1.00	58.21	58.79	1.00	37.49	37.86	1.00
20	Benue	42.44	NA	NA	30.42	30.90	0.20	203.42	204.32	0.44
Total		676.44	539.13		299.09	245.99		833.52	716.27	1.55
	ENP		638.01			307.70			846.46	

S/No	State	Millet			Cowpea			Groundnut			
		2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%	
				Change			Change			Change	
13	Taraba	128.14	Na	Na	18.16	19.98	10.00	195.22	0.00	Na	
14	Plateau	238.05	245.19	3.00	13.53	13.73	10.00	16.72	17.22	3.00	
15	Nasarawa	28.53	27.96	-2.00	47.70	49.13	3.00	80.21	86.62	3.00	
16	FCT	20.41	20.82	2.00	9.51	9.70	2.00	6.84	6.96	1.75	
17	Niger	102.42	103.96	1.50	32.19	Na	0.00	415.50	423.81	2.00	
18	Kwara	28.44	28.44	0.00	1.08	1.11	3.00	32.82	32.16	-1.90	
19	Kogi	14.94	15.11	1.10	47.31	47.78	1.00	65.90	66.69	1.20	
20	Benue	63.66	0.00	0.00	25.10	25.15	0.20	366.16	373.67	2.05	
Total		624.59	441.48		194.58	166.58		1179.37	1007.13		
	ENP		638.20	2.15		199.60	2.58		1206.90	2.33	

 Table 3.12.4: Production Estimates for Millet, Cowpea and Groundnut in 2009 Rain-Fed

 Cropping Season ('000MT)

 Table 3.12.3: Land Area Cultivated for Millet, Cowpea and Groundnut in 2009 Rain-Fed

 Cropping Season '(000Ha)

S/No	State	Millet			Cowpea			Groundnut			
		2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%	
				Change			Change			Change	
21	Osun	Na	Na	0.00	1.53	1.61	5.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	
22	Оуо	1.70	1.71	0.60	13.82	13.93	0.80	6.65	6.70	0.80	
23	Ekiti	Na	Na	0.00	19.14	20.30	6.00	Na	Na	0.00	
24	Ondo	Na	Na	0.00	Na	Na	0.00	0.57	0.59	3.50	
25	Ogun	Na	Na	0.00	2.01	2.13	6.00	Na	Na	0.00	
26	Lagos	Na	Na	0.00	1.42	1.43	0.70	1.42	1.42	0.00	
27	Edo	Na	Na	0.00	Na	Na	0.00	14.50	13.79	-4.90	
28	Delta	Na	Na	0.00	Na	Na	0.00	1.87	1.94	4.00	
	Total	1.70	1.71	0.59	37.92	39.40	3.90	25.01	24.44	-2.30	

Table 3.12.4:	Production	estimates	for	Millet,	Cowpea	and	Groundnut in	2009	Rain-Fed
Cropping Sease	on ('000MT)								

S/No	State	Millet				Cowpea		Groundnut			
		2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%	
				Change			Change			Change	
21	Osun	Na	Na	0.00	0.98	1.01	3.10	Na	Na	0.00	
22	Оуо	1.33	1.34	0.80	6.92	6.96	0.60	7.48	7.53	0.53	
23	Ekiti	Na	Na	0.00	24.88	31.48	26.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	
24	Ondo	Na	Na	0.00	Na	Na	0.00	0.80	0.83	3.80	
25	Ogun	Na	Na	0.00	1.27	1.35	6.30	Na	Na	0.00	
26	Lagos	Na	Na	0.00	1.48	1.49	0.68	2.27	2.27	0.00	
27	Edo	Na	Na	0.00	Na	Na	0.00	8.11	8.77	3.10	
28	Delta	Na	Na	0.00	Na	Na	0.00	2.25	2.55	13.00	
	Total	1.33	1.34	0.80	35.53	42.29	19.00	20.91	21.95	4.97	

S/No	State		Millet			Cowpea		Groundnut			
		2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%	
				Change			Change			Change	
29	Anambra	NA	NA	0.00	NA	NA	0.00	NA	NA	0.00	
30	Enugu	NA	NA	0.00	1.31	1.38	5.30	1.46	1.55	6.20	
31	Ebonyi	NA	NA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.95	5.23	5.60	
32	C/River	NA	NA	0.00	10.50	10.50	0.00	8.45	8.45	0.00	
33	Abia	NA	NA	0.00	Na	Na	0.00	Na	Na	0.00	
34	Akwa Ibom	NA	NA	0.00	1.53	1.53	0.00	Na	Na	0.00	
35	Imo	NA	NA	0.00	NA	NA	0.00	0.13	0.17	30.80	
36	Bayelsa	NA	NA	0.00	1.59	1.63	2.50	NA	NA	0.00	
37	Rivers	NA	NA	0.00	NA	NA	0.00	NA	NA	0.00	
	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.93	15.04	0.74	14.99	15.40	2.74	

 Table 3.12.3: Land Area Cultivated for Millet, Cowpea and Groundnut in 2009 Rain-Fed

 Cropping Season ('000Ha)

 Table 3.12.4: Production Estimates for Millet, Cowpea and Groundnut in 2009 Rain-Fed

 Cropping Season ('000MT)

S/No	State		Millet			Cowpea	I	Groundnut			
		2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%	
				Change			Change			Change	
29	Anambra	Na	Na	0.00	Na	Na	0.00	Na	Na	0.00	
30	Enugu	Na	Na	0.00	1.31	1.38	5.00	1.00	1.06	6.00	
31	Ebonyi	Na	Na	0.00	Na	Na	0.00	3.85	3.96	2.90	
32	C/River	Na	Na	0.00	10.19	10.19	0.00	8.85	8.85	0.00	
33	Abia	Na	Na	0.00	Na	Na	0.00	Na	Na	0.00	
34	Akwa Ibom	Na	Na	0.00	2.28	2.28	0.00	Na	Na	0.00	
35	Imo	Na	Na	0.00	Na	Na	0.00	0.07	0.09	28.60	
36	Bayelsa	Na	Na	0.00	2.43	2.58	6.60	0.00	Na	0.00	
37	Rivers	Na	Na	0.00	Na	Na	0.00	0.00	Na	0.00	
	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.21	16.43	1.36	13.77	13.96	1.38	

Table 3.12.5: Land Area Cultivated for Cassava, Cocoyam and Yam in 2009 Rain-FedCropping Season ('000Ha)

S/No	State		Cassava	1		Cocoyan	n	Yam			
		2008	2008 2009		2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%	
	Chang		Change	nange Change				Change			
1	Borno	0.80	0.80	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	Na	Na	0.00	
2	Yobe	4.10	Na	-5.00	Na	Na	0.00	Na	Na	0.00	
3	Bauchi	Na	3.90	0.00	Na	Na	0.00	Na	Na	0.00	
4	Gombe	Na	Na	0.00	Na	Na	0.00	Na	Na	0.00	
5	Adamawa	Na	Na	0.00	Na	Na	0.00	Na	Na	0.00	
	Total	4.90	4.70	-4.10	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

S/No	State		Cassava			Cocoyan	n	Yam			
		2008	2009	%	2008	2008 2009		2008	2009	%	
				Change	Change		Change			Change	
1	Borno	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	Na	Na	0.00	
2	Yobe	4.83	4.47	-7.50	Na	Na	0.00	Na	Na	0.00	
3	Bauchi	Na	Na	0.00	Na	Na	0.00	Na	Na	0.00	
4	Gombe	Na	Na	0.00	Na	Na	0.00	Na	Na	0.00	
5	Adamawa	Na	Na	0.00	Na	Na	0.00	Na	Na	0.00	
	Total	9.83	9.47	-3.70	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

 Table 3.12.6: Production Estimates for Cassava, Cocoyam and Yam in 2009 Rain-Fed

 Cropping Season ('000MT)

Table 3.12.5:	Land Area for	Cultivated f	for Cassava,	Cocoyam	and	Yam	in 2009	Rain-Fed
Cropping Seas	on ('000Ha)			-				

S/No			Cassava			Cocoyan	n	Yam			
	State	2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%	
				Change			Change			Change	
6	Jigawa	Na	Na	0.00	Na	Na	0.00	Na	Na	0.00	
7	Katsina	12.09	12.21	1.00	7.37	7.37	0.00	0.49	0.50	2.00	
8	Sokoto	3.94	4.02	2.00	0.00	Na	0.00	Na	Na	0.00	
9	Kebbi	61.32	59.10	-3.60	Na	Na	0.00	Na	Na	0.00	
10	Zamfara	Na	Na	0.00	Na	Na	0.00	0.75	0.75	0.00	
11	Kano	4.21	4.31	1.00	Na	Na	0.00	Na	Na	0.00	
12	Kaduna	189.63	192.47	1.50	Na	Na	0.00	94.28	97.10	3.00	
	Total	271.19	272.11	0.30	7.37	7.37	0.00	95.52	98.35	3.00	

Table 3.12.6:	Production	estimates	for	Cassava,	Cocoyam	and	Yam	in	2009	Rain-Fed
Cropping Seaso	on ('000mt)									

S/No	State		Cassava			Cocoyam	1	Yam			
		2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%	
				Change			Change			Change	
6	Jigawa	Na	Na	0.00	Na	Na	0.00	Na	Na	0.00	
7	Katsina	134.42	137.11	2.00	45.44	45.89	1.00	2.76	2.89	5.00	
8	Sokoto	11.83	12.46	5.40	Na	Na	0.00	Na	Na	0.00	
9	Kebbi	453.44	437.02	-3.60	Na	Na	0.00	Na	Na	0.00	
10	Zamfara	Na	Na	0.00	Na	Na	0.00	5.48	5.52	0.80	
11	Kano	67.99	69.35	2.00	Na	Na	0.00	Na	Na	0.00	
12	Kaduna	1879.40	1907.59	1.50	Na	Na	0.00	970.53	999.64	3.00	
	Total	2547.08	2563.53	0.60	45.44	45.89	1.00	978.77	1008.05	3.00	

				Cocoyan	n	Yam				
S/No	State	2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%
				Change			Change			Change
13	Taraba	251.20	267.00	3.00	7.90	7.74	-2.00	202.50	216.00	7.00
14	Plateau	30.20	30.65	1.50	2.90	Na	Na	10.70	10.86	1.49
15	Nasarawa	67.57	69.60	3.00	4.82	Na	Na	79.77	83.76	5.00
16	FCT	4.00	4.01	0.32	Na	Na	Na	20.30	20.82	2.50
17	Niger	75.29	76.80	2.00	25.00	Na	Na	333.29	343.29	3.00
18	Kwara	69.73	74.62	6.90	Na	Na	Na	76.18	79.94	5.00
19	Kogi	252.84	268.01	6.00	5.70	5.76	1.00	104.56	105.87	1.25
20	Benue	270.33	297.36	10.00	1.41	Na	Na	228.46	230.00	0.68
	Total	1021.16	1088.05	6.57	47.73	13.50	-0.70	1055.76	1090.54	3.30

Table 3.12.6:	Production	Estimates	for	Cassava,	Cocoyam	and	Yam	in	2009	Rain-Fed	Cropping
Season('000MT)										

			Cassava			Cocoyam		Yam			
NO	State	2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%	
				Change			Change			Change	
13	Taraba	2366.21	2462.00	4.00	62.00	63.80	2.90	2680.19	2814.20	10.00	
14	Plateau	340.02	350.22	3.00	15.40	Na	Na	168.52	173.58	3.00	
15	Nasarawa	995.86	1015.78	2.00	24.24	Na	Na	1612.15	1676.64	4.00	
16	FCT	44.81	45.25	0.98	Na	Na	Na	325.40	335.20	3.00	
17	Niger	690.55	711.27	3.00	102.00	Na	Na	5399.30	5561.28	3.00	
18	Kwara	1195.24	1219.15	2.00	Na	Na	Na	948.58	996.01	5.00	
19	Kogi	3741.85	4022.49	7.50	49.24	49.73	1.00	1286.96	1306.26	1.50	
20	Benue	3567.95	3683.91	3.25	14.61	Na	Na	2903.73	2955.50	1.80	
	Total	12942.28	13510.07	4.39				15324.83	15818.67	3.20	
	ENP				267.49	273.00	2.06				

Table 3.12.5 Land A	rea Cultivated for	Cassava, Cocoyam and Yam in 200	09 Rain-Fed Cropping Season
(`000Ha)			
and the second			

S/No.	State	Cassava				Cocoyam		Yam		
		2008	2009	% Change	2008	2009	% Change	2008	2009	% Change
21	Osun	71.40	72.97	2.20	12.00	12.84	7.00	38.51	40.82	6.00
22	Оуо	144.52	148.13	2.50	6.22	6.25	0.50	74.75	75.65	1.20
23	Ekiti	84.52	100.00	1.40	24.84	27.19	9.46	80.08	85.00	6.14
24	Ondo	118.00	119.69	1.43	32.32	36.49	12.90	129.08	130.63	1.20
25	Ogun	190.69	200.22	5.00	20.00	23.20	16.00	22.72	25.44	12.00
26	Lagos	54.00	55.20	2.20	12.43	12.70	2.20	7.03	7.06	0.43
27	Edo	66.10	68.20	3.18	11.00	12.30	12.20	51.20	55.10	7.40
28	Delta	123.79	130.15	5.00	5.25	5.41	3.00	89.40	94.10	5.00
	Total	853.02	894.56	4.90	124.06	136.38	9.90	492.77	513.80	4.30

nO	State		Cassava			Cocoyam		Yam			
		2008	2009	% Change	2008	2009	% Change	2008	2009	% Change	
21	Osun	1136.69	1193.52	5.00	229.17	245.21	7.00	568.87	600.88	5.60	
22	Оуо	1496.94	1530.00	2.20	47.17	48.21	2.20	695.47	710.35	2.10	
23	Ekiti	1515.43	1781.45	17.57	262.66	270.54	3.00	1403.49	1522.25	8.50	
24	Ondo	2413.83	2413.83	0.00	268.66	269.40	0.30	2194.36	2194.56	0.00	
25	Ogun	2823.21	3077.30	9.00	120.76	142.65	18.10	203.28	228.98	12.60	
26	Lagos	859.68	872.20	1.46	50.71	50.82	0.20	44.87	44.94	0.15	
27	Edo	696.01	759.35	9.10	110.31	127.96	16.00	355.31	380.18	7.00	
28	Delta	1734.30	1884.67	9.00	51.35	57.81	13.00	1137.17	1247.65	10.00	
	Total	12676.09	13512.32	6.60	1140.79	1212.60	6.30	6602.82	6929.79	5.00	

 Table 3.12.6 Production Estimates for Cassava, Cocoyam and Yam in 2009 Rain-Fed Cropping Season

 (`000MT)

Table 3.12.5 Land	Area Cult	ivated for Ca	assava, Cocoyam	and Yam in	2009 Rain-Fe	d Cropping Season
(`000Ha)						

S/No.	State	Cassava				Cocoyam		Yam		
		2008	2009	% Change	2008	2009	% Change	2008	2009	% Change
29	Anambra	105.14	105.35	0.20	20.40	20.50	0.50	64.73	65.18	0.70
30	Enugu	257.64	273.10	6.00	29.42	30.89	5.00	245.72	258.00	5.00
31	Ebonyi	63.86	64.20	0.50	11.97	12.99	8.50	98.14	99.65	1.50
32	C/River	276.12	276.12	0.00	36.94	36.94	0.00	199.82	199.82	0.00
33	Abia	35.56	35.57	0.00	16.42	16.42	0.00	36.88	36.87	0.00
34	Akwa- Ibom	24.68	27.15	10.00	21.68	23.13	6.70	20.27	22.22	9.60
35	Imo	233.00	238.50	2.40	15.18	16.53	8.90	51.37	54.20	5.50
36	Bayelsa	157.44	160.00	1.60	35.26	37.20	5.50	45.49	48.00	5.50
37	Rivers	180.30	189.63	5.00	19.98	20.38	2.00	104.45	106.58	2.00
	Total	1333.74	1369.62	2.67	207.25	214.98	3.70	866.87	890.52	2.70

Table 3.12.6 Production Estimates for Ca	ssava, Cocoyam and Y	am in 2009 Rain-Fed	Cropping Season
(`000MT)			

S/No.	State		Cassava			Cocoyam		Yam			
		2008	2009	% Change	2008	2009	% Change	2008	2009	% Change	
29	Anambra	1673.06	1703.17	1.80	156.33	159.45	2.00	918.86	941.83	2.50	
30	Enugu	3183.61	3374.64	6.00	252.06	264.66	5.00	2816.13	2956.94	5.00	
31	Ebonyi	957.90	963.65	0.60	94.00	95.03	1.10	957.90	965.23	0.80	
32	C/River	3370.51	3370.51	0.00	252.39	252.39	0.00	2137.45	2137.45	0.00	
33	Abia	648.70	649.35	0.10	151.17	151.19	0.00	564.44	564.44	0.00	
34	Akwa- Ibom	124.49	136.29	9.50	157.49	173.24	20.50	167.11	200.53	20.00	
35	Imo	3086.50	3563.69	15.50	158.01	190.41	5.70	725.96	765.95	5.50	
36	Bayelsa	1772.07	1806.88	2.00	262.48	277.47	5.70	363.94	389.61	7.00	
37	Rivers	1835.45	2110.77	15.00	102.00	108.12	10.60	849.00	899.40	5.90	
	Total	16652.29	17678.95	6.20	1585.93	1671.96	5.40	9500.79	9821.38	1.80	

S/No.	State		Melon			Soybean		Cotton			
		2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%	
				Change			Change			Change	
1	Borno	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	773.16	773.16	0.00	
2	Yobe	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
3	Bauchi	56.67	60.07	6.00	2.69	2.93	8.90	NA	NA	NA	
4	Gombe	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
5	Adamawa	0.36	0.36	6.00	0.22	0.23	0.00	NA	NA	NA	
	Total	57.03	60.43	6.00	2.91	3.16	8.60	773.16	773.16	0.00	

Table 3.12.7 Land Area Cultivated for Melon, Soybean and Cotton in 2009 Rain-Fed Cropping Season ('000Ha)

Table 3.12.8 Production Estimates for Melon, Soybean and Cotton in 2009 Rain-Fed Cropping Season ('000MT)

S/No.	State	Melon				Soybean		Cotton		
		2008	2009	% Change	2008	2009	% Change	2008	2009	% Change
1	Borno	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16.90	16.90	0.00
2	Yobe	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Bauchi	36.60	39.53	8.00	1.82	1.97	8.20	NA	NA	NA
4	Gombe	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5	Adamawa	0.25	0.25	1.00	40.69	42.72	0.50	NA	NA	NA
	Total	36.85	39.78	8.00	42.51	44.69	5.10	16.90	16.90	0.00

Table 3.12.7 Land Area Cultivated for Melon, Soybean and Cotton in 2009 Rain-Fed Croppin	ng Season
('000Ha)	-

S/No.	State	Melon				Soybean		Cotton		
		2008	2009	% Change	2008	2009	% Change	2008	2009	% Change
6	Jigawa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7	Katsina	NA	NA	NA	25.63	26.14	2.00	90.44	93.15	2.00
8	Sokoto	NA	NA	NA	9.00	9.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA
9	Kebbi	NA	NA	NA	3.49	3.51	0.60	11.20	11.20	0.00
10	Zamfara	NA	NA	NA	3.76	3.78	0.67	95.30	95.38	0.08
11	Kano	NA	NA	NA	25.60	26.37	3.00	39.73	39.73	0.00
12	Kaduna	NA	NA	NA	73.73	76.67	4.00	NA	NA	NA
	Total	NA	NA	NA	141.21	145.47	3.00	236.67	239.46	1.20

S/No.	State		Melon			Soybean			Cotton	
		2008	2009	% Change	2008	2009	% Change	2008	2009	% Change
6	Jigawa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7	Katsina	NA	NA	NA	30.52	32.35	6.00	93.77	99.40	4.00
8	Sokoto	NA	NA	NA	7.47	6.86	-8.11	NA	NA	NA
9	Kebbi	NA	NA	NA	2.78	3.22	15.75	6.30	6.30	0.00
10	Zamfara	NA	NA	NA	3.94	3.97	0.67	107.40	104.18	-3.00
11	Kano	NA	NA	NA	37.22	38.34	3.00	66.03	66.69	1.00
12	Kaduna	NA	NA	NA	106.94	111.22	4.00	NA	NA	NA
	Total	NA	NA	NA	188.87	195.96	3.80	273.50	276.57	1.10

 Table 3.12.8 Production Estimates for Melon, Soybean and Cotton in 2009 Rain-Fed Cropping Season (`000MT)

 Table 3.12.7: Land Area Melon, Soybean And Cotton In 2009 Rain-Fed Cropping Season ('000Ha)

			Melon			Soybean			Cotton	
S/No	State	2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%
				Change			Change			Change
13	Taraba	NA	NA	NA	49.10	NA	NA	0.34	NA	NA
14	Plateau	NA	NA	NA	9.05	NA	NA	30.00	30.45	1.49
15	Nasarawa	NA	NA	NA	2.12	2.10	-1.0	NA	NA	NA
16	FCT	4.45	4.40	-1.20	2.74	2.48	-9.5	NA	NA	NA
17	Niger	NA	NA	NA	10.66	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
18	Kwara	17.12	16.78	-1.90	19.40	19.79	2.0	NA	NA	NA
19	Kogi	NA	NA	NA	0.25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
20	Benue	29.88	NA	NA	119.00	119.0	0.16	NA	NA	NA
	Total	51.45	21.18	NA	212.07					
	ENP		50.52	-1.80		212.78	0.22	30.34	30.45	1.50

Table 3.12.8: Production Estimates For Melon, Soybean And C	Cotton In 2009 Rain-Fed Cropping Season
('000MT)	

			Melon			Soybean			Cotton	
S/No	State	2008	2009	% Change	2008	2009	% Change	2008	2009	% Change
13	Taraba	NA	NA	NA	40.34	NA	NA	0.41	NA	NA
14	Plateau	NA	NA	NA	1.05	NA	NA	12.00	12.36	3.00
15	Nasarawa	NA	NA	NA	2.71	2.66	-2.00	NA	NA	NA
16	FCT	1.90	1.87	-1.50	4.34	4.42	1.80	NA	NA	NA
17	Niger	NA	NA	NA	12.87	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
18	Kwara	6.85	6.71	-2.00	28.13	28.97	3.00	NA	NA	NA
19	Kogi	NA	NA	NA	0.18	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
20	Benue	NA	NA	NA	179.76	180.98	0.68		NA	NA
	Total	8.75			269.38			12.41		
	ENP		8.58	-1.90		272.00	0.97		12.78	3.00

S/No.	State	Melon				Soybean		Cotton		
		2008	2009	% Change	2008	2009	% Change	2008	2009	% Change
21	Osun	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
22	Оуо	6.20	6.23	0.50	0.39	0.40	2.60	NA	NA	NA
23	Ekiti	1.71	2.01	17.54	4.27	5.00	17.10	NA	NA	NA
24	Ondo	2.23	2.32	4.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
25	Ogun	23.45	23.56	1.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
26	Lagos	8.97	9.10	2.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
27	Edo	19.11	22.21	16.22	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
28	Delta	30.02	33.24	11.10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Total	91.69	98.67	7.60	4.66	5.40	15.90	NA	NA	NA

Table 3.12.7 Land Area Cultivated for Melon, Soybean and Cotton in 2009 Rain-Fed Cropping Season(`000Ha)

 Table 3.12.8 Production Estimates for Melon, Soybean and Cotton in 2009 Rain-Fed Cropping Season (`000MT)

S/No.	State		Melon			Soybean			Cotton	
		2008	2009	% Change	2008	2009	% Change	2008	2009	% Change
21	Osun	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
22	Оуо	2.11	2.15	1.90	0.27	0.28	3.70	NA	NA	NA
23	Ekiti	2.81	3.10	10.30	5.55	5.70	2.70	NA	NA	NA
24	Ondo	0.48	0.50	4.20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
25	Ogun	14.07	16.49	18.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
26	Lagos	7.14	7.16	0.28	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
27	Edo	6.67	8.44	26.54	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
28	Delta	9.91	11.33	14.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Total	43.19	49.17	13.80	5.82	5.98	2.70	NA	NA	NA

 Table 3.12.7 Land Area Cultivated for Melon, Soybean and Cotton in 2009 Rain-Fed Cropping Season ('000Ha)

S/No.	State		Melon			Soybean			Cotton	
		2008	2009	% Change	2008	2009	% Change	2008	2009	% Change
29	Anambra	14.06	14.17	0.80	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
30	Enugu	3.98	4.22	6.00	1.46	1.53	4.80	NA	NA	NA
31	Ebonyi	5.78	6.98	20.80	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
32	C/River	10.20	10.20	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
33	Abia	37.94	37.95	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
34	Akwa Ibom	13.29	13.29	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
35	Imo	6.10	6.42	5.20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
36	Bayelsa	1.34	1.39	3.70	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
37	Rivers	11.20	11.42	2.70	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Total	103.89	106.04	2.10	1.46	1.53	4.80	NA	NA	NA

S/No.	State		Melon			Soybean			Cotton	
		2008	2009	% Change	2008	2009	% Change	2008	2009	% Change
29	Anambra	4.60	4.72	2.60	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
30	Enugu	1.45	1.36	-6.10	0.87	0.91	4.60	NA	NA	NA
31	Ebonyi	3.46	3.86	11.60	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
32	C/River	5.72	5.72	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
33	Abia	14.01	14.02	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
34	Akwa Ibom	4.24	4.24	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
35	Imo	9.26	10.50	13.40	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
36	Bayelsa	6.16	7.22	3.70	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
37	Rivers	5.26	5.52	5.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Total	54.16	57.16	4.00	0.87	0.91	4.60	NA	NA	NA

Table 3.12.8 Production Estimates for Melon, Soybean and Cotton in 2009 Rain-Fed Cropping Season ('000MT)

 Table 3.12.9: Estimated Crop Area Cultivated, Crop Production and Yield for Major Crops in

 Nigeria in 2008 and 2009

		2008			2009	
S/No/Crops	Area cultivated (000ha)	Crop Production (000MT)	Yield MT/ha)	Area cultivated (000ha)	Crop Production (000MT)	Yield MT/ha)
1. Cassava	3484.08	44,827.08	12.866	3629.04	47,274.32	13.027
2. Cocoyam	386.42	3039.70	7.866	406.15	3203.50	7.887
3. Cotton	1040.17	302.81	0.291	1043.42	306.25	0.293
4. Cowpea	2510.48	1436.42	0.572	2560.03	1480.96	0.578
5. Groundnut	2130.94	2622.15	1.230	2186.41	2690.52	1.230
6. Maize	4668.78	7375.45	1.580	4862.62	7771.77	1.598
7. Mellon	304.06	143.75	0.473	315.66	154.69	0.490
8. Millet	3640.020	4,004.130	1.100	4,110.480	3,922.470	0.95
9. Sorghum	4734.18	5568.98	1.176	4793.84	5638.19	1.176
10. Soybean	362.56	507.45	1.400	368.34	519.54	1.410
11. Yam	3370.54	32,556.64	9.659	3478.37	33,577.88	9.653
12. Rice	2009.04	3543.51	1.764	2140.82	3759.95	1.756

Table 3.13.1:	Land Area	Cultivated for	r Sorghum,	Maize ar	nd Rice	in 2009	Rain-Fed	Cropping Sea	ason
(000ha) by Ag	ro-zones								

		Sorghum			Maize		Rice			
Zone	2008	2009	% Change	2008	2009	% Change	2008	2009	% Change	
South West Zone	28.00	28.21	0.75	1076.51	1151.17	6.9	125.89	185.64	47.5	
South East Zone	0.0	0.0	0.0	564.46	575.37	1.9	200.90	214.81	6.9	
North Central Zone	1246.52	1268.42	1.73	1314.69	1337.91	1.77	782.26	802.55	2.6	
North West Zone	1976.07	1987.27	0.6	941.19	996.28	5.8	443.49	464.18	4.7	
North East Zone	1483.59	1509.94	2.28	771.93	801.89	3.9	456.50	473.64	3.75	
Total	4734.18	4793.84	1.42	4668.78	4862.62	4.16	2009.04	2140.82	6.56	

Table 3.13.2: Production Estimates for Sorghum, Maize and Rice in 2009 Rain-Fed Cropping Season (000MT) by Agro-zones

		Sorghum			Maize		Rice			
Zone	2008	2009	% Change	2008	2009	% Change	2008	2009	% Change	
South West Zone	26.00	26.20	0.8	1690.71	1864.54	10.3	229.61	273.25	19.0	
South East Zone	0.0	0.0	0.0	640.60	640.0	0.0	421`.63	429.59	1.9	
North Central Zone	1533.66	1562.75	1.90	2095.90	2148.58	2.51	1755.21	1866.96	6.4	
North West Zone	2601.30	2617.16	0.6	1906.19	2028.73	6.4	845.06	890.81	5.3	
North East Zone	1408.02	1432.08	1.7	1,042.05	1089.92	4.6	292.00	299.34	2.5	
Total	5568.98	5638.19	1.24	7375.45	7771.77	5.35	3543.51	3759.95	6.11	

Table 3.13.3: Land Area Cultivated for Millet, Cowpea and Groundnut in 2009 Rain-Fed Cropping Season (000ha) by Agro-zones

-		Millet			Cowpea		Groundnut			
zone	2008	2009	% Change	2008	2009	% Change	2008	2009	% Change	
South West Zone	1.70	1.71	0.6	37.92	39.40	3.9	25.01	24.44	- 2.3	
South East Zone	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.93	15.04	0.7	14.99	15.40	2.7	
North Central Zone	624.59	638.01	2.15	298.91	307.7	2.94	833.52	846.41	1.55	
North West Zone	2102.33	2504.09	19.11	1048.64	1068.02	1.85	637.32	659.08	3.41	
North East Zone	911.40	966.67	6.06	110.08	1129.87	1.78	620.10	641.03	3.38	
Total	3640.02	4110.48	12.92	2510.48	2560.03	1.97	2130.94	2186.41	2.60	

Table 3.13.4: Production Estimates for Millet, Cowpea and Groundnut in 2009 Rain-FedCropping Season (000MT) by Agro-zones

		Millet			Cowpea		Groundnut			
Zone	2008	2009	% Change	2008	2009	% Change	2008	2009	% Change	
South West Zone	1.33	1.34	0.8	35.53	42.29	19.0	20.91	21.95	4.97	
South East Zone	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.21	16.43	1.3	13.77	13.96	1.4	
North Central Zone	624.59	638.02	2.15	194.58	199.60	2.58	1179.37	1206.90	2.33	
North West Zone	2,217.03	2090.96	- 5.7	504.79	519.51	2.92	756.94	763.84	0.91	
North East Zone	1161.18	1192.15	2.67	685.31	703.13	2.60	651.16	683.87	5.02	
Total	4004.13	3922.47	- 2.0	1436.42	1480.96	3.1	2622.15	2690.52	2.61	

Table 3.13.5: Land Area Cultivated for Cassava, Cocoyam and Yam in 2009 Rain-FedCropping Season (000ha) by Agro-zones

		Cassava		Cocoyam				Yam	
	2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%
Zone			Change			Change			Change
South West Zone	852.99	894.56	5.0	124.06	136.38	9.9	492.77	513.80	4.3
South East Zone	1334.04	1369.62	2.67	207.25	215.00	3.7	866.90	890.52	2.7
North Central Zone	1020.96	1088.05	6.57	47.73	47.39	- 0.7	1055.72	1090.54	3.3
North West Zone	271.19	272.11	0.3	7.37	7.37	0.0	955.15	983.51	3.0
North East Zone	4.90	4.70	- 4.1	0.01	0.01	0.0	-	-	-
Total	3484.08	3629.04	4.16	386.42	406.15	5.11	3370.54	3478.37	3.2

		Cassava			Cocoyam			Yam	
	2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%
ZONL			Change			Change			Change
South West Zone	12676.09	13512.32	6.6	1140.79	1212.60	6.3	6602.82	6929.79	5.0
South East Zone	16,652.29	17,678.94	6.2	1585.93	1671.96	5,4	9650.23	9821.38	1.8
North Central Zone	12942.28	13510.06	4.39	267.49	273.00	2.06	15,324.83	15,818.66	3.2
North West Zone	2547.08	2563.53	0.6	45.44	45.89	1.0	978.76	1008.05	3.0
North East Zone	9.83	9.47	- 3.7	0.05	0.05	0.00	-	-	-
Total	44,827.57	47,274.32	5.46	3039.70	3203.5	5.39	32,556.64	33,577.88	3.14

Table 3.13.6: Production Estimates for Cassava, Cocoyam and Yam in 2009 Rain-FedCropping Season (000MT) by Agro-zones

Table 3.13.7: Land Area Cultivated for Melon, Soybean and Cotton in 2009 Rain-FedCropping Season (000ha) by Agro-zones

		Melon		Soybean			Cotton		
Zone	2008	2009	% Change	2008	2009	% Change	2008	2009	% Change
South West Zone	91.69	98.67	7.6	4.66	5.40	15.9	Na	Na	Na
South East Zone	103.89	106.04	2.1	1.46	1.53	4.8	-	-	-
North Central Zone	51.45	50.53	- 1.8	212.32	212.78	0.22	30.34	30.80	1.5
North West Zone	Na	Na	Na	141.21	145.47	3.0	236.67	239.46	1.2
North East Zone	57.03	60.43	6.0	2.91	3.16	8.6	773.16	773.16	0.0
Total	304.06	315.66	3.82	362.56	368.34	1.60	1040.17	1043.42	0.31

		Melon			Soybean	S		Cotton	
	2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%
Zone			Change			Change			Change
South West Zone	43.19	49.17	13.8	5.82	5.98	2.7	Na	Na	Na
South East Zone	54.96	57.16	4.0	0.87	0.91	4.6	Na	Na	Na
North Central Zone	8.57	8.58	- 1.9	269.38	272.00	0.97	12.41	12.78	3.0
North West Zone	Na	Na	Na	188.87	195.96	3.8	273.50	276.57	1.1
North East Zone	36.85	39.78	8.0	42.51	44.69	5.1	16.90	16.90	0.0
Total	143.75	154.69	7.61	507.45	519.54	2.38	302.81	306.25	1.14

Table 3.13.8: Production Estimates for Melon, Soybean and Cotton in 2009 Rain-FedCropping Season (000MT) by Agro-zone

3.14 LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES

Livestock

Data on livestock population and production were not available in many of the states during the APS 2009 survey. The last national census or survey for livestock took place in 1992 and data were not available on the number of commercial farmers in most of the States.

Livestock Inputs

There was no record of government intervention in livestock input supply in 2008 and 2009 for one third of the all the States (Table 3.14.1). Livestock inputs procured and distributed include livestock feeds and drugs; day-old chicks, poultry feeds, vaccines and drugs. Salt licks were supplied at subsidized rates of <code>\\$100/blocks</code>. Livestock inputs in Kaduna, Kano and Kogi States were procured by the Ministry of Agriculture and ADPs; under the small-holder pilot programme on diary production and by the Federal Government of Nigeria respectively. It was reported in Kwara State that vaccines procured and distributed were inadequate. Across the country, farmers expressed concerns about the havoc being wrecked by polyethylene bags and 'attachments' in ruminant livestock.

Livestock Diseases

Presented in Table 3.14.2 are the prominent diseases reported affecting livestock and poultry locally and state-wide in 26 states (70.27%). Those affecting cattle include external parasites, Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), and Contagious Bovine Pleuroneumonia (CBPP), Tryanosomiasis and Helminthities. Major diseases of sheep and goats are PPR, Helminthities and diahorea. Others include external and internal parasites, FMD, foot rot and mange. Localized incidence outbreak of light severity of African Swine Flu (ASF) was reported in Kaduna State; but in Lagos and Ogun States it was state-wide of heavy severity.

New Castle Disease was reported as the prominent in 19 (51.35%) of the states and half of them as being state-wide in occurance. Other diseases affecting poultry are Gumboro, Coccidiosis and Fowl pox. Fear of avian influenza exist in and Oyo and Ogun; the campaigns/publicity have greatly reduced the effects in the latter. Moderate severity of avian influenza and salmonella infestation were reported in all the ADP zones in Ogun State.

State	Type of Input/State	Quantity Pro	cured	Quantity Distrib	uted	Remarks
		2008	2009	2008	2009	
Adamawa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bauchi	Sheep	150	NA	150	NA	Healthy
	Day old chick	1,000	NA	1, 000	NA	Healthy
	Poultry feeds	600	NA	600	NA	Good condition
	Assorted equipment	9, 116	NA	9, 116	NA	and satisfactory
	Poultry vaccines/drugs	210	NA	210	NA	Used
	. 5					
Borno	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gombe	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Yobe	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ligowo	Whaat offal	60 bags	20 bags	60 bags	20 bags	Supplied to LIBC
Jiyawa	Wileat Ollai	oo bays	SU Days	oo bays	SU Days	farms
Kaduna	Work bulls	NA	63 pairs	NA	63 pairs	MOA & ADP
	Ox-Ridger	NA	17 No.	NA	17 No.	MOA
	L.A. Antidote	NA	100 bottles	NA	100 bottles	MOA
	A.L bendezole	NA	100 bottles	NA	100 bottles	MOA
	T 1: 10					
Kano	Improved in-calf heifers	NA	NA	6 heads	NA	Under small holder pilot
	C. S. C	NA	NA	42 bags	NA	programme on
	Wheat Offal	NA	NA	21 bags	NA	diary production
	Mineral lick	NA	NA	6 blocks	NA	r
	Dewormer	NA	NA	3 litres	NA	
Kataina	Livertack foods	27 Tono	21FTana	27 Tone	21FTana	
Katsina	Liveslock reeus	57 TONS		57 TONS		
	Mineral block	83 blocks	300 blocks	83 blocks	300 blocks	
	Management tools	Assorted	NA	All	NA	
	Drugs/antibiotics	Assorted	NA	All	NA	
		7.0001100				
Kebbi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sokoto	Salt licks	10, 000 blocks	NA	10, 000 blocks	NA	Subsidized at ₦ 100/block
Zamfara	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Benue	NÁ	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

 Table 3.14.1: Livestock production inputs in 2008 and 2009

FCT	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kogi	Vaccine (PPR)	-	65, 000 doses	-	6500 doses	Procured by FG
	GBPP	NA	200, 000	NA	200, 000	
	Automatic syringe	-	15	-	15	
	Disposable	-	3 cartons	-	3 cartons	
	Diluents	-	100 litres	-	100 litres	
	Cotton wool	-	4 rolls	-	4 rolls	
Kwara	PPR vaccines	1, 500	3, 750	1, 500	3, 750	Inadequate
						Vaccines
Nasarawa	Assorted vaccines	205,000	205,000 vials	205,000 vials	205,000 vials	
		Vidis				
Niger	NΔ	ΝΔ	ΝΔ	ΝΔ	ΝΔ	ΝΔ
nigei						
Plateau	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
			101			
Taraba	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Abia	Poultry feed	9.9 MT	11MT	8.8 MT	11MT	
	Day old chicks	2.2 million	2 millions	1.7 million	1.7 millions	
Ak/Ibom	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Anambra	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bayelsa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cross	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
River						
Elso and	N 14					
Ebonyi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Enuqu	NΛ	NΔ	NA	ΝΑ	NΛ	NΛ
Liiugu	NA	NA	NA	NA	N/A	NA
Tmo	NΔ	NΔ	NΔ	NΔ	NΔ	NΔ
11110	IW V		1.073			TWA
Rivers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
			101	101		101
Delta	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Edo	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ekiti	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lagos	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ogun	PPR vaccine	125	160	125	140*	
Ondo	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Osun	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oyo	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

State			Cattle				Sheep and G	oats	Pigs		Ро	ultry	
	FMD	External Parasite	CBPP	Tryps	Helminths	PPR	Helminths	Diarrhoea	ASF	NCD	Gamboro	Coccidiosis	Fowl
Adamawa	LL	LL				LL	LL						
Bauchi	LL		LL		LL	LL				LM	LH		
Borno		SL			SL		SL			LL		LL	
Gombe	LH		LM		-	LL				LH	LH		
Yobe	SL	SM			SH	SL	SL			SH			SM
Jigawa			LH			LH				SH	SH	SH	
Kaduna		SL		SL	SL	SL	SL		LH	SL			LM
Kano					SL	SL	SL			SL		SL	
Katsina	LH		LM			LL							
Kebbi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sokoto	SL		SL			SL				SL	SL		SL
Zamfara	LL		LL			LL	LL			LL			LM
Benue	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
FCT	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kogi						SH				LL			
Kwara	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nasarawa		SL	SL	SL	SL		SL			SL		SL	L
Niger	SL		SL		SM	SL	SM			SL			
Plateau		LL				LM				LH		LH	ļ
Taraba			LL			LH				LH			
Abia						LL		LL		LL	LL	LL	
Akwa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1bom													
Anambra										LM			LL
Crocc								1.11				514	
Divor						СП		LU				LL	
Fhonyi	NΔ	NΔ	NΔ	NΔ	NΔ	NΔ	NΔ	NΔ	NΔ	NΔ	NA	NA	NΔ
Enugu	NA	NΔ	NA	NA	NA	NΔ	NA	NA	NΔ	NΔ	NA	NA	NA
Imo										SL		SL	SL
Rivers						SL	SL						SL
Delta	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Edo	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ekiti	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lagos						LL			SH				
Ogun	LL	LM				SL	SM		SH	SM			
Ondo						LL					LL		
Osun	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Оуо						LM				LL	LH		LL

Table 3.14.2: Occurrence and severity of frequently reported diseases of livestock andpoultry

(LL = Localized and light; LM = Localized and Moderate; LH = Localized and heavy; SL = Statewide and light; SM = Statewide and moderate; SH = Statewide and heavy

Livestock Production

Eleven of the states did not provide any data on livestock production, while two-thirds had no information on number of commercial poultry farms (Table 3.14.3).

Cattle:

The land tenure system in Nasarawa, Abia and Ondo States makes it difficult for the cattle rearers to move freely in search of fodder/grazing materials. In Adamawa State, no land has been designated for livestock until recently, hence the conflict with crop farmers. Other States experiencing conflict between cattle Fulanis and crop based farmers include Kaduna, Anambra, Nasarawa, Kogi, Kwara, Oyo, Ogun and Ekiti. But in Gombe farmers State, crop



have encroached into routes of cattle. Scarcity of fodder during dry season and conventional feeds were experienced in Yobe, Plateau, Bayelsa, Imo and Lagos States. Appropriate housing is not available for cattle in Plateau and Lagos States. In Taraba State, lack of supply of supplementary feeds e. g. cotton seed and poor development of grazing reserves in the state have discouraged sedentary cattle rearing with associated benefits. Dams, functional and permanent grazing reserves

for cattle in Niger and Ondo States were not also available. In Sokoto, Kogi and Kwara States supplementary feeds are scarce and expensive. Generally there were temporal and spatial variations in the quantity and quality of forages for cattle rearing.

Sheep and goats

Theft and adverse weather conditions have been reported to affect sheep and goats in Adamawa and Ogun States. They are not always controlled by owners, thus allowed to go unrestrained to feed on growing crops in Gombe and Kaduna States. Grasses



and other feed materials are not available especially in the dry season for sheep and goats in Yobe, Kogi, Plateau, Taraba, and Lagos States. Drugs are not available for small ruminants in Ogun State

and those available are very expensive. Extensive management system, poor housing, low genetic potential and nonprofit orientation system of livestock keeping in Bauch, Sokoto, Plateau and Ondo States, have affected the productivity of sheep and goats.

Pigs

High cost of pig feed, scarcity of pure breeds and limited access to veterinary care are among the various challenges affecting piggery production. Farmers in Nasarawa and Imo States reported the problem of high cost of building materials for livestock pens. Heavy mortality was recorded for African swine flu in Ogun State and the outbreak has reduced the population of pigs in Lagos State. In Plateau and Ondo States, there is a lack of breeding stocks for pigs. It was reported that there are no markets for pork in Kwara.

Poultry

Most of the farmers keep free range native fowls, though exotic birds are reared mainly by large scale commercial farms in the states. High cost of poultry drugs, feed and vet services were among problems facing farmers in Sokoto, Nassarawa, Kwara, Taraba, Abia, Cross Rivers, Imo, Ondo and Oyo States. In Jigawa State, capital and feed mills are not available for poultry production; but feed mills the are inadequate in Ekiti. High cost of involvement and risk associated were with poultry production in Other Kastina State.



challenges include non availability of day-old chicks, lack of reputable hatchery for the production of disease free day-old chicks and unhealthy chicks in Sokoto, Kogi and Adamawa States respectively. Occasional egg glut exits in Kwara State. Most of the poultry farmers are not specialist and there are minimal or no veterinary services resulting to high death rates of poultry in all the states. Outbreak of avian influenza has reduced the population of poultry in Lagos State and there is a lack of knowledge on how to use poultry droppings.

	Ca	attle	Sheep & Goats		Poultry	
	Total	Population of	Total	Population of	No. of	Average
	population	commercial	population	commercial	Commercial	herd or
State		stock		stock	Farms	Flock Size
Adamawa	4, 709, 085	NA	4, 709, 839	NA	NA	NA
Borno	500, 000	50, 000	1, 100, 000	NA	NA	NA
Bauchi	1, 300, 000	NA	4, 900, 000	NA	47	23, 000
Gombe	960, 000	3, 000	1, 700, 000	6, 000	10	34, 0000
Yobe	NA	NA	3, 240, 127	NA	16	NA
Jigawa	2, 189, 645	NA	7, 161, 010	NA	6	12, 400
Kaduna	1,940,000	NA	3,420,000	NA	42	12, 467
Kano	3,575,000	NA	12,707,000	NA	NA	NA
Katsina	1,200,000	200, 000	4,000,000	1, 500, 000	NA	NA
Kebbi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sokoto	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Zamfara	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Benue	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
FCT	NA	NA				
Kogi	365,582	NA	2, 068, 447	NA	NA	NA
Kwara	3, 760, 000	3,760,000	8, 525, 000	8, 525, 000	48	223, 000
Nasarawa	3,844,816	1,644	10, 261, 828	NA	12	3, 791.67
Niger	3, 500, 000	100, 000	10, 200, 000	300, 000	35	510, 500
Plateau	8, 214, 992	NA	11, 836, 295	NA	NA	NA
Taraba	4, 518, 468	1, 807, 387	2, 778, 847	2, 186, 706	NA	NA
Abia			6, 194, 217	4, 072, 719	5, 262	11, 250
Ak/Ibom	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Anambra	178, 600	142, 880	1, 273, 095		1, 070	65, 000
Bayelsa	1, 692	1, 410	17, 759	2, 173	NA	NA
C/River	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ebonyi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Enugu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Imo	5, 850	5, 700	385, 986	55, 986	83	81, 870
Rivers	NA	NA	119, 800	5, 505	368	NA
Delta	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Edo	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ekiti	5,000	5, 000	215, 000	NA	15	767
Lagos	44, 835	NA	1, 121, 066	NA	NA	NA
Ondo	40, 000	26, 000	1, 154, 600	77, 000	112	17, 800
Ogun	1, 250, 174	1, 014, 726	5, 251, 432	5, 198, 210	13, 480	2925
Osun	2, 013, 152	362, 367	4, 162, 418	749, 235	NA	NA
Оуо	2, 000, 000	2, 000, 000	8, 000, 000	2, 000, 000	500	170, 000

FISHERIES

Data on fisheries were not available in most of the states. A likely reason could be inadequate fisheries personnel to collect the required data on the field and many of the fishing communities are not accessible due to poor access routes.

Fisheries Inputs

Only 29.73% (11) states procured and distributed fishing inputs for 2008 and 2009 (Table 3.14.4). No input was purchased by some states because fund was not released and due to lack of government interventions. Fishing gears were procured as lump sum and distributed as revolving fund in 2008 in Yobe State; no figures were given. The fishing inputs distributed in Bayelsa State were sourced by staff of Aqua-Ibom ADP (AKADP) and procured under ADP facilitation. Fishing inputs (gears) were supplied by Bauchi, Zamfara and Anambra States under the NPFS Programme.

Table 3.14.4:Fish Input Supply in 2008 and 2009

State	Type of Input	Quantity Procured by Government	Quantity Distributed by Government	Quantity Procured by Government	Quantity Distributed by Government
		2008	2009	2008	2009
Adamawa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bauchi	Fish fingerlings	20,000	10,000	20,000	10,000
	Fish feed	12, 000 bags	NA	7, 000 bags	500 bags
	Non-motorized canoe	4 canoes	NA	4 canoes	NA
	Fishing nets	180 bundles	NA	180 bundles	NA
	Fishing hooks	40 packets	NA	40 packets	NA
	Rope and twine	60 bundles	NA	60 bundles	NA
_	Lead and floats	48 pieces	NA	48 pieces	NA
Borno	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gombe	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Yobe	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Jigawa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kaduna	Reconstruction of cold room and smoking klin	NA	NA	NA	2
	Hatchery for one million fingerlings	NA	NA	NA	1
Kano	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Katsina	Trawl net	50 Meters	NA	NA	NA
	Floats	1, 000 pieces	NA	NA	NA
	Sinkers	1, 000 pieces	NA	NA	NA
	Pond chemicals	Assorted	NA	NA	NA
	Fish feeds	1, 750 Kg	NA	NA	NA
	Laboratory equipment	Assorted	NA	NA	NA
	Scoop nets	4 pieces	NA	NA	NA
Kebbi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sokoto	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Zamfara	Fishing gears	6	NA	6	NA
	Smoking kiln	8	NA	8	NA
Benue	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
FCT	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kogi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kwara	Hooks	120 packets	NA	120 packets	NA
	Outboard Engines 8HP	4	NA	4	NA
	Net Bales	280	NA	280	NA

	Twines	300	NA	300	NA
	Floaters	3000	NA	3000	NA
	Leads sheets	30 yards	NA	30 yards	NA
	Pelleting machines	NA	30	NA	30
	Fibre glass	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Overhead storage tanks	50	NA	50	60
	Bags of feeds	334	NA	334	NA
	Pumping machines	55	NA	55	NA
	Local smoking kilns	NA	20	NA	20
Nasarawa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Niger	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Plateau	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Taraba	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Abia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
A/Ibom	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Anambra	Cat fish fingerling	10, 000	70, 000	10, 000	7, 500
	Fish feed	12, 100	9, 075	12, 100	9, 075
Bayelsa	Fish seed	NA	NA	50, 000	19, 208
	Smoking kilns	NA	NA	11	8
	Feed mill equipment	NA	NA	2	2
	Drag nets	NA	NA	15 yards	10 yards
	Local fish feed	NA	NA	1750 Kg	2750 Kg
Cross	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
River					
Ebonyi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Enugu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Imo	Fingerlings	65, 000	56, 000	65, 000	65, 000
	Feed	12 MT	10MT	12MT	10MT
Rivers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Delta	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Edo	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ekiti	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lagos	Yamaha 40Hp (OBE)	50	150	50	150
	Yamaha 30 Hp (OBE)	20	115	20	115
	9x2" net (200x400)	5 bundles	15 bundles	5 bundles	15 bundles
	4x2" net (1000x400)	5 bundles	10 bundles	5 bundles	10 bundles
	Suzuki 15 Hp (OBE)	5	7	5	7
	3x3" net	10 bundles	15 bundles	10 bundles	15 bundles
Ogun	Lime	76 bags (3,	124 bags (6,	76 bags	119 bags
		800kg)	200Kg)		
	Fingerling	NA	NA	63, 176, 700	80, 046,
					076
Osun	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
0	ΝΔ	NA	NA	NA	NA

Fish Disease

Diseases reported affecting fish especially under culture systems were mainly of light severity (Table 3.14.5). Fungal infection on Clarias lazera fingerlings (Nasarawa) and broken skull were the only diseases of heavy severity. Pests and diseases control on fisheries was a major challenge for fish farmers because of inadequate fish disease experts. Inadequate diagnostic procedures, lack of drug and laboratory facilities for post-mortem; lack of knowledge on drug administration, high cost of medication due to imported products were reported in Sokoto, Jigawa, Kebbi, Zamfara, Kwara, Nasarawa, Abia, Imo, Ekiti, Lagos, and Ondo.

Other problems are low technical/ management skills of farmers and inadequate training of field (extension) staff on management of diseases in the States. There is a need for fisheries technical staff to undergo specialized trainings on disease detection, treatment and controlled procedures.

Table 3.14.5: Fisheries Pests and Diseases Situation

Fish Species	Pest/Diseases	States Where Reported	Severity	Control Measures Undertaken
Oreochromis niloticus (Tilapia)	Ecto parasites	Kastina, Kwara, Plateau, Abia, Imo, Rivers	Light	Infection from the wild waters (Plateau), disinfection and treatment (Kastina), at manageable level (Kwara)
	Endo parasites	Plateau, Edo, Abia, Rivers	Light	This is very common in earthen ponds, lakes and reservoirs.
Oreochromis niloticus and Heterotis niloticus	Gill rot/bacteria	Kwara	Light	
Heterotis niloticus	Gill rot/bacteria	Kwara	Low	At manageable level
Clarias lazera Fingerling	Fingerling infection	Plateau, Rivers	Light	More prominent in concrete tanks
	Fungal/virus	Nasarawa	Heavy	95% mortality after 5 weeks of hatching
	Ecto parasites	Bauchi, Azare (Bauchi), Kastina, Imo, Ogun (state- wide)	Light	Disinfection and treatment (Kastina), controlled (Ogun)
Clarias lazera	Endo parasites	Kogi, Imo, Rivers, Niger, Kwara, Ekiti	Light	The problem was put under control, (Kogi), controlled (Ekiti), at manageable level (Kwara)
	Bacteria	Bauchi, FCT, Kaduna, Kwara, Lagos (State wide)	Moderate	Treated with drugs in FCT, at manageable level (Kwara)
	Fungal	FCT, Rivers, Kebbi, Kaduna, Ondo	Moderate, heavy (Kaduna)	Delay in reporting of disease Treatment was not effective in Akure, poor water quality suspected
	Broken head	Anambra (state wide), Bauchi, Lagos (state wide)	Light	Malnutrition
	Broken skull	Delta	Heavy	Growth inhibited
	Mucus and bruises	Zamfara	Light	Stagnant water and dry water surfaces

HeteroClarias species	Endo parasites	Rivers	Light	Not so common in present day fish culture.
Heterobranchus	Bacteria	Kwara	Light	
species	Endo parasites	Kwara	Light	At manageable level
Gymnarchus niloticaus	Ecto parasites	Kwara	Light	At manageable level

Fisheries Production

The fish catch data are presented in Table 3.12.6. Complete fish data were reported by 16 states (35.14%), 18 supplied none and 3 provided only for 2008. It could be because the last survey for fisheries was in 1995 as reported by Kastina State. In captured fisheries, there was a drop in fish catch for 2009 in Jigawa (-32.42%), Kogi (-60%), Plateau (-25%, due to over fishing), Ekiti (-16.67%) and Ogun (-72.85%) States compared to 2008. A likely reason could be because fish catch data provided were collected in June, July or August. But Abia (23.53%), Anambra (3.01%) and Osun (20.69%) reported an



increase in fish catch. In Kwara, Plateau, Abia and Ekiti States cultured fish production increased by 33. 33%, 50.00%, 43.86% and 60.00% respectively due to increased participation.

There was a 7.54% increase in artisanal fish catch for 2009 (289, 672MT) compared to 269, 351MT in 2008 from 11 States that provided required data. Aquaculture production forecast is increase of 23.66% in 2009 from 112, 243MT in 2008 to 138, 799.MT in 2009 for the 10 states. In South-East Zone, aquaculture grew rapidly leading to a glut in Imo state and justifying a need to improve market information services that connect the various zones.

Main fish type captured from the wild are Tilapia, Clarias lazera, Labeo species, Gymnarchus niloticus, Synodontis niloticus, Mormyrus species, Bagrus baayd and Channa obscura. Clarias lazera, Oreochromis niloticus (Tilapia) and Cyprinus carpio are the major fish species cultured by fish farmers.

Challenges of aquaculture are lack of proper fish medication equipment, high cost of fish feed and fish feed ingredient/synthetic. Generally fish feed was reported by fish farmers as being expensive since they use imported feed. In Benue State water is a limiting factor to production of cultured fish in Zone C because they purchase water from tankers.



State	Artisanal (MT)			Aquaculture (MT)		
	2008	2009	% Change	2008	2009	%
						Change
Adamawa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bauchi	6, 969.2	NA	NA	408	NA	NA
Borno	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gombe	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Yobe	20,000	20,000	0.0	40, 000	40,000	0.0
Jigawa	4, 108	2,7/6	NA	NA	1,08/ (June 2000)	NA
Kaduna	NΔ	(August 2009)	NΔ	ΝΔ	(June: 2009) 21_031	ΝA
Kano	NA	ΝΔ	ΝA	ΝΔ	21, 051 ΝΔ	NΔ
Kastina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kebbi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sokoto	23.080	NA	NA	263	NA	NA
Zamfara	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Benue	1, 646, 448	NA	NA	11, 455, 812	NA	NA
FCT	30,000	40, 000	33.33	33, 000	45, 000	36.36
Kogi	743.7	299.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
-		(3months)				
Kwara	21, 000	30, 000	42.86	9, 000	12, 000	33.33
Nasarawa	7, 800	8, 000	2.56	55	68	23.64
Niger	180	180	0.0	40	45	12.50
Plateau	40, 000	30, 000	-25.0	20, 000	30, 000	50.0
Taraba	16, 000	NA	NA	600	NA	NA
Abia	17	21	23.52	57	82	43.86
Ak/Ibom	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Anambra	79, 514.89	81, 911.64	3.01	NA	NA	NA
Bayelsa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cross	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
River	NIA	NIA	NIA	NIA	NA	NIA
EDONYI		NA NA				
Imo				NA		
Rivers	NA	ΝA		10	15	50.0
Delta	4 636 316	NΔ	ΝΔ	26 339 018	NΔ	NΔ
Edo	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ekiti	1.2	1.0	-16.67	20	32	60.0
	70, 548	79, 208	12.28	10,060	11, 556	14.87
Ogun	48, 509, 900	13, 170, 790	NA	6, 983, 504	4, 274, 246	NA
	.,,	(July 2009)		-,,	(July 2009)	
Ondo	114, 064.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Osun	290	350	20.	0.851	0.950	11.63
			69			
Оуо	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 3.14.6: Production Estimates for Fisheries (MT)

3.15 AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

ADP Funding and Staffing

The capability and stable management, funding and adequate staffing are the determinant factors of any organizational success. However majority of the states' ADPs were deficient in terms of the factors mentioned above. As presented in the Table 3.15.1 below only 30% and 35% have very good/good funding and, or enough qualified Extension Agents (EAs) throughout the country. Majority of the ADPs 62% and 43% were identified to have poor funding and staffing inadequacy respectively. These factors have affected the performance of ADPs.

Serious funding and staffing problems were identified in Adamawa, Sokoto, Benue, Taraba, Ekiti, Ondo, Bayelsa, Ebonyi, Enugu and Rivers state. Nevertheless across the nation, Bauchi, Gombe, Kano, Kogi, Lagos and Osun states were reported to have excellent /good funding and staffing of fair ADPs. Due to the relevance of ADPs' extension agents for overcoming the problems of new technologies usage, youth unemployment, poverty eradication, combating HIV/AIDs, women participation in agriculture among other development issues; the challenges of ADP funding and staff must be adequately addressed.

State	Funding	Adequacy and Quality of Staff	Remarks
Kwara	Good	inadequate	Government should sustain and improve the funding. They need to recruit more extension workers.
Niger	Weak	Adequate staffing	The state government needs to pay attention to ADP funding and sustain the extension workers farmers' ratio.
Nasarawa	Weak	Adequate staffing	Government should sustain the extension workers, farmer'sratiobutpayspecialextension in ADP funding.
Kogi	Good	Adequate	Government should sustain and improve on funding and early release. They should also sustain and improve the quality of extension workers.
FCT	Weak	Adequate	Funding needs to be improved to enable the extension workers to perform their work effectively.
Benue	Weak	inadequate	ADP should have more sustainable arrangement for timely funding and recruit more extension agents to carry out extension activities in the state.
Plateau	Weak	Fair	Government should restore the funding of ADP and increase the number of extension workers.
Taraba	Weak	Inadequate	Government need to pay more attention to ADP funding and staffing.
Rivers	Weak	inadequate	Government needs to pay attention to ADP funding and need to recruit more extension agent to carry out extension activities
Bayelsa	NA	Inadequate	Government has to pay serious attentions to funding of ADP and employment of extension workers which are grossly in adequate in the state.
Ebonyi	Weak	Inadequate	Government has to pay serious attention to funding of ADP and employment of extension workers which is grossly in adequate in the state.
Enugu	Weak	Inadequate	Government has to pay serious attention to funding of ADP and employment of extension workers which is grossly in adequate in the state.
Cross River	NA	Fair	Government need to improve the funding of ADP.
Kaduna	Weak	Fair	They need to recruit more extension agent to meet the EA farmers' ratio.

Vataina	Fair	Inadaguata	There is need to improve funding of ADD extension activities
Katsina	Fair	Inadequate	There is need to improve funding of ADP extension activities
			and additional extension staff to be recruited for effective
			extension outreach in the state.
Kano	Very	Very adequate	The ADP is getting adequately funded, but need to be
	dood	, ,	released more promptly. Adequate FAs.
ligawa	Fair	Fair	They need to recruit more extension workers and
Jigawa	1 dii	1 dii	any armost chould provide more funding to ADD
•	147 1		government should provide more runding to ADP.
Ogun	weak	Adequate	Government need to improve the funding of ADP and provide
			adequate logistic for staff to embark on extension activities.
Lagos	Very	Adequate	Government should sustain and improve on funding and staff
	good		guality. ADP should have full responsibility to facilitate
	J		farmers' access to farm input.
Fkiti	Weak	Inadequate	Inadequate funding and inadequate frontline field staff
	WEak	Inducquate	domanda urgent attention
	147 1	T 1 1	
δοκοτο	weak	Inadequate	Government should adequately fund its ADP and recruits
			more Extension Agents
Zamfara	Weak	Fair	Government need to pay more attention to ADP funding and
			employ more Extension Agents
Kebbi	Weak	Fair	Inadequate funding and extension agent areas of major
			challenges and government should nay urgent attention
Edo	Eair	Inadequate	Covernment should provide enough fund to the ADP and
Luo	i ali	Inducquate	doverniment should provide enough fund to the ADF and
		<u> </u>	recruit extension agents
Delta	Good	Fair	Government should employ more extension agent and
			improve funding
Оуо	Weak	Adequate	Government need to put more attention to ADP funding
Abia	Weak	Adequate	Government should increase the extension workers and put
			more attention on ADP funding
Anambra	Good	Fair	Government should sustain ADP funding and employ more
/	0000		extension agents
Aluva Thom	NITI	Inadaguata	There is a need for sufficient funding and staffing of ADD
Akwa 100m	INIL	mauequate	There is a need for sufficient funding and stanling of ADP
_			with quality extension agents
Imo	Good	Inadequate	Government should sustain ADP funding and employ more
			extension agents
Ondo	Weak	Inadequate	Government needs to pay attention to ADP funding and need
			to recruit more extension agent
Osun	Good	Adequate	Government should sustain ADP funding and encourage staff
	0000	/ acquate	motivation
Adamawa	Weak	Inadequate	Funding and staffing of ADP is seriously needed
Rauchi	Cood	Adaguata	Covernment cheuld improve on ADD funding and encourage
Dauchi	Good	Adequate	Government should improve on ADP funding and encourage
			Stall Inotivation
Borno	Weak	Adequate	The state government needs to pay serious attention on ADP
			funding and employ more extension workers
Gombe	Very	Adequate	State ADP is getting adequate funding however government
	qood		should encourage staff motivation
Yobe	Good	Inadequate	Government should improve the funding of ADP and employ
	0000	inducquute	more extension workers

Performance Indicators

The variables used to assess the extension performance of the ADPs include number of farm families, Subject Matter Specialists (SMS), number of extension workers (BES, BEAs, VEAs), visits to farmers' farms, number of farmer groups and extension agent (EA)-farmer ratio; extension methodologies used to disseminate crops, livestock and fisheries technologies.
Available data revealed that the ADPs coverage of more than 500,000 farm families was achieved in Kano (840895), Bayelsa (685,095), Kaduna (606,007) and Kebbi (532,362) states (Table 3.13.2). Similarly, the lowest achieved figure of below 500 families was recorded in Plateau (325, 052) and Jigawa (376) states. Other states across Nigeria achieved targets that fall between these two extremes.

The village extension agent (VEAs), form an important group among the categories of extension workers surveyed because they have regular direct contact with the farmers. Across the states in Nigeria, Kano state had the highest number of VEAs (800), while the lowest number (10) was recorded in Akwa Ibom state. However, it is important to note that while some state ADPs recorded an increase in number of VEAs in 2009 based on their 2008 data (Bauchi, Ebonyi, Lagos, Zamfara, Ondo, Nassarawa and Kwara); others recorded a drop in the number of VEAs (Edo, Niger, Taraba, Jigawa, Ekiti, Gombe, Kebbi and Plateau). This may be due to dwindling funding by the respective state governments.

Regular visits to farmers by extension agent, help in evaluating progress made by the farmers and identify problems encountered for feed back to SMSs. Yobe, Taraba, Ekiti, Cross Rivers, Akwa Ibom, Edo and Enugu States recorded low or very low visits to farmers. This can be attributed to low morale of EAs or funding constraints.

Only 3 states (Gombe, Nassarawa and Benue) achieved their targeted number of MTRMs/QTRMs within the 2009 survey period. These meetings (MTRMs/QTRMs) are important at deliberating on identified problems of farmers in the course of implementing crop and livestock technologies. Eleven states (29.7%) conducted less than 5 MTRMs/QTRMs; while 12 states (32.4%) conducted 5 and above. The remaining states had no available data.

The strategy of encouraging farmers to form groups/associations/cooperatives has become more pronounced within the ADP system from the onset of the Fadama development effort being promoted by the World Bank (Fadama Users Associations). Farmers' groups often have access to production inputs and extension service within the Fadama framework. Data on the number of farmers' group across state ADPs revealed that only 46% of states had farmers' groups. Zamfara state reported the highest number of groups (23,000); while Nasarawa reported the lowest (14 groups).

The success of any extension strategy depends to a large extent on the extension agent (EA)-farmer ratio. The recommended ratio in Nigeria stands at 1:1500 while that recommended by the World Bank is 1:500. Sixty two percent (62%) of states (23) had EA-farmer ratios above 1:1500; whereas 10.8% (4) reported ratios below 1:1500. FNTs, MTPs, SPATs and OFARs were conducted by 81% of the states in 2009 as compared to 86% in 2008.

Table 3.15.2 ADP Extension Activities

States	Year	1	No. of	Zones	SMS's	No. of	Ext. Worke	ers	VEA	SPATs	FNTs/	MTRMs/	MTPs	OFARs	No. of	EA/Farmer
			Farm Families			BES	BEA's/	VEA's	visits		MTs	QTRMs			Groups/ Coops	Ratio
			<u> </u>	N	orth Easte	rn State	S									
Borno	08	Tar	365322	3	15	62	NA	450	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1:1971
		Ach	365322	3	15	47	NA	272	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1:1971
	09	Tar	365322	3	15	62	NA	450	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1:1971
		Ach	365322	3	15	45	NA	272	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1:1971
Yobe	08	Tar	407,834	2	16	32	172	NA	4	NA	12	12	200	30	NA	1:1250
		Ach	407,830	2	16	32	16	323	1	NA	6	2	200	30	NA	1:1800
	09	Tar	707,837	2	16	32	172	NA	4	NA	12	12	200	30	NA	1:1250
		Ach	407,854	2	16	32	16	323	1	NA	2	1	200	30	NA	1:1800
Bauci	08	Tar	34,860	3	27	44	40	225	64,524	2,500	12	12	10,000	NA	74	1:1300
		Ach	34,860	3	27	44	16	225	48,260	3000	12	12	10,800	NA	73	1:1300
	09	Tar	34,860	3	27	44	40	335	84,627	3000	12	12	12,000	NA	72	1:1300
		Ach	34,860	3	27	44	16	335	42,320	3,800	7	7	12,900	NA	20	1:1300
Gombe	08	Tar	240,360	NA	7	45	45	240	NA	NA	40	4	10,000	NA	NA	1:1000
		Ach	240,360	NA	7	37	36	142	NA	NA	40	4	6,110	NA	NA	1:1350
	09	Tar	240,360	NA	7	45	45	240	NA	NA	40	4	NA	NA	NA	1:1000
		Ach	240,360	NA	7	37	36	138	NA	NA	40	4	NA	NA	NA	1:1741
Adamawa	08	Tar	344,166	4	40	46	NA	688	NA	NA	104	NA	300	NA	NA	1:500
		Ach	344,166	4	25	42	NA	135	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1:2549
	09	Tar		4	40	46	NA	688	NA	NA	104	NA	400	NA	NA	1:500
		Ach		4	25	42	NA	135	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1:25549

						Nort	h Weste	r <mark>n Stat</mark> e	es							
Jigawa	08	Tar	NA		NA	47	8	376	NA	NA	NA	12	NA	20	NA	1:1000
		Ach	376		NA	47	4	219	NA	NA	NA	6	NA	18	NA	1:1500
	09	Tar	NA		NA	47	8	376	NA	NA	NA	12	NA	48	NA	1:1000
		Ach	376		NA	47	4	193	NA	NA	NA	7	NA	40	NA	1:1500
Katsina	80	Tar	NA	3	NA	NA	500	NA	NA	NA	12	4	1750	NA	NA	NA
		Ach	NA	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7	2	1750	NA	NA	NA
	09	Tar	NA	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	15	NA	NA
		Ach	NA	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14	NA	NA
Sokoto	08	Tar	322133	2	8	32	27	236	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		Ach	322133	2	8	30	27	72	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	09	Tar	322133	2	8	32	27	236	NA	NA	NA	NA	75	NA	NA	1:1300

		Ach	322133	2	8	30	27	72	NA	NA	NA	NA	75	NA	NA	1:4013
Kebbi	08	Tar	532,362	4	20	32	32	256	870,000	NA	16	4	109	Na	NA	1:1000
		Ach	432,100	4	20	32	20	196	206,000	NA	8	2	119	Na	NA	1:1600
	09	Tar	532,362	4	20	32	32	256	870,000	NA	16	4	302	9	NA	1:1000
		Ach	532,362	4	20	32	20	191	185,000	NA	NA	1	290	3	NA	1:3,749
Zamfara	08	Tar	256,411	2	10	8	34	256	NA	NA	12	12	NA	NA	30,000	1:1000
		Ach	123,430	2	10	7	21	172	NA	NA	12	4	NA	NA	21,000	1:1490
	09	Tar	256,411	2	10	8	34	256	NA	NA	12	12	NA	NA	30,000	1:1000
		Ach	114,748	2	8	7	34	181	NA	NA	12	5	NA	NA	23,000	1:400
Kano	08	Tar	840,895	5	18	44	150	800	160,000	NA	NA	NA	22,900	105	12,500	NA
		Ach	840,895	3	18	44	150	800	160,000	NA	NA	NA	22,900	105	12,500	NA
	09	Tar	1,000,000	5	18	44	150	800	200,000	NA	NA	NA	22,900	NA	30,000	NA
		Ach	840,895	3	18	44	150	800	160,000	NA	NA	NA	22,900	NA	12,500	NA
Kaduna	08	Tar	NA	4	NA	60	132	552	31,488	4,250	12	4	4500	1500	40	1:1000
		Ach	606,007	4	24	32	49	220	16,282	3,005	12	0	3175	120	36	1:3000
	09	Tar	NA	4	NA	60	132	552	31,488	NA	12	4	NA	NA	44	1:1000
		Ach	606,007	4	24	32	49	220	13,407	NA	7	2	NA	NA	42	1:3000

						North	Centra	States								
Taraba	08	Tar	288,000	4	NA	30	30	288	8	6,650	NA	NA	2000	NA	NA	1:1000
		Ach	NA	4	NA	19	2	90	4	2,050	NA	NA	70	NA	NA	1:3,200
	09	Tar	288,000	4	8	30	30	288	10	50	NA	NA	30	NA	NA	1:1000
		Ach	NA	4	7	18	2	85	7	40	NA	NA	25	NA	NA	1:3,200
Plateau	08	Tar	NA	3	18	32	32	228	28,204	300	192	11	592	80	NA	1:1000
		Ach	325,052	3	14	30	19	146	9684	78	82	16	346	23	115	1:1000
	09	Tar	NA	3	18	32	32	228	28,204	150	24	11	580	NA	NA	1:1000
		Ach	325	3	16	32	16	141	10,516	70	16	2	54	NA	115	1:1,800
Nasarawa	08	Tar	180,433	3	18	20	26	156	17,536	NA	17	8	147	7	20	1:1,156
		Ach	180,433	3	18	20	18	121	17,536	NA	17	8	147	9	28	1:2,313
	09	Tar	180,433	3	18	26	26	156	17,536	NA	17	8	147	9	20	1:1,156
		Ach	180,433	3	18	26	22	136	17,536	NA	17	8	147	9	14	1:1,317
FCT	08	Tar	100,000	4	48	12	12	93	17,856	3,000	12	12	80	NA	NA	1:1000
		Ach	86,000	4	48	12	12	81	5,810	1,620	8	11	64	NA	NA	1:1148
	09	Tar	100,000	4	NA	12	24	93	17,856	3,000	24	12	80	NA	NA	1:1000
		Ach	96,000	4	NA	12	24	82	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1:170
Niger	08	Tar	NA	3	15	37	37	296	60,500	2,205	12	12	25	5	270	1:23,680
		Ach	508,285	3	14	37	19	296	16,401	1,676	4	7	17	2	270	1:21,280
	09	Tar	NA	3	15	37	37	296	67,551	2,989	4	12	30	5	350	1:23,680
		Ach	NA	3	8	37	23	252	17,507	295	2	2	NA	2	300	1:20,160

Kwara	08	Tar	300,000	4	24	32	23	190	20,800	NA	24	12	12	2	8,000	1:2000
		Ach	273,717	4	5	5	13	88	17,408	NA	4	1	8	2	7,500	1:4025
	09	Tar	300,000	4	20	23	23	264	28,032	NA	27	12	20	2	10,000	1:2000
		Ach	280,000	4	11	5	14	93	16,352	NA	6	3	47	2	8,000	1:3843
Kogi	08	Tar	228,964	4	20	24	24	172	19,672	2454	160	12	572	NA	NA	NA
		Ach	228,964	4	17	24	15	150	2,332	2012	112	6	422	NA	NA	1:1526
	09	Tar	228,964	4	20	24	24	172	19,670	2454	160	12	572	3	NA	NA
		Ach	228,964	4	17	24	15	150	2,320	1800	55	5	410	3	NA	1:1526
Benue	08	Tar	NA	3	15	46	46	368	19,296	2,020	26	12	1,005	50	NA	1:700
		Ach	413,159	3	15	43	13	112	16,242	1,742	26	12	774	NA	NA	1:2,630
	09	Tar	NA	3	15	46	46	368	9,648	2,020	13	6	2,500	50	NA	1:700
		Ach	413,159	3	15	43	13	112	3,690	1,051	13	6	1,051	NA	NA	1:3,640

						Sout	ו Weste	r <mark>n Stat</mark> e	es							
Oshun	08	Tar	415,030	3	24	28	28	224	23,690	-	26	5	15	-	11,396	-
		Ach	415,030	3	19	28	22	114	23,690	-	17	3	-	-	11,396	1:3217
	09	Tar	415,030	3	24	28	22	114	15,664	-	26	5	15	-	13,404	-
		Ach	415,030	3	19	28	22	114	15,664	-	17	3	-	-	13,404	1:3097
Оуо	08	Tar	256,000	2	15	31	-	284	39,680	34	26	12	34	9	-	-
		Ach	254,984	2	8	31	-	187	16,105	17	26	8	17	6	-	1:500
	09	Tar	256,000	2	15	3	-	284	39,680	-	26	12	39	4	-	-
		Ach	254,984	2	8	3	-	177	14,616	-	16	6	27	2	-	1:500
Ekiti	08	Tar	123,000	2	15	16	16	128	806	1,689	48	12	216	11	100	1:128
		Ach	123,000	2	15	16	13	48	414	1,422	48	10	95	11	120	1:42
	09	Tar	123,000	2	15	16	16	128	7480	240	48	12	36	10	108	1:128
		Ach	123,000	2	8	16	12	46	3519	68	32	6	3	1	116	1:42
Ogun	08	Tar	320,000	4	20	20	20	158	20,370	520	12	6	671	9	349	1:200
		Ach	260,000	4	15	20	16	97	22,460	531	12	6	670	9	253	1:3711
	09	Tar	320,000	4	20	20	20	158	NA	520	8	6	820	6	349	1:200
		Ach	260,000	4	15	20	16	97	NA	388	8	3	411	4	350	1:3711
Lagos	08	Tar	342,000	3	30	16	16	128	NA	480	72	12	141	20	1950	1:1000
		Ach	146,321	3	20	14	14	63	NA	260	33	8	120	20	2033	1:1100
	09	Tar	332401	3	30	16	16	128	NA	127	72	12	107	30	2140	1:1200
		Ach	25200	3	15	16	16	79	NA	102	43	9	79	27	3250	1:1350
Edo	08	Tar	180,000	3	3	18	18	180	1700	592	26	10	12	8	1800	1:1000
		Ach	NA	3	3	18	10	44	600	445	26	4	4	3	1149	1:2100
	09	Tar	200,000	3	3	18	18	180	1700	NA	26	10	NA	7	2000	1:1000
		Ach	NA	3	3	18	10	22	NA	NA	18	NA	NA	NA	NA	1:2100

Delta	08	Tar	179,256	3	12	25	25	200	16,511	790	26	12	133	NA	NA	1:800
		Ach	179,256	3	5	24	13	115	11,570	515	24	12	125	NA	NA	1:1559
	09	Tar	179,256	3	12	25	25	200	16,511	580	26	12	160	NA	NA	1:800
		Ach	179,256	3	5	24	13	115	8,255	2,142	14	7	78	NA	NA	1:1559
Ondo	08	Tar	2500	2	3	18	36	18	33660	520	48	12	274	NA	1152	1:1000
		Ach	2500	2	3	18	21	18	33660	520	48	8	274	NA	1152	1:1500
	09	Tar	2500	2	3	18	36	54	18360	347	32	NA	180	NA	1152	1:1000
		Ach	2500	2	3	18	21	54	18360	347	32	NA	NA	NA	1152	1:1500

						Sout	h Easter	n State	S							
Anambra	08	Tar	338,721	4	25	21	21	155	7,912	1,440	26	12	17	NA	NA	1:1000
		Ach	338,721	4	25	21	10	62	6,223	1,291	24	4	14	NA	NA	1:6048
	09	Tar	212,798	4	25	21	21	155	6,260	1,337	26	12	14	NA	NA	1:1000
		Ach	212,798	4	25	21	9	62	3,062	631	17	5	8	NA	NA	1:3799
Enugu	08	Tar	246542	3	15	24	24	192	1092	118	24	12	98	4	104	1:1092
		Ach	246542	3	11	18	14	40	746	641	24	4	42	2	88	1:746
	09	Tar	246542	3	15	24	24	192	1092	118	24	12	98	4	104	1:1092
		Ach	246542	3	11	18	14	40	850	380	14	4	45	3	92	1:850
Ebonyi	08	Tar	NA	3	15	13	13	104	NA	360	26	12	10	5	NA	1:1000
		Ach	435,329	3	15	13	13	72	4224	288	26	5	16	4	50	1:6046
	09	Tar	NA	3	15	26	26	260	NA	1110	26	12	4	5	NA	1:1000
		Ach	435,329	3	15	26	26	222	650	888	16	1	20	NA	50	1:1960
C/Rivers	08	Tar	291131	3	18	22	308	NA	24	1055	12	4	480	NA	NA	NA
		Ach	291112	3	8	22	110	NA	16	NA	8	1	335	NA	NA	NA
	09	Tar	NA	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		Ach	NA	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Abia	08	Tar	315,910	3	25	38	38	274	53,332	1,337	78	12	120	300	30	1:1000
		Ach	107,000	3	25	37	22	123	27,293	208	60	4	6	50	25	1:2632
	09	Tar	315,910	3	25	38	38	274	53,488	1,855	78	12	600	300	22	1:1000
		Ach	107,000	3	25	37	22	123	8,995	773	36	2	168	25	15	1:2952
Ak/Ibom	08	Tar	320	3	7	10	174	10	195	96	24	12	10	6	150	NA
		Ach	165	3	5	NA	10	10	97	64	8	4	NA	2	79	NA
	09	Tar	NA	3	7	16	174	10	NA	NA	NA	12	NA	4	NA	NA
		Ach	NA	3	5	NA	10	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Imo	08	Tar	303,333	3	20	38	38	286	27,034	1729	26	12	1180	5	182	1:1000
		Ach	30,333	3	20	37	21	70	18,224	1416	26	12	849	2	104	1:3333
	09	Tar	303,333	3	20	38	38	286	27,034	1729	26	12	1180	5	182	1:1000
		Ach	30,333	3	20	37	37	70	10,983	1077	17	7	680	3	96	1:3333

Bayelsa	08	Tar	685,095	6	30	40	40	274	45,120	8690	26	12	400	104	1882	1:1500
		Ach	685,095	6	30	40	39	243	40,679	5888	26	6	33	28	1610	1:2820
	09	Tar	685095	6	30	40	40	274	46,272	9441	26	12	738	NA	1928	1:1500
		Ach	685095	6	30	40	39	242	24,277	4487	7	4	8	NA	1094	1:2820
Rivers	08	Tar	479,170	NA	13	48	48	282	11,856	2070	26	12	9	2	NA	1:1000
		Ach	479,170	NA	12	27	8	78	4,591	979	26	6	9	2	326	1:6389
	09	Tar	479,170	3	13	48	48	282	10,800	1528	26	12	14	2	NA	1:1000
		Ach	479,170	3	12	27	8	78	4,533	294	26	6	26	0	356	1:6655

Technologies Evaluated under OFAR, SPAT and MTPs

Most of the technologies for OFAR, SPAT and MTP were based on crop, but none on livestock and fisheries. Only Zamfara, Jigawa, Benue, Anambra, Ebonyi, Edo, Lagos, Osun, Ondo and Oyo States reported technologies in livestock and fisheries.

OFAR

The following states Borno, Sokoto, Zamfara, Taraba, Osun, Ovo, Delta, Edo, Ebonyi, Cross Rivers, Abia and Akwa-Ibom did not conduct any OFAR in 2009. Technologies disseminated under OFAR varied widely from zone to zone. However, varietal trial on maize was common to almost all the States. In the North-Eastern Zone cereal such as maize, rice, sorghum and millet were prominent in the OFAR trials. Varietal trial, spacing and fertilizer trials were the most evaluated technologies. The use of organic fertilizer and

especially cowpea and groundnut. Tuber crops such as cassava and sweet potato were also evaluated across the states. Niger State conducted trial on soil reclamation. Intercropping trials of cowpea with yam, cocoyam or sweet potato were conducted in Plateau and Nasarawa States. In the South West and South East States, tubers and cereals featured prominently in the various trials conducted across Control of avian the zones. pests using netting was conducted in Ogun State. Enugu State had feeding trials for fish on cocoyam leaf meal culture in poly of



improved varieties were also evaluated in Gombe, Adamawa, Kano and Kaduna States. In the North-Western and North Central Zones, most of the states conducted trials on cereals and legumes



Heterobranchus niloticus and Oreochromis niloticus. Intercropping of maize with cassava, cowpea, yam or vegetables were also conducted in some States. Rodent control, weed control using agrochemicals were also common in the South West and South East zones.

Generally, there was a remarkable improvement in the number of OFAR trials conducted across the country in 2009.

SPAT

Borno, Bauchi, Gombe, Adamawa, Jigawa, Katsina, Sokoto, Kebbi, Kano, Nasarawa, Niger, Kwara, Osun, Oyo, Cross-River, Abia and Akwa-Ibom States did not establish any SPAT in 2009. Zamfara promoted small ruminants and upgrading of indigenous poultry. Taraba promoted varietal trials, fertilizer and storage trials on rice. Lagos State conducted trials on water melon, pigs and plantain, while Edo State promoted feed formulation for fish. In Anambra state artificial brooding of rabbit was of major interest. Grass-cutter domestication was promoted by Benue State. Generally, all agricultural enterprises including agro processing and WIA activities were given attention in the SPATs conducted in many States where this extension methodology was still in use.

МТР

Management Training Plots (MTPs) were not conducted in the following states Yobe, Katsina, Zamfara, Niger, Osun, Oyo, Ekiti, Anambra, Ebonyi, Cross Rivers, Abia and Akwa-Ibom States in 2009.

Throughout the country, MTP was conducted only in a few states on different varieties of crops (cereals, tubers and legumes) livestock, fisheries and land management practices. The technologies centered on varietal trials, fertilizer trial, livestock production and management, intercropping, deworming, use of herbicides as well as popularization of different agricultural products.

GENERAL

Borno, Yobe, Gombe, Nasarawa, Sokoto, Ogun, Lagos, Imo and River States recorded an improvement on their previous year records despite all odds. It is expected that adoption of technologies are being enhanced throughout the country. It is hoped that this will translate into more food for both local consumption and for exports.

No		OFAR		SPAT		MTP	
	State	Crop/ Livestock	Technology	Crop/ Livestock	Technology	Crop/ Livestock	Technology
1	Borno	NA	NA	NA	NA	Cereal/legumes	Crop rotationProduction
2	Yobe	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Bauchi	Cereal/Legume	 Organic/ inorganic fertilizer trials 	NA	NA	• Crop	 Double row Spacing Conservation tillage Improved seeds
		Maize	 Striga control/ resistant trial 			Citrus	Upgrading
			Varietal trials			Fishery	 Fingerlings promotion
		Courses /malan / Coorses				Agro-forestry	 Seedlings promotion
		Cowpea/meion/ Sesame	Varietai triais			livestock	Parasite control
4	Gombe	• Crop	Effect of Auxensiona and metalen	NA	NA	Cereals/legumes	Improved production
		Cereals	Varietal				
		legumes	improvement				
		• Maize	 Striga resistant Organic fertilizer trial 				
		Millet	 Varietal improvement 				
5	Adamawa	Cereals	 Varietals trials Striga resistant trial Organic/inorganic fertilizer trial 	NA	NA	Cereals	 Spacing Fertilizer application trial
		• Sesame	 Varietal improvement 				
		Onion	Organic/inorganic fertilizer trial				
6	Jigawa	Water melon	Diff. Planting Date	NA	NA	• Crop	Varietal trialRaising of
		Rice	Seedlings				seedlings.

Table 3.15.3: Technologies evaluated under SPAT, OFAR and MTP's

			transplanting			Rice	Milling
						• G/Nut	Oil processing.
		Fodder crop Cereal/Legume Crop	 Demonstration Varietals trial Crystallizer fertilizer trials 			Livestock/fisheries	 Poultry production/upgr ading Bee-keeping Aquaculture
7	Katsina	• Maize	 Varietal trials Striga resistant trial 	NA	NA	NA	NA
		Sorghum	Midge resistant trial				
8	Sokoto	NA	NA	NA	NA	• Crop	 Plant population Fertilizer application trial
9	Kebbi	Cereal/legumes	Farming system	NA	NA	• Crop	FertilizerApplicationUse of improved
		Rice	Varietai triai				seeds • Spacing
10	Zamafara	NA	NA	NA	NA	Cereal/legumes	Varietal trials
						• Crop	 Use of herbicides Use of Neem extract for pest & disease control Soil erosion control
						Soyabean	Milk production
						Livestock	 Poultry upgrading Fodder production
11	Kano	Cereal/legumes	Variety trial	NA	NA	Cereal/legumes	Variety trial
12	Kaduna	Soyabean	Improved varieties	All Crops	 Management practices 	All Crops	Management Practices
		Sweet corn	Irrigation trial				
		Maize/soybean	Farming system trial				

		• Maize	Use of pesticide (Aflotoxin)				
		Rice	 Crystallizer fertilizer trial 	-			
		• Cassava	Varietal trial				
13	Taraba			• Crops	 Varietal trial Fertilizer application trial Chemical/ storage demonstration 	• Crops	 Varietal trial Fertilizer application trial Chemical/stora ge demonstration
14	Plateau	Cocoyam/cowpea Cassava	Intercropped Crystallizer Micro-	• Cassava	Varietal trial	Cereals/legumes/tu ber	 Varietal improvement trials
			nutrient (Agrolyzer)				
		Irish potato	Boost extra				
		Maize	Use of organic				
		Cowpea	pesticides				
		Cowpea/sweet potato	Intercropped				
15	Nasarawa	• Rice	Seed primingVarietals selection	NA	NA	Maize Tuber crops	Varietal trial
		Sweet potatoes	Varietal trial	-		• Tuber crops	
		Cowpea/yam	Intercropped	-			
		Maize	Mgt practice	-			
		• Cassava	Varietal trial	-			
		• Banana	Organic manure trial	-			
16	FCT	Fluted Pumpkin		Rice	Varietal trial	Rice	
		CowpeaGroundnut	Varietal trial	Maize	Striga	Cowpea Cassava	varietal trials
					tolerant		
				Cowpea	Varietal trials		
	Niger	All crops	 Soil reclamation (acidity) Liquid fertilizer 	NA	NA	•	

					trial								
17	Kwara	•	Vegetables Cassava	•	use of organic manure fertilizer trial population density	NA		NA	A	NA		NA	L .
18	Коді	•	Cassava/Maize/Yam	•	(kissing method) Organic/inorganic	•	Livestock/Poultry	•	Vaccination	•	Maize /rice	•	Mgt practice
					rertilizer trial			•	NCD/PPR Mange control Artificial brooding (local chicks)	•	Sweet potato	•	Use as source of vit.
						•	Fish	٠	Production	•			
19	Benue	•	Ginger	•	Varietal trial	•	Yam	•	Minisett	•	Yam	•	Minisette Variety trial
		•	Cocoyam	•	Varietals trial	•	Sweet potato	•	Variety trial	•	Rice	•	Production Variety trial
		•	Cowpea/cassava	•	Intercrop		Biss (Caura as				Cauchasa		Annlingtion
		•	Rice	•	Varietals trial	•	Rice/Cowpea	•	varietai triai	•	Soyabean	•	of lime to soil
						•	Grass cutter/snail	•	popularization	•	Maize	•	Production
		•	Sugar cane	•	Varietal trial	•	Livestock	•	vaccination of				
		•	Bambara nut	•	Varietal trial	-		small ruminant	•	Cowpea IT93K- 452-1	•	Application of boost extra	
										•	Crops	•	Variety trial
										•	Cassava	•	Production Varietal trial
20	Osun	•	Poultry	•	Feed evaluation	•	NA	•	NA	•	Yam	•	Minisett
		•	Plantain/citrus	•	Varietal trial					•	Cocoyam Sweet potatoes	•	Staking
		•	Rice	Improved variety	•		•		•	Maize/cassava	•	Chemical weed control	
										•	Soyabean/maize	•	Varietal trial

						• Rice	 Varietal trial Farming system Chemical weed control
						Livestock	De-worming
						 Cassava/sweet potato/okra 	 Improved variety
						Cocoyam	Farming system
						• Yam	Multiplication using Minisett
						• Сосоа	Rehabilitation
						Maize	Popularization
						• Fruit	 Homestead production
						Poultry	Introduction of exotic breed
21	Оуо	Rice	 Varietals trials 	NA	NA	• Yam	Minisett
		Yam/Cassava Poultry	Intercrop Comparison of growth performance with approximate mode			Vegetable	 Use of dry poultry manure Use of ash as insecticides & pesticides
			with cassava meal based diet		-	Cassava stem	On-farm preservation
		• Fish	 Evaluation of growth & survival of cat fish. Feed evaluation 			Maize	• Close spacing
		Spices	 Processed from locust bean, Soybean and pigeon pea. 				

22	Ekiti	Cassava	Use of cassava waste base organic fertilizer	• Cocoa	Rehabilitation through fertilizer	NA	NA
		Rabbits	Use of macuna seed meal based diet.	• • Livestock	Feeding of		
		• Fish	 Partial replacement of soybean meal with castor oil-seed 	•	with treated farm waste	-	
			mea	• Rice	Varietal trial		
23	Ondo	 Plantain/pepper/maize/ cassava 	Inter-crop	• Crop	 Improved variety 	Rice/maize	Plant populatio
			• Variatal trial	- Sweet potato	Mgt practices	Sweet potato	 Mgt practices
		 Cassava 	• Varietai triai	• Sweet polato	control	• Plantai	Varietal trial
		• Yam	Organic/inorganic	-		• Сосоа	Rehabilitation
			fertilizer trial	Orchard	Pest control	Cassava	Processing
				Livestock	 Control of in- breeding 	Livestock	Worms control
					problem		
				• Fish	Use of fibre tanks		
24	Ogun	• Crop	Varietal trial	• Crop	 Improved variety/spacing Mat practice 	Cocoyam/cassava/yam	Varietal trialMgt practices
		• KICE	Pest control	• Yam	Minisett	-	
				Rice	Varietal trial		
25	Lagos	• Yam	Sprouting methods evaluation	Water melon	Fertilizer regimes	Rice/fluted pumpkinCassava	 Improved mgt practice Varietal trial
		• Cassava	Processing	• Plantain	 Effect of pairing & hot water 	-	
		• Maize	Evaluation of maize wining diet		treatment on yield		
		• Poultry	Use of Roxazyn-G Processing	- • Livestock	Feed performance evaluation		

26	Edo	• Yam	Organic fertilizerVarietals trial	Crop	 Spacing Fertilizer Application 	 Cassava/Sweet potatoes/Cocoyam/c owpea 	 Production •
		Sweet potato	E local TIS 2532 OP1 and local varieties	Livestock	Varietals Feeding/ Housing	• Yam	• Minisett
				Fisheries	Feed formulation	-	
27	Delta	NA	NA	• Yam	Beetle control/minisett	• Maize •	Hybrid Production
				Plantain/banana	Improved variety	_ • Fish	 Pond construction
				Vegetable	 production 	-	
						Cowpea	Production
				Cassava	 improved variety 		Dianting
					<u> </u>	• Cassava	Improved
				LIVESTOCK	 nousing 		varieties
				Fisheries	Homestead production	Sweet potato/Cocoyam	Production
						Rice	 Planting Improved varieties
						Weed	Chemical control
28	Anambra	Yam/Cassava	On-farm evaluation	NA	NA	• Yam	• Minisett
						Cassava	Improved variety
						Vegetables	Production
						 Fruit/ vegetables 	 Preservation/stora ge
		Achatina	On-farm evaluation of feed.	-		Snail/bee/fish	Production
						Rabbitary	Introduction
						Poultry	 Artificial breeding of local chicks.

						Erosion control	 Using contour bunds & vertivers
29	Enugu	 Cocoyam Sweet potatoes 	 storage method evaluation. On Farm evaluation 	 Maize Cassava/Maize/Sweet potato Cassava/Maize/melon Rice Sheep/Goat/pig Poultry Fish Bee keeping Snail 	 sole cropping Intercropping Intercropping Upland/swamp Production Production Production Production Production Production Production Production 	NA	NA
30	Ebonyi	ΝΑ	NA	* Crop	 Improved varieties Line planting Fertilizer usage and application Use of agro- chemical Minimum/zero tillage 	NA	NA
31	C Rivers						
32	Abia	 Sweet potato/cassava/maize Poultry Fish 	 On Farm Eva. On Farm Eva. On Farm Eva. 	 Cassava/Maize/Eguisi Cassava/Maize/Telfaria Yam/Maize/Cassava/Telfaria Cassava/Maize/Sweet potato Bee keeping Sheep and goat Rabbitary 	 Intercropping Intercropping Intercropping Intercropping Intercropping Hive/baiting/s moke application system Improved housing Use of hutches 	 Cassava Yam / Cocoyam Seed yam 	 Cuttings multiplication Based mixture Multiplication

33	Ak Ibom	 Cassava/Maize/sweet potato Poultry Parachaua africana 	 On farm evaluation Feed evaluation Culturing 	 Cassava/maize/melon Cassava/maize/cowpea Cassava/yam/melon Casava/cocoyam/maize Yam/maize/cowpea Snail/bee poultry (local chicks) Fishery 	 intercropping Intercropping Intercropping Intercropping Intercropping Intercropping Production Artificial brooding Production Pond production 	NA	NA
34	Imo	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
35	Bayelsa	 FIsh Yam Sweet potato Poultry Snake 	 On Farm Eva. On Farm Eva. On Farm Eva. On Farm Eva. Culturing 	 Swamp rice Casava/cocoyam/maize Cassava/yam/maize Cassava/yam/melon Cassava/maize/cowpea Cassava/maize/melon Vegetable Bee keeping/snail Fishery Poultry (local chicks) 	 *Introduction (FARO 52) Intercrop Intercrop Intercrop Intercrop Intercrop Intercrop Production production *Pond production *Artificial brooding 	 Cassava/maize/ melon Cassava/maize/ sweet potato Cassava/cocoyam /maize Yam 	 intercropping intercropping intercropping intercropping minisett
36	Rivers	Hybrid yam/sweet potato	Varietal evaluation	 yam/maize/cowpea yam/maize/melon cassava/maize/melon cassava/maize plantain/cocoyam sheep/goat Rabbit Livestock fisheries Snail 	 Minisett intercropping intercropping intercropping intercropping confirmation Rearing Artificial rooding production Farming 	 yam cassava/maize Cassava/maize/co wpea Cassava/maize/sw eet potato Yam/maize 	 Minisett intercropping intercropping intercropping intercropping intercropping

TRAINING NEEDS OF ADPs

ADPs indicated areas in which they need training with pre-season training ranking highest with 70%, followed by management training for administrative staff with 49%. A major need is the specialized training for subject matter specialist SMS, in areas of extension communication skills, fish farming technology, animal traction skills improvement seed production and certification. Group formation and development, short term courses and long term courses are also listed (Table 3.15.4) as training needs presented in order of priority.

Table 3:15:5 TRAINING NEEDS OF ADPs

S/No	Training Topics/Subject	No of ADPs	0/_
3/N0	Dro concon training		70
1.	Pre-season training	20	70
2.	Management Training for administrative staff	18	50
3.	Specialized for subject matter specialist (SMS)	17	49
а.	Extension Communication skills		
b.	Fish farming technologies		
С.	Forest Management technology		
d.	Animal Traction skills improvement		
е.	Seed production and certification		
f.	Oil palm and free production training		
g.	Popularization of artificial insemination		
h.	Training on handling and administration of Livestock drugs		
	Training on research methodology		
i.	Proper maintenance of irrigation infrastructure		
j.			
4.	Group formation, development and management	15	41
5.	Short term course	12	32
6.	Long term course	7	19
7.	Data collection processing and management	7	19
8.	Post season training	7	19
9.	Livestock production and fattening techniques	5	14
10.	Orientation and refreshed course	3	8

PROBLEMS OF EXTENSION SERVICES

The most common problems of extension services reported by 64% of the ADPs is poor funding from their respective State Governments (Table 3.15.5). Fund allocation from the State Governments was grossly in adequate and often disbursed late. Low funding in addition to other factors has led to the ADPs' inability to meet their required logistic and manpower development needs. It has also resulted in the widespread problems of low EA: farmer ratio. Other problems of extension services reported by 61% of the ADPs include lack of adequate serviceable vehicles, inadequate qualified extension staff (58%), lack of incentives/motivations for extension staff (42%) and lack of inputs/working materials (36%) in the ADPs. High cost of farm inputs and lack of access road to the communities for evacuating farm produce was reported by 15% of the ADPs, while poor

supervision and lack of in-service training for extension staff was reported by 12%. Unavailability of production packages, non-commercialization of Shika brown breed of poultry, problems of feeds and adulterated livestock drugs in the market, lack of popularization of artificial insemination in livestock, lack of cottage industries at community levels for processing and storage of fruits and vegetables at commercial level and lack of affordable labour saving devices for women were also reported as problems of extension services.

Table:3:15:5: Pro	blems of	Extension	Services
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S/NO	PROBLEMS	% of ADPs
1.	Poor funding	64
2.	Lack/inadequate serviceable vehicles	61
3.	Inadequate qualified Extension staff	58
4.	Lack of incentives/motivation for Ext. Staff	42
5.	Lack of Inputs/Working Materials	36
6.	Lack of Cottage industries at Community level for processing and storage	16
	of fruits and vegetable at commercial level.	
7.	Lack of ACHA dehusking machines at commercial level.	16
8.	High Cost of Farm Inputs	15
9.	Lack of access road to the communities for evacuating farm products	15
10.	Problem of fake and adulterated livestock drugs in the market	14
11.	Lack of In-service Training for ext. Staff	12
12.	Poor Supervision	12
13.	Unavailability of Production Packages	12
14.	Commercialization of the Shika boom breed of poultry	12
15.	Popularization of artificial insemination in Livestock	12

PROBLEMS NEEDING RESEARCH

A number of problems needing research were identified and presented in Table 3:16:6

S/No	Commodity	Problem
1.	Crops	 Development of striga resistant varieties Pest/disease infestation on melon Low fertilizer demanding/high yielding varieties Fruit abortion in fruit trees Development of herbicides application in mix-cropping and cost effective post emergence herbicides Development of heat tolerant tomato varieties Development of cowpea and groundnut varieties that are resistant to Aphids Development of disease resistant cassava varieties (against tuber rot). Standardization of combined rates of organic and inorganic fertilizer in different crops.
2.	Livestock	 Development of effective drugs and vaccines for common diseases Development of foot and month disease resistant breeds Genetic improvement technologies in small ruminants/poultry. Development of low cost feeds technologies for monogastric animals. Genetic improvement for improved milk quality and quantity Adoptability of Friesian breeds of cattle to Local environment Conduct of livestock census.
3.	Fisheries	 Development of low cost fish farming technologies. Formulate affordable fish feed for fish farmers Development of improved method of controlling hyacinth weeds Conduct of census on fish farming/enterprises Diseases that affect Clarias lazera in cultural environment control diseases.
4.	Agro-forestry	 Research on wild fruits for economic development Improvement on indigenous varieties of fruit species Development of OFAR packages on agro-forestry Control of insect/pest on mango trees. Domestication and improvement of some exortic tree species Domestication of fast growing tree species to check desertification.
5.	Engineering	 Development of indigenous combined harvesters/ labour saving devices affordable to farmers.
6	Extension	 Development of an alternative agricultural extension approach (participatory) Extension service appraisal survey Conduct of census on extension worker, farming families and categories of farmers Conduct of adoption rate studies for all commodities Inadequate market information
7.	Others	Research into indigenous knowledge of production.

Table 3.15.6 Problems Needing Research

GENERAL PROBLEMS

General problems observed on the field include late onset of rains, late arrival of planting, materials from research Institutes/government, inadequate supply of input, high cost labour generally. Others include occurrence of natural hazards such as. flood drought and pests/diseases, inadequate and late release of funds

4.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In nearly all the states, the cumulative rainfall up to August in 2009 was lower than that of the same period last year (2008). The rains started between April and May in all the states within NE Zone except in Yobe State that recorded its first rains in June. There were no reported cases of flooding except in Yobe state where about four local cases were recorded. Rainfall started in March but most of the areas received their first rain in May/June. In North West and North East Zones, Katsina and Borno states received more rainfall in 2009 compared to the amount received in 2008. Floods occurred in Zamfara, Sokoto Kebbi and Kaduna States in August, 2009. The rains were established late in FCT, Niger, Kwara and Nasarawa states. In the SE and SW Zones, rain commenced between January and February. Dry spells occurred throughout the northern states and a few southern states such as Lagos, Ogun, Ekiti Oyo, Osun and in all states of the SE with varying levels that ranged between 15 and 45 days. Total amounts of rainfall were generally higher between the months of July and September in the north central zone this year than in 2008

The fertilizer supply by government agencies was grossly inadequate and was a constraint to farmers across the nation. Fertilizers came late in 2009 and were poorly distributed. Fertilizer distribution was through special committees in the states. The fertilizers from the LGAs were further subsidized but more difficult to obtain. Farmers had to make up by purchasing fertilizer from open markets where prices ranged from N4,500 to N7,000 per 50 kg bag. Fertilizer distribution by the Voucher System in Taraba and Kano States gave farmers better accesses to the commodity in 2009 than in 2008, though the consignments arrived late.

Most farmers did not have access to improved seeds hence had to use saved stocks from their previous harvests. The seed supplied by government agencies arrived late and farmers could not use them. Incidences of fake improved seeds assumed wider dimensions in 2009.

Limited procurement and distribution of seeds, cuttings and seedlings were undertaken by the ADPs of some states; while inadequate agrochemicals were reported to have been distributed by Zamfara, Kwara, Niger and Plateau states. Discussion with farmers indicated that they sources for less than actual needed quantity of planting materials and other inputs primarily from the open markets with no assurance of product quality at prices that are about one and a half times higher than the official government prices. Most states did not procure inputs for pest and disease control in crops. The use of agrochemicals is very minimal in Benue State and the South East zone.

Access to tractors was a serious problem in 2009. Lack of adequate functional tractors to meet the demand in the country re-occurred. The few tractors made available were of variable models without spare parts of which operators have limited technical skill to handle in the event of any breakdown. The high cost of diesel during the season, and frequent breakdown of tractors during operation further complicated the problem. Usually farmers preferred to patronize private tractor hiring services that readily meet their demands. The average cost of tractor hiring ranged between \$3,200. - \$10,000 for ploughing and \$1,500 - \$8,000 for both ridging and harrowing in the South West Zone but lower in the North East Zone. In the North Central Zone and North West Zone, the cost of tractor hiring ranged between \$2,000 - \$8,000 and \$4,000 - \$15,000 respectively for all

the farm operations. Between 2008 and 2009, the cost of tractor hiring for harrowing increased by about 36% in the South East and South West Zones and 9% in the North West Zone. The cost of ridging increased by 30% in the South West Zone in 2009; but in the North Central Zone and North East Zone however, there were no significant increases in the cost of tractor hiring between 2008 and 2009.

Labour costs of farm operations increased remarkably across the country. While the costs of land clearing increased slightly from \$2,500 in 2008 to \$2700/ha in 2009 in the north eastern states, it increased from \$2,500 to \$3,528.60/ha in north-western states. This year, land clearing cost was as high as \$7,287/ha, \$12,666.70/ha and N 29, 857.10/ha in the north-central states, south western states and south eastern states respectively and underscores the need for improvement in access to farm machineries. On a national level, the percentage changes in mean labour costs (\$/ha) were 10.8%, 11.5% and 15.4% for land clearing, ploughing and ridging respectively in 2009 compared to 2008.

Prices of food commodities increased substantially in 2009. A comparison of prices between January and July 2008 with January –July 2009 showed a 20% increase in the prices of both maize and millet, and11.92% for rice in the north-eastern states. However, the zonal means indicated that, there is a decrease in the prices of maize and rice by -13.58% and -4.24% respectively which probably relates to the growing investments on importation of rice. In northwestern states rice recorded an increase in price by 170% in Jigawa state, while the zonal means of north western states shows an increase of 32.71%. In north central states a similar price increase for rice was recorded by 73.1%, and 42.5% and 40% for maize and millet respectively. In the south west, the price of maize increased by 66.6%; in Imo by 42.9%; and 23.5% in Ebonyi States. The price of rice decreased by 22.76% in Enugu State, but increased by 60% in FCT and 58.6% in Ondo State. Prices of cassava tuber, gari and flour increased in 2009 throughout the northwest zone. The national average increases for these commodities were 20.29%, 16.59% and 9.2% for cassava tuber, gari and flour, respectively. Prices of yam tuber, yam flour and sweet potato increased significantly in 2009 in north central states by 23.06%, 44.76% and 36.59% respectively, while the average national increase is 16%, 12% and 19% for the same commodities.

The price of melon increased by 51.2% in north central states and Irish potato increased by 27% in the south western states; but with national average increased of 13%, 11% and 4% for melon, soybean and Irish potato respectively. Tomato price increase by over 80% in 2009 while pepperprice increased by over 300%. The national average shows 9%, 12% and 3% increase in prices for mutton, chicken and fresh fish respectively.

Generally at the national level eggs, smoked and dry fish increased by 16.73%, 4.67% and 3.7% respectively. Other commodities increased marginally between 2% - 6%. The price increases in foodstuff over a period of one year were fair and affordable by consumers. No doubt, the stability (with slight changes in some locations) in commodity prices is as a result of the favourable rainfall experienced within the year, low pest and diseases outbreak, etc which made farmers hopeful that, there would be a bumper harvest this year. Those who hoarded grains have released most of the grains stored to the market, thereby resulting to reduction in cost of most food items. This may invariably ensure food security at the household level by spending less on food and a reduction in level of poverty incidence on the long run.

Estimates for many crops show increases while a few decreases in areas cultivated in 2009 were observed when compared with 2008 figures. Most of the increases in cultivated areas were however marginal and largely reflected on the output forecasts for 2009. Significant differences occurred in terms of changes in cultivated areas for each crop in each zone and state and ranged from 2% for

rice and millet in Katsina and Zamfara states to 54.71% for millet and 47.60% for maize in Sokoto state. Kebbi state predicted a 29.42% of land area cultivated for Sorghum in 2009 compared to that of 2008. Although the prices of cassava and cassava products (cassava-gari and cassava flour) have remained consistently high over the past one year, there is no hope that these prices will come down until the next harvesting season or beyond. Unfortunately, this trend has not yet been very much reflected in the area of cassava cultivated in 2009, especially in the south-west and south east zones of the country where increase in area cultivated was between 3 - 4.9%. It was also noted that the total land area cultivated in 2009 recorded a decrease of about 3% compared with that of last year. The increase in area of cotton cultivated over that of 2008 was just about 0.9%.

Maize production is expected to increase this year by 5.4% from 7.375 million MT in 2008 to over 7.77 million MT. The forecast for rice production is an increase of 6.11% from 3.54 million MT in 2008 to 3.76 million MT in 2009. A slight increase of 1.24% for sorghum from 5.57 million MT in 2008 to 5.64 million MT in 2009 should be anticipated. Similarly, millet output is expected to decrease by 3.6% from 3.45 million MT in 2008 to 3.33 million MT in 2009 while that of cassava may decrease slightly by 5.46% from 44.827 million MT in 2008 to 47.274 million in 2009. Enforcement of policy on incorporation of cassava into flour and promotion of its usage in bio-fuel production has the potential of boosting its production. The decrease in the forecast for millet and the slight increase for Sorghum are related to the problem of late arrival of rains and dry spells that occurred in most parts of North East and North West which affected these crops coupled with a growing interest in the cultivation of maize in the zones where early /extra-early and drought tolerant varieties exist. An increase of 3.14% in yam output from 32.56 million MT in 2008 to 33.58 million MT in 2009 is the forecast. Cocoyam is expected to increase by 5.39% from 3.04 million MT in 2008 to 3.20 million MT in 2009. Soybean and ground nut are expected to have similar margins of increase of 2.3% from 507,450MT to 519,540MT and from 2.48 million MT to 2.54 million MT in 2008 and 2009, respectively. Cowpea is expected to increase by 2.8% from 1.28 million MT in 2008 to 1.31 million MT in 2009; The output trends for these crops however show sustained strong growth for maize and a marginal growth for rice over the last seven years; but there has been decline for millet and soybean. There are indications that the forecast for cowpea this year may change positively due to the extension of rainfalls into October. Melon is expected to increase by 7.61% from 143,750MT in 2008 to 154,690MT in 2009; while cotton may increase by only 1.14% from 302,810MT in 2008 to 306,250MT in 2009 suggesting that the campaign on this commodity can use innovative approaches.

Pest problems were moderate across the country although striga attacks in cereals and legumes, rice blast, bird attacks (especially quela birds invasion) in North-West, Northeast and north central. Head smut in sorghum, tuber rot in yam, fruit rot in tomato, die back in citrus, black pod in cocoa and insect attacks in cowpea were some of the key challenges farmers had to contend with that also tend to limit the output expectations for the 2009 wet season.

Several states had no data on input, pests and diseases, production on livestock and fisheries. This could be because data collection on the livestock and fisheries sub-sectors requires special attention that may be beyond what the ADPs can handle. It is technical and expensive. Despite the high potential for livestock and fish in several parts of the country, the required inputs are not available and state supports are abysmal in some states. In Kebbi state, where over 50 unemployed youths were trained in New Bussa on aquaculture and fish feed production, aquaculture was not intensified. Very limited quantities of vaccines were made available to farmers in Nasarawa and Kogi states of North -central zone. Most state governments did not provide livestock and/ fisheries input such as improved breeds, feeds, fishing gears, nets and fingerlings. In the north-central zone, only Kwara State procured and distributed fisheries input while it also established a fishery training centre for unemployed school leavers.

A state-wide incidence of Trypanosomiasis of moderate severity in Nasarawa and Niger States was reported. Major diseases that occurred during the 2009 wet season include diarrhoea and PPR; Helmithiasis that affected sheep and goats, New Castle Disease and coccidiosis in local chickens in north- -central zone states except Kogi and Niger.In terms of available records on livestock population, Kano State led with over 3 million herds of cattle; followed by Jigawa and Kaduna states, respectively in North-West. North West has high potential for livestock production especially small ruminants and poultry which most farmers integrate into their farming system. In general, conditions for rearing extensively managed animals (cattle, sheep, goats and local poultry) were favourable during the year, therefore; marginal increases in population are expected.

There was a 7.54% increase in artisanal fish catch for 2009 (289, 672MT) compared to 269, 351MT in 2008 from 11 States that provided required data. Aquaculture production forecast showed an increase of 23.66% in 2009 from 112, 243MT in 2008 to 138, 799.MT in 2009 for the 10 states. In South-East Zone, aquaculture grew rapidly leading to a glut in Imo state and justifying a need to improve market information services that connect the various zones.

The 2009 wet season agricultural performance assessment captured among several other indicators, the ADP extension activities in Nigeria. The variables used to assess the extension performance of the ADPs includes number of farm families, Subject Matter Specialists (SMS), number of extension workers (BES, BEAs, VEAs), visits to farmers' farms, extension methodologies used to disseminate crops, livestock and fisheries technologies, number of farmer groups and extension agent (EA)-farmer ratio. The number of farm families remained high across the country. Nation-wide average number of farm families per state is 502,000 with the largest being in Kano (849,895), and Kaduna (606,007) States.

Across the states in Nigeria, Kano state had the highest number of VEAs (800), while the lowest number (10) was recorded in Bayelsa state. However, it is important to note that while some state ADPs recorded an increase in number of VEAs in 2009 compared with their 2008 figures (Bauchi, Ebonyi, Lagos, Zamfara, Ondo, Nassarawa and Kwara); others recorded a drop in the number of VEAs (Edo, Niger, Taraba, Jigawa, Ekiti, Gombe, Kebbi and Plateau). This is related to dwindling funding by the respective state governments. Regular visits to farmers by extension agent helps in evaluating progress made by the farmers and equally identify problems encountered for feed back to SMSs. Yobe, Taraba, Ekiti, Cross River, Akwa Ibom, Edo and Enugu States were observed to have records of low or very low visits of EAs to farmers.

Across Nigeria, only 4 states (Gombe, Nassarawa, Benues and Imo) actually achieved stipulated MTRMs/ QTRMs targets in 2009 survey period. Eleven states (29.7%) conducted less than 5 MTRMs/QTRMs; while 12 states (32.4%) conducted 5 or more MTRMs/QTRMs. Most of the technologies under OFAR and SPAT/MTPs were crop-based, except in North Centra,I North-West, South East and South West States where attempts were made to conduct OFARs on livestock and fisheries.

An increasing interest in the formation of groups/associations/cooperatives among farmers was recorded across the country although the operations of the groups showed considerable scope for improvements. Only 46% of states made efforts to organize farmers' groups. Most of the state ADPs patronized the concept of groups and cooperatives as a strategy to improve farmers access to credits/inputs and to reduce prevailing dilemma of wide EA:Farm Family ratios across the country. A proportion of 62% of the states had EA-farmer ratios above 1:1500; whereas only 10.8% reported ratios below 1:1500. About 81% of the states conducted FNTs, MTPs, SPATs and OFARs in 2009 as compared to 86% in 2008.

Recommendations:

Overall, 2009 appears to be a good harvest year for rice, maize and cowpea but not so much for millet and sorghum.

The following recommendations are made based on data collected and observations on the field:

- 1. It is important as a matter of national policy, for Federal and State governments to improve and sustain funding to enable ADPs achieve reasonable standards in extension delivery in Nigeria in order to realize agricultural growth inherent in the 7-point agenda of Mr. President. To empower agricultural extension in the country in which the ADPs as well as all the other agencies involved in agricultural extension can effectively play their roles, a National Agricultural Extension and Rural Development Policy needs to be put in place.
- 2. A national strategic plan aimed at enhancing access to subsidized production inputs of target groups as well as improving mechanization of farm operations needs to be urgently put in place to stimulate youths' participation in agriculture. The Voucher System which has been adopted by Taraba and Kano States seemed to have some prospects for improving access to fertilizers but it should be decentralized so that each farmer could register at the LGA.
- 3. Farmers should have access to credits through cooperative groups before the planting season begins to enable them to purchase relevant farm inputs such as fertilizers, agro-chemicals and pay for tractor hiring services.
- 4. Owing to the colossal post harvest losses in many crops, renewed attention should be accorded value addition and on understanding commodity value chain in order to advance market driven agriculture. Towards this, incentives for development of agro-cottage enterprises should be designed to open new corridors for trade and employments.
- 5. Improve funding for research to develop appropriate technologies for mitigating the effects of climate change, multi-purpose tree species for checking erosion and desertification, and nutrient efficient crop varieties, control of pests and diseases of crops, livestock and fisheries and low cost feeds and feeding techniques for fisheries and livestock as well as labour saving devices.
- 6. Having correct figures on livestock population and fisheries outputs is critical to advance the development of the sub-sector. In this regard, Government needs to create a unit for livestock population census and fisheries data collection and handling.
- 7. The growing menace of polyethylene bags scattered across the environment remained an issue inhibiting use of refuse dumps in conservation agriculture and a serious hazard to ruminant livestock; urgent attention is required from relevant organs of government to urgently enact and enforce enabling laws for the use of bio-degradable packaging materials in the country.

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5.0 NAERLS OFFICES AND CONTACTS