AGRICULTURAL PERFORMANCE SURVEY OF 2013 WET SEASON IN NIGERIA

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NATIONAL REPORT

by

National Agricultural Extension and Research Liaison Services (NAERLS)
Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
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And

Federal Department of Agricultural Extension (FDAE),
Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Abuja

Agricultural Performance Survey of 2013 Wet Season in Nigeria

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December 2013

PREFACE

Assessment of agricultural production in Nigeria is an activity of NAERLS that contributes to Institute Mandate (IM) Nos. 2, 3 and 4. The assessment exercise was conducted in August/September 2013 in conjunction with: Federal Department of Agricultural Extension (FDAE), Planning Research and Statistics Department (PRSD), National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Federal Department of Fisheries (FDF), Nigeria Meteorological Agency (NIMET), Federal Department of Agriculture (FDA), Federal Department of Livestock (FDL), National Productivity Centre (NPC)and the six Zonal Coordinating Research Institutes. We are pleased to report this year that the National Institute for Oil-Palm Research (NIFOR) that is coordinating Research-Extension–Farmer-Input-Linkage (REFILs) activities in the South-South agro-ecological zone was able to participate in the exercise. Twenty teams of three specialists each covered all the 36 states of Nigeria and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT), involving 148 LGAs across the country. The headquarters and the newly established Green House Offices of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD) were also covered. We wish to particularly commend the teams that were assigned to cover Borno, Yobe, Nassarawa and Plateau states, in which civil unrest prevailed, for their sacrifices while praying for speedy return of peace to these states.

The same sincere gratitude goes to officials of the Ministries of Agriculture, State Agricultural Development Projects (ADPs), other State parastatals and LGA officials across the country that made all the necessary arrangements to facilitate the smooth conduct of the field work and also provided the required data. The outputs of the evaluation exercise have been put together into an executive summary (national), states and national reports, which are circulated to all states and relevant Federal agencies and other stakeholders. This National Report is the last in the series of reports of the assessment of the 2013 wet season, providing overall trends and findings that can guide decision-makers and researchers. The Report also highlights the progress being made under the Agricultural Transformation Agenda (ATA). The unrelenting efforts and participation of agencies such as NBS, NPC, NARIs and NIMET continue to raise the scope and quality of the reports. Concerted efforts are being made to improve the capacity of all participating agencies in data collection and management. Comments on this National Report are welcome.

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ACRONYMS

ADP	-	Agricultural Development Programmes
AfDB	-	Africa Development Bank
APS	-	Agricultural Performance Survey
APSR	-	Agricultural Performance Survey Report
ASC	-	Agro Service Centers
BES	-	Block Extension Agent
CAYS	-	Crop, Area and Yield Survey
CBARD	-	Community Based Agricultural and Rural Development
EA	-	Extension Agent
FAO	-	Food and Agriculture Oganization
FDA	-	Federal Department of Agriculture
FDF	-	Federal Department of Fisheries
FDL	-	Federal Department of Livestock
FNT	-	Forthnightly Training
IAR	-	Institute of Agricultural Research
IAR&T	-	Institute for 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 Bereau 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
NPAFS	-	National Programme on Agriculture and Food Security
NPFS	-	National Programme on Food Security
NSPFS	-	National Special Programme for Food Security
OFAR	-	On Farm Adaptive Research
PM	-	Programme Manager
PPASD	-	Planning Policy Analysis and Statistics Department
PRSD	-	Planning Research and Statistics Department
RID	-	Rural Insfrastructure Department
RTEP	-	Root and Tuber Expansion Programme
SPAT	-	Small Plot Adaptation Technique
SSP	-	Single Super Phosphate
T & V	-	Training and Visits
ZEO	-	Zonal Extension Officer

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Wet Season Agricultural Performance Survey (APS) for the year was conducted between 26th August and 3rd of September 2013. The survey was carried out by the National Agricultural Extension and Research Liaison Services (NAERLS) in collaboration with the Federal Department of Agricultural Extension (FDAE) and several other stakeholders in agricultural data generation and use. The agencies/departments that participated include the Planning Research and Statistics Department (PRSD), National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Federal Department of Agriculture (FDA), Federal Department of Fisheries (FDF), Federal Department of Livestock (FDL) Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NIMET), National Productivity Center (NPC) and the six Zonal Coordinating Research Institutes; Institute for Agricultural Research (IAR), Lake Chad Research Institute (LCRI), National Cereals Research institute (NCRI), Institute of Agricultural Research and Training (IAR & T), National Root Crops Research Institute (NRCRI) and National Institute For Oil-palm Research (NIFOR). A broad scope of participation has been maintained to sustain improvement in the quality, utility and depth of data generated from the survey.

The objectives of the survey were to: assess the agricultural performance during the wet season; make production forecasts; identify constraints to increased agricultural productivity and effective extension delivery service; and provide feedbacks for improved research and policy performance.

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assess the agricultural performance during the wet season;
- Make production forecasts;
- Identify constraints to increased agricultural productivity and effective extension delivery service; and
- Provide feedbacks for improved research and policy performance.

Twenty multi-disciplinary teams of three scientists each were constituted, making a total of 60 scientists, to carry out the exercise across the country using Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) techniques. This involved the use of structured questionnaire/ checklists, farm visits/observations, interviews with farmers and Ministry/ADP officials. In every state, two communities were selected from two LGAs in each of two selected agricultural zones for evaluation. From each community, five farmers were interviewed in addition to focused group discussions held at every site. Final wrap-up sessions to validate data generated were held at the end of each state visit with officials of the state ADPs and Ministries of Agriculture. Also, all the Green House Directors/offices were consulted and encouraged to complete the questionnaire on ATA activities in their respective states.

In the current report, the land area estimates made in 2012 are the base figures used in computing percentage changes in the areas devoted to various crops in 2013, while discounted output figures that provide for losses or damages caused by the massive floods that occurred in 2012 were used in computing the percentage changes in outputs between the two years under reference. The summary of the findings of the survey are presented below.

Rainfall Situation

The rainfall pattern in 2013 was generally similar to that of 2012. The rains however started much earlier in several states in 2013 between April and May in the North East and North West zones. The rains started much earlier in Kaduna and Gombe States in February, compared with other states within their respective zones. Most of the states in the South West, South East and South-South Zones had their first rains in January. There were variations in the commencement of rain in the North Central Zone. Kogi, Nasarawa and Benue States recorded their first rains in January, Kwara in February, Plateau, FCT and Niger States in March, and Taraba in April. Heavy downpours occurred across the country but in different months, resulting in acute floods in Jigawa, Katsina, Zamfara, Sokoto, Gombe, Kebbi, Imo, Akwa- Ibom, Bayelsa, Ogun, and Oyo States, causing damages to some crops. Despite the heavy rains, dry spells were experienced in Kwara, Zamfara, Kaduna, Kebbi, Niger, Plateau, Ekiti, Gombe and FCT. Unlike in August and September of 2012 when twenty states of the country experienced unprecedented flooding, the 2013 season recorded fewer incidences of flooding in Lagos, Sokoto, Jigawa, Delta and Kano. Rainfall distribution this year was generally good across the country.

The total number of rainy days in the NCZ was higher in 2012 than in 2013, with the exception of Plateau State. The highest number of rainy days was 72, recorded in Kogi, while the lowest was 35, recorded in Kwara. The highest number of rainy days of 15 was recorded in the month of August in Plateau state. Again, the number of rainy days in each station across the SWZ was more in 2012, compared to 2013. Ondo and Oyo recorded 85 and 62 rainy days in 2012 compared to 51 and 47 in 2013 respectively. Also, in the SEZ, the number of rainy days in 2013 showed a general decrease across the zone over those of 2012. Abia and Enugu States recorded 78 and 47 rainy days in 2013, compared to 98 and 71 days respectively in 2012.

Agricultural Mechanization

Agricultural mechanization is vital to averting drudgery and the attendant negative effects, such as low work output rates, poor finishing, and food inadequacy for the populace. It is quite obvious that majority of Nigerian farmers are not into mechanized farming. Available data showed that the total number of Government-owned functional tractors increased slightly by 27.9% from 1,072 in 2012 to 1,372 in 2013. Federal Government awarded between 25% and 45% subsidies on tractors sold to farmers, depending of the model and length of period it was kept in storage. Also, Federal Government donated 2 tractors to first generation universities and 1 for each faculty of Agriculture to facilitate practical skills acquisition by students. Provision of tractors was also encouraged by a number of states. In Kaduna State, for example, 132 tractors were sold to farmers' cooperatives on cash and carry basis at 60% subsidy.

Non-functional government tractors across the states were 738 and 822 in 2012 and 2013 respectively, which shows an increase of 11.4%. Available data also showed that privately owned functional tractors were 1,038 and 408, for 2012 and 2013 respectively, representing a rapid decrease of 154% within a year. The number of non-functional tractors increased slightly from 343 in 2012 to 441 in 2013. The North West had the largest number of tractors in all the zones, with 629 and 617 in 2012 and 2013 respectively, followed by South West, with 141 and 462 in 2012 and 2013. The level of increase in the number of tractors was highest in the South West and least in the North East.

New tractors at one of the LGAs in Oyo state awaiting distribution in 2013

A typical situation in many tractor hiring service outfits across Nigeria

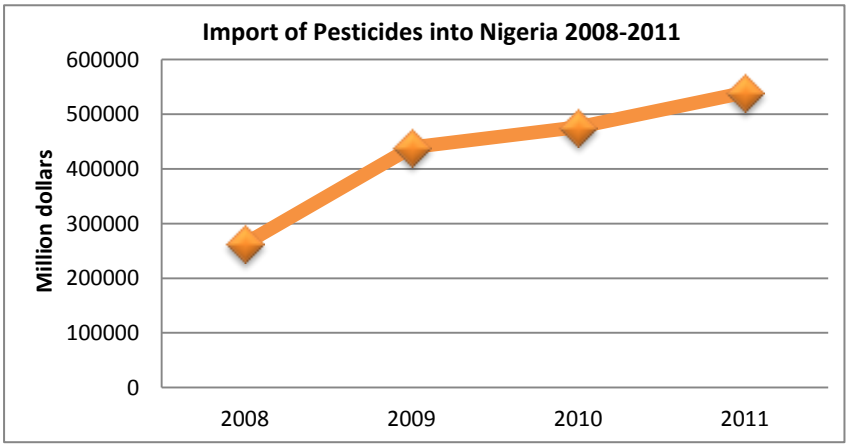
In many zones, especially in the North East, South East and South-South Zones, the number of tractors decreased remarkably. For 2012 and 2013 respectively, North East had 124 and 107; South East, 149 and 59; and South-South, 61 and 55. The North Central had the least number of tractors in 2013. Katsina State had the highest number of Government owned tractors, with 538, followed by Benue State with 148. Adamawa led the states with 290 functional tractors that are owned by private individuals/organization in 2013, followed by Kaduna with 174, while FCT had the least of 15 in both 2012 and 2013. The total number of functional tractors owned by both Government and private/organizations, as obtained from the state ministries of agriculture in the entire country was 2,110 and 1,780 in 2012 and 2013 respectively, representing a decrease of 15.6%.

Work bulls still remained the preferred animal power used in 2013. Number of farm animals used in Adamawa State in 2012 and 2013 were 1,500 and 1,800 respectively, which represented an increase of 16.7%. Kebbi State also had an increase of 99.2% in number of farm-power animals used between 2012 and 2013. Gombe State reported an increase, from 550 in 2012 to 670 in 2013. The data on tractor availability indicates an unhealthy national inadequacy, bearing in mind the huge arable land area to be served by thesetractors. The fact that youths are abandoning agriculture owing to it drudgery under traditional practice in which cut and hoe dominate warrants a critical review of the mechanism for promoting agricultural mechanization. As the results of this survey show, Nigeria is under-tractorized; a situation which can impede the pace of transformation of agriculture.

Fertilizer Procurement and Distribution under the GES

The E-Wallet method of input supply under the Growth Enhancement Support Scheme (GES) of the Agricultural Transformation Agenda (ATA) has recorded huge improvement in the level of success and impact in 2013, compared with 2012. Available data showed that 65-70% of registered farmers across the nation were able to accessed fertilizers and seeds from the scheme. A total of 10,681,061 bags of assorted fertilizers (mainly NPK and Urea) were received and distributed to farmers across the nation. In most states, NPK and Urea were available, while only 28% of the states supplied SSP fertilizers to farmers. A few states also procured and distributed micronutrient fertilizers, such as agrolyzer. In many states, especiallyin the south and in the North Central, fertilizers were supply in good time. In some state in the North West (such as Kebbi and Sokoto) fertilizer supply was largely reported to be late. In the states where fertilizers arrived late, some of the farmers re-sold their fertilizers after redemption.

The GES scheme, however, need to address some problems that were experienced in the 2013 cropping season. For instance, some farmers complained that it was difficult for them to trace their names on the list of beneficiaries even after they had received SMS messages on their phones. The problem was more sever in Bayelsa State, where some beneficiaries had to take several trips to redemption centers but could not access the inputs because these had been transferred to different redemption centers. Also, some farmers complained of situations when they mistakenly deleted SMS messages in the process of securing an interpreter for the messages sent to them. There were also reported cases of lost or stolen handsets after receiving fertilizer/seed input SMS messages. This calls for more and proper coaching of registered farmers on the E-wallet technique for enhanced results. Farmers also indicated that they will appreciate it if all inputs under the GES will be distributed and made available early enough, suggesting between February and March of each year. Awareness level for GES increased remarkably by 42% across the country, suggesting the need for increased sensitization and promotion activities.



The strategy of targeting commodities that are imported, of which local production capacity is huge, in order to conserve foreign exchange should be extended to other inputs such as agrochemicals. Figure 1 shows the trend in pesticide imports, which continues to grow despite huge potential for local manufacture and associated employment generation potential. Weed/pests control remains one of the greatest challenges in crop production that is largely conducted manually. The fact that the youths are losing interest in agriculture due to its drudgery makes pesticide use attractive. The trend in import of pesticides therefore is likely to continue to grow and the nation stands

to benefit enormously if special incentives could be device to boost local manufacture of pesticides.

Imrproved Seeds, Seedlings and Stem Cuttings under the E-Wallet Initiative

The survey found that 22,261.95MT of seeds, 64,000.0 seedlings of cocoa and 118,639 bundles of cassava stem cuttings were received and distributed to states. The different types of planting materials distributed to farmersincluded: 18,366.23MT Sorghum, 76,210.0MT rice, 11,006.82MT maize, 2056.92 soybean, and 125MT cotton. Seeds were supplied late in some states, while in others the supply was early. Thus the quantity of improved seeds made available to farmers increased phenomenally in 2013, relative to earlier years. Farmers' access to improved seeds increased by 23% in 2013. The use of improved rice seeds increased by 47.4%, while that of maize increased by 26.5% and sorghum by 13.5%.

Data on input provision by the other value chains of target under ATA were not available. Perhaps owing to the upsurge in the use of improved seeds and in a bid to ensure adequate supply of good quality improved seeds, the National Agricultural Seed Council initiated a broad range of incentives to facilitate rapid development of seed companies, including capacity building and linkage to credit sources (NISRAL fund). The result is an increased number of registered seed companied from about 35 in 2012 to over 75 in 2013. Many of the seed companies interviewed, however, complained that the tenure of NISRAL-linked credit was too short (limited to 6 months) and that the interest drawback incentive (component) guaranteed by government was being unduly delayed, thus, negatively impacting on their cash flow.

Despite the increased production, most farm ops are manually conducted

Food Commodity Prices

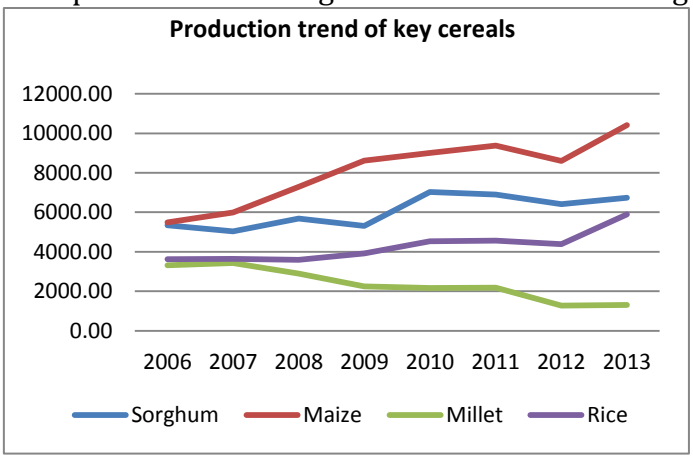
The prices of most of the food grains, such as maize, millet and rice increased and hit levels that were not previously encountered. Increase in maize price was highest in Taraba (138%) and Imo (117.4%) states. High changes in millet prices were reported from Nassarawa (60.45%), Benue (46.5%) and Katsina (43.4%). Kwara state reported a 36% increase in the price of rice, followed by Katsina and the FCT, with 25% each. The least changes in maize, millet and rice prices were recorded in Kaduna (13.63%), Jigawa (8.9%) and Jigawa (-0.14%) respectively.

Increases were reported in the prices of sorghum, cowpea and benniseed. The highest prices for sorghum and cowpea of 80% and 100% respectively were recorded in Gombe State. Katsina State reported a 100% increase in benniseed price. Generally, most states reported price increase of less than 20% for soybean, with exceptions in Adamawa (185%), Ebonyi (57.14%) and Enugu (45.8%). High increases in cassava tuber prices were reported in Kaduna (522.9%), Nassarawa (481.0%), Niger (411.9%) and Oyo

(127%). Gari prices were highest in Edo (550%) and Kogi (92.41%). Kaduna State reported a significant reduction of 123% in gari price. Akwa-Ibom State reported an increase of 173% in the price of cassava flour.

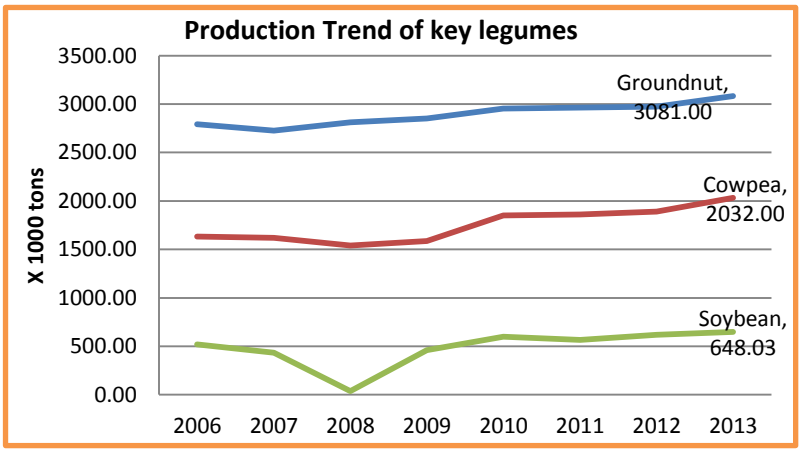
Significant increases in yam tuber prices were reported in Akwa-Ibom (90.2%), Kaduna (89.3%) and Nassarawa (76.3%). Osun and Ebonyi reported significant decreases, 68.7% and 61.1% respectively, in yam tuber prices. Not much data was collected on yam flour prices; however, Plateau reported a 55% reduction in yam flour price. Taraba reported a 250% increase in sweet potato price, while Katsina recorded 38%. Moderate increases were recorded for prices of goat meat, beef, and mutton. Highest increases in goat meat prices were reported by Imo (64.7%), Ogun (42.9%), Kwara (37.9%) and Enugu (31.1%). Beef price increases of 48%, 42% and 30% were reported for Cross River, Nassarawa and Edo respectively. Increases in mutton prices were highest for Jigawa (47%) and Ebonyi (31.25%).

General increases in the prices of chicken and eggs were reported. Chicken price increase was highest in Ogun (109%), Nassarawa (47%) and Zamfara (44%). Lagos recorded a 27% decrease in chicken price. The highest increase in the prices of eggs was recorded for Nassarawa (47%), then Oyo (30%), and Yobe and Adamawa with 20% each. Osun recorded a 4% fall in egg prices. Fresh fish prices recorded significant increases in Enugu (70%) and Niger (40%). Edo reported a 45% reduction in the prices of fresh fish. Not much data were recorded for frozen fish prices. Highest increase in dry fish prices were recorded in Imo (85%) and Niger (65%). Adamawa reported a 26% increase, while Ebonyi had a drop of 30%.



Crop Area and Production Estimates

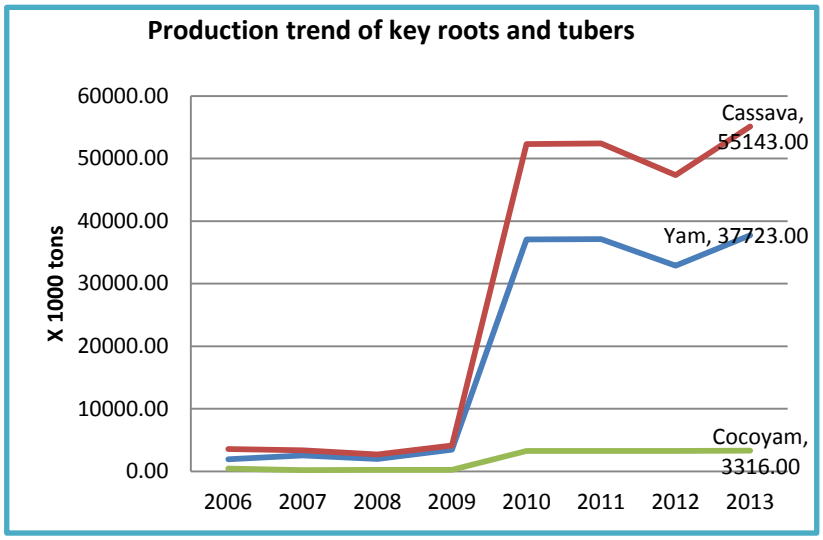
The land area devoted to the cultivation of most crops in 2013 generally increased over that of 2012, although some of the increases were marginal, while others were significant. The land area cultivated for sorghum, however, decreased slightly by -0.1%, from 4.891 million hectares in 2012 to 4.884 million hectares in 2013; maize area increased by 1.0%, from 5.218 to 5.564 million hectares; rice area increased by 0.94%, from 2.703 to 2.874 million hectares; millet increased by 5.0%, from 1.28 to 1.344 million hectares;



groundnut by 4.6%, from 2.351 to 2.459 million hectares, Cassava by 2.7%, from 4.029 to 4.138 million hectares; yam by 5.9%, from 4.33 to 4.584 million hectares; Cocoyam by 7.7%, from 459,798 to 495,105 hectares; Soybean by 6.6%, from 628,520 to 670,011 hectares; Cowpea by 1.2%, from 3.29 to 3.33 million hectares; Benniseed by 6.8%, from 218,685 to 233,600 hectares; and ginger by 22.7%, from 52,505 to 64,440 hectares. Apparently, the increases in cultivated areas are a response to the incentives to various commodity value chain actors under the ATA.

Output Forecast for Various Crops

The outputs for most of the crops increased. But more remarkable increases are expected for some key ATA commodities, for which elaborate growth enhancement support have been provided (Figures 2-4). Owing to the effect of the massive flooding that occurred in 2012, depression in output trend occurred in 2012 as reflected in the figures. Thus, output forecast for rice is an increase of 28.1%, from 4.385 million tons in 2012 to 5.917 million tons in 2013. Similarly, the output forecast for maize is an increase of 19.6%, from 8.595 to 10.28 million tons; sorghum by 4.8%, from 6.414 to 6.73 million tons, millet by 2.6%, from 1.28 to 1.313 million tons; Cowpea by 7.5%, from 1.89 to 2.032 million tons; Groundnut by 3.5%, from 2.975 to 3.08 million tons; and Soybean by 4.6%, from 619,606 to 648,031 tons.



Also, the forecast for cassava is an increase of 12.6% from 47.334 to 53.288 million tons; that of yam is 14.8%, from 32.854 to 37.723 million tons; Cocoyam by 2.1%, from 3.248 3.316 million tons; and Cotton by 6.5%, from 73,892 to 78,700 tons. Ginger output forecast is an increase of 8.7%, from 460,821 to 501,132 tons, almost by the same token as benniseed, which increased by 5.4%, from 246,603 to 259,953 tons. While increased outputs of most crops had been derived from extension of cultivated areas in the past, those of the current season arose due to improvements in average yields per unit area. This is probably a reflection of the increased access to improved seeds and fertilizers that is being occasioned by ATA.

Crop Pests and Diseases

Available data on major incidences of diseases, pests and natural hazards on cultivated crops during 2013 cropping season showed moderate attack of stem-bore and quelea birds on maize, rice and sorghum. A light to moderate (3-8%) estimated yield loss, similar to that of 2012 wet season, was reported. Moderate striga infestation on cereal crops, mostly maize and sorghum fields, in FCT, Niger, Gombe, Katsina, Zamfara, Taraba and Kano, was reported. Cassava mosaic virus attack was also common in Adamawa, FCT,

Lagos, Katsina and Bayelsa. Increased incidence of rodents and grass-cutter attacks on cassava were reported in Imo, Ondo, Akwa-Ibom, Rivers, Kogi and Edo. The estimated cassava yield loss due to pests/diseases was less than 12% and comparable with that of 2012 report. Incidence of red monkey attack on maize, especially at Agbani zone of Enugu State, forced farmers to abandon the cultivation of maize in the area. Cocoyam wilt which remained a challenge in 2012 in Katsina, Kaduna and Anambra has extended to Enugu State in 2013. The percentage of cultivated yield loss due to pests and diseases in 2013 was generally far less than 4%, compared to 20-25% yield loss of 2012 due to flood disasters across the nation.

One of the privately owned silos ready for the bumper harvest being expected

Strategic Grain Reserve

The purpose of national strategic grain reserves is to ensure year-round availability of food and food commodity price control and to meet the challenges of natural and civil disasters. Government, in its policy for the 2012/2013 season, was able to store at least 5% of the total food grains produced in the country and provided relief during the period of national stress, particularly the 2012 flood distress. In this case, government acts as the farmer's buyer of last resort in collaboration with states and NGOs to ensure price stabilization. Government sold at subsidized prices, ranging from 20 – 50% subsidy levels, based on prevailing market price.

The lack of adequate funding to stock government silos has been identified as a major constraint. Other constraints include bureaucratic bottlenecks that delay prompt response to prices, lack of data, and communication gaps among various stakeholders. It was reported that owing to rapid rise in commodity prices, many of the agents employed to supply grains based on GMP to the SGR silos were unable to do so. It would seem the concept of integrating the guaranty minimum price (GMP) regime to backstop the programme of buyer of last resort initiative with the supply of food grains to SGR silos will continue to be laden with challenges of poor delivery. An innovative supply scheme for the SGR is therefore necessary. It was also observed that private sector's involvement in the provision of strategic grain reserves remained negligible.

Livestock Production

Livestock production in Nigeria is an integrated economic activity which contributes about 6% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and about 20% of the agricultural component of GDP. The livestock subsector thus plays a major role in the socioeconomic development of the nation. In 2013, many factors were reported to limit the development of the sector. These limiting factors vary from zone to zone and species to species. They include low genetic potential of local breeds, with respect to feed conversion, reproduction; low quality of available feed ingredients, prevalence of diseases/ parasites and inadequate supply of livestock inputs, such as veterinary supplies and feed concentrates. Ambulatory services were reported to have increased in FCT, Lagos and

Kano. The estimated data on livestock population and livestock commercial farms were not reported by most states, due mainly to poor record-keeping by the agencies concerned. Livestock populations on commercial farms were reported by only 10 states. FCT reported the highest number of commercial livestock farms.

The following cattle diseases were reported prevalent in 2013 season: foot and mouth disease (FMD), affecting cattle production in Cross River and Benue. In Niger, there was prevalence of FMD, dermatophiles, trypanosomosis and helminthiasis. CBPP was reported in Enugu State, while foot rot was prevalent in Ekiti. For goats and sheep, PPR occurrences were reported in Sokoto, Kaduna, Benue, Niger, Cross River, Anambra, Imo and Enugu. Other diseases reported were helminthiasis in Kaduna and Niger, while mange was reported in Ekiti and Imo.

Shika brown: First layer breed of Chicken developed by Nigeria

With observable increased interest in commercial poultry farms in urban centres, increase in poultry diseases became an issue. The poultry diseases reported as prevalent included: Newcastle, gumboro, fowl pox, coccidiosis, lice, salmondosis, mareks, PP and CRD. Newcastle disease was reported in Kaduna, Niger, Cross River, Enugu and Anambra, while gumboro was reported in Kaduna, Anambra and Enugu. Cross River and Enugu reported high cases of vaccine failure, which could have resulted in the outbreak of some of the diseases. Many farmers and agro-dealers interviewed reported that the increased cases of vaccine failure were related to poor handling and erratic supply of electricity. They also complained of lack of cold storage facilities for cold chain vaccine handling.

Fisheries Production

Data from five states on artisanal fisheries output in 2013 showed a decreased in fish production in Bayelsa and Niger, from 68,048MT to 36,101MT, and from 73,300 to 45,000 compared with 2012 data respectively. This included both inland and coastal artisanal fisheries. About 20 states had no data on fisheries output. However, there was increase in fish production for Ekiti, Enugu and Benue. Moreover, Niger, FCT, Kaduna, Sokoto, Bayelsa and Ekiti procured and distributed fish feeds. Fingerlings, fish meals, culture tanks, brood stock, drugs and pelleting machine were also procured by these states. But only Sokoto procured equipment for capture fisheries, such as nets, hooks and boats. Perhaps the poor return of the questionnaire sent to state ministries of agriculture and natural resources may have accounted for the paucity of data on fisheries output in many states. The fact that Fisheries Departments were under the Ministry of Water Resources in some states made it difficult to capture such data during the survey.

Aquaculture production was affected by bacterial, fungal and viral diseases. Broken skull disease was reported in Adamawa. Fungal, viral and bacterial diseases were reported in Kano, Kogi, Enugu, and Ekiti. Fish predators, such as wild ducks, kingfishers and reptiles were reported in Bayelsa and Kogi. The major challenge to fish farmers remained that of lack of technical knowhow and manpower in disease diagnosis and treatment. Poor

feeding, insufficient water supply and poor management of fish stock were other challenges they faced. The need to train fisheries technicians on fish disease prevention, diagnosis and treatment to forestall losses remains compelling. They should also be trained on how to produce their feeds using locally available but nutritionally balanced feed resources.

Agricultural Development Projects' Extension Activities

The funding situation of ADPs in 2013, as was in 2012, remained precarious in more than 90% of the states. Most of the ADPs were poorly funded by their state governments, which led to staff redundancy. In some states where parallel extension delivery agencies are established like ADIL and FSAC, ADP staff was redeployed to serve as resource persons. Only Adamawa and Ekiti (5% of the ADPs) received a fair level of funding in 2013. Critical funding problem was most noticeable in Borno, Enugu, Zamfara, Benue, Delta, Taraba, Osun, Ondo, Lagos, Anambra and Akwa-Ibom. This had negative effects on the staffing status of the ADPs. But FCT, Nasarawa, Ogun and Oyo ADPs had appreciable number of staff—the rest of the ADPs were poorly staffed. Similarly, majority of the ADPs had aged personnel, very close to retirement. In Katsina, many of the top-level staff of the Ministry of Agriculture retired in 2013. The poor funding of the ADPs constrained recruitment to replace these ageing staff. In four years' time, about 50% of its staff will retire. Unless the challenges of poor funding and ageing staff are resolved, rapid agricultural transformation will be compromised. Indeed, an urgent and innovative mechanism of funding agricultural extension services is imperative.

Similar to 2012 report, Kano State recorded the highest number of farm families of 994,656. This was followed by Niger State, with 763,000 and Borno State with 536,322. In most of the states, farm families' records remained the same as in 2012. This may be as a result of ATA programme being implemented across the country, which has encouraged many families into agricultural production. But there was a marginal difference between 2012 and 2013 in the number of Extension Agents in many states. However, there was sharp decrease in EAs number in Adamawa, Jigawa, Zamfara, FCT, Kwara and Edo. Compared to the 2012 figures, only Niger and Abia had increased number of EAs by 73 and 33 respectively. In Adamwa, the number of VEAs decreased by 137. However, Osun, Katsina and Edo had 5, 12 and 27 EAs respectively, which reflect obvious inadequacies.

Moreover, Rivers, Edo, Benue, Abia and Sokoto recorded the highest EA: farm families' ratios, with 1:9,583, 1:9,409, 1:7,407, 1:6,000, and 1:5265 respectively. Unlike in 2012 when Adamawa had the lowest EA: FFs ratio of 1:1212, Gombe had the least of 1:996 in 2013. The variation in EA: FFs ratio over the years could be due to ADP's poor funding and low staff motivation status. The recommended EA:FFs ratio for Nigeria is 1:800. It is noteworthy that the wider the ratio the poorer the effectiveness of the extension system. Extension visit to farmers is an important performance indicator of any extension organization that assesses the intensity of technology adoption by farmers. However, Kebbi, Kano, Taraba, FCT, Niger, Kwara, Ebonyi, and Delta did not perform any farmers' visit in 2013. But Zamfara, Nasarawa, Plateau and Ondo made several visits.

SMSs are the main link between research institutes and ADPs. Proven and relevant technologies from research are taught by SMSs to VEAs. Feedback to research as a way of evaluating progress is also achieved through the SMSs, especially at the Fortnightly Trainings (FNTs) and Monthly Technology Review Meetings (MTRMs). Hence, the availability of SMSs in different agricultural enterprises– crop, livestock, fisheries, agro-processing and women-in-agriculture– remains a major performance indicator in the ADP system. Akwa-Ibom and Bauchi had the highest number of 35 and 31 SMSs in the 2013 report. Adamawa, Jigawa and Kebbi had 20 SMSs each; Ekiti had 18 SMSs, while Sokoto had the least number of 5. Generally, there was a low number of SMSs across the country, which might impact negatively on the transfer of improved agricultural technologies to farmers. On the other hand, BESs are an important supervisory force in extension service delivery. The number of BESs should ideally depend on the number of VEAs. Across the country, many ADPs recorded reasonable numbers of BESs who can adequately supervise EAs. Kano and Jigawa had the highest numbers of 133 and 47 BESs, followed by Benue and Niger with 33 BESs each. However, Osun had 3 BESs, the lowest in the country.

The success in technology dissemination and adoption by farmers depends on the number and effectiveness of SPAT, MTP and OFAR techniques conducted by ADPs. There was a slight increase in the number of ADPs that conducted these activities; but the intensity of the activities decreased in 2013, compared to 2012. Also, 18, 10 and 7 ADPs established MTP, SPAT and OFAR respectively. Akwa-Ibom, Imo, Zamfara and Benue established 2548, 893, 837 SPATs respectively. Similarly, Imo, Zamfara and Benue conducted 600, 510 and 429 MTPs correspondingly, while Jigawa and Kaduna conducted 12 and 10 OFARs during the season. In the same vein, effectiveness in technology dissemination and adoption largely depends on regular training and meetings of frontline VEAs, which is usually conducted through FNTs/MTs and MTRMs. About 57% of the ADPs conducted FNTs in 2013, as against the 59% of 2012. The slight decreased in the number of FNTs could be due to financial and other logistics problems. Also, 46% of the ADPs conducted MTRMs in 2013, as against 65% in 2012. Only Nasarawa and Kwara met their MTRM and QTRM targets in 2013.

The data also showed that the number of farmers trained in 2013 remained the same with that of 2012— as 60% of ADPs did not conduct any direct training for farmers. Kaduna, Osun, Yobe and Sokoto trained more farmers (14240, 11200, 3375 and 850 respectively) in 2013 than the other states. Feedback from farmers and EAs indicated that technical messages to end-users were sustained via national/state radio and television programmes, but that on-farm demonstrations were not commonly conducted. Borno, Adamawa, Katsina, Kebbi, Kano, Kaduna, Plateau, Niger, Osun, Edo, Delta, Cross River, Akwa-Ibom, Gombe, Sokoto and Ogun did not established FFS. On the contrary, Yobe, Kogi, Anambra, Oyo and Imo had the highest number of FFS, recording 1350, 110, 75, 45 and 44 respectively. But Rivers had 1 FFS, the lowest for the.

Agricultural Transfromation Agenda (ATA)

The implementation Agricultural Transformation Agenda of government was monitored this year. Available field information showed that further progress has been recorded in the area of input supply, production and other levels along the value chain. Although varied challenges were reported from participating farmers in states with GES

implementation, it was only a call for additional efforts. For instance, 65%-70% of registered farmers accessed fertilizers/certified seeds, while 118,639 bundles of cassava cuttings were also distributed to farmers. A total of 6,053,211.40MT of fertilizer was procured and distributed directly to farmers at redemption centres across the nation with no middleman. Also, the National Agricultural Seed Council indicated that the use of improved seeds increased from 14% in 2012 to 23.5% in 2013 and registered seed companies increased from 30 in 2012 to 75 in 2013. These have had direct positive impacts on field crop performance, output, employment generation and income of farmers. It is estimated that 3.26 million jobs had been created by ATA along the target value chain commodities. The identified challenges of GES were:

1. Untimely supply of input
2. Inadequate resources and equipment to clear large lands for cultivation
3. Inadequate extension workers
4. Lack of direct financing of every value chain funding at the Green House level
5. Untimely commencement of GES activities
6. Inadequate sensitization and enlightenment of field actors
7. Bad GSM network connectivity, particularly in rural areas, which impaired redemption
8. Few redemption centres; hence, farmers moved long distances to redeem their inputs
9. Lack of credit facilities to support poor farmers and high cost of credit to commercial farmers
10. Lack of irrigation facilities for dry season farming or for supplementary irrigation during protracted dry spells.

Some of the suggestions for the way forward were:

1. Input supply should be timely
2. Sensitization and encouragement of youths to embrace agribusiness
3. Recruitment and training of extension staff for sustained registration of authentic farmers
4. Improved funding of state Green Houses and ADPs
5. Improved communication and linkages between the various value chain teams and Green House staff
6. More redemption centres should be created close to farmers, and more manpower to be available at the redemption centers.

Recommendations

1. Weed control remains one of the critical challenges in crop production; and it is largely conducted manually. The fact that youths are losing interest in agriculture due to its drudgery makes pesticide use attractive. The increase of pesticide import is thus likely to continue; hence, the nation stands to benefit enormously by devising policy and special financial incentives that can boost local manufacture of pesticides.
2. Government has made modest investments in the provision of tractors, but the lack of processing machines and effective tractor repair centres are constraining optimal use of tractors, value addition and expansion of production. In order to encourage youth participation in agriculture, significant investment in mechanization/processing machines, including local fabrication and repairs, as well as cottage level processing and skill development.

3. Agribusiness is knowledge-driven and skill supported, it calls for deliberate nurturing efforts to raise a new generation of successors from among currently unemployed agriculture-related fields via a special youth empowerment and engagement scheme.
4. A renewed interest in agriculture is being stimulated by ATA, leading to increases in output; yet output markets for agricultural commodities remain uncertain because of quality, grading, weight and measure issues. In order to consolidate on the gains of ATA and sustain the trend, it is imperative that private sector-led grains (agricultural commodity) markets are developed and supported with grassroots orientation/ training programmes to accelerate adoption of weights and measures and compliance with quality/biosafety standards.
5. Across the country, the earmarked silos for strategic grain reserves were largely empty because of poor contract performance. It would seem the concept of integrating the guaranty minimum price (GMP) regime to backstop the programme of buyer of last resort initiative with the supply of food grains to SGR silos will continue to be laden with challenges of poor delivery. There is, therefore, the need to be prudent in the application of GMP concept and to hasten the development of public-private partnership to meet the targets of the nation's SGR.
6. Giving the field challenges farmers experienced in accessing GES inputs, there is the need for: regular and continuous sensitization workshops for the stakeholders (farmers, processors, middlemen, suppliers, etc); capacity building, particularly on the use and handling of handsets and continuous registration of farmers; and increased monitoring and supervision of activities at redemption centres to minimize abuse
7. A national legislative support for enhanced and sustainable ATA programmes is advocated and should be pursued.
8. The problem of poor funding and ageing staff of ADPs is worsening. In order to ensure rapid agricultural transformation in the country, an urgent and innovative mechanism of funding agricultural extension service and supportive research endeavours, as well as a sensible reform of existing extension service are desirable.
9. There is paucity of data on livestock and fisheries production across the nation. It is critical to initiate the conduct of livestock population census and nationwide fisheries production survey in order to generate dependable livestock and fisheries data for proper planning.
10. After two years of implementation of ATA, it is considered not too early to set up specialist teams to conduct mid-term assessment of the programme to document the process of implementation and its achievements in order to enable consolidation of the programme and guide future initiatives.

Bumper yam harvest expected form this high productivity farm

1.0 Introduction

The annal Agricultural Performance Survey (APS) for the year was conducted between 26th August and 3rd September, 2013. They survey was carried out by the National Agricultural Extension and Research Liaison Services (NAERLS) in collaboration with the Federal Department of Agriculrural Extension (FDAE) and several other stakeholders in agricultural data generation and use. The Agencies/Departments that participated in the exercise include, Planning Research and Statistics Department (PRSD) National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Federal Department of Agriculture (FDA), Federal Department of Fisheries (FDF), Federal Deparment of Livestock (FDL), Federal Department of Rural Development (FDRD), Federal Fertilizers Department (FFD) and Nigeria Meteroelogical Agency (NIMET). Others include the Federal Natiaonal Productivity Centre (NPC) and the six zonal Coordinating Research Institures, Institute of Agriculture Research (IAR), the Lake Chad Research Institute (LCRI), the National Cereals Research Institutre (NCRI), the Institute of Agricultre Research and the Training (IAR&T), National Institute for Oil Palm Research (NIFOR) and National Roots Crops Research Instiurte (NRCRI). A broad scope of participation has been maintained to sustain improvement in the quality, utility and depth of data generated from the survey.

The objectives of the survey were to: assess the agricultural performance during the wet season; make production forecasts; identify constraints to increased agricultural productivity and effective extension delivery service; and provide feedbacks for improved research and policy performance.

The annual survey has four strategic objectives which are:

I. Assess the performance of agriculture/programmes during the year especially the set season;
II. Make production forcasts available
III. Identify constgraints to increase agricultural productivity and effective extension delivery service and
IV. Provide feedbacks for improved research and policy performance

2.0 Methodolody

Twenty multi-disciplinary teams of three scientists each were constituted, making a total of 60 scientists, to carry out the exercise across the country using Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) techniques. This involved the use of structured questionnaire/ checklists, farm visits/observations, interviews with farmers and Ministry/ADP officials. In every state, two communities were selected from two LGAs in each of two selected agricultural zones for evaluation. From each community, five farmers were interviewed in addition to focused group discussions held at every site. Final wrap-up sessions to validate data

generated were held at the end of each state visit with officials of the state ADPs and Ministries of Agriculture. Also, all the Green House Directors/offices were consulted and encouraged to complete the questionnaire on ATA activities in their respective states.

In the current report, the land area estimates made in 2012 are the base figures used in computing percentage changes in the areas devoted to various crops in 2013, while discounted output figures that provide for losses or damages caused by the massive floods that occurred in 2012 were used in computing the percentage changes in outputs between the two years under reference. The output figures were corrected in 2013 using actual yield estimates from 12 sample sites linked to geo-refernce Decision Support Agricultural Tools (DSSAT). The summary of the findings of the survey in 2013 are presented below.

3.0 RESULTS

3.1 Rainfall Situation

North East Zone

Data from NIMET show that the rains started in May in 2013, as against April in 2012, for the zone, but they got established in June in Adamwa and Bauchi (Table 1). Substantial rainfall was received in Yobe and Gombe in 2013. In Adamwa and Yobe, rainfall volumes decreased in July but increased and remained stable until September. The highest volume of monthly rainfall of 750mm was received in Bauchi in August. Bauchi also recorded the highest total volume of rainfall of 2,022mm for the zone, compared to the 1,857mm received in 2012. This was followed by Gombe, with 1,051mm, as against the 1,173mm reeived in 2012. Altogether, more rain was received for the zone in 2012 than in 2013, except for Bauchi. The rains effectively stopped in October in both years across the zone.

North West Zone

The rains started in April in 2013, ceased in May and restarted in June, during which it became estabilished and stable until it finally stopped in October. Jigawa had only a light shower in May; the rains increased in intensity in June until they stopped suddenly in September. Rainfal was stable in Katsina, starting from June and ceasing in September—but a remarkable drop in rainfall was recoreded for the state in July. Jigawa had the highest total rainfall of 1,331mm in the zone, followed by Kano 1,009mm, Yelwa 895mm and Gusau 761mm. The least total rainfall of 648mm was recorded for Katsina in 2013.

North Central Zone

Rainfal in the zone started in March (compared to April for 2012). The rains were not quite established until late April and early May. Many of the stations recorded fluctuations in rainfall in 2013, with several degrees of dry spells across the zone, especially in Kwara. The rains stopped completely in October 2013, unlike in 2012 in which a few showers were received even after October. Rainfall totals were generally higher in 2012 than in 2013 across the zone, except for Ilorin station. Total rainfall was higher at Abuja (1610mm), followed by Makurdi (1513mm) in 2012. But in 2013, the highest total rainfall in the zone of 1319mm was recorded at Lokoja, followed by 1295mm in Makurdi and the least (920mm) in Ibi (Taraba State).

South West Zone
Several states in the zone received rainfall throughout the year, although the months of January, February, November and December had quite low rainfall; hence, they could well be classified as dry season months. Unlike in the other zones, the total rainfall was higher in 2013 than in 2012 in many stations. Total rainfall in the zone was, however, higher in 2012 than in 2013 at Abeokuta, Oshogbo and Ibadan. The usual August break prevailed in both years, which clearly marked out the two cropping seasons in the zone.

South East Zone
Data from the zone were similar to those of South West in respects of rainfall parttern. Rainfal commenced in January in virtually all the states in the zone, except Abia, where the first rain was recoreded in February. Rainfall throughout the zone was generally higher in 2013 than in 2012. The total rainfall was higher in Abia, Imo and Ebonyi stations, while the Anambra and Enugu stations recorded lower rainfalls in 2013 than in 2012.

South -South Zone
It usually rains throughout the year in the South-South. But it did not rain in Ikom in January 2012 and in Ikom, Ogoja and Asaba in December 2012. The highest total railfall for the country were recorded in the zone, at Uyo and Eket stations, which were well above 4,000mm. In 2012, the total rainfall at Ikom was as higher as 5,115mm. Across the zone, total rainfall in 2013 was lower than that for 2012. As with the other two southern zones, August break in rainfall preveailed, although the volume of rainfall received during this month was substantially higher than in other zones.

RAINY DAYS

North East Zone
In the Zone, the total number of rainy days recorded was generally lower in 2013 than in 2012. The reduction in rainy days occurred across the stations monitored. Bauchi had the highest number of rainy days, followed by Yola.

North West Zone
The number of rainy days on a monthly basis decreased in 2013, comapred with 2012, across the zone. The highest number of rainy days was recored between July and September. But between November 2012 and March 2013 there was no rain.

North Central Zone
The number of rainy days at each station did not difer remarkably between the two years under reference. More rainy days were recorded in Jos, Abuja and Makurdi than at any other station. The highest number of rainy days of 23 was recored at Abuja in the July of 2012. In 2013, the highest number of rainy days was 22. More rainy days were recorded between July and September than in other months. The number of rainy days reflected the level of rainfall even though it may not reflect soil moisture situation and related moisture-induced crop stresses.

South West Zone

The trend of rainy days at each of the stations across the zone varied slightly between the two years under review, except for August, when the number of rainy days was significantly lower in 2013 relative to 2012. At a few stations, significant diferences between the two years were also recorded. For instance, at Akure, the number of rainy days was 7 in September of 2013, compared with 20 in 2012.

South East Zone

The trend in the Zone was similar to that of South West, although the rainy days were higher in 2012 than in 2013. Rainy days were as high as 25 and 26 at Umuahia and Enugu in July 2012. In 2013, the highest number of rainy days was 22 at Ebonyi also in July.

South-South Zone

The parttern of rainy days was similar to that of other southern zones, except that rainy days were higher in the South-South than elsewhere in the country. Most the stations in the zone had rainfall every other day, as most had above 15 rainy days each month.

TOTAL MONTHLY RAINFALL (MM) 2013

Mean temperature did not difer remarkably between the two years in each zone. The months of March, April and May had the highest mean temperatures above 41^{o}C, especially in the Noth West and North East.

Threshing of grains remain a manual operation

Table 1: TOTAL MONTHLY RAINFALL(mm)

NORTH EAST ZONE

		January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		2013	2012
State	Station	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	TOTAL	TOTAL
Adamawa	Yola	0	0	0	0	17.1	0	0	154.8	61	108	142	198.9	94	157.4	112	154.8	179	239.5	42	27.6	0	0	0	0	647.1	1041
Borno	maid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	202.2	36	72.9	108	68	140	270	274	202.2	34	115.2	33	3.4	0	0	0	0	625	933.9
Bauchi	Bauchi	3	0	0	0	0	0	32	300	62	167.9	290	163.8	638	535.3	759	300	132	375.3	106	14.6	0	0	0	0	2022	1857
Gombe	Gom	0	0	0	0	5.1	0	23.6	13.3	34	63.3	129.7	223.3	137.5	334.8	578.3	343.5	82.6	166.8	60.4	28.1	0	0	0	0	1051.2	1173.1
Yobe	Ngu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60.8	41	121.2	91	134.9	257	321.3	115	125.2	11	0	0	0	0	0	515	763.4
Yobe	Potisk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	78.6	130	107.9	150	206.6	282	316.9	100	125.1	41	10	0	0	0	0	713	845.1

NORTH WESTZONE

		January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		2013	2012
State	Station	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	Total	Total
Kaduna	Kad	0	0	0	0	33.9	0	74.3	60.8	117.6	212.8	287.3	100.3	345.6	225.6	318	346.2	428.1	403.3	135	135.1	0	0	0	0	1739.8	1484.1
Kaduna	Zaria	0	0	0	0	0.8	0	96.6	16.7	48.6	232.8	201.6	134.6	285	274.5	245	432.9	234	189	38	85.2	0	0	0	0	1149.6	1365.7
Kano	Kano	0	0	0	0	0	0	44.8	0	40	71.9	76.8	432.6	157.4	412.4	410.5	626.3	178	123.5	102	18.6	0	0	0	0	1009.3	1685.3
Katsina	Kat	0	0	0	0	0	0	42.4	0	36.7	120.3	100.3	135.2	85.7	224	268.9	227.5	103.8	83.6	10.2	2	0	0	0	0	648	792.6
Kebbi	Yel	0	0	0	0	3.3	0	1.2	56.8	88.6	120.3	159.9	50.3	53.4	254.3	225	152.8	229.3	191.2	134	41.2	0	0	0	0	895	866.9
Sokoto	Sok	0	0	0	0	0	0	67.4	0	16.2	56.6	61.7	83.2	167.9	178.2	323	140.7	42	92.4	18.6	64.4	0	0	0	0	696.8	615.5
Zamfara	Gus	0	0	0	0	0	0	38.3	5.2	109.9	158	74.2	63.4	138.6	272.2	254.6	173.1	112.8	118.5	33.4	97.1	0	0	0	0	761.8	887.5
Jigawa	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	15.6	NA	233.6	NA	326.5	NA	592.7	NA	162.8	NA	0	NA	NA	0	NA	0	1331.2	NA

NORTH CENTRAL ZONE(mm)

		January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		2013	2012
State	Station	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	Total	Total
Benue	Mak	0	0	0	0.5	44.2	0	113.2	174.3	199	139.5	141.8	160.6	243.6	346.5	134.9	174.3	283	290.7	125.5	199.7	0	27.3	10.1	0	1295.3	1513.4
Kogi	Lok	0	0	47	11.8	29.5	0	156.1	86.5	254.2	233.9	124.2	156.9	225.4	283.3	113.2	180.5	151.8	148.4	218.3	209.9	0	2.2	0	0	1319.65	1313.4
Kwara	Ilor	4.8	0	4.5	22.1	38.4	4	199	134.6	144.1	138.2	148.4	152.8	110.6	120.7	50	108.7	255.3	230	308.6	107.4	0	8.7	6.8	0	1270.5	1027.2
Nasarawa	Laf	0	0	0	0	35.1	0	109.2	93.5	113.3	142.2	141	200.8	342	231	188	230.3	260.7	215.4	69.5	173.2	0	34.9	0	0	1258.8	1321.3
Niger	Bid	0	0	0	0	13.3	0	166	64.5	55.1	308.6	171.2	210	178	256.3	82.6	140.9	206.7	224.2	43.5	129.2	0	0	0	0	916.4	1333.7
Niger	Min	28.1	0	0	0	0.5	0	145.7	34.2	46.6	204.3	215.8	99.4	139.3	333	211.8	376.9	181.4	337.2	68.7	158	0	0	0	0	1037.9	1543
Plateau	Jos	4.5	0	0	0	1	0	167	65.7	95.5	311.9	172	253.8	334	429	161	153.9	104	201.2	70.7	58.6	0	0	9.8	0	1119.5	1474.1
Taraba	Ibi	0	0	0	0	44.8	0	48.7	99.1	180	202.7	105	203.6	121	327.7	62.2	127.3	214.6	166.8	144.2	169.3	0	0	0	0	920.5	1296.5
FCT	Abuja	2.5	0	39.5	20.6	28.7	19	134.1	52	124.1	162.8	162.7	222.8	192.8	376.1	140.2	243.3	132	274.4	143.3	228.9	0	11	0	0	1099.9	1610.9

SOUTH WEST ZONE

		January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		2013	2012
State	Station	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	Total	Total
Ogun	Abeo	0	0	33.8	13.1	82.2	11.6	221.4	76.5	161.3	183.8	68.9	350.3	192.9	147.8	20.4	34.2	157.1	189.6	87.1	283.2	0.6	8.4	11.1	0	1036.8	1298.5
Ogun	I - Ode	43.4	0	23.7	101.9	65.5	16.8	184.6	91.6	249.5	136.6	163	301.3	370.8	317.2	49.4	59.6	185.3	254.1	221.8	166.6	49.3	133	41.7	45	1648	1624.1
Ondo	Aku	2.5	35.6	35.6	8.1	215.1	74.1	126.2	152.1	176	96.8	186.5	250.5	295.6	242.3	97.9	117.9	273.3	204.1	64.3	143.1	33.3	42	17	0	1523.3	1366.6
Ondo	Ond	43.6	54.2	63.5	93.2	106.5	34.5	176.6	92.8	251.7	158	313.7	183.5	268.9	249.3	97.3	123.4	308.2	187.1	135.9	247.4	90.7	95.6	23.6	0	1880.2	1519
Osun	Osh	1.1	3.7	18.6	61.5	144.8	25.8	93.4	134.3	93.2	178.2	144.3	189.7	179.5	171	22.5	98.8	168.4	290.8	119.8	219.6	20.1	124	83.1	15.8	1088.8	1513.6
Oyo	Iba	3.3	0	64.4	19.8	139	29.3	179.8	117.1	105.3	215.6	54.7	215	173.1	218.2	52.4	92.5	213.1	226.8	131.2	146	11	54.9	28.7	0	1156	1335.2
Oyo	Isey	0	26.7	0	44.9	37.3	13	67.2	215.2	121.9	221.1	116.1	145.5	126.4	87.7	11.6	106.6	139	172.4	163.7	182.5	29.8	15.7	7.6	0	820.6	1231.3
Oyo	Shak	0	22.9	0	28.6	26.2	23.9	223.8	93.3	100	139.9	82.3	153	108.2	82.4	86	77.1	150.1	157.4	145.2	126.6	0	0	0.3	0	922.1	905.1
Lag	Ikj	134	10.	34.	122.	124.	78.	202	115.	339	145.	108	478	191	148	8.4	34	162	214	110	139	265	123	48	28	1727	1634
Lagos	Osho	58.7	6.6	100	141.2	157.4	52	129.6	80.8	440.9	136.9	137.3	517.2	226.6	208.9	20.3	6.9	115.7	164.6	165.5	220.5	128.3	121	52.9	11.6	1733.5	1668
Ekiti	Ado-Ekiti	88.1	NA	15.1	NA	192.9	NA	339.8	NA	120.6	NA	151	NA	191.9	NA	45.4	NA	291.8	NA	115.2	NA	15.4	NA	30.1	NA	1597.3	NA

SOUTH EAST ZONE

		January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		2013	2012
State	Station	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	Total	Total
Abia	Umu	0	0	36.5	23.8	40.8	47.3	140.6	195	463.5	247.3	229.6	225	279.1	355.7	292.4	195	328.4	321.9	152.6	259.7	96.2	81.6	89.8	0	2149.5	1952.3
Anambra	Awka	20	28.3	0	66.5	93.3	16.5	164	373.5	321.2	167.4	304.8	327.6	121.7	232	134.8	373.5	268.4	167.4	197.3	266.7	1.9	49.8	6.3	0	1633.7	2069.2
Enugu	Enu	35.1	39	0	21.2	31.7	0	146	140	296.7	288.7	279.4	282.5	173.9	388	336.4	309.1	430.1	393.2	113.5	228.1	0	88.5	98.3	0	1941.1	2178.3
Imo	Owr	46.5	24.8	40	74.1	130.9	22.1	190.5	130.2	270.4	251.7	181.6	284.9	254.1	415	491	306.9	273.8	477	96.7	192.3	48.6	110.2	132	0	2156.5	2289.2
Ebonyi	Abak	19.1	NA	43.6	NA	142.8	NA	229.7	NA	449.3	NA	422.3	NA	632.6	NA	427.9	NA	635.9	NA	452.9	NA	86.3	NA	53.5	NA	3595.9	NA

SOUTH -SOUTH ZONE

		January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		2013	2012
State	Station	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	Total	Total
A - Ibom	Eket	55.9	63.2	144.3	291.8	276.4	74.6	220.5	418.6	318.7	470.3	733.9	856.3	781.1	834	488.3	418.6	536.4	374.1	348.1	281.9	422.8	182.8	243	176.6	4569	4442.8
A - Ibom	Uyo	28.6	163.3	105.8	290.7	169.5	0	295	660.5	502.7	336	460.2	698	652.6	911.9	660.8	660.5	475.3	526.7	321.4	497.7	353.5	270.5	101	99.4	4126.3	5115.2
C/Rivers	Cal	141	28	79.4	376.4	231.4	36	279.4	861.3	473	401.5	522.3	398.8	477	630.1	405.1	861.3	340.4	572.9	305.1	410.4	228.4	126.7	81.1	30.6	3563.6	4734
C/Rivers	Ikom	0	16.4	63.5	73.6	80	4	216.4	313.7	305	343.6	524.4	482.6	207.7	309.5	363	313.7	356.1	295.8	390	288.4	77.6	93.1	63.7	0	2647.4	2534.4
C/Rivers	Ogo	33	25.4	0	4.1	89.6	0	293.8	607.5	301	571.1	519.9	535.6	302	314	221.6	607.5	399.2	579.1	382.2	476.7	55.3	118.9	71.7	0	2669.3	3839.9
Delta	Asa	7.7	0	5.1	15.8	60	20.6	200.2	328.5	137	80	311.6	263.3	255.7	331.1	167.3	328.5	235.9	511.6	224.3	294.7	19.9	190.2	19.7	0	1644.4	2364.3
Delta	War	107.1	18.8	15.7	168	151.6	47.1	207.3	137.6	231.3	333.4	458.6	469.8	497.5	678.1	183.8	133.4	185.2	333	483.6	330	203.1	184.4	37.3	69.4	2762.1	2903
Edo	Ben	11.9	48.5	61.8	53.2	126.2	74.8	201	157.1	312.2	383.6	255.6	549.8	390.4	408	168.1	171.3	564	525.5	338.8	285.2	105.8	189.7	60.1	37.8	2595.9	2884.5
Rivers	PHC	40.6	5.7	37	104	122.1	92.7	210.5	247.2	260.1	208	461.7	311.8	274.4	359	112.9	217.8	178.8	409.4	304.8	204.5	144	79	113	0	2259.6	2239.1
Bayelsa		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 2 TOTAL RAINY DAYS 2012 & 2013

NORTH EAST ZONE

		January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		2013	2012
State	Station	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	TOTAL	TOTAL
Adamawa	Yola	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	11	10	10	8	12	11	17	13	11	9	15	5	18	0	7	0	0	57	101
Borno	maid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	3	6	6	11	10	0	18	8	3	12	1	8	0	3	0	0	41	59
Bauchi	Bauchi	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	18	8	6	12	10	16	21	23	18	6	17	4	11	0	7	0	0	74	108
Gombe	Gom	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	4	3	6	5	10	10	11	21	15	6	14	4	3	0	0	0	0	53	63
Yobe	Ngu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	8	5	6	15	10	4	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	30	34
Yobe	Potisk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	10	7	12	12	17	18	3	11	1	3	0	0	0	0	46	57
AVERAGE RAINY DAYS		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	5	6	8	10	11	11	18	13	5	13	3	7	0	3	0	0	50	70

NORTH WEST ZONE

		January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		2013	2012
State	Station	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	Total	Total
Kaduna	Kad	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	6	10	15	13	13	20	19	16	21	10	18	3	1	0	0	0	0	80	93
Kaduna	Zaria	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	5	14	9	14	15	18	17	17	11	15	2	3	0	0	0	0	64	82
Kano	Kano	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	4	8	11	13	12	19	18	4	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	50	52
Katsina	Kat	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	8	8	7	9	14	15	14	9	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	50	50
Kebbi	Yel	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	4	9	10	8	7	7	15	15	13	10	16	5	6	0	0	0	0	57	71
Sokoto	Sok	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	6	6	8	12	13	18	14	8	9	1	4	0	0	0	0	51	54
Zamfara	Gus	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	5	4	7	11	12	15	18	11	10	12	3	4	0	0	0	0	59	58
Jigawa	Dutse	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	2	NA	8	NA	10	NA	17	NA	5	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	42	NA
AVERAGE RAINY DAYS		0	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	5	9	8	10	12	15	17	15	8	12	2	3	0	0	0	0	57	66

NORTH CENTRAL ZONE

		January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		2013	2012
State	Station	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	TOTAL	TOTAL
Benue	Mak	0	0	0	1	2	0	7	14	12	10	10	9	16	15	18	14	12	14	6	14	0	1	2	0	85	92
Kogi	Lok	0	0	1	1	2	0	10	6	14	10	13	9	15	22	8	17	9	13	8	11	0	1	0	0	80	90
Kwara	Ilor	1	0	1	2	5	2	10	7	15	12	10	13	12	10	6	10	10	14	10	13	0	1	1	0	81	84
Nasarawa	Laf	0	0	0	0	2	0	8	4	8	7	10	10	19	17	13	16	11	17	6	10	0	2	0	0	77	83
Niger	Bid	0	0	0	0	2	0	9	9	12	16	15	10	13	21	11	13	10	14	5	13	0	0	0	0	77	96
Niger	Min	1	0	0	0	1	0	8	6	7	11	13	11	15	17	12	18	14	19	9	11	0	0	0	0	80	93
Plateau	Jos	1	0	0	0	2	0	9	9	9	14	16	15	18	21	20	22	13	19	8	6	0	0	1	0	97	106
Taraba	Ibi	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	4	9	9	8	10	10	13	7	13	9	13	7	12	0	0	0	0	56	74
FCT	Abuja	1	0	1	1	5	2	8	11	9	17	12	11	18	23	19	18	13	17	8	13	0	4	0	0	94	117
AVERAGE RAINY DAYS		0	0	0	1	3	0	8	8	11	12	12	11	15	18	13	16	11	16	7	11	0	1	0	0	81	93

SOUTH WEST ZONE

		January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		2013	2012
State	Station	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	TOTAL	TOTAL
Ogun	Abeo	0	0	2	4	9	5	15	7	15	12	12	17	15	18	2	9	9	11	9	18	1	2	2	0	91	103
Ogun	I-Ode	3	0	5	3	10	4	13	10	13	9	12	19	22	18	5	10	9	18	12	14	7	8	3	3	114	116
Ondo	Aku	1	1	4	3	11	7	12	10	11	9	18	17	19	11	5	15	7	20	4	13	4	7	2	0	98	113
Ondo	Ond	4	2	6	8	11	4	14	10	12	13	20	18	19	16	10	18	13	18	9	14	9	4	3	0	130	125
Osun	Osh	1	1	4	3	11	5	14	9	10	12	13	13	15	12	6	12	11	14	14	16	3	8	8	1	110	106
Oyo	Iba	2	0	4	3	8	1	9	12	11	13	13	13	15	13	5	11	10	16	8	18	3	16	3	0	91	116
Oyo	Isey	0	1	0	3	7	3	12	9	17	14	9	16	15	10	6	16	12	13	10	19	2	3	2	0	92	107
Oyo	Shak	0	1	0	2	5	2	13	4	11	14	8	13	10	11	9	12	9	16	7	12	0	0	1	0	73	87
Lagos	Ikj	5	1	2	5	6	8	11	7	16	13	11	18	17	14	2	4	9	14	5	13	12	11	3	2	99	110

Lagos	Osho	3	1	3	5	6	7	10	1	18	13	18	21	22	14	3	5	8	11	10	13	10	12	5	1	116	104
Ekiti	Ado Ekiti	3	NA	4	NA	16	NA	15	NA	11	NA	13	NA	18	NA	7	NA	11	NA	9	NA	3	NA	1	NA	111	NA
AVERAGE RAINY DAYS		2	1	3	4	9	5	13	8	13	12	13	17	17	14	5	11	10	15	9	15	5	7	3	1	102	109

SOUTH EAST ZONE

		January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		2013	2012
State	Station	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	TOTAL	TOTAL
Abia	Umu	0	0	3	2	8	1	8	21	15	17	13	15	19	26	15	21	14	22	11	15	4	5	5	0	115	145
Anambra	Awka	2	1	0	6	8	2	9	20	15	19	18	22	16	20	18	20	14	19	12	18	0	6	3	0	115	153
Enugu	Enu	2	2	0	4	2	0	10	10	15	16	20	19	20	25	16	17	15	22	12	18	0	5	4	0	116	138
Imo	Owr	2	1	2	8	9	3	14	11	20	16	15	15	19	22	20	17	9	19	12	14	5	6	5	0	132	132
Ebonyi	Abak	2	NA	2	NA	4	NA	8	NA	16	NA	15	NA	22	NA	16	NA	9	NA	13	NA	3	NA	2	NA	112	NA
AVERAGE RAINY DAYS		2	1	1	5	6	2	10	16	16	17	16	18	19	23	17	19	12	21	12	16	2	6	4	0	118	142

SOUTH -SOUTH ZONE

		January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		2013	2012
State	Station	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	TOTAL	TOTAL
A - Ibom	Eket	9	6	9	13	17	6	16	22	20	21	26	25	28	30	22	22	16	21	13	19	16	17	10	10	202	212
A - Ibom	Uyo	2	3	3	10	11	0	9	19	16	18	17	22	26	25	18	19	16	21	15	11	11	10	8	6	152	164
C/Rivers	Cal	5	2	6	12	16	5	9	22	16	22	22	23	26	26	22	22	17	26	15	17	11	13	7	3	172	193
C/Rivers	Ikom	0	2	5	6	10	2	8	21	21	20	23	21	19	25	19	21	12	22	15	18	4	6	5	0	141	164
C/Rivers	Ogo	1	1	0	3	3	0	15	22	19	17	19	15	20	20	16	22	11	22	16	17	2	5	4	0	126	144
Delta	Asa	1	0	2	3	6	2	9	17	9	10	14	18	12	23	10	17	11	18	7	19	2	0	2	0	85	127
Delta	War	8	3	2	9	14	6	15	14	19	20	21	24	24	22	19	17	13	19	17	23	10	15	9	3	171	175
Edo	Ben	2	5	5	7	10	4	12	10	15	17	19	22	22	24	15	17	14	19	12	24	7	12	9	2	142	163
Rivers	PHC	3	1	3	9	8	6	12	14	13	10	22	16	20	13	11	14	13	9	13	4	5	0	4	0	127	96
Bayelsa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
AVERAGE RAINY DAYS		3	3	4	8	11	3	12	18	16	17	20	21	22	23	17	19	14	20	14	17	8	9	6	3	146	160

Table 3 TOTAL MONTHLY MAX. TEMP (°C) 2012 & 2013

NORTH EAST ZONE

		January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		2013	2012
State	Station	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	Mean	Mean
Adamawa	Yola	36.2	34.2	39.0	38.2	41.9	39.8	40.2	30.5	37.8	35.8	34.7	32.9	31.5	30.8	30.9	30.5	31.6	31.3	34.1	34.7	37.7	37.0	36.0	35.8	36.0	31.7
Borno	maid	32.8	32.1	36.0	37.1	41.4	37.6	41.2	31.2	40.1	39.7	36.5	35.5	33.6	32.9	30.3	31.2	33.3	33.9	36.9	36.3	36.4	35.2	xx	37.1	36.2	32.3
Bauchi	Bauchi	32.1	31.3	34.6	35.7	38.8	36.7	37.4	28.9	36.1	36.2	33.3	31.8	30.6	29.5	28.2	28.9	30.9	29.5	31.9	32..8	34.3	34.4	32.0	32.7	33.3	29.6
Gombe	Gom	32.7	31.5	34.9	35.2	39.4	35.9	37.7	38.1	36.1	34.7	32.0	31.3	29.7	28.6	27.6	28.3	30.4	29.8	32.4	32.4	34.5	33.9	32.4	32.3	33.3	30.2
Yobe	Ngu	31.3	31.6	34.9	35.7	40.6	36.1	40.0	41.8	40.6	40.8	38.2	35.5	34.9	32.9	31.0	30.9	33.9	33.9	36.4	37.4	36.6	35.2	32.5	30.1	35.9	32.5
Yobe	Potisk	31.8	31.1	35.4	36.2	40.8	36.8	39.8	41.1	39.8	38.8	35.8	34.3	32.5	30.8	29.7	30.1	32.8	33.0	35.6	34.4	36.3	37.5	33.1	30.6	35.3	31.9
Monthly mean		32.8	32.0	35.8	36.4	40.2	37.2	39.4	35.3	38.4	37.7	35.1	33.6	32.1	30.9	29.6	30.0	32.3	31.9	34.6	35.0	36.0	35.5	33.2	33.1		

NORTH WEST ZONE

		January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		2013	2012
State	Station	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	Mean	Mean
Kaduna	Kad	32.2	31.7	35.1	35.5	36	35.5	34.8	35.3	32.9	32.3	30.3	30.2	29.2	28.5	27.6	27.6	29.2	29.3	32.1	31.8	34	33.7	32.3	33	29.7	29.6
Kaduna	Zaria	30.9	30.1	34	34.6	37.7	34.8	35.7	37.1	34.1	32.7	31.2	30.3	29.3	28.9	28.3	28	29.9	29.6	32.1	32.2	33.8	32.9	31.6	29.2	29.9	29.3
Kano	Kano	30.6	29.5	34	34.6	39.4	35.5	38.8	40.4	38.7	38.3	35.5	33.5	31.7	30.8	29.6	29.7	32.3	32.2	34.7	36.1	35.4	34.8	31.8	32	31.7	31.3
Katsina	Kat	30.6	29.7	33.9	35.2	39.8	35.1	37.8	40.2	38.8	37.6	35.6	33.7	32.5	30.8	29.9	29.7	32.8	32.2	34.9	36.1	34.9	34.8	31	32	31.7	31.3
Kebbi	Yel	36.1	35.5	38.6	38.4	40.2	40.2	39.1	38.1	47.9	34.8	33.7	33.1	32.3	30.8	30.1	30.1	31.6	31.1	33.3	33.7	36.9	37.1	35.7	36.8	33.5	32.3
Sokoto	Sok	33.6	32.7	37.1	37.4	41.5	38.1	39.5	41.4	39.4	38.6	37.1	34.3	33.7	31	30.2	30.5	33.5	33	36.7	35.9	37.5	38.4	34.3	34.8	33.4	32.8
Zamfara	Gus	33.5	33	36.6	37.1	40.7	37.1	37.8	39.8	37.3	37.3	34.0	32.6	31.3	29.8	29.4	29.1	32.1	31.5	34.5	34	36.4	34.4	33.7	32.4	32.1	31.4
Jigawa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Monthly mean		32.5	31.7	35.6	36.1	39.3	36.6	37.7	38.9	38.4	35.9	33.9	32.5	31.4	30.1	29.3	29.2	31.6	31.3	34.0	34.3	35.6	35.2	32.9	32.9		

NORTH CENTRAL ZONE

		January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		2013	2012
State	Station	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	Mean	Mean
Benue	Mak	37.9	34.5	36.7	35.9	37.7	38.2	34.4	29.4	32.2	31.9	31.0	30.6	30.0	29.8	29.4	29.4	30.3	30.3	31.9	31.1	34.3	33.4	34.6	34.5	30.8	29.9
Kogi	Lok	37.4	34.8	36.4	36.9	37.4	38.2	34.1	35.5	32.4	33.2	31.3	31.5	30.2	30.3	30.0	29.5	30.5	30.6	31.8	31.2	34.5	34.3	34.9	34.9	30.8	30.8
Kwara	Ilor	36.5	33.8	35.9	35.5	35.5	36.5	33.4	33.7	31.6	31.5	30.5	30.6	28.8	28.9	28.4	27.8	29.9	29.4	31.2	30.9	34.1	33.9	32.1	34.2	29.8	29.7
Nasarawa	Laf	39.2	34.8	38.1	38.0	38.4	39.3	35.4	36.0	34.2	33.1	31.6	31.9	30.5	30.2	29.8	29.9	30.9	30.2	33.2	32.3	36.5	35.0	36.4	36.4	31.9	31.3
Niger	Bid	35.7	34.7	37.4	37.1	38.6	38.8	35.8	36.0	33.1	31.9	31.2	31.4	30.2	29.7	30.0	29.5	31.0	31.0	33.1	32.2	36.0	35.5	35.6	35.1	31.4	31.0
Niger	Min	38.9	35.0	37.7	37.4	38.7	39.3	35.4	36.4	32.9	32.7	30.5	31.0	29.5	29.1	29.1	28.2	30.7	29.9	32.3	31.6	36.1	35.5	35.6	36.4	31.3	31.0
Plateau	Jos	32.6	28.3	31.4	31.3	33.4	31.7	30.2	29.9	28.4	27.7	26.2	26.2	25.2	24.0	23.4	23.8	25.9	24.9	27.2	27.8	28.6	28.6	27.9	28.5	26.2	25.6
Taraba	Ibi	38.7	32.5	38.5	37.3	39.1	39.1	36.2	35.9	33.8	32.9	32.4	31.0	31.2	29.9	30.5	29.8	31.6	30.0	32.0	31.5	33.4	38.4	36.2	35.0	31.8	31.0
FCT	Abuja	36.5	34.8	36.0	35.9	36.2	37.7	33.9	34.6	31.6	31.6	30.1	32.2	28.6	28.4	27.5	27.9	29.5	28.9	31.3	30.8	34.0	33.6	34.7	34.8	30.0	30.1
Monthly mean		37.0	33.7	36.5	36.1	37.2	37.6	34.3	34.2	32.3	31.8	30.5	30.7	29.4	28.9	28.7	28.4	30.0	29.5	31.5	31.0	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.4		

SOUTH WEST ZONE

		January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		2013	2012
State	Station	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	Mean	Mean
Ogun	Abeo	35.8	35.4	36.3	35.2	35.2	36.0	33.5	34.4	32.1	32.8	31.1	31.1	28.9	29.6	29.0	29.0	30.4	31.0	31.9	32.0	33.8	34.0	34.5	35.2	32.7	33.0
Ogun	I-Ode	33.6	33.8	33.7	33.6	34.3	34.8	32.7	32.8	31.7	31.7	30.5	29.9	27.8	28.4	28.2	28.0	29.2	29.4	30.7	30.4	31.9	32.1	32.7	33.1	31.4	31.5
Ondo	Aku	34.3	33.5	34.3	33.5	33.5	34.4	31.8	32.6	30.8	31.5	29.5	29.6	28.2	27.9	27.8	27.3	29.1	28.9	31.0	30.5	32.4	32.7	32.8	33.7	31.3	31.3
Ondo	Ond	33.8	33.2	34.0	33.2	33.8	33.9	32.1	33.1	31.4	31.4	30.6	30.3	28.4	28.9	28.4	27.5	29.0	29.0	31.1	30.7	32.3	32.3	33.0	33.5	31.5	31.4
Osun	Osh	34.4	33.8	35.1	33.9	33.6	35.0	32.3	33.0	31.2	31.2	30.5	29.9	28.2	28.0	27.1	27.0	29.2	28.6	30.4	30.6	32.5	32.4	32.7	32.8	31.4	31.4
Oyo	Iba	34.8	33.7	35.1	33.9	34.1	35.3	33.2	33.4	31.7	31.4	30.1	29.9	28.5	28.3	28.2	27.4	29.7	29.0	31.0	30.8	33.1	32.6	33.4	34.3	31.9	31.7
Oyo	Isey	35.2	33.8	33.3	34.0	34.3	35.0	33.4	32.1	31.4	30.7	30.9	29.5	28.2	27.6	27.1	26.7	29.4	28.6	30.4	29.9	32.6	32.0	33.4	34.0	31.6	31.2
Oyo	Shak	35.2	33.1	36.6	33.9	35.7	34.5	32.8	32.8	31.8	30.5	30.0	28.3	28.7	27.5	27.3	26.4	29.4	28.0	30.5	28.9	34.1	31.8	34.8	33.4	32.2	30.8
Lagos	Ikj	34.1	33.6	34.0	32.5	33.8	33.5	32.8	32.9	31.8	31.4	30.0	29.6	28.2	28.9	29.2	28.3	29.4	29.7	31.0	30.7	32.0	32.4	32.5	33.6	31.6	31.4
Lagos	Osho	34.3	33.8	33.9	32.9	34.3	34.0	33.3	33.5	32.1	31.9	30.3	30.4	28.8	29.5	29.5	29.0	29.6	30.4	30.9	31.1	32.2	32.4	32.6	33.9	31.8	31.9
Ekiti	Ado-E	34.2	NA	34	NA	33.3	NA	31.6	NA	30.119	NA	29.32	NA	27.8	NA	27.38	NA	28.62	NA	30.45	NA	31.92	NA	32	NA	30.9	
Monthly mean		34.5	33.8	34.6	33.7	34.2	34.6	32.7	33.1	31.5	31.5	30.2	29.9	28.3	28.5	28.1	27.7	29.4	29.3	30.9	30.6	32.6	32.5	33.1	33.8		

SOUTH EAST ZONE

		January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		2013	2012
State	Station	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	mean	mean
Abia	Umu	33.7	33.0	33.7	32.6	33.3	34.4	32.9	28.7	32.3	31.5	30.6	30	29.0	28.5	29.3	28.7	29.8	29.4	30.1	30.5	31.3	31.4	31.4	32.5	31.4	30.9
Anambra	Awka	35.0	29.3	35.6	29.4	36.1	30.5	34.3	27	32.6	30.5	31.4	28.4	29.9	26.8	29.2	27	30.6	27.7	32.1	28.4	34.1	28.8	34	30.9	32.9	28.7
Enugu	Enu	34.4	33.7	34.9	34	35.5	36.7	33.7	34	31.9	32	30.8	30.6	29.6	29.6	28.9	29	30.1	29.9	31.0	30.8	33.0	32.7	32.6	33.3	32.2	32.2
Imo	Owr	33.9	32.9	33.4	32.6	33.3	34.6	33.0	32	31.8	31.7	30.1	30.1	28.9	28.7	28.5	28.6	29.4	29.4	30.9	30.6	31.8	31.9	32	33.5	31.4	31.4
Ebonyi	Abak	35.7	NA	36.0	NA	36.5	NA	34.6	NA	33.3	NA	32.0	NA	30.5	NA	29.6	NA	30.6	NA	32.4	NA	34.1	NA	32.8	NA	33.2	NA
Monthly mean		34.5	32.2	34.7	32.2	35.0	34.1	33.7	30.4	32.4	31.4	31.0	29.8	29.6	28.4	29.1	28.3	30.1	29.1	31.3	30.1	32.9	31.2	32.5	NA		

SOUTH -SOUTH ZONE

		January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		2013	2012
State	Station	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	Mean	Mean
A - Ibom	Eket	30.6	29.3	30.9	29.4	30.2	30.5	30.6	27	29.9	30.5	28.3	28.4	26.9	26.8	26.7	27	26.9	27.7	27.7	28.4	28.3	28.8	29.3	30.9	28.9	28.7
A - Ibom	Uyo	33.2	31.9	33.1	31.1	31.8	34.3	31.9	27.9	31.1	31.3	28.9	29.2	27.4	27.6	27.2	27.9	28.5	28.8	29.9	30.2	30.2	30.8	31.5	31	30.4	30.2
C/Rivers	Cal	33.0	32	33.0	31.5	31.9	33.5	32.0	28.3	31.6	31.6	29.8	30.4	28.0	28	27.5	28.3	28.8	29	29.9	30.3	30.6	31	31.3	32	30.6	30.5
C/Rivers	Ikom	34.4	32.5	34.0	33.5	34.2	36.5	33.2	28.5	32.3	31.9	30.9	30.6	29.1	28.9	28.5	28.5	30.0	29.8	31.1	31.7	32.2	32.2	31.6	33.3	31.8	31.5
C/Rivers	Ogo	35.8	34.8	36.2	35.6	36.6	38.4	33.8	29.6	32.5	32.6	31.5	31.3	30.3	30.4	29.5	29.6	30.8	30.6	31.9	31.8	33.5	33.3	33.6	35	33.0	32.8
Delta	Asa	35.1	34.8	35.7	34.8	36.5	36.9	35.1	29.9	33.9	33.1	31.9	31.1	31.0	30.4	30.3	29.9	31.2	28.4	32.7	32.5	34.7	32.1	34.1	35.4	33.5	32.4
Delta	War	33.7	33.9	34.0	33	34.6	34.3	33.9	33.5	33.1	32.7	31.6	30.8	29.5	29.3	29.2	29.4	30.2	30.4	31.8	31.2	32.9	33.7	32.7	33.6	32.3	32.2
Edo	Ben	33.8	33.5	33.8	32.4	33.8	34.1	32.7	32.6	31.6	31.7	29.8	30.1	28.3	28.6	28.1	28	29.0	29.3	30.7	30.5	31.7	32.1	31.8	33.3	31.3	31.4
Rivers	PHC	33.6	33.1	33.5	32.6	33.1	34.5	33.0	32.8	31.9	32.4	29.7	30.2	28.8	29.3	29.1	29.9	29.5	29.7	30.7	30.5	31.2	31.7	31.9	32.7	31.3	31.6
Monthly mean		33.7	32.9	33.8	32.7	33.6	34.8	32.9	30.0	32.0	32.0	30.3	30.23	28.8	28.8	28.4	28.7	29.4	29.3	30.7	30.8	31.7	31.7	32.0	33.0		

USE OF IMPROVED PLANTING MATERIALS: MAIZE, RICE AND SOYBEAN

Table 4 Northeast Zone

State	Rice			
	Qty Procure (tons)	Qty Distributed (tons)	Adequate	Source
Borno	7.4	7.4	No	ADP outgrower/ Jikur Seeds
Adamawa	210	200	No	Kojoli Farm/ M. of Agric

North-Central Zone

State	Maize (Tons)				Rice (tons)				Soybean (tons)			
	Qty Proc	Qty Dist	Adeq	source	Qty Proc	Qty Dist	Adeq	Source	Qty Proc	Qty Dist	Adeq	Source
FCT	-	499.1	Yes	Premier	-	465.15	No	WACOT	-	100	Yes	Premier/ Da-All Green
Kwara	9.58	9.58	Yes	Out growers	9.85	9.80	No	Out growers	10.15	5.00	Yes	Out growers
Kogi	130	130	No	Govt.	150	145	No	Govt	95	95	No	Govt
Benue	5.2	4.8	No	--	41.4	3.6	No	-	-	-	-	-
Nassarawa	4.4	4.4	No	ADP	3.2	3.2	No	ADP	-	-	-	
Taraba	-	-	-	-	3.0	2.3	Not	NASC	-	-	-	-

South West Zone

State	Maize (tons)				Rice (tons)			
	Qty Proc	Qty Dist	Adeq	Source	Qty Proc	Qty Dist	Adeq	Source
Ekiti	12	12	No	Outgrwers/ NASC	70	70	Yes	outgrowers
Lagos	10	10	No	Ibadan	5	4.3	Yes	Ibadan
Oyo	489.5	445.25	-	-	82.85	78.68	-	-
Osun	8.5	8.15	No	Out Growers	-		-	-
Ondo	10	9.8	Yes	NASC	-	-	-	-

Southeast Zone

State	Maize (tons)				Rice (tons)			
	Qty Proc	Qty Dist	Adeq	source	Qty Proc	Qty Dist	Adeq	Source
Enugu	376.19	376.19	No	GES	292	292	No	GES
Anambra	10	10	No	-	117	117	No	-
Imo	4	4	No	Premier	-	-	-	-

Borno and Adamawa provided farmers with improved seeds of rice and maize. The other states in the zone did not supply improved seeds in 2013. Despite the security challenges prevailing in the zone, it is instructive that some efforts were made to make inputs available to farmers. It may, however, be noted that the quantity procured and distributed was grossly inadequate. The record showed that rice seeds were made available by states; but the quantities supplied were unavailable. The primary source of seeds was the ADP.

States in the North-Central supplied improved planting materials to farmers. But Niger did not supply improved maize, rice and soybean seeds. Kwara, FCT, Kogi, Nasarawa and Benue provided maize and rice seeds, while only FCT, Kwara and Kogi supplied a total of 200MT of soybean seeds to farmers.

In the South West, no state supplied soybean to its farmers; but Ekiti, Lagos and Oyo provided improved rice seeds for their farmers. Ogun had no record of seed supply for maize, rice and soybean. Moreover, every other state in the zone, apart from Ogun, provided its farmers with improved maize seeds in 2013.

Available data showed that while Anambra and Imo provided 10MT and 4MT of maize seeds, respectively, Enugu alone provided about 376MT. But Enugu's data were linked to GES initiative. Data from two states of the zones (Imo and Ebonyi) were not available.

South-South Zone

Data from the zone showed that Akwa-Ibom provided maize seeds for its farmers in 2013. Records from othe states in the region were not available.

USE OF IMPROVED PLANTING MATERIALS: CASSAVA, SORGHUM, MILLET/TELFARIA

Table 4 (a) North East Zone

State	Cassava(cuttings)				Sorghum(tons0				Millet (tons)			
	Qty Proc	Qty Dist	Adeq	source	Qty Proc	Qty Dist	Adeq	Source	Qty Proc	Qty Dist	Adeq	Source
Borno	-	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	No	ADP outgrower	40	40	No	ADP outgrower

North-Central Zone

State	Cassava (bundles)			
	Qty Proc	Qty Dist	Adeq	Source
FCT	-	22,500	Yes	IITA
Kogi	350	350	No	Govt.
Benue	3556	3120	No	-

South West Zone

State	Cassava(bundles			
	Qty Proc	Qty Dist	Adeq	Source
Lagos	2,000	1,430	Yes	IITA
Oyo	10,500	6,555	-	-
Ondo	10,000	10,000	Yes	IITA

South-South Zone

State	Cassava				Seed yam				Telfaria			
	Qty Proc	Qty Dist	Adeq	Source	Qty Proc	Qty Dist	Adeq	Source	Qty Proc	Qty Dist	Adeq	Source
Akwa-Ibom	125,000	125,000	No	ADP farmers	1,000	1000	No	ADP farmers	500	500	No	ADP farmers
Cross River	5000	5000	No	FG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Among the states in the North East, only Borno provided improved sorghum and millet seeds for planting in 2013. The source of both seeds was ADP outgrowers and Jilkur Seeds.

Northwest Zone

Most of the states in the zone made little or no effort at providing seeds to their farmers. Seed supply in the zone was more or less left entirely to GES of the Federal Government.

FCT, Kogi and Benue provided a total of 25,970 bundles of cassava cuttings, with FCT alone providing 22,500 for its farmers. Taraba, Nasarawa, Kwara and Niger provided no data on cassava cuttings, sorghum and millet seeds distributed during the season.
Ekiti, Osun and Ogun did not provide data on the supply of cassava cuttings, sorghum and millet seeds for farmers. The source of the cassava cuttings supllied in the zone was largely IITA.

South East Zone

There was no record of seeds supplied by states in the zone.

Akwa-Ibom provided its farmers with cassava cuttings, seed yam and telfaria seeds during the 2013 season. Cross River also provided 5,000 bundles of cassava cuttings. Edo, Delta, Bayelsa and Rivers, however, did not provide data on farm input supply, with regard to cassava, seed yam and telfaria.

Table 5: FARM INPUT SUPPLY: USE OF AGROCHEMICHALS (Litres)

North East Zone

State	Herbicides				Insecticides				Fungicides			
	Qty Proc	Qty Dist	Adeq	Source	Qty Proc	Qty Dist	Adeq	Source	Qty Proc	Qty Dist	Adeq	Source
Adamawa	-	-	-	-	2,000	1,000	No	ADADP	-	-	-	-

North-Central Zone

State	Herbicides				Insecticides/ pesticides				Fungicides			
	Qty Proc	Qty Dist	Adeq	Source	Qty Proc	Qty Dist	Adeq	Source	Qty Proc	Qty Dist	Adeq	Source
Kwara	1.2	0.6	Yes	Agro reps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taraba	1,488	1488	No	ADP/ agro dealers	12.5	12.5	No	ADP/agro dealers				

South West Zone

State	Herbicides				Insecticides/ pesticide				Fungicides			
	Qty Proc	Qty Dist	Adeq	source	Qty Proc	Qty Dist	Adeq	Source	Qty Proc	Qty Dist	Adeq	Source
Lagos	120	120	Yes	LAISA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Osun	25,807	4,832	Yes	Agro chem. co	2181	175	Yes	Agro chem. Co.	106.3	19.89	Yes	Agro-chem. Co
Ondo					5,000	5,000	Yes	Open market	-	-	-	-

South East Zone

State	Insecticides / pesticides			
	Qty Proc	Qty Dist	Adeq	Source
Imo	650	650	No	Biostat

South-South Zone

	Herbicides /pesticides			
State	Qty Proc	Qty Dist	Adeq	source
Akwa-Ibom	1.02 T	1.02 T	No	Accredited agents

Just as in other zones, supply of agrochemicals by states in the zone was almost non-existent in 2013. Of all the five states, only Adamawa supplied 1,000 litres of insecticides. The other states either did not supply or provided no data.
FCT supplied about 60,000L of herbicides, while Taraba and Kwara gave a supply of 1,488L and 0.6L of herbicides, respectively, to their farmers. However, only Taraba provided insecticides amounting to 12.5L. It is noteworthy that both states and the FCT made use of agents in the private sector, such as private agro-dealers.

Osun State supplied all the listed chemicals (herbicides, insecticides and fungicides) to its famers; these chemicals amounted to 5,046.89L. Moreover, while Lagos provided farmers with 120L of herbicides, Ondo supplied about 5,000L of insecticides. Oyo, Ogun and Ekiti did not provide data on chemical input supply for 2013. Ondo sourced its chemicals from the open market.
Only Imo provided data on provision of chemicals. Unlike the others, the state provided 650L of insecticides to its farmers in 2013.
In 2013, the South-South zone did not fare well in the area of chemical provision for its farmers. Only Akwa-Ibom provided 1.2T of herbicides for its farmers. The other states in the zone did not supply data in this area.

INPUT SUPPLY BY E-WALLET UNDER GES

Fertilizers Procurement & Distribution by e-wallet (GES)

Across the country, farmers received fertilizers that were distributed using the E-wallet platform of the Growth Enhancement Scheme of Agricultural Transformation Agenda.

North East Zone
A total of 1,379.65MT of fertilizers (NPK and urea) were received by farmers in Adamawa, while farmers in Gombe received 281,466 bags of fertilizers. Supply of fertilizers was reported to be early in both states.

North West Zone
Kaduna received and distributed 40,113 bags of fertilizers (NPK and urea); Kano received and distributed 538,829, 212,189 and 8,000 bags of NPK, urea and SSP fertilizers respectively. Kebbi received and distributed 129,013, 131,864 and 1,200MT of NPK, urea and SSP, respectively. Sokoto also received and distributed 284,230, 284,230, 5900 and 600 bags of NPK, urea, agrolizer and SSP fertilizers, respectively. Farmers reported that

distribution of fertilizers in Kebbi and Sokoto was late, unlike in Kaduna where these were early.

North Central Zone
Benue received 8037.95MT of fertilizers (NPK and urea). In FCT, 85823, 95931 and 2000 farmers obtained NPK, urea and SSP, respectively. Kogi received and distributed 261,943 bags of fertilizers (NPK, urea and SSP) among 127,572 farmers. Kwara received and distributed 106,900 bags of fertilizers (NPK and urea) among 83,700 farmers. The total of 38,844.6MT of fertilizers was distributed to farmers in Nasarawa, Niger and Taraba. All the states in the Zone reported early supply and distribution of fertilizers in 2013.

South West Zone
Ekiti, Lagos and Ondo received and distributed 102,744; 33,050 and 37,477 bags of fertilizers respectively, while Ogun and Oyo received and distributed 1,910.44MT and 9,857.05MT of fertilizers among farmers. There was report that the distribtion exercise was late in Ogun, but early in Oyo.

South East Zone
Anambra received and distributed about 3618.3MT and 4,601MT of NPK and urea fertilizers respectively among benefiting farmers. Enugu distributed 188,095MT and 30,623MT of NPK and urea, respectively, while Imo received and distributed 1193.15MT each of NPK and urea to farmers. There was no information on Abia and Ebonyi. There was report that the supply and distribution of fertilizers in the Zone was fairly early.

South South Zone
Akwa Ibom and Rivers received and distributed a total of 262,510 bags of fertilizers. About 24,423MT of fertilizers were distributed to farmers in Bayelsa, Cross River, Delta and Edo.

Seeds, Seedlings and Stem Cuttings Distribution by E-Wallet
The survey data showed fertilizers and seeds received and distributed under the E-wallet programme of Growth Enhancement Scheme of Agricultural Transformation Agenda.

North East Zone
Adamawa and Gombe received and distributed 3058.92MT of seeds among farmers in 2013. Sorghum was supplied late in Adamawa, while other seeds were early. Sorghum, rice and maize were the major seeds distributed to farmers in the two states. Borno State also received 26MT of seeds. There was no information from other states.

North West Zone
Seed inputs were supplied late in Kaduna and Sokoto. Kaduna received and distributed 21921.19kg of maize and rice seeds. Kano received a total of 4003.1MT of seeds, comprising 160.43MT sorghum, 2382.72MT rice, 1259.95MT maize and 200MT soybean. In Katsina, a total of 810MT of rice paddy was distributed among farmers. Kebbi received and distributed sorghum (70MT), rice (1582.3MT), maize (118.83MT), cotton (25MT) and soybean (115MT). Sokoto received and distributed 15,758 bags of sorghum, 1250.6MT rice, 60MT maize and 100Mt of cotton seeds.

North-Central Zone
All seeds and cuttings were supplied early in Benue, FCT and Nasarawa. Benue received and distributed 2,445 bundles of cassava cuttings, 745.52Mt of maize, 605.40MT of rice and 90MT of soybean. FCT also received and distributed 22,500 bundles of cassava cuttings and 1064.64MT of other seeds (maize, rice and soybean). Kogi received and distributed 16,859 bags of rice and 15,703 bags of maize seeds. A total of 1,145MT of seeds (maize and rice) and 45,000 bundles of cassava cuttings were distributed among farmers in Kwara. Nasarawa received and distributed maize (911.54MT), rice (166.77MT) and cassava cuttings (6,945 bundles).

South West Zone
All seeds, seedlings and cuttings were supplied late in the South West. All the states received and distributed seeds of maize and rice. Cassava cuttings were also distributed among registered farmers in Ekiti, Lagos, Ondo and Oyo. And 64,000 cocoa seedlings were shared among farmers in Oyo.

South East Zone
Supply of maize and rice seeds was early in the Zone. A total of 424MT of rice and 1035.41MT maize were distributed to farmers in Anambra, Enugu and Imo. There was no data from other states.

South South Zone
About 11,000 farmers received vitamin A-enriched cassava cuttings. In Cross River, 6000, 90,000 and 3,000 farmers benefited from the distribution of cassava cuttings, maize and rice, respectively. Two thousand and five hundred (2,500) tons of seeds (maize and rice) were distributed among farmers in Rivers under the GES scheme.

Table 6.1 : FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTION UNDER E-WALLET

STATE	INPUT (FERT)	QTY RECIVED	QTY DISTRIBUTED	TIMELINESSOF RECEIPT
NORTH EAST				
Adamawa	NPK Urea	9344.2MT 8443.3MT	7239.4MT 6557.25MT	Supply of fertilizer was early
Gombe	NPK and Urea	281466 bags	281466 bags	Supply of fertilizer was early
NORTH WEST				
Kaduna	NPK Urea	20056.5 bags 20056.5 bags	20056.5 bags 20056.5 bags	Supplies of fertilizers were early.
Kano	NPK Urea SSP	538829 bags 212189 bags 8000 bags	538829 bags 212189 bags 8000 bags	
Kebbi	NPK Urea SSP	129013MT 131864MT 1200MT	129013MT 131864MT 1200MT	Fertilizers were supplied late.
Sokoto	NPK Urea Agrolizer SSP	284230bags 284230bags 5900bags 600bags	284230bags 284230bags 5900bags 600bags	Fertilizerswere supplied late.
Zamfara	-	37680MT	37680MT	

NORTH CENTRAL

Benue	NPK Urea	22723MT 12755MT	8037.95MT (Combined)	
FCT	NPK Urea SSP	4291.15MT 4796.6MT 200MT	4291.15MT 4796.6MT 200MT	Fertilizers were supplied early. 85823, 95931 and 2000 farmers obtained NPK, Urea and SSP, respectively.
Kogi	Urea NPK SSP (soybean) NPK (agbadu) NPK (cassava) NPK (sesame) Urea (sesame)	130306 bags 124837 bags 3000 bags 800 bags 2400 bags 300 bags 300 bags	130306 bags 124837 bags 3000 bags 800 bags 2400 bags 300 bags 300 bags	All fertilizers supplies were early. 127,572 farmers benefited from e-wallet fertilizer distribution.
Kwara	Urea NPK	53450 bags 54000 bags	53450 bags 53450 bags	Supplies were early. 83700 farmers benefited from e-wallet fertilizer distribution.
Nasarawa	Urea NPK	3151MT 3948.90MT	3151MT 3948.90MT	Supplies were early.
Niger	NPK Urea	27000MT 27000MT	6739MT 6744MT	Supplies were early.
Taraba	NPK Urea	9130.85MT 9130.85MT	9130.85MT 9130.85MT	Supplies were early. 182617 farmers benefited from e-wallet fertilizer distribution.

SOUTH WEST

STATE	INPUT (FERTILIZER)	QUANTITY RECIVED	QUANTITY DISTRIBUTED	TIMELINESS OF RECEIPT
Ekiti	NPK 15:15:!5 Urea NPK 12:12:17 Teractive	48222 bags 50022 bags 3000 bags 1500 bags	48222 bags 50022 bags 3000 bags 1500 bags	
Lagos	NPK	33050 bags	33050 bags	
Ondo	NPK 15:15:15 Urea	21666 bags 15811 bags	21666 bags 15811 bags	18444 farmers benefited
Ogun	NPK Urea	955.22MT 955.22MT	955.22MT 955.22MT	Supply of fertilizers was early
Osun				
Oyo	Teractive NPK 12:12:17 SSP Urea NPK 15:15:15	8.75MT 210MT 90MT 4774.15MT 4774.15MT	8.75MT 210MT 90MT 4774.15MT 4774.15MT	Supply of fertilizer was late

SOUTH EAST				
Abia	-	-	-	-
Anambra	NPK Urea	3618.3MT 4601.4MT	3618.3MT 4601.4MT	Supply of fertilizers was early.
Ebonyi	-	-	-	-
Enugu	NPK Urea	18809.5MT 30623MT	18,809.50 30,623.00	Supply of fertilizers was early.
Imo	NPK Urea	2460MT 2460MT	1193.15MT 1193.15MT	Supply of fertilizers was early.
SOUTH-SOUTH				
Akwa Ibom	NPK and Urea	186000 bags	186000 bags	Supply was early. 62000 farmers benefited from e-wallet fertilizer distribution.
Bayelsa	NPK and Urea	1336.6MT	1336.6MT	
Cross River	NPK Urea	5000MT 4930MT	5000MT 4930MT	Supply was early. 99300 farmers benefited from e-wallet fertilizer distribution.
Delta	NPK 20:10:10 Urea NPK 12:12:17	6340.25MT 1964.5MT 90MT	6327.75MT 1963.5MT 90MT	Supply was late. 126,555 farmers benefited from e-wallet fertilizer distribution.
Edo	NPK and Urea	5,850 MT	4775.05 MT	Supply was late. 47,928 farmers benefited from e-wallet fertilizer distribution.
Rivers	NPK Urea	38255 bags 38255 bags	38255 bags 38255 bags	Supply was early.

Table 6.2: SEEDS/ SEEDLINGS/ CUTTINGS DISTRIBUTION UNDER E-WALLET

State	**Input (Seeds/ Seedlings/ Cuttings)**	**Quantity Recived**	**Quantity Distributed**	**Timeliness of Receipt**
NORTH EAST				
Adamawa	Sorghum, Rice, Maize	30MT; 800MT; 172MT	30MT, 800MT, 172MT	Sorghum was supplied late while other seeds were supplied early
Borno	SOSATE-88, EVDT STR-14, 99 TZEE-Y	5000kg; 20000kg; 1000kg	5000kg; 20000kg; 1000kg	-
Gombe	Maize	2056.92 MT	2056.92 MT	-
NORTH WEST				
Kaduna	Maize Rice	2007.19kg; 19914.3kg	2007.19kg; 19914.3kg	Maize and rice seeds were supplied late
Kano	Sorghum Rice Maize Soybeans	160.43MT 2382.72 MT 1259.95 MT 200 MT	160.43MT 2382.72 MT 1259.95 MT 200 MT	

Katsina	Rice paddy	810MT	810MT	
Kebbi	Sorghum Rice Maize Cotton Soybean	70MT 1582.3MT 118.83MT 25MT 115MT	70MT 1582.3MT 118.83MT 25MT 115MT	
Sokoto	Sorghum Rice Maize Cotton	15758bags 1250.6MT 60MT 100MT	15758bags 1250.6MT 60MT 100MT	All the seeds inputs were supplied late

NORTH CENTRAL

Benue	Maize Rice Cassava Soybean	745.52MT 605.40MT 2,445 bundles 90MT	745.52MT 605.40MT 2,445 bundles 90MT	All seeds and cuttings were supplied early
FCT	Cassava Maize Rice Soybean	22500bundles 499.14MT 465.5MT 100MT	22500bundles 499.14MT 465.5MT 100MT	All seeds and cuttings were supplied early
Kogi	Rice Maize	16859 bags 15703 bags	16859 bags 15703 bags	Rice and maize distribution were late. 33718 farmers benefited from rice while 27811 farmers benefited from maize seed distribution.
Kwara	Maize Rice Cassava	575MT 570MT 45000 bundles	573MT 462MT 45000 bundles	Maize and rice seeds were supplied early while cassava cuttings was supplied late. 53700, 30800 and 3000 farmers benefited from maize, rice seeds and cassava cuttings, respectively
Nasarawa	Rice Maize Cassava	166.77MT 911.54MT 6945 bundles	166.77MT 911.54MT 244 bundles	All the seeds and cassava cuttings were supplied early.

SOUTH WEST

Ekiti	Maize Rice Cassava cuttings	270MT 85 MT 7350 bundles	270MT 85 MT 7350 bundles	
Lagos	Rice Maize Cassava cuttings	100 bags 13100bags 21660 bundles	100bags 10865.5bags 1815bundles	Maize and rice Supplies were early while cassava was late.
Ondo	Rice Maize Cassava cuttings	6MT 164.82MT 9937bundles	6MT 164.82MT 9937bundles	All supplies were late. However, 18444 farmers benefited from the seeds/cuttings distribution
Ogun	Rice Maize	23.75MT 230.56MT	23.75MT 230.56MT	Maize was distubuted early while rice seeds were late.

Oyo	Rice Maize Cassava cuttings Cocoa	82.85MT 489.25MT 10500 bundles 64000seedlings	78.68MT 445.25MT 6555bundles 64000seedlings	All seeds, seedlings and cuttings were distributed late.
SOUTH EAST				
Anambra	Rice Maize	117MT 521.51MT	117MT 521.51MT	Supply of seeds was early.
Enugu	Rice Maize	292MT 376.19MT	292MT 376.19MT	Supply of seeds was early.
Imo	Rice Maize	15MT 137.72MT	15MT 137.72MT	Supply of seeds was early.
SOUTH SOUTH				
Akwa Ibom	Cassava (Vit.A) Cassava	10523 bundles 1000 bundles	10523 bundles 800 bundles	Supply of cassava cuttings was early. 10523 and 11 00 farmers benefited, respectively
Bayelsa	Rice paddy	810MT	810MT	-
Cross River	Cassava cuttings Maize Rice	9000 bundles 217.88MT 65000MT	9000 bundles 217.88MT 65000MT	Distrubtion of cassava cuttings was early while the other seeds were supplied late. 6000, 90000 and 3000 farmers benefited from the distribution of cassava, maize and rice, respectively.
Delta	Maize Rice Cassava cuttings	1425.05MT 98.5MT 2470 bundles	1425.05MT 98.5MT 2470 bundles	Maize and rice seeds were supplied late. 28162; 1970 and 247 farmers benefited from the distribution of maize rice and cassava, respectively.
Edo	Maize Rice	189MT 33MT	189MT 33MT	9680 and 12600 farmers benefited from the distribution of maize and rice, respectively.
Rivers	Maize Rice	300 bags 2200 bags	300 bags 2200 bags	Rice and maize seeds were supplied early

Insect attack is one of the challenges of growing Millet

General Comments from Some States on the GES Sheme

Bayelsa: Suggestions for moving ATA forward

- Input supply should be early in February
- There should be sensitization to encourage youths to embrace agribusiness
- Provision of extension staff

Critical problems encountered

- Untimely supply of input
- In adequate resources and equipments for cultivation of large areas
- Lack of extension workers
- Lack of acess to credits

Oyo: Suggestion for moving ATA forward

- Improve funding of the state Green Houses
- Improved communication and linkages between the value chain teams and Green House

Critical roblems encountered

- Poor funding of Green House hindered effective monitoring of programme
- Delay in the commencement of GES activities
- Low awareness owing to poor sensitization and enlightenment
- Widespread poverty among farmers which affected input redemption.

Edo State

The fertilizers supplied were NPK and urea, while maize and rice (paddy) were the seeds supplied. No fingerlings, feeds and medications were supplied. The inputs arrived late and supplies were through the E-wallet system. Access to credits was difficult.

Osun: Suggestions for moving ATA forward

- Timely implementation of each commodity value chain
- Timely supply of agricultural inputs

Niger State

The comments showed that inputs arrived early in the state. Farmers were happy with the GES scheme, but some complained of difficulty in reading text messages in English.

Kogi State

- Training on how to use and handle handset, farmer's registration procedure and proper channel of communication should be carried out to avoid confusion. Many farmers were not yet fully aware of the GES scheme and the need to educate the farmers and all concerned on the scheme was emphasized.
- More redemption centres should be established to enable smooth redemption. The supply chain manager, in collaboration with agro-dealers, should help establish more redemption centres closer to the farmers, and more manpower should be available at the centres.
- The number of bags of fertilizer given to the farmers should be increased in order to improve agricultural production.
- Delivery of inputs should be done latest by March.

Katsina

One redemption centre was operated per LGA in the state. More redemption centres (3-4) were desired to bring the inputs closer to farmers. Timely provision and aggressive sensitization at the grassroots is also recommended.

Gombe

At least 140,733 farmers got 2 bags of fertilizers (NPK and urea). Though seed inputs came late, access to fertilizers was early enough. But farmers complained of non-accessibility to credit facilities.

Ondo

There was high awareness level of GES among farmers. Most of them said they received fertilizers and maize seeds through the scheme. However, there were a few complaints of the inputs not arriving on time or were inadequate. There were two main problems

mentioned: poor GSM network connectivity, so that reply to the received SMS was difficult; and late arrival of fertilizers.

Lagos

Habit of food vending remains a challenge across the country

Most of the farmers interviewed were aware of ATA, especially its GES component through which they received fertilizers, seeds and cassava cuttings. However, they complained that the inputs arrived late or were inadequate. There were three main problems listed: poor GSM network connectivity, especially those on the Visafone network; lack of access to fertilizers even where their names are shown at the redemption centres, because they did not receive text messages; and late arrival of inputs. Moreover, the farmers were so happy with GES that they proposed:

- Coverageof all aspects of agricultural production by the scheme.
- Arrangements for input provision under the GES should start as earlier as possible, bearing in mind that farm activities start at different times in different locations, so that farmers can have timely access to inputs.
- GES inputs redemption centers should be located within reasonable distance of farm communities to minimize the money farmers spend on transport.

Crop Pests, Diseases and Natural Hazards

The field data showed the major incidence of diseases, pests and natural hazards on cultivated crops during the 2013 cropping season. Stem-borer and quelea bird attacks on maize, rice and sorghum were light to moderate, with 5-15% estimated yield loss. This was similar to what was reported in 2012 (table 7). Striga infestation remained a problem in maize and sorghum fields, especially in FCT, Taraba and Kano, where its damage was moderate; its effect was greater in 2012, inducing about 35% loss.

Cassava mosaic was the most common disease of cassava farms in Adamawa, FCT, Lagos, Katsina and Bayelsa, although only a marginal yield loss of 10-15% was recorded. Attack of rodents and grass-cutter on cassava was reported in Imo, Ondo, Akwa Ibom, Rivers, Kogi and Edo, while destruction of maize and cassava fields by monkeys was repoted in Kwara. The estimated cassava yield loss due to pests was less than 20%, compared to that of 2012, which was 30%. Beetle infestation on yam was reported in Ekiti, Imo, Anambra, Akwa Ibom, Rivers, Ondo and Bayelsa. The beetle attack was light; a 3-15% yield loss was posted—this was lower than the 10-20% loss observed in 2012.

Cabbage and garden egg are now popular features in emerging cropping systems in peri-urban settlement farms

The natural hazards experienced in 2012 were substantially absence in 2013, except in a few pockets of production domains, such as Sokoto and Lago. This means higher scope of production outputs. Generally, yield losses in 2013 owing to natural harzards were negligible, compared with those of 2012. Incidences of pests, diseases and natural hazards on crops production may have resulted in slightly lower losses of yields for 2013.

Table 7: Summary of incidences, severities and management options for pests, diseases and natural hazards on crops

Crops Infested/ infected	Pests/ Diseases/Hazard	Affected States	Severity	Estimated yield loss (%)	Control measure(s)
Maize	Quelea birds	Gombe, Adamawa, Ekiti, Enugu, Kwara	Light-Moderate	10-20	Scaring, cultural practices
Maize	Stem borer	Ekiti, FCT, Imo, Anambra, Akwa Ibom, Ondo, Kogi, Kano	Light Moderate	10-12 15	Chemical, integrated pest management (IPM), use of improved varieties
Maize	Downy mildew	Adamawa, Edo	Moderate	20	Resistant variety
Maize	Damping off		Moderate	20	Seed dressing
Maize	Termite	Kano	Moderate	14	Application of Worm-force (Cabofuran 3G)
Maize	Grasshoppers	Gombe,	Moderate	12	Ground spray, Fumigation
Maize	Dry spell	Osun, Ogun, Kebi, Zamfara, Niger, Taraba	Moderate	15-25	Use of drought tolerant variety, replanting
Maize	Streak		Light-Moderate	10	Chemical, use of improved variety
Maize	Striga	FCT, Kano, Taraba	Moderate	45	cultural practice, crop rotation,
Maize	Locust	Taraba	Moderate	20	Chemical
Maize	Flood	Jigawa. Lagos, Nasarawa	Moderate-Heavy	25-35	Drainage
Maize	Grass cutter	Ekiti,	Moderate, Light	20	Setting of traps
Maize	Monkeys	Enugu	Moderate, Heavy	27	Scaring, trapping
Maize	Smut	Rivers	Moderate	20	chemical
Maize	Rodents	Imo, Akwa Ibom, Rivers	Light	29	Traps, Early planting
Millet	Flood	Lagos, Benue	Heavy	25	Relocation and nothing
Millet	Stem borer		Moderate	10-20	Chemical
Millet	Dawney mildew	Kano	Moderate		Roguing
Millet	Shoot fly		Moderate	20	Chemical
Millet	Quelea birds	Gombe,	Moderate, Light	15	Chemical, scaring, cultural practices
Millet	Smut	Adamawa	Light	10	Chemical
Millet	Dry spell	Osun, Kebi, Zamfara, Niger	Moderate, light	25 15	Replanting, irrigation

Crops Infested/ infected	Pests/ Diseases/Hazard	Affected States	Severity	Estimated yield loss (%)	Control measure(s)
Rice	Blast	Adamawa, Lagos, Rivers, Kano, Edo	Moderate-light	15-20 20	Chemical, use of resistant variety, crop rotation
Rice	Rodents	Rivers	Light	6	Trap
Rice	Quelea Birds	Gombe, Adamawa, Ekiti, Kogi	Moderate	10-25	Scaring, cultural practices
Rice	Dry spell	Kebbi, Zamfara, Kwara,	Moderate Light	25 15	Replanting, irrigation
Rice	Stem borer	Ekiti, Kano	Light-Moderate	15	Chemical
Rice	Leaf hopper	Kano	Moderate	34	Spray with chemical
Rice	Dragon fly	Cross river, Kogi	Light	15	
Rice	Bird invasion	Adamawa, FCT, Rivers , Ondo, Bayelsa, Kano	Light - Moderate,	25-30	Scaring
Rice	Weevils		Moderate	15	
Rice	Grass cutters	Ekiti, Ondo	Light, Moderate	10	Trapping
Rice	Flood	Kebbi, Jigawa, Taraba, Nasarawa	Heavy Moderate	30 20	No remedy
Rice	Stem gulmage	Imo	Light	5	Chemical
Sorghum	Striga	FCT, Nasarawa	Moderate	25-35	Crop rotation
Sorghum	Spittle bugs		Heavy	8	Insecticides
Sorghum	Stem borer	Adamawa, Kano	Light	5-10	IPM,
Sorghum	Millipedes		Moderate	5	Cultural practices
Sorghum	Flood	Kebbi , Jigawa	Moderate-Heavy	10 – 15	Early planting
Sorghum	Dry spell	Kebbi, Niger	Moderate	20	Replanting
Sorghum	Smut	Adamawa, Kano	Light Moderate	10	
Cowpea	Aphids	Gombe, Adamawa, Ondo, Edo	Moderate-Light	10-20	Cultural practices, use of insecticides, pesticides
Cowpea	Bruchid	Adamawa	Light	20	Chemical
Cowpea	Flood	Kebbi, Benue	Moderate	20	Early planting
Cowpea	Army worms	Gombe	Moderate	15	Ground spray
Cowpea	Pod borer	Taraba	Moderate	15	Chemical insecticides
Cowpea	Flea Beetle	Ekiti,	Light	10	Chemical
Cowpea	Thrips	Ekiti,	Light	10	Chemical
Cowpea	Root knot	Ekiti,	Light	5	Uproot attacked
Cowpea	Cricket	Imo	Light	2	Trap, hand picking

Crops Infested/ infected	Pests/ Diseases/Hazard	Affected States	Severity	Estimated yield loss (%)	Control measure(s)
Cowpea	Bird	Imo	Light	2	Scaring
cowpea	Rodents orphid	Imo	Light	2	Trap, IPM
Soybean	Grass cutter	Taraba	Moderate	20	Weeding
Soybean	Aphids	Adamawa	Light	10	Dimathrate
Soybean	Yellow mosaic	Kano	Moderate	14	Spray with chemical
Soybean	Dry spell	Kebi, Zamfara, Traba	Light	15	Replanting, irrigation
Groundnut	Rodent	Rivers, Ondo , Kogi	Moderate	30	Trapping
Groundnut	Rosette	FCT, Kano	Moderate,	10-15	Crop rotation, IPM
Groundnut	Millipede	Adamawa	Moderate	20	
Groundnut	Leaf spot	Rivers	Moderate	13	
Groundnut	Flood	Kebbi	Moderate	10-25	Nil, Crop rotation
Groundnut	Aphids	Zamfara Kano	Light, Moderate	15-20	Insecticides
Cassava	Mosaic	Adamawa, FCT, Lagos, Katsina, Bayelsa	Light Heavy	10-20 20	IPM, harvest matured crop, through varietals sorting, crop rotation, planting improved varieties
Cassava	Rodent	Imo, Akwa Ibom, Rivers, Ondo, Kogi, Edo	Light, Moderate	30	Trapping, IPM
Cassava	Wilt	Anambra, Lagos	Moderate	30	Chemical
Cassava	Die back	Anambra	Moderate	30	
Cassava	Cassava blight	Osun	Light	20	Resistant varieties
Cassava	anthracnose	Ogun	Heavy	30	Cultural practices
Cassava	Termites	Rivers, Kano	Heavy Moderate	20 25	Set trap
Cassava	Grass cutter	Imo, Ondo	Light	3	Used of traps
Cassava	Grasshopper	Ekiti,	Light	5	Hand picking, Spraying with insecticides
Cassava	Mealy bug	Ekiti, Enugu	Light	4-10	Treat before planting, use of resistant variety
Cassava	Flood	Lagos, Benue	Moderate	20	Replanting, irrigation

Crops Infested/ infected	Pests/ Diseases/Hazard	Affected States	Severity	Estimated yield loss (%)	Control measure(s)
Yam	Beetle	Ekiti, imo, Anambra, Akwa Ibom, Rivers, Ondo, Bayelsa	Light	3-15	Insecticides, Weeding
Yam	Mealy bug	Niger	Moderate	10	Avoid planting affected seed yam and cultural practices
Yam	Cricket	Rivers	Moderate	14	IPM
Yam	Nematode	FCT	Moderate	10-15	Chemical, Varietals sorting and crop rotation
Yam	Moths	Rivers	Light	10	Chemical
Yam	beetles	Adamawa, Borno, Kogi	Light	10	Cultural practices
Yam	Leaf curl	Edo, Nasarawa	Moderate	15	Spray fungicide
Yam	Flood	Benue	Heavy	23	No remedy
Cocoyam	Leaf blight	Akwa Ibom, Rivers, Enugu	Moderate-heavy	15-20	Hand pick
Cocoyam	Rot	Imo	Heavy	35	NRCRI
Cocoyam	Leaf rot	Imo	Heavy	35	NRCRI
Cocoyam	Beetles	Adamawa	Light	10	
Cocoyam	Termites	Anambra	Light	5	Nil
Sweet potato	Flood	Kebbi	Moderate	15	Nil
Okro	Mildew	Rivers	Heavy	30	Nil

AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION

Tractor availability

The promotion of agricultural mechanization usually is to avert drudgery and the attendant negative effect of low work output. It is also intended to raise agricultural production from subsistence level to large scale or commercial level. Agricultural mechanization creates wealth and promotes rural industrialisation and in the same vein, provides the necessary anchor to boost sustainable agriculture.

Tractors are used with various farm implements and equipment for several farm tasks from land preparation through planting to harvesting, processing and storage. For these reasons, tractor services is indispensible, thus the need to know the status of tractors, availability and functionality in Nigeria. However, out of the 36 states and FCT, 14 States including FCT did not have complete information on Government tractor availability and functionality in 2012 and 2013. The reported total numbers of Government owned functional tractors in Nigeria were 1,072in 2012 and 1,372 in 2013, representing an increase of 27.9%. Non-functional Government tractors across the states were 738 and 822 in 2012 and 2013 respectively, which shows an increase of 11.4% in numbers of non-functional tractors while comparing 2012 and 2013. Record for the privately owned functional tractors were 1,264 and 761, for 2012 and 2013 respectively, representing a rapid decrease of 66%, while non-functional tractors were 351 in 2012 and 453 in 2013.

North West had the largest number of tractors in all the zones with 629 and 617 in 2012 and 2013 respectively, followed by South West with 141 and 462 in 2012 and 2013. North East had 124 and 107 in 2012 and 2013 respectively, South East had 149 in 2012 and 59 in 2013, and South-South had 61 and 55 in 2012 and 2013 respectively while North Central had the least number of tractors in 2013. Katsina State had the highest number of Government owned tractors with 538 across the states, followed by Benue State with 148, while twelve States had the same number of tractors as that of 2012. Only six States provided information on tractor availability and functionality for private owned tractors in 2012 and 2013.
The number of States with record on privately owned functional tractors was 19. Adamawa is in the lead with 290 functional tractors owned by private individuals/organization in 2013 followed by Oyo State 186 and Jigawa with 174, while FCT had the least of 15 in both 2012 and 2013.

The total number of functional tractors owned by both Government and private/organizations, as obtained from the States' ministries of agriculture in the entire country was 2,110 and 1,780 in 2012 and 2013 respectively, representing a decrease of 15.6%. This shows gross inadequacy of tractors compared to the area of land for cultivation. This is an indication that Nigeria is under-tractorized. Consequently, in order to increase the total areas of land for cultivation, necessary actions should be made to sustain the available functional tractors and put the non-functional ones in good conditions. If this is properly done and complemented with other agricultural farm inputs, the desire for attainment of food sufficiency and subsequent export, as the goal of the present agricultural transformation agenda would be achieved.

Prices of some tractor operations

The cost of tractor operations for the year 2012 was not significantly different from 2011 except in Benue State where there were 72%, 90% and 120% increase in prices of ploughing, harrowing and ridging respectively. Plateau State however recorded a decrease of 40% in all the operations

considered. North Central and North West agro-ecological zones had the highest price of tractor operation with an average mean of N11, 607 per ha for ploughing. Kaduna State recorded the highest operation price for ploughing at N26, 250/ha and the least average priceswere recorded for ploughing and harrowing operations at N5, 813/ha and N5, 000/hain the South West and North East respectively.

There was not much difference in price between 2012 and 2013 for harrowing operations across the six agro-ecological zones. North West had the highest cost for harrowing at an average price of N8, 250 per ha in 2013. For the ridging operation, the highest average price was recorded in the North Central at N11, 263 in 2013 while North West had the least price of N5, 607 per ha.Among all the States across the federation, Imo State had the highest price for harrowing and ridging operation of N20, 000/ha.

Problems of Tractorization

Some of the problems identified affecting tractor availability and functionality in 2012 still persist in 2013. These were high cost of purchasing new tractors, scarcity of spare parts especially rural communities, fuel adulteration, frequent breakdown of tractors and lack of skill tractor operators and mechanics. The cost of animal traction services for the year 2013 was almost the same with 2012. Most States (78%) did not have record on animal traction. Only Adamawa, Kebbi, Niger, Katsina, Gombe, Jigawa, Plateau and FCT had record.

Animal drawn implements ready for distribution at Funtua, Katsina

Work bulls were the preferred animal power used in 2013. Number of animals used for traction in Adamawa in 2012 and 2013 were 1,500 and 1,800 respectively which represented an increase of 16.7%. Kebbi State also had an increase of 99.2% in number of animals used for traction between 2012 and 2013. Gombe State reported an increase from 55, 000 in 2012 to 67, and 450 in 2013. Animal traction in Katsina State remained popular and supported by government. The number of animal drawn implements provided by Katsina State government remained comparatively higher than that of many other states.

Some of the problems identified on agricultural mechanization in 2012 were:

1. No standard workshops for tractor repairs
2. Non availability of tractors during peak demand periods
3. High cost of tractor hiring
4. Non availability of simple modern irrigation technology
5. High cost of tractor maintenance
6. Lack of training for tractor operators

7. High cost of work bulls for animal traction
8. Low work output for animal traction
9. Lack of adequate feed supplement for animals
10. Lack of training centre on animal traction
11. Heavy agricultural equipment in bad conditions litter around in every state
12. Inadequate animal health care for animal traction

With these aforementioned problems and the continuous decrease in number of functional tractors, it is imperative to arrange for after sales services of non-functional tractors across the country. Services to be rendered by tractor distributors and marketers should include training, supply of spare parts availability and establishment of repair shops at the strategic locations across the country.

Table 8: Number and State of available tractors

North East Zone:												
State	**Government Tractors**						**Private Tractors**					
	Functional			**Non-Functional**			**Functional**			**Non-Functional**		
	2012	2013	% change	2012	2013	%change	2012	2013	%change	2012	2013	%change
Adamawa	22	13	-40.91	4	7	75	400	290	-27.5	230	340	47.83
Bauchi	16	27	68.75	20	20	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gombe	18	20	11.11	10	8	-20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Taraba	53	47	-11.32	141	147	4.26	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Yobe	15	NA	NA	54	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	124	107	NA	229	182	NA	400	290	-28	230	340	

North West Zone :												
State	**Government Tractors**						**Private Tractors**					
	Functional			**Non-Functional**			**Functional**			**Non-Functional**		
	2012	2013	% change	2012	2013	%change	2012	2013	%change	2012	2013	%change
Jigawa	66	66	0	NA	NA	NA	174	174	0	NA	NA	NA
Kaduna	7	2	-71.43	16	20	25	187	164	-12.30	8	12	50
Kano	NA	14	NA	NA	38	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Katsina	538	538	0	28	36	28.57	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kebbi	28	29	3.57	5	24	380	28	29	3.57	5	24	380
Sokoto	14	0	-100	32	62	93.75	300	NA	NA	0	0	NA
Zamfara	49	36	-26.53	45	58	28.89	158	89	-43.67	108	77	-28.70
Total	629	617	NA	110	218	NA	486	118	NA	113	101	NA

North Central Zone

State	Government Tractors						Private Tractors					
	Functional			Non-Functional			Functional			Non-Functional		
	2012	2013	% change	2012	2013	%change	2012	2013	%change	2012	2013	%change
Benue	-	148	NA	104	nil	NA	na	na	NA	na	na	NA
FCT	1	0	-100	NA	NA	NA	15	15	0	NA	NA	NA
Kogi	3	3	0	nil	nil	NA	na	na	NA			NA
Kwara	1	NA	NA	35	NA	NA	2	na	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nasarawa	12	NA	NA	20	32	60	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Niger	10	7	-30	3	9	200	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Taraba	48	34	-29.17	152	158	3.95	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	71	41	NA	210	199	-5.2	2	0	NA	0	0	NA

South West Zone:

State	Government Tractors					
	Functional			Non-Functional		
	2012	2013	% change	2012	2013	%change
Ekiti	25	25	0	5	5	0
Lagos	1	1	0	NA	NA	NA
Ogun	9	36	300	11	10	-9.09
Ondo	88	88	0	nil	nil	NA
Osun	15	15	0	21	21	0
Oyo	28	322	1050	30	19	-36.67
Total	141	462	1350	62	50	NA

South East Zone:

State	Government Tractors					
	Functional			Non-Functional		
	2012	2013	% change	2012	2013	%change
Anambra	19	19	0	2	13	550
Abia	2	2	0	NA	NA	NA
Ebonyi	3	20	566.67	NA	NA	NA
Enugu	20	36	80	50	51	2
Imo	2	2	0	3	1	-66.67
Total	46	79	646.67	55	65	NA

South- South Zone:						
State	**Government Tractors**					
	Functional			**Non-Functional**		
	2012	2013	% change	2012	2013	%change
Akwa Ibom	5	5	0	0	0	NA
Bayelsa	13	12	-7.69	14	14	0
Cross rivers	12	12	0	NIL	NIL	NA
Delta	5	5	0	41	42	2.44
Edo	12	8	-33.33	8	12	50
Rivers	19	18	-5.26	9	17	88.89
Total	61	55	-46.29	72	85	NA

Cost of Production of Major Crops

This section reviewed the relative production costs for major crops grown across the states of the country. Production costs for the major crops are shown on Tables 1 through 8. Generally, the production cost of crops increased remarkably across all agro-ecological zones of the country.

Production cost of a hectare of sorghum increased by 28.7% and 21.7% respectively in Bauchi and Katsina states in the year 2013 when compared to 2012. The highest increase in production cost for maize was recorded in Enugu, Nassarawa and Taraba states which were 49.4%, 32.7% and 31.3% respectively. In Enugu, Bayelsa and Anambra States, significant increases of 35.4%, 33.3% and 20.8% respectively in the cost of production for rice were recorded.

The cost of production of Root crops generally increased in many states. Nassarawa recorded a 63% increase in production cost of cassava, while FCT reported a significant decrease of -34.4% between 2012 and 2013. This is quite interesting because costs of factors of production especially land and labour is expected to be higher in the FCT than in Nassarawa state. Imo state recorded a 25% increase of production for cocoyam. Niger and Nassarawa States reported a 25% increase each in cost of yam production per hectare.

Production cost for various commodities in Bayelsa state could not be validated and were excluded in the analysis.

As mentioned earlier, and could be observed in the following tables, a significant increase in the costs of production of major crops was reported from almost all States and all agro-ecological zones over the two years under review.

The increased costs of production are related to increase in inputs prices across the five agro-ecological zones. The other key factors contibuting to the increased costs include:

a) The over dependence of traditional agriculture on human labour,
b) Farmers' inadequate access to labour saving devices that can minimize costs of production cost, and maximize farmers' revenue, and
c) High prices and scarcity of quality farm inputs such as fertilizer, improved seeds, and pesticides might have also contributed to the increase in cost of production observed.
d) High cost of credits

Obviously, the subsidies applied to key inputs such as fertilizers and seed under the ATA/GES is yet to substantially impact on the cost of production.

Table 9: Sorghum Maize, Rice, Millet, Cowpea and Groundnut

Cost of production of major crops in Nigeria (Naira/ha) 2013 APS

North East Zone																		
	Sorghum			**Maize**			**Rice**			**Millet**			**Cowpea**			**Groundnut**		
State	2012	2013	**% Change[1]**	2012	2013	**% Change**	2012	2013	**% Change**	2012	2013	**% Change**	2012	2013	**% Change**	2012	2013	**% Change**
Borno	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Yobe	70000	72000	2.86	65000	69000	6.15	85000	87000	2.35	55000	58000	5.45	60000	63000	5.00	70000	72000	2.86
Bauchi	43,200	55,600	28.70	63,500	65,300	2.83	85,000	85,400	0.47	63500	65300	2.83	50,000	45,000	-10.00	45,000	51,800	15.11
Gombe	25000	30000	20.00	35000	35000	0.00	28000	30000	7.14	20000	25000	25.00	20000	25000	25.00	NA	NA	NA
Adamawa	135,000	140,000	3.70	145,000	150,000	3.45	140,000	145,000	3.57	75,000	80,000	6.67	85,000	98,000	15.29	135,000	140,000	3.70
Z. Mean	68300	74400	13.82	77125	79825	3.11	84500	86850	3.38	53375	57075	9.99	53750	57750	8.82	62500	65950	5.42

North West Zone																		
	Sorghum			**Maize**			**Rice**			**Millet**			**Cowpea**			**Groundnut**		
State	2012	2013	**% Change[1]**	2012	2013	**% Change**	2012	2013	**% Change**	2012	2013	**% Change**	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
Jigawa	35,000	38,000	8.57	50,000	55,000	10.00	45,000	48,000	6.67	35,000	38,000	8.57	40,000	42000	4.7	65000	68000	4.4
Katsina	60,000	73,000	21.67	85,000	93,000	9.41	NA	NA	NA	55,000	64,000	16.36	50,000	53000	5.7	59000	62000	4.8
Sokoto	50,000	55,000	10.00	60,000	65,000	8.33	70,000	80,000	14.29	50,000	55,000	10.00	40,000	46000	13.0	61000	61000	0
Kebbi	89,000	90,000	10.00	105,000	108,000`	2.8	111,000	109,000	-2.0	78,000	82,000	15.00	50,000	51000	2.0	74000	77000	3.9
Zamfara	65,000	65,000	0.00	NA	NA	NA	80,000	80,000	0.00	65,000	65,000	0.00	50,000	50,000	0.00	120,000	120,000	0.00
Kaduna	97,500	98,000	0.51	130,000	135,000	3.85	142,000	140,000	-1.41	NA	NA	NA	105,000	120,000	14.3	109,600	110,000	0.36
Zonal Mean	66,000	69,000	4.3	86,000	91,200	5.7	89,600	91,400	2.0	56,600	60,800	6.9	55,800	60,300	7.5	81,400	83,000	2.0

North Central Zone

	Sorghum			Maize			Rice			Millet			Cowpea			Groundnut		
State	2012	2013	**% Change[1]**	2012	2013	**% Change**	2012	2013	**% Change**	2012	2013	**% Change**	2012	2013	**% Change**	2012	2013	**% Change**
Taraba	NA	NA	NA	80,000	105,000	31.25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Plateau	76,000	87,000	14.47	136,000	152,000	11.76	129,000	134,000	3.88	59000	71000	17	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nasarwa	100,000	110,000	10.00	98,000	130,000	32.65	120,000	145,000	20.83	NA	NA	NA	75,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
FCT	75,000	75,000	0.00	78,900	72,400	-8.24	100,200	94,700	-5.49	70,000	65,500	-6.4	89,600	89,600	0	86,000	86,400	0.47
Niger	105,000	120,000	14.29	120,000	133,000	10.83	140,000	162,000	15.71	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	114,000	127,000	11.40
Kwara	50,000	52,000	4.00	52,000	55,000	5.77	70,000	70,000	0.00	NA	NA	NA	54,000	55,000	1.85	55,000	55,000	0.00
Kogi	133,100	152,500	14.58	151,050	163,250	8.08	156,400	172,400	10.23	NA	NA	NA	112,300	131,250	14.4	99,550	115,500	16.02
Benue	NA	NA	NA	98,000	100,000	2.04	133,000	147,000	10.53	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Zonal Mean	89,800	99,300	9.6	101,700	113,800	10.6	121,200	132,100	8.3	64,500	68,300	5.6	82,600	91,950	10.2	88,600	96,000	7.7

South West Zone												
	Maize			**Rice**			**Cowpea**			**Groundnut**		
State	2012	2013	**% Change**	2012	2013	**% Change**	2012	2013	**% Change**	2012	2013	**% Change**
Osun	80,000	86,000	7.0	105,000	110,000	5%	60,000	65,000	8	NA	NA	NA
Ekiti	96,000	98,000	2.08	224,000	244,000	8.93	98,000	108,000	10.2	NA	NA	NA
Ondo	50,000	50,000	0	80,000	80,000	**0**	45,000	45,000	**0**	NA	NA	NA
Ogun	132,000	158,400	20	190,640	228,108	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lagos	129,000	131,000	1.5	230,000	232,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Delta	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	65,000	66,200	1.8
Zonal Mean	97,400	104,600	6.9	165,800	178,800	7.2	67,700	72,700	6.9	65000	66,200	1.8

South East Zone									
	Maize			**Rice**			**Groundnut**		
State	2012	2013	**% Change**	2012	2013	**% Change**	2012	2013	**% Change**
Enugu	110,000	164,350	49.41	145,000	196,350	35.41	NA	NA	NA
Ebonyi	112,000	122,000	8.93	200,000	240,000	20.00	80,000	82,000	2.0
Abia	90,000	93,500	3.89	125,000	135,000	8.00	NA	NA	NA
Imo	155,000	155,000	0.00	180,000	180,000	0.00	NA	NA	NA
Z. Mean	116,750	133712.5	20.73	162,500	187,837.5	21.14	80,000	82,000	2.0

South South Zone																		
	Sorghum			**Maize**			**Rice**			**Millet**			**Cowpea**			**Groundnut**		
State	2012	2013	**% Change[1]**	2012	2013	**% Change**	2012	2013	**% Change**	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2012	2013	**% Change**
Delta	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	65,000	66,200	1.8
C/River	NA	NA	NA	78300	75000	-90.42	87000	88000	1.15	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	56200	56800	1.0
Rivers	NA	NA	NA	145,000	140,000	-3.45	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Z. Mean	NA	NA	NA	111,650	107,500	-46.94	87,000	88,000	1.15	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	60,600	61,500	1.4
National Mean	74,700	80,900	9.24	98,437.5	105,106.25	0.02	118,433.33	127,497.92	7.20	58,158.33	62,058.33	7.50	64,962.5	70,675	8.35	74,620	77,690	3.39

Table 9b: Cost of production of cassava, soyabean, Cotton, Yam, Melon & Cocoyam

North East Zone									
	Cassava			**Soybean**			**Cotton**		
State	2012	2013	**% Change[1]**	2012	2013	**% Change**	2012	2013	**% Change**
Yobe	65000	67000	3.08	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bauchi	NA	NA	NA	56,000	61,200	30.2	65,000	69,000	NA
Gombe	NA	NA	NA	24000	25000	4.167	35000	35000	0
Adamawa	NA	NA	NA	85,000	98,000	15.29	NA	NA	NA
Z. Mean	65,000	67,000	3.1	55,000	61,400	10.4	50,000	52,000	3.8

North West Zone

	Cassava			Yam			Soybean			Cotton		
State	2012	2013	**% Change[1]**	2012	2013	**% Change**	2012	2013	**% Change**	2012	2013	**% Change**
Sokoto	40,000	45,000	12.5	NA	NA	NA	45,000	45,000	0	NA	NA	NA
Kebbi	70,000	80,000	14.29	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	110,000	120,000	9.1
Zamfara	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	60,000	65,000	8.33	50,000	55,000	10
Kaduna	84,300	95,000	12.69	333,100	335,000	0.57	104,900	105,000	0.095	NA	NA	NA
Z. Mean	64,800	73,300	11.6	333,100	335,000	0.57	69,700	71,700	2.8	80,000	87,500	8.6

North Central Zone

	Cassava			Yam			Melon			Soybean		
State	2012	2013	**% Change[1]**	2012	2013	**% Change**	2012	2013	**% Change**	2012	2013	**% Change**
Taraba	120,000	150,000	25.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Plateau	78000	84000	7.69	268000	295000	10.07	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nassarawa	80,000	130,000	62.50	600,000	750,000	25.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
FCT	137,400	90,200	-34.35	340,250	294,000	-13.59	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Niger	NA	NA	NA	180,000	225,000	25.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kwara	70,000	70,000	0.00	75,000	75,000	0.00	52,000	55,000	5.77	50,000	52,000	4
Kogi	103,400	120,200	16.25	244,100	275,500	12.86	100,900	116,950	NA	NA	NA	NA
Benue	103,300	140,000	35.53	103,200	116,000	12.40	NA	NA	NA	105,500	110,300	9.7
Z. mean	98,871.43	112,057.14	16.09	258,650	290,071.43	10.25	76,500	86,000	11.1	77,800	81,200	4.2

South West Zone															
	Cassava			**Cocoyam**			**Yam**			**Melon**			**Soybean**		
State	2012	2013	**% Change[1]**	2012	2013	**% Change**	2012	2013	**% Change**	2012	2013	**% Change**	2012	2013	**% Change**
Osun	101,000	110,000	9	85,000	85,000	0	220,000	225,000	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oyo	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ekiti	152,000	165,000	8.55	98,000	102,000	4.08	560,000	580,000	3.57	68,000	75,000	10.29	120,000	120,000	0
Ondo	75,000	75,000	**0**	60,000	60,000	**0**	100,000	100,000	**0**	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ogun	108,000	129,600	20	180,000	230000	28	530,000	680,000	28	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lagos	215,000	215,000	0.0	125,000	126,000	0.7	612,000	615,000	0.5	35,000	36,000	2.8	NA	NA	NA
Z Mean	130200	138920	7.51	109600	120600	6.42	404400	440000	6.714	51,500	55,500	7.2	120,000	120,000	0

South East Zone												
	Cassava			**Cocoyam**			**Yam**			**Melon**		
State	2012	2013	**% Change**	2012	2013	**% Change**	2012	2013	**% Change**	2012	2013	**% Change**
Anambra	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Enugu	120,000	125,000	4.5	90,000	90,000	0	325,000	350,000	7.6	NA	NA	NA
Ebonyi	95,000	120,000	20.8	81,000	90,000	65.6	320,000	325,000	1.5	35,000	35,000	0
Abia	140,000	145,000	3.4	98,000	98,000	0	300,000	340,000	13.3	NA	NA	NA
Imo	300,000	350,000	16.67	40,000	50,000	25.0	500,000	500,000	0	NA	NA	NA
Z.Mean	163,750	185,000	11.34	77,250	82,000	45.3	361,250	378,750	7.47	NA	NA	NA

South South Zone																	
	Cassava			Cocoyam			Yam			Melon			Soybean			Cotton		
State	2012	2013	**% Change**	2012	2013	**% Change**	2012	2013	**% Change**	2012	2013	**% Change**	2012	2013	**% Change**	2012	2013	**% Change**
C/River	99500	102500	3.0	42000	43000	2.0	221000	225000	2.0	33400	35000	4.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rivers	182,000	184,640	0.36	220,000	234,000	1.71	554,000	557,080	1.17	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Z.Mean	140,750	143,570	1.68	131,000	138,500	1.86	387,500	391,040	1.59	33,400	35,000	4.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
National Mean	110,561.91	119,974.52	8.55	105,950	113,700	17.86	348,980	366,972.29	5.32	49,100	52,875	7.63	80,625	83,575	4.35	65,000	69,750	6.2

Table 9c: Cost of production of onion, Benised, tomatoe and vegetable
North East Zone

	Onion			Beniseed			Tomato		
State	2012	2013	**% Change**	2012	2013	**% Change**	2012	2013	**% Change**
Bauchi	75,000	75,000	0	85,000	88,000	5.2	NA	NA	NA
Gombe	55000	60000	2.9	NA	NA	NA	20000	20000	0
Z. Mean	65,000	67,500	3.7	85,000	88,000	5.2	20000	20000	0

North West Zone			
	Beniseed		
State	2012	2013	**% Change**
Jigawa	65,000	70,000	7.1
Kaduna	70000	78000	10.2
Z. Mean	67,500	74000	8.8

North Central Zone						
	Beniseed			Tomato		
State	2012	2013	**% Change**	2012	2013	**% Change**
Plateau	NA	NA	NA	140000	157000	10.8
Nasarawa	75,000	80,000	6.2	NA	NA	NA
Zonal Mean	75,000	80,000	6.2	140,000	157,000	10.8

South West Zone						
	Vegetables			Tomato		
State	2012	2013	**% Change[1]**	2012	2013	**% Change**
Ekiti	NA	NA	NA	62,000	64,000	3.23
Ondo	NA	NA	NA	55,000	55,000	**0**
Ogun	NA	NA	NA	70,000	80,000	12.5
Lagos	122,000	124,000	1.6	87,000	88,000	1.1
Zonal Mean	122,000	124,000	1.6	68,500	71,750	4.5

South East Zone			
	Vegetables		
State	2012	2013	**% Change[1]**
Abia	89,000	89,000	0
Ebonyi	NA	NA	NA
Zonal Mean	89,000	89,000	0

South South Zone												
	Onion			Beniseed			Tomato			Vegetables		
State	2012	2013	**% Change**	2012	2013	**% Change**	2012	2013	**% Change**	**2012**	**2013**	**% Change**
C/River	NA	NA	NA	67000	76000	11.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Z. Mean	NA	NA	NA	67000	76000	11.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
National Mean	65,000	67,000	3.7	73,625	79,500	8.0	76,166.67	82,916.67	7.65	105,500	106,500	0.8

Table 9d: Cost of production of Ginger, pepper, okro and plantain

North West Zone			
	Ginger		
State	2012	2013	**% Change**
Kaduna	381,500	390,000	2.23
Z. Mean	381,500	390,00	2.23

North Central Zone						
	Pepper			Okro		
State	2012	2013	**% Change[1]**	2012	2013	**% Change**
Kogi	128,900	150,400	14.3	108,400	125,400	13.5
Zonal Mean	128,900	150,400	14.3	108,400	125,000	13.5

South West Zone						
	Pepper			Okro		
State	2012	2013	**% Change[1]**	2012	2013	**% Change**
Osun	135,000	135,000	0	80,000	82,000	6
Ondo	78,000	88,000	**0**	NA	NA	NA
Ogun	180,000	240,000	33	NA	NA	NA

Z Mean	131,000	154,300	15.1	80,000	82,000	6			
South East Zone									
	Pepper			**Okro**			**Plantain**		
State	2012	2013	**% Change[1]**	2012	2013	**% Change**	2012	2013	**% Change**
Ebonyi	58,000	60,000	2.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Abia	40,000	48,000	2	55,000	60,000	9	NA	NA	NA
Imo	45,000	45,000	0	NA	NA	NA	280,000	280,000	0
Z.Mean	47,700	51,000	1.3	55,000	60,000	9	280,000	280,000	0
South South Zone									
	Ginger			**Pepper**			**Okro**			**Plantain**		
State	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	**% Change[1]**	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	**% Change**
C/River	NA	NA	NA	44700	45200	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rivers	NA	NA	NA	140,000	142,400	1.68	NA	NA	NA	210.00	220,100	1.68
Z.Mean	NA	NA	NA	92,350	93,800	1.84	NA	NA	NA	210,000	220,000	1.68
National Mean	381,500	390,000	2.23	99,987.5	112,375	8.135	81,133.33	89,000	9.5	245,000	250,000	0.84

Table 9e: Cost of production of bamara nut, irish potato, telfaria and gargen egg

North East Zone			
	Bambara nut		
State	2012	2013	**% Change**
Adamawa	130,000	135,000	3.85
Z. Mean	130,000	135,000	3.85

North West Zone			
	Bambara nut		
State	2012	2013	**% Change**
Sokoto	30,000	35,000	16.67
Kebbi	55,000	60,000	8.3
Z. Mean	42,500	47,500	10.5

North Central Zone			
	Irish Potatoes		
State	2012	2013	**% Change**
Plateau	300000	348000	14
Zonal Mean	300,000	348,000	14

South West Zone			
	Telferia		
State	2012	2013	**% Change[1]**
Lagos	120000	122000	1.6
Z Mean	120,000	122,000	1.6

South East Zone															
	Bambara Nut			Irish Potato			Telferia			Banana			Garden Egg		
State	2012	2013	**% Change**	2012	2013	**% Change**	2012	2013	**% Change**	2012	2013	**% Change**	2012	2013	**% Change**
Abia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	55,000	68,000	19.1
Imo	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	295,000	239,000	-18.9%	40,000	50,000	20.0
Zonal Mean	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	295,000	239,000	-18.9	47,500	59,000	19.5
National Mean	86,250	91,250	7.18	300,000	348,000	14.0	120,000	122,000	1.6	295,000	239,000	-18.9	47,500	59,000	19.5

Table: Cost ot production of water melon, Acha, Wheat and sugar cane

North East Zone									
	Water Melon			Acha			Wheat		
State	2012	2013	**% Change**	2012	2013	**% Change**	2012	2013	**% Change**
Yobe	65000	69000	6.15	NA	NA	NA	100000	104000	4.0
Bauchi	NA	NA	NA	55000	60,000	0.7	NA	NA	NA
Z. Mean	65,000	65,000	6.15	55000	60000	0.7	100,000	104,000	4.0

North West Zone			
	Water Melon		
State	2012	2013	**% Change**
Kebbi	70,000	80,000	12.5
Z. Mean	70,000	80,000	12.5

North Central Zone												
	Water Melon			Acha			Wheat			Sugarcane		
State	2012	2013	**% Change**	2012	2013	**% Change**	2012	2013	**% Change**	2012	2013	**% Change**
FCT	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	226,000	227,100	0.5
Z. Mean	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	226,000	227,100	0.5
National Mean	67,500	72,500	9.33	55,000	60,000	0.7	104,000	104,000	4.0	226,000	227,100	0.5

Table 9f: Cost of produftion of sweet potato, carrot and pineapple

North Central Zone

	Sweet potato			Carrot		
State	2012	2013	**% Change[1]**	2012	2013	**% Change**
Plateau	NA	NA	NA	115000	130000	12.0
Nasarawa	130,000	180,000	38	NA	NA	NA
Benue	107,550	115,000	7.02	NA	NA	NA
Z Mean	118,800	147,500	19.5	115,000	130,000	12.0

South West Zone			
	Sweet potato		
State	2012	2013	**% Change[1]**
Osun	82,000	82,000	0
Ekiti	81,000	87,000	7.4
Ondo	60,000	60,000	**0**

Ogun	102,000	126,000	24
Lagos	117,000	118,000	0.9
Z Mean	88,400	94,600	6.6

South East Zone

	Sweet potato			Pineapple		
State	2012	2013	**% Change[1]**	2012	2013	**% Change**
Ebonyi	121,000	130,000	6.9	NA	NA	NA
Imo	66,000	80,000	17.5	230,000	240,000	4.35
Z.Mean	93,500	105,000	11.4	230,000	240,000	4.35

South South Zone

	Sweet potato			**Carrot**			**Pineapple**		
State	2012	2013	**% Change[1]**	2012	2013	**% Change[1]**	2012	2013	**% Change[1]**
Delta	98,000	99,800	1.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C/River	61000	62000	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rivers	234,000	236,340	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Z.Mean	131,000	132,700	1.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
National Mean	107,925	119,950	9.7	115,000	130,000	12.0	230,000	240,000	4.35

Table 9g: National Average Cost of Production (₦/Ha) in 2012 and 2013

S/N	Commodities	2012	2013
1.	Sorghum	74,700	80,900
2.	Maize	98,437.5	105,106.25
3.	Rice	118,433.33	127,497.92
4.	Millet	58,158.33	62,058.33
5.	Cowpea	64,962.5	70,675
6.	Groundnut	74,620	77,690
7.	Cassava	110,561.91	119,974.52
8.	Soybean	80,625	83,575
9.	Cotton	65,000	69,750
10.	Yam	348,980	366,972.29
11.	Melon	49,100	52,875
12.	Cocoyam	105,950	113,700
13.	Onion	65,000	67,000
14.	Beniseed	73,625	79,500
15.	Tomato	76,166.67	82,916.67
16.	Vegetables	105,500	106,500
17.	Ginger	381,500	390,000
18.	Pepper	99,987.5	112,375
19	Okro	81,133.33	89,000
20.	Plantain	245,000	250,000
21.	Bambara Nut	86,250	91,250
22.	Irish Potatoes	300,000	348,000
23.	Telferia	120,000	122,000
24.	Banana	295,000	239,000
25.	Garden Egg	47,500	59,000
26.	Water Melon	67,500	72,500
27.	Acha	55,000	60,000
28.	Wheat	100,000	104,000
29.	Sugar Cane	226,000	227,100
30.	Sweet Potato	107,925	119,950
31.	Carrot	115,000	130,000
32.	Pineapple	230,000	240,000

Grain Reserves
STRATEGIC GRAINS RESERVES:

The Strategic Grains Reserves inaccordance to its policy for 2012/2013 was able to store at least 5% of the total food grains produced in the country. The reserves also provids food during the period of stress e.g after the 2012 flood, act as a last resort for farmer's products and work in collaboration with States and NGOs on commodity marketing and price stabilization

Table 10:: Federal Government strategic grains reserves

S/NO	SILO LOCATION	CAPACITY (MT)	STATUS
1	Minna, Niger State	25,000	Operational
2	Gombe, Gombe State	25,000	Operational
3	Makurdi, Benue State	25,000	Operational
4	Akure, Ondo State	25,000	Operational
5	Ogoja, Cross Rivers State	25,000	Operational
6	Irrua, Edo State	25,000	Operational
7	Jahun, Jigawa State	25,000	Operational
8	Ibadan, oyo State	25,000	Operational
9	Ilorin, Kwara State	25,000	Operational
10	Jos, Plateau State	25,000	Operational
11	Kaduna, Kaduna State	25,000	Operational
12	Lafiagi, Kwara State	10,000	Operational
13	Abuja, FCT	100,000	Completed
14	Okigwe, Imo State	100,000	Near Completion
15	Birnin-Kebbi, Kebbi State	100,000	Near Completion
16	Maiduguri, Borno State	100,000	Near Completion
17	Yenegoa, Bayelsa State	100,000	Near Completion
18	Ado-Ekiti, Ekiti State	100,000	Near Completion
19	Gusau, Zamfara State	100,000	Near Completion
20	Sokoto, Sokoto State	25,000	Completed
21	Igbarian, Anambra State	25,000	Work in progress
22	Yola, Adamawa State	25,000	Work in progress
23	Damaturu, Yobe State	25,000	Work in progress
24	Bauchi, Bauchi State	25,000	Work in progress
25	Jalingo, Taraba State	25,000	Near Completion
26	Lafia, Nasarawa State	25,000	Work in progress
27	Lokoja, Kogi State	25,000	Work in progress
28	Uyo, Akwa-Ibom State	25,000	Work in progress
29	Ikenne, Ogun State	25,000	Work in progress
30	Ilesha, Osun state	25,000	Work in progress
31	Gaya, Kano state	25,000	Work in progress
32	Dutsinma, Katsina State	25,000	Work in progress

Table 10a:SUMMARY OF GRAIN SUPPLIES											
		GMP MARCH 2012 AWARDS					FLOOD AWARDS NOVEMBER, 2012				
S/N	SILO COMPLEX	MAIZE	MILLET	SORGHUM	PADDY RICE	GARI	MAIZE	MILLET	SORGHUM	PADDY RICE	GARI
1	Ibadan	111.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Makurdi	250.75	-	58.48	400.62	-	1350	-	-	-	-
3	Kaduna	6610.746	-	179.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Jos	9669.65	-	600.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Gombe	-	-	-	-	-	-	883.54	121.92	-	-
6	Akure	-	-	-	-	1023.8	187.37	-	-	-	641.28
7	Lafiagi	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
8	Jahun	3474.44	96.39	1667.1	-	-	81.71	672.52	40.84	-	-
9	Irrua	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Minna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Ilorin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Ezillo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Kano	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 10b:		SILO BIN BY BIN GRAIN STOCK QUANTITY (MT) IN SGR SITES AS AT 29TH APRIL, 2013											
S/	**SILO LOCATION**	**SILO 1**	**SILO 2**	**SILO 3**	**SILO 4**	**SILO 5**	**SILO 6**	**SILO 7**	**SILO 8**	**SILO 9**	**SILO 10**	**WAREHOUSE**	**HOSPITAL BIN (SILO 11)**
1	Makurdi			**233.4** Paddy Rice					**60** Sorghum				
2	Akure						**187.37** Maize					**645.08** Garri	
3	Jos			**2330** Maize			**2330** Maize	**2277** Maize			**2330** Maize		
4	Minna									**1619.22** Maize	**693.27** Maize	**633.27** Garri	
5	Irrua			**198** Sorghum								**92.5** Garri	
6	Ibadan	**716.0** Maize											**60** Millet
7	Jahun		**96.39** Millet	**2102.6** Maize	**1371.84** Maize	**672.52** Millet		**320.91** Sorghum	**81.71** Sorghum	**40.84** Sorghum			**1,346.18** Sorghum
8	Lafiagi											**150** Garri	
9	Ogoja	**649.74** Sorghum								**39.26** Sorghum			
10	Gombe	**2364.7** Sorghum	**2423.5** Maize	**544.05** Yellow Sorghum	**2426.5** Maize	**2354.1** Sorghum	**2367.6** Sorghum	**121.90** Sorghum	**2423.5** Maize			**480.1** Paddy Rice	**199.82** Sorghum
11	Kaduna						**470.032** Maize	**2353** Maize	**2384** Maize	**179.45** Sorghum	**2415** Maize		

PROPOSED RE-STOCKING OF THE SILO COMPLEX FOR 2012/2013 UNDER THE FLOOD RECOVERY PROGRAMME

Table 10c: Grain procured for 2012/2013

S/No	TYPE OF GRAIN	TOTAL QUANTITY (MT)	RATE/MT (₦)	Value (₦)
1	MAIZE	29,730	66,000	2,200,176,379
2	SORGHUM	15,000	55,000	945,078,900
3	MILLET	9,000	75,000	747,047,340
4	GARRI	9,000	118,000	1,134,047,340

ACTUAL RE-STOCKING OF THE SILO COMPLEXES FOR 2012/2013 UNDER THE FLOOD RECOVERY PROGRAMME

Table 10d: Status of flood recovery programme commodities reception into the silos

S/No	SILO LOCATION	MAIZE (MT)	MILLET (MT)	SORGHUM (MT)	GARRI (MT)	TOTAL (MT)
1	GOMBE	-	883.54	121.92	-	1005.46
2	JAHUN	81.71	672.52	40.84	-	795.07
3	AKURE	187.37	-	-	641.28	828.65
4	IRRUA	-	-	-	92.5	92.5
5	LAFIAGI	-	-	-	150	150
6	MINNA	1,619.22	-	-	610.28	2,229.50
	TOTAL	**1,888.30**	**1,556.06**	**162.76**	**1,494.06**	**5,101.18**

Table 10e: Quantity of grains released from each silo during 2012/2013 flood emergency distribution

SILO LOCATION		GRAIN TYPE (METRIC TONNE)				
		MAIZE	MILLET	SORGHUM	GARRI	
1	MINNA	1810	-	2130	-	
2	JOS	1870	-	1740	-	
3	ILORIN	1140	-	1260	-	
4	GOMBE	-	2740	3600	-	
5	OGOJA	5460	-	1860	-	
6	IBADAN	6810	-	3380	-	
7	JAHUN	-	-	900	-	
8	AKURE	-	-	-	1020	
9	IRRUA	-	-	780	-	
10	MAKURDI	1410	-	-	-	

Table 10f: GMP prices (government buying prices)

S/N	GRAIN TYPE	GMP PRICES		
		2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
1	MAIZE	₦55,000/MT	₦66,000/MT	₦72,000/MT
2	SORGHUM	₦52,000/MT	₦55,000/MT	₦67,000/MT
3	MILLET	₦45,000/MT	₦75,000/MT	₦75,000/MT
4	GARRI	₦118,000/MT	₦118,000/MT	₦111,000/MT
5	PADDY RICE	₦60,000/MT	₦74,000/MT	₦85,000/MT
6	SOYABEAN	₦60,000/MT	₦90,000/MT	₦92,000/MT
7	HIGH QUALITY CASSAVA FLOUR	-	-	₦112,000/MT

GOVERNMENT SELLING PRICES

Government usually sells at discounted subsidized prices ranging from 20 – 50% of buying price.

Constraints of the Strategic Grains Reserves

Lack of adequate funding to stock the silos and poor participation of the private sector has been identified as major constraint to the grains reserve. Other constraints include bureaucratic bottlenecks that delays prompt response by the scheme, lack of data, capacity gaps amongst various stakeholders and transportation.

Recommendations for Improving performance of the Strategic Grains Reserves scheme in Nigeria

1. Increased funding to stock silos especially with corresponding increase in production as a result of the Agricultural Transformation Agenda (ATA).
2. Silo concession and leasing of unused spaces to the private sector
3. Kick-starting of the proposed e-pilot Warehouse Receipt System (e-WRS)
4. Reduce bureaucracy so that GMP prices could be effective and also allow prompt response to market price forces
5. Increase funding of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) as well as the Databank unit of the Planning Research & Statistics Department of the FMARD to enable them collate and analyze data and make such available to the public.
6. There is need for regular & continuous sensitization workshops for the stakeholders (Farmers, Processors, middlemen, Marketers etc. to to improve their understanding of the importance of the strategic Grain reserve programme of government to enable them contribute to it.
7. Improve rural feeder roads and revitalization of the rail system which has the capacity of transporting thousands of tons of grains at relatively lower cost.

Commodity Prices

General price increase occurred during the first half of the two years (2012 and 2013) under review for most commodities especially maize, millet and rice. Increase in maize price was highest in Taraba (138%) and Imo (117.4%) states. High changes in millet prices were reported from Nassarawa (60.45%), Benue (46.5%) and Katsina (43.4%). Kwara State reported a 36% increase in the price of rice, followed by Katsina and the FCT that had 25% increases. The changes in the price of maize, millet and rice were however comparatively low in Kaduna (13.63%), Jigawa (8.9%) and Jigawa (-0.14%) respectively.

Increases were reported in the prices of sorghum, cowpea and benniseed. Highest price increases for sorghum and cowpea at 80% and 100% respectively were recorded in Gombe state. Katsina state reported a 100% increase in benniseed price. Most of the states reported a price increase of less than 20% for soyabean with the exception of Adamawa (185%), Ebonyi (57.14%) and Enugu (45.8%).
High increases in cassava tuber prices were reported in the states of Kaduna (522.9%), Nassarawa (481.0%), Niger (411.9%) and Oyo (127%). Gari prices were highest in Edo (550%) and Kogi (92.41%) states. The sharp increase in gari price in Edo and Delta States emanated from demands from flood affected states. Most of the camps set up were substantially maintained on gari and other simple consummable food stuff. The potential of gari as ready-made food for emergency situation was more apparent in 2013 than in any prevous year as result of the massive flood that occurred in 2012.

Kaduna State reported a significant reduction of 123% in gari price. Akwa-Ibom State reported an increase of 173% in the price of cassava flour.
Significant increases in the price of yam tuber were reported in Akwa-Ibom (90.2%), Kaduna (89.3%) and Nassarawa (76.3%) states. Osun and Ebonyi States on the other hand, reported price decreases of 68.7% and 61.1% respectively for yam tuber. Plateau State reported a 55% reduction in yam flour price. Taraba State posted a 250% increase in sweet potato price, while in Katsina State, 38% increase was recorded.

Moderate increases in prices were recorded for goat meat, beef, and mutton. Highest price increase for goat meat was reported by Imo (64.7%), Ogun (42.9%), Kwara (37.9%) and Enugu (31.1%) states. Beef price increased by 48%, 42% and 30% in Cross River, Nassarawa and Edo States respectively. Increases in mutton prices were highest in Jigawa (47%) and Ebonyi (31.25%).

The price of chicken and eggs also increased remarkably during the same period. Chicken prices increased by 109% in Ogun State, 47% in Nassarawa State and by 44% in Zamfara State. Unlike the rest of the country; Lagos State recorded a 27% decrease in price of chicken. The highest increase in the price of eggs was recorded in Nassarawa state (47%), then Oyo (30%), followed by Yobe and Adamawa with 20% each. Osun state recorded a 4% fall in egg prices.
Fresh fish price increased in Enugu State by 70% and 40% in Niger State. Edo State posted a 45% reduction in the prices of fresh fish. Little data was recorded for frozen fish prices. Highest increase in dry fish prices were recorded in Imo (85%) and Niger (65%) states. Adamawa State reported a 26% increase in the price of dry fish while in Ebonyi state, the price of dry fish dropped by 30%.

Mango fruited heavily in 2013 and presents huge opportunity for investments along its value chain especially in making of concentrates and juice

Table 11a: Commodity Price (Naria/kg) of Agricultural produced during 2013 cropping season

North East Zone

		Cassava flour						Cassava Tuber						Cassava Gari					
	State	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**	10-Jan	11-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**	10-Jan	11-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**
	Gombe	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	120	150	25	110	150	36.36	120	150	25	110	150	36.36
	Adamawa	49	49.5	1.02	64	74.5	16.41	76.5	100	30.72	73.5	103.5	40.82	59.5	79.5	33.61	74.5	89.5	20.13
	Z. Mean	9.8	9.9	0.2	19.8	14.9	3.3	39.3	50	11.1	54.7	50.7	15.4	35.9	45.9	11.7	36.9	47.9	11.3

North West Zone

		Cassava flour						Cassava Tuber						Cassava Gari					
	State	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**	10-Jan	11-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**	10-Jan	11-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**
1	Jigawa	37.15	40	7.7	151.73	200	32	NA	NA	NA	91.99	130	41.32	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	Katsina	110	120	9.09	135	100	-25.93	120	120	0	100	140	40	61	59	-3.28	90	75	-16.67
4	Kebbi	250	300	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	150.66	250.75	0.06	125.5	150	19.5
5	Zamfara	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	118.18	140.9	19.23	120.45	186.36	10.97	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
6	Kano	NA	NA	NA	50.76	NA	NA	115	NA	NA	134.65	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	35	NA	NA
7	Kaduna	21.4	133.3	522.9	72.49	150	108.33	105	235	-123	125.24	117.5	6.59	100	107.52	7.52	85	100.05	17.71
	Z. Mean	59.7	84.7	79.9	58.6	64.3	16.34286	65.5	70.8	-14.8	81.8	81.9	14.1	44.5	59.6	0.61	47.9	46.4	2.93

North Central Zone

		Cassava flour						Cassava Tuber						Cassava Gari					
	State	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**	10-Jan	11-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**	10-Jan	11-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**
1	Taraba	135	150	11.11	147	100	-31.97	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	Plateau	72.14	80	10	51.38	50	-3	112.06	113.3	1	110	150	27	77.83	70.77	-1	70.23	90.23	22
3	Nasarwa	26.82	29.46	9.84	28.49	165.55	481.08	88.52	87.33	-1.34	72.1	83.96	42.81	62.33	62.46	0.21	58.79	83.96	42.81
4	Niger	34.76	177.94	411.91	85.78	119.64	61.98	81.11	97.95	20.76	78.05	137.92	2.034	90.55	72.66	-19.76	40.7	112.5	-4.37
5	Kwara	9.25	14.42	35.86	11.28	12.48	9.62	66.29	93.4	29.03	72.28	127.65	43.38	74.16	81.35	8.84	66.07	106.35	37.88
6	Kogi	7	10	42.86	8.5	28	22.94	61.82	119	92.41	69.75	142.5	104	45	50	11.11	45	55	22.22
7	Benue	NA	NA	NA	80	100	25	58.06	85	48.4	NA	NA	NA	80	90	12.5	NA	NA	NA
8	FCT	15	15	0	16	18	12.5	120	130	8.33	135	135	0	50	51	2	60	70	16.67
	Z. Mean	37.5	59.6	65.2	53.6	74.2	72.3	73.4	90.8	24.8	67.1	97.1	27.4	59.9	59.8	1.7	42.6	64.8	17.1

South West Zone

		Cassava flour						Cassava Tuber						Cassava Gari					
	State	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**	10-Jan	11-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**	10-Jan	11-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**
1	Osun	92.52	101.2	9.4	105.2	103.8	-1.4	18.9	33.6	77.92	21.6	26.2	21.04	83.1	109.9	29.3	89.7	100.9	12.6
2	Oyo	101.1	116	14.7	119.6	147.1	23.0	12.2	27.9	127.7	27.9	26.4	-5.2	88.5	104.6	18.3	92.3	117.2	26.8
3	Ekiti	160	170	6.25	162.5	180	10.8	8	15	87.5	10.5	19	80.95	100	150	50	100	180	80
4	Ondo	155.5	149.5	-3.9	65.9	127.5	-74.8	71.5	28.8	-59.8	152	32.1	78	103.3	110.3	6.9	65.9	121.3	89.2
5	Ogun	125	145	16	125	145	16	8.5	12	41.2	8.5	12	41.2	110	125	13.6	115	130	13
6	Lagos	141	159	12	138.3	150	8.4	16.5	16.3	-1	16.5	16.33	-1	124.65	140.6	12.8	122.3	139.1	13.2
	Z. Mean	160.	175.	9.8	127.	159.	-8.8	26.6	10.2	-34.6	45.3	14.1	38.4	129	140.9	7.87	117.1	148.5	36.3

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South East Zone

		Cassava flour						Cassava Tuber						Cassava Gari					
	State	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**	10-Jan	11-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**	10-Jan	11-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**
1	Anambra	74.34	74.43	0.12	74.38	74.41	0.05	39.63	39.73	0.25	39.69	39.71	0.05	96.07	96.06	0.03	96.14	96.09	0.05
2	Enugu	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	39.5	70.53	78.6	50.87	67.84	33.4	65.8	83	26.1	76.9	92.41	20.2
3	Ebonyi	52	106.3	51	48.5		100	29	18	-61	30	45	33.33	116.67	214	45	155	230	32.6
4	Imo	90	170	88.9	120	180	11.1	65	120	84.6	150	160	6.7	100	100	100	100	200	100
5	Abia	75	75	0	80	80	0	9.8	10	2	9.2	10	8.7	135.8	150	10.46	122.3	133	8.7
	Z. Mean	72.8	106	35.0	80.7	111	27.8	36.6	51.65	20.89	55.9	64.5	16.4	102	128.6	36.318	110.0	150.3	32.31

South South Zone

		Cassava flour						Cassava Tuber						Cassava Gari					
	State	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**	10-Jan	11-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**	10-Jan	11-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**
1	Ak/Ibom	120.6	330	173.73	288	299	3.77	57.2	32.3	43.62	25.6	48.2	88.54	86.34	156.4	81.16	76.72	184.9	140.99
2	Delta	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17	24	42.3	18	27	52.5	93.2	131	40.9	92.8	153	65.2
3	Bayelsa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	150	120	20				201	216	7.46	150	150	0
4	C/Rivers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	19.2	27.6	44	21.6	27..03	25	100.9	151.9	51	129.3	171.1	32
5	Edo	90	200	122.2	-	200	100	163	160	-1.9	-	170	100	90	500	456	-	550	100
6	Rivers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	69	86.11	24.79	100	108.4	8.4	100	112.5	12.5	100	150	50
	Z.Mean	105	265	147.9	288	249	51.9	79.1	74.9	28.8	41.2	88.5	54.8	111	211.3	108.1	109.7	226.6	64.7

Table 11b: Maize, Millet and Rice

North East Zone

		Maize						Millet						Rice (milled)					
	State	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**
1	Borno	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	Yobe	80	100	25	57	0	0	70	70	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	150	0	0
3	Bauchi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4	Gombe	50	50	0	60	100	66.67	40	50	25	50	90	80	120	180	50	110	200	81.82
5	Adamawa	51.07	68.5	34.12	66.52	99.9	50.32	56.88	71	24.82	78.2	102.5	30.99	118.72	94.5	-20.4	82.84	148.5	79.26
	Z. Mean	36.2	43.7	11.8	36.7	39.9	23.4	33.4	38.2	9.9	25.6	38.5	22.2	47.7	54.9	5.9	68.6	69.7	32.2

North West Zone

		Maize						Millet						Rice (milled)					
	State	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**
1	Jigawa	43.83	50	14	70.34	92	31	44.06	48	8.9	460	590	28.3	115.46	150	30	151	151	-0.14
2	Katsina	53	68	28.3	68	88	22.7	53	76	43.4	68	88	29.4	120	150	25	145	168	15.86
3	Sokoto	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4	Kebbi	120	100	-16.67	120	150	25	120	100	-16.67	120	150	25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5	Zamfara	52	62	19.23	68	86	26.47	56	78.5	40.18	80	89	11.25	176.87	181.97	2.88	187.07	200.68	7.27
6	Kano	52	NA	NA	50.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	50.99	NA	NA	116.67	NA	NA	118.92	NA	28.3
7	Kaduna	50	60	20	64	72.72	13.63	66	85	28.79	90	99.5	10.5	166.67	200	19.99	170	175.47	3.22
	Z. Mean	52.976	48.571	9.26571429	62.92	69.817	16.97143	48.437	55.36	14.9429	124.14	145.21	14.92143	99.3814	97.4243	11.1243	110.284	99.3071	7.78714286

North Central Zone

		Maize						Millet						Rice (milled)					
	State	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**
1	Taraba	65	155	138.5	120	80	-33.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	Plateau	56.42	80.44	30	60.42	73.47	18	78.82	94	16	87.15	92.01	5	154.63	148.3	-4	163.45	161.53	-1
3	Nasarwa	59.82	57.37	-4.09	66.1	116.35	76.02	73.83	70.76	-4.16	74.82	120.05	60.45	125.59	124.91	-0.54	137.41	162.99	18.62
4	FCT	48.24	52.16	8.58	51.95	82.45	52.04	52.13	64.22	23.19	63.71	102.28	16.47	135.55	121.61	-10.28	139.24	151.79	8.11
5	Niger	66.88	74.83	10.37	71.17	85.16	16.43	87.53	87.31	-25	82.86	106.64	22.3	110.41	172.5	36	181.49	233.93	22.42
6	Kwara	69.5	100	43	65	100	53	89.96	100.5	14	82.5	95.25	15	135	300	122	116.5	236	102
7	Kogi	69.14	87.5	26.6	77.57	87.59	12.9	76.79	112.5	46.5	86.25	90	9.7	171	177.5	3.5	NA	NA	NA
8	Benue	90	110	22.22	75	90	20	90	110	11.11	100	110	10	180	200	11.11	200	250	25
	Z. Mean	65.6	89.663	34.3	73.4	89.4	26.88625	68.633	79.91	10.205	72.161	89.529	17.365	126.523	155.603	19.7238	117.261	149.53	21.89375

South West Zone

		Maize						Millet						Rice (milled)					
	State	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**
1	Osun	82.08	84.6	3.12	75.9	69.74	-8.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	144.3	154.3	4.84	153.7	919.6	-22.16
2	Oyo	84.6	78.9	-6.69	87.4	99.8	14.23	110	98.1	-11.07	110	125	13.17	147.9	137.9	-6.74	139.4	151.3	8.57
3	Ekiti	70	70	0	100	120	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	200	300	50	200	320	60
4	Ondo	130.5	135	3.1	99.3	148.3	47.4	141	197	39.4	148	165	11.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5	Ogun	62	68	9.7	60	68	13.3	74	80	8.1	77	82	6.5	240	270	12.5	250	320	28
6	Lagos	98.13	100	1.49	110	103.9	-6.26	123	101	-17.8	160	104	-3.5	188	188.2	0.12	169.2	188.8	11.61
	Z. Mean	87.89	89.4	1.7866	88.8	101.	13.412	112	119	4.658	124	119	7.0175	184	210.1	12.14	182.5	380	17.204

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South East Zone

		Maize						Millet						Rice (milled)					
	State	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**
1	Anambra	67.6	67.7	0.05	71	71.08	0.06	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	136.1	136.2	0.07	136.2	136.2	0.03
2	Enugu	90.58	101	11.7	100	112	12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	157.3	160.2	1.8	159	181.4	14.1
3	Ebonyi	158	125	-26.4	100	100	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	143.3	135	-5.93	145	225	35.55
4	Imo	115	250	117.4	135	150	11.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	160	200	25	160	200	25
5	Abia	116	120	3.4	100	125	8.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	160	250	5.6	230	250	2
	Z. Mean	109.4	133	21.23	101	111.6	6.372	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	151.3	176.3	5.31	166	198.5	15.34

South –South Zone

		Maize						Millet						Rice (milled)					
	State	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**
1	Ak/Ibom	149.8	155	3.32	138	192.2	39.09	184	123	33.22	148	216	46.36						
2	Delta	153.9	161	4.42	156	161	2.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	188.3	226.2	20.1	190.5	226.6	18.95
3	Bayelsa	200	222	11	180	200	11.11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	325	200	38.46	325	350	7.69
4	Edo	325	350	7.7	-	350	100	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	211	600	184.4	-	700	100
5	C/Rivers	172	204	19	126	192.5	53	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	186.2	190.5	2	209.1	197.6	-5
6	Rivers	100	162	62..16	120	142.1	18.37	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	197	245.3	37.03	179	237.5	32.66
	Z.Mean	183.4	209	9.088	144	206.3	37.412	184	123	33.22	148	216	46.36	221.5	292.4	56.4	225.9	342.3	30.86

Table c: Guinea corn, Yam tuber and yam flour

North East Zone

		Yam tubers					
	State	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**
4	Gombe	120	100	-16.67	120	150	25
5	Adamawa	110	95	-13.64	105	137.5	30.95
	Z. Mean	46	39	-6.062	69	57.5	11.19

North West Zone

		Yam tubers					
	State	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**
1	Jigawa	37.15	40	7.7	151.7	200	32
2	Katsina	260	280	7.69	400	380	-5
4	Kebbi	NA	NA	NA	350	300	-14.29
5	Zamfara	140	132.5	-5.36	160	182.5	14.06
6	Kano	NA	NA	NA	200.48	0	0
7	Kaduna	81.44	154.2	89.31	144.75	125	-13.64
	Z. Mean	74.084	86.67	14.1914	200.99	169.64	1.875714

North Central Zone

		Yam tubers						Yam flour					
	State	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**
1	Taraba	170	212.5	25	175	235	34.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	Plateau	132.7	102.1	-30	144.8	143.33	-5	120.2	77.42	-55	147.22	162.85	10
3	Nasarwa	48.68	42.7	-12.28	93.91	165.55	76.29	82.74	79.61	-3.78	84.01	102.59	22.12
4	FCT	92.42	89.1	-3.92	84.31	76.8	-41.65						
5	Niger	71.27	81.91	12.99	74.92	89.89	16.66	53.27	61.91	13.96	94.03	94.03	0

6	Kwara	66.08	82.3	24	72	110	52	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7	Kogi	70	90	28.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8	Benue	61	65	6.56	75	80	6.67	130	135	3.85	135	150	11.11
	Z. Mean	89.028	95.71	6.36875	89.993	112.58	17.40875	48.2763	44.2425	-5.1213	57.5325	63.6838	5.40375

South West Zone

		Guinea corn						**Yam tubers**						**Yam flour**					
	State	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**
1	Osun	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	64.8	73.5	13.4	69.5	53.6	-68.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	Oyo	95.46	92	-3.61	88.3	116.6	32	42.3	47.8	12.95	79.7	56.8	-29.34	280.7	281.7	0.35	233	245.4	5.34
3	Ekiti	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	191	200	4.96	130	182	40	160	180	12.5	162.5	200	23
4	Ondo	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	112	131	16.9	91.1	130	42.8	203.5	172.4	-15.3	149	179.5	20.5
5	Ogun	110	120	9.1	115	122	6.1	155	180	16.1	170	220	29.4	210	225	7.1	220	250	13.6
6	Lagos	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16.5	16.3	-1	16.5	16.3	-1	192.3	172.4	-10.3	190.7	172.6	-9.4
	Z. Mean	68.49	70.7	1.83	67.8	137	46.03	96.9	108	10.56	92.8	110	2.19	209.3	206.3	-1.13	191	209.5	10.61

South East Zone

		Yam tubers						**Yam flour**					
	State	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**
1	Anambra	88.8	88.9	0.12	88.9	88.9	0.06	36.63	39.73	0.25	39.69	39.71	0.05
2	Enugu	122	148	21.6	139	160	14.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Ebonyi	29	18	-61.1	30	45	33.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4	Imo	120	145	20.8	120	150	25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

5	Abia	127	140	42.3	135	139	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Z. Mean	97.3	108	4.74	103	116	15.26	36.63	39.73	0.25	39.69	39.71	0.05

South South Zone													
		Yam tubers						**Yam flour**					
	State	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**
1	Ak/Ibom	194	300	54.37	95.2	181	90.15	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	Delta	120	148	22.9	121	173	43.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Bayelsa	150	260	73	200	250	25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4	C/Rivers	147	207	40	163	270	66	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5	Rivers	100	152	52	120	218	81.66	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
6	Edo	190	200	5.26	190	200	5.26	90	250	177.8	NA	250	100
	Z.Mean	150	211	40.39	140	215	51.01	90	250	177.8	NA	250	100
[1]% Change =2012 estimate - 2010 estimate/2011 estimate x100													
North East Zone													
		Sorghum residue											
	State	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**						
1	Yobe	50	60	20	46	0	0						
2	Gombe	50	40	-20	50	90	80						
5	Adamawa	51.9	67.5	30.06	67.5	101.5	50.37						
	Z. Mean	30.38	33.5	6.012	32.7	38.3	26.074						

North West Zone							
		Sorghum residue					
	State	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**
1	Jigawa	42.93	46	7.6	68	70	2.9
2	Katsina	57	64	12.28	71	80	12.68
3	Sokoto	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4	Kebbi	120	100	-16.67	170	200	17.65
5	Zamfara	52	58	11.54	68	86	26.47
6	Kano	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7	Kaduna	52	62	19.23	64	77.04	20.38
	Z. Mean	46.2757	47.1429	4.85429	63	73.2914	11.44

Table d: Sorghum and groundnut residue
North Central Zone

		Ground nut residue						Sorghum residue					
	State	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**
1	Taraba	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	Plateau	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	75.25	75	10.3	65.83	91.66	20
3	Nasarwa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	57.09	208.39	265.02	62.66	113.83	81.66
4	FCT	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5	Niger	135	129	-4.06	162	148	-8.67	82.55	96	14.02	86.86	84.89	3.38
6	Kwara	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	81.67	103.5	26	69.79	103.5	48
7	Kogi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	72.77	96.28	13.2	81.92	90	4.3
8	Benue	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100	115	15	114	110	-3.51
	Z. Mean	135	129	-4.06	162	148	-8.67	58.7	86.8	42.9	60.2	74.2	19.2

North East Zone																			
		Beef						Goat meat						Mutton					
	State	12-Jan	13-Jan	% Change	10-Jul	11-Jul	% Change	12-Jan	13-Jan	% Change	10-Jul	11-Jul	% Change	12-Jan	13-Jan	% Change	10-Jul	11-Jul	% Change
1	Borno	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	Yobe	450	900	100	800	0	0	450	900	100	800	0	0	450	900	100	800	0	0
4	Gombe	650	700	7.69	700	900	28.57	650	600	-23.08	700	750	7.14	750	650	-13.33	700	800	14.29
5	Adamawa	850	950	11.76	950	950	0	950	950	0	950	950	0	950	950	0	950	950	0
	Z. Mean	390	510	23.89	490	370	5.714	410	490	15.384	490	340	1.428	430	500	17.334	490	350	2.858

North West Zone																			
		Beef						Goat meat						Mutton					
	State	20-Jan	31-Jan	% Change	10-Jul	11-Jul	% Change	12-Jan	13-Jan	% Change	10-Jul	11-Jul	% Change	12-Jan	13-Jan	% Change	10-Jul	11-Jul	% Change
1	Jigawa	753.67	800	6	783.86	500	-36	428.57	500	17	300	4200	40	340.91	500	47	332.58	400	20.3
2	Katsina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Sokoto	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4	Kebbi	1000	1000	0	1050	1050	0	870	1000	14.94	870	1000	14.94	1000	1000	0	1050	1050	0
5	Zamfara	800	800	0	900	800	11.11	850	875	2.94	950	875	-7.89	850	850	0	950	875	-7.89
6	Kano	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	875	0	0	625	0	0	NA	NA	NA
7	Kaduna	700	725	3.57	725	750	3.45	675	725	7.41	675	800	18.52	725	775	6.9	775	950	22.58
	Z. Mean	464.81	475	1.37	494.12	442.8	-3.06	403.3	442.9	6.04	524.3	982.14	9.36	505.8	446.4	7.7	443.9	467.8	4.99

Table 11e Beef, goat Meat and Mutton
North Central Zone

		Beef						Goat meat						Mutton					
	State	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**
1	Taraba	245	895	265.3	290	1000	244.8	200	232.5	11.75	250	265	26	260	907.5	249	675	880	30.4
2	Plateau	879.16	881.2	0.2	750	753.2	0.4	856.9	966.7	11	762.5	820.3	7	962.67	916.67	6	750	920.11	18
3	Nasarwa	747.65	686.38	-8.19	805.19	1142.3	41.82	447.98	419.8	-6.3	789.3	811.4	2.8	681.79	670.07	-1.74	735.11	852.12	15.92
4	FCT	798.82	910.76	13.99	696.77	917.86	17.88	145.93	143.1	-0.39	420.9	653.0	20.49	725.51	689.9	-4.96	496.21	684.58	16.6
5	Niger	650	645	-0.77	600	650	7.7	500	805.4	37.92	700	730	4.11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
6	Kwara	800	829.62	3.7	900	962.9	6	925	1125	21.62	950	1250	31	950	1000	5.26	1100	1200	9
7	Kogi	841.67	900	6.9	900	1000	11.11	830	850	2.4	870	900	3.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8	Benue	1000	1000	0	1000	1000	0	900	1000	11.11	1000	1000	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Z. mean	745.29	843.5	35.14	742.75	928.28	41.21	600.73	692.8	11.13	717.8	803.7	11.85	447.496	523.029	31.69	469.54	567.101	11.24

South West Zone													
		Beef						Goat meat					
	State	12-Jan	13-Jan	% Change	10-Jul	11-Jul	% Change	12-Jan	13-Jan	% Change	10-Jul	11-Jul	% Change
1	Osun	881	934	5.63	830	883.	6.4	NA	NA	AN	NA	NA	NA
2	Oyo	NA	NA	AN	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Ekiti	NA	NA	AN	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4	Ondo	895	894	-0.2	1000	1000	0	720	631	-12.3	669	600	10.3
5	Ogun	580	600	3.4	590	620	5.2	340	480	41.2	350	500	42.9
6	Lagos	840	900	7.1	820	950	15.85	800	900	12.5	800	950	18.75
	Z. Mean	799.3	832	3.98	810	863.3	6.86	620	670	13.8	606	683	23.9

South East Zone																			
		Beef						Goat meat						Mutton					
	State	12-Jan	31-Jan	% Change	10-Jul	11-Jul	% Change	12-Jan	13-Jan	% Change	10-Jul	11-Jul	% Change	12-Jan	13-Jan	% Change	10-Jul	11-Jul	% Change
1	Anambra	399.3	399	0.03	399	399.4	0.01	332	332	0.01	332	332	0.01	287.4	287.5	0.03	287.5	287.5	0.01
2	Enugu	896.8	887	-1.9	929	968.3	4.2	532	697	31.1	553	730	32.2	-	698.4	-	-	750.3	-
3	Ebonyi	900	850	-5.88	850	1000	15	583	600	2.83	600	1000	40	533	500	-5.88	550	800	31.25
4	Imo	900	1000	11.1	950	1200	26.3	950	1100	15.8	850	1400	64.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5	Abia	750	850	6.6	750	800	6.7	850	900	6	880	1000	13.6	700	700	0	700	750	7.14
	Z. Mean	769.2	797	1.99	776	873.5	10.442	649	726	11.15	643	893	30.102	506.8	546.5	-1.95	512.5	646.9	12.8

South -South Zone																			
		Beef						Goat meat						Mutton					
	State	12-Jan	13-Jan	% Change	10-Jul	11-Jul	% Change	12-Jan	13-Jan	% Change	10-Jul	11-Jul	% Change	12-Jan	13-Jan	% Change	10-Jul	11-Jul	% Change
1	Ak/Ibom	897	1011	15.74	929	985.4	6.43	821	1048	27.61	821	872	6.26	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	Delta	950	1050	10.5	1025	1050	2.4	650	725	11.5	675	725	7.41	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Bayelsa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,050	0	16.4	950	950	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4	C/Rivers	762.6	1293	70	933	1377	48	776	743	-4	1034	1051	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5	Rivers	1000	1200	20	1850	1291	-30.2	1350	1000	-25.9	1500	1084	-27.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
6	Edo	575	750	30.44	-	900	-	650	800	23.08	-	700	-	-	700	-	-	650	-
	Z.Mean	837	1061	29.3	1184	1121	6.66	883	923	8.12	996	897	-2.4	-	700	NA	NA	650	-

Table f: Chiken, Eggs and Frozen fish
North East Zone

		Chickens						Eggs					
	State	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**
1	Borno	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	Yobe	775	750	-3.23	775	850	9.68	750	900	20	800	900	12.5
3	Bauchi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
4	Gombe	750	650	-13.33	750	700	-6.67	650	650	0	700	750	-6.67
5	Adamawa	775	750	-3.23	775	850	9.68	**750**	**900**	**20**	**800**	**900**	**12.5**
	Z. Mean	460	430	-3.958	460	480	2.538	430	490	8	460	510	3.666

North West Zone

		Chickens						Eggs					
	State	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**
1	Jigawa	276.93	300	8	326.28	450	37.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	Katsina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Sokoto	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4	Kebbi	1000	1050	5	800	850	6.25	750	800	6.67	850	850	0
5	Zamfara	975	1400	43.59	1100	1200	9.09	850	775	-8.82	850	775	8.82
6	Kano	NA	NA	NA	588	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7	Kaduna	900	950	5.55	975	775	-20.51	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Z. Mean	450.2	528.6	8.8771	541.3	467.8	4.64714	228.5	225	-0.3071	242.85	232.143	1.26

South West Zone																			
		Frozen fish						Chickens						Eggs					
	State	12-Jan	13-Jan	% Change	10-Jul	11-Jul	% Change	12-Jan	13-Jan	% Change	10-Jul	11-Jul	% Change	12-Jan	13-Jan	% Change	10-Jul	11-Jul	% Change
	Osun	446	475	6.0	540	494	-9.27							681	655	-3.77	700	650	7.14
	Oyo	339	334	-1.5	306	374	22.2	668	580	-13.1	749	750	0.07	285	370	29.84	307	360	17.17
	Ogun	500	550	10	480	520	8.3	1050	1100	4.8	1050	2200	109.5	480	580	20.8	520	580	11.5
	Lagos	620	650	4.8	680	650	-4.4	165	120	-27.2	165	130	-12.1	750	750	0	750	750	0
	Z. Mean	476	502	4.8	502	509	4.21	112	960	-11.8	115	141	32.45	549	588	11.72	569	585	8.95
South East Zone																			
		Frozen fish						Chickens						Eggs					
	State	12-Jan	13-Jan	% Change	10-Jul	11-Jul	% Change	12-Jan	13-Jan	% Change	10-Jul	11-Jul	% Change	12-Jan	13-Jan	% Change	10-Jul	11-Jul	% Change
1	Anambra	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	500	500	0.01	500	500	0.01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	Enugu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	820	934	13.9	868	995	14.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Ebonyi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	800	1000	20	800	1100	27.27	650	700	7.14	650	750	13.33
4	Imo	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1000	1200	20	950	1200	26.3	700	700	0	700	750	7.1
5	Abia	350	400	14.	380	420	10.3	650	750	15.4	650	750	15.4	700	750	17.14	700	750	7.14
	Z. Mean	350	400	14.	380	420	10.3	754	877	13.8	754	909	16.71	683	716	8.093	683.	750	9.19

South -South Zone																			
		Frozen fish						Chickens						Eggs					
	State	12-Jan	13-Jan	% Change	10-Jul	11-Jul	% Change	12-Jan	13-Jan	% Change	10-Jul	11-Jul	% Change	12-Jan	13-Jan	% Change	10-Jul	11-Jul	% Change
1	Ak/Ibom	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	Delta	360.7	355	-1.5	363	360.4	-0.72	790	825	4.4	830	850	2.41	655.6	675	2.96	655.6	675	2.96
3	Bayelsa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.13	NA	1,100	1000	9.09	NA	358.3	NA	950	850	10.53
4	C/Rivers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1550	716	-54	895	795	-11	950	800	-16	900	850	-6
5	Rivers	800	850	6.25	800	850	6.25	1800	850	-52.7	1800	871	-51.5	650	0	100	650	0	100
6	Edo	1100	600	-45.4	-	800	-	775	800	3.23	-	850	-	550	700	27.27	-	700	-
	Z.Mean	753.6	602	-13.5	582	670.1	2.765	1229	798	-24.77	1156	873	-12.75	701.4	506.7	28.56	788.9	615	26.87

Table 11g: Fresh fish, dry fish and sundried fish
North East Zone

		Fresh fish						Dry fish					
	State	12-Jan	13-Jan	% Change	10-Jul	11-Jul	% Change	12-Jan	13-Jan	% Change	10-Jul	11-Jul	% Change
1	Borno	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	Yobe	700	700	0	400	0	0	700	700	0	NA	NA	NA
3	Bauchi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4	Gombe	450	400	-11.11	500	500	0	450	350	-18.18	600	500	-16.67
5	Adamawa	390	495	26.92	490	550	12.24	595	750	26.05	675	850	25.93
	Z. Mean	308	319	3.162	278	210	2.448	349	360	1.574	255	270	1.852

North West Zone													
		Fresh fish						Dry fish					
	State	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**
1	Jigawa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	Katsina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Sokoto	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4	Kebbi	700	800	14.23	800	850	6.25	700	800	14.23	800	850	6.25
5	Zamfara	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
6	Kano	283.33	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	777.78	0	0
7	Kaduna	300	400	33.33	800	700	-12.15	400	500	25	500	650	30
	Z. Mean	183.3	171.43	6.79	228.5	221.4	-0.84	157.1	185.7	5.60	296.8	214.2	5.18
North Central Zone													
		Fresh fish						Dry fish					
	State	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**
1	Taraba	200	575	187.5	295	400	35.6	265	1765	566	175	200	14.3
2	Plateau	669.24	700.62	-23	560.26	680.99	15	995.8	1001	1	718.75	1105.1	35
3	Nasarwa	554.27	527.38	-4.85	532.17	663.46	24.67	1617.2	1536	-5.05	1519	2223.8	46.39
4	FCT	326.28	408.3	16.32	334.22	4988.5	40.68	479.96	735.4	53.22	512.31	888.19	65.07
5	Niger	290	409.5	29.19	415	450	7.78	327.75	395	17.03	525	580	9.49
6	Kwara	750	733.34	-2	750	750	0	1700	1250	-26	1900	2000	-89
7	Kogi	700	800	14.3	1200	1300	8.3	1000	1160	16	1300	1400	7.7
8	Benue	700	700	0	750	750	0	1500	1500	0	1500	1500	0
	Z. Mean	523.7	606.77	27.1	604.5	1247	16.5	985.7	1168	77.775	1018.	1237.	11.11

South West Zone

		Fresh fish						Dry fish						Sun dried fish					
	State	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**
1	**Osun**	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	**Oyo**	566.5	515	-9.1	531	575	8.25	735	721	-1.93	616	550	-10.73	NA	NA	AN	NA	NA	NA
4	**Ondo**	584	735	26	695	650	-6.5	374	346	-8	363	336	-3.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5	**Ogun**	500	550	10	480	520	8.3	450	480	6.7	500	550	10	650	720	10.8	650	720	10.8
6	**Lagos**	620	600	-3.2	600	650	803	1205	1667	38.31	1520	1670	5.9	2350	2000	-14.9	2650	2200	16.98
	Z. Mean	567.6	600	5.925	577	598.8	203.26	691	803	8.77	750	776	0.3925	1500	1360	-2.05	1650	1460	13.89

South East Zone

		Fresh fish						Dry fish						Sun dried fish					
	State	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**	12-Jan	13-Jan	**% Change**	10-Jul	11-Jul	**% Change**
1	**Anambra**	210.7	211	0.03	211	210.8	0.03	377	377	0.02	377	377	0.01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	**Enugu**	361	614	70.1	394	640.1	62.5	452	750	66	457	778	70.3	NA	NA	AN	NA	NA	NA
3	**Ebonyi**	1150	1000	-15	1100	1500	26.66	650	500	-30	550	700	21.43	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4	**Imo**	650	700	7.7	600	650	8.3	650	1200	84.6	1200	1300	8.3	650	650	0	650	700	7.7
5	**Abia**	600	600	-	600	600	0	680	750	7.4	600	800	16	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Z. Mean	594.3	625	15.7075	581	720.2	19.498	562	716	25.6	637	791	23.208	650	650	0	650	700	7.7

South -South Zone													
		Fresh fish						Dry fish					
	State	12-Jan	13-Jan	% Change	10-Jul	11-Jul	% Change	12-Jan	13-Jan	% Change	10-Jul	11-Jul	% Change
1	**Ak/Ibom**	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	**Delta**	558.2	650	16.5	560	675	20.4	675	680	0.7	781	725	-7.12
3	**Bayelsa**	700	619	11.61	600	700	16.67	725	791	9.05	600	700	16.67
4	**C/Rivers**	1401	1167	-17	829	1190	43	1206	1328	10	956	1481	55
5	**Rivers**	1150	1400	21	1260	1420	12.7	1800	1500	-16.16	1850	1500	-18.8
6	**Edo**	1100	600	-45.45	-	800	-	563	1000	77.7	-	1700	-
	Z.Mean	981.9	887	-2.668	812	956.9	23.193	994	1060	16.26	1047	1221	11.438

FARMERS ASSESSMENT OF CROPPING PERFORMANCE

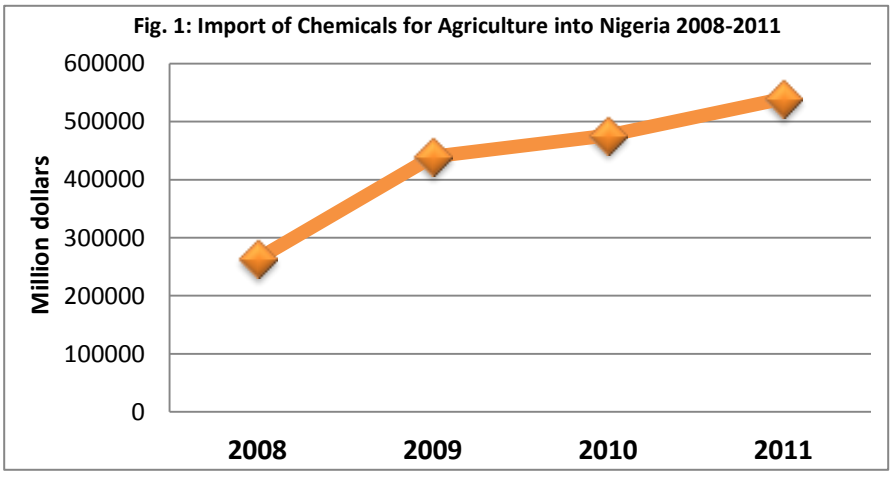
This report presents farmers' assessment of the agricultural performance survey conducted in the 36 states of the federation including the Federal Capital Territory (FCT Abuja). A group questionnaire and an individual questionnaire was administered in order to gather data from farmers on rainfall situation, input use, pest and diseases, livestock, fisheries, farmers' groups/association, climate change, Agricultural Transformation Agenda and crop production. A total of 741 farmers were interviewed using a set of structured questionnaire.
It was of paramount importance to know whether subsidized fertilizer and seeds being procured by the government through the Growth Enhancement Support Scheme (GES) was reaching farmers and what farmers' responses are regarding the inputs supplied by government during the year. The assessment covered all the six geo-political zones, i.e. North-West, North-East, North-Central, South-West, South-East and South-South Zones.

RAINFALL SITUATION

Interactive interviews with the farmers' group revealed that rainfall established very early in April for meaningful agricultural work and there was even distribution throughout the growing period.
Farmers affirmed that the rains were not as high as last year (2012) both in terms of quantity and number of rainy days. However, Akwa-Ibom, Jigawa, and Kano states experienced rains far higher than year 2012 which resulted in flooding of farms in some parts of the states. The worst hit local government areas were Ibiono-Ibom, Uyo, Itu, Uruan, Ikono and Ikot-Ekpene Local government areas of Akwa-Ibom state; and Kiyawa, Garki and Gumel local government areas in Jigawa state. The rains started early in most parts of the South-West Zone, South-East Zone and the South-South Zone between the month of February and March. In Cross-River state, the rains started in the month of January, while in most part of the North- West Zone, the rains came a little bit late establishing between the month of May and June. A dry spell was experienced in all the states which lasted for about 14 to 40 days. The amount of rain and the length of rainy season recoreded was normal, unlike 2012, in which unprecedented floods affected 27 states resulting in the loss of lives, destruction of farmlands and livestock.

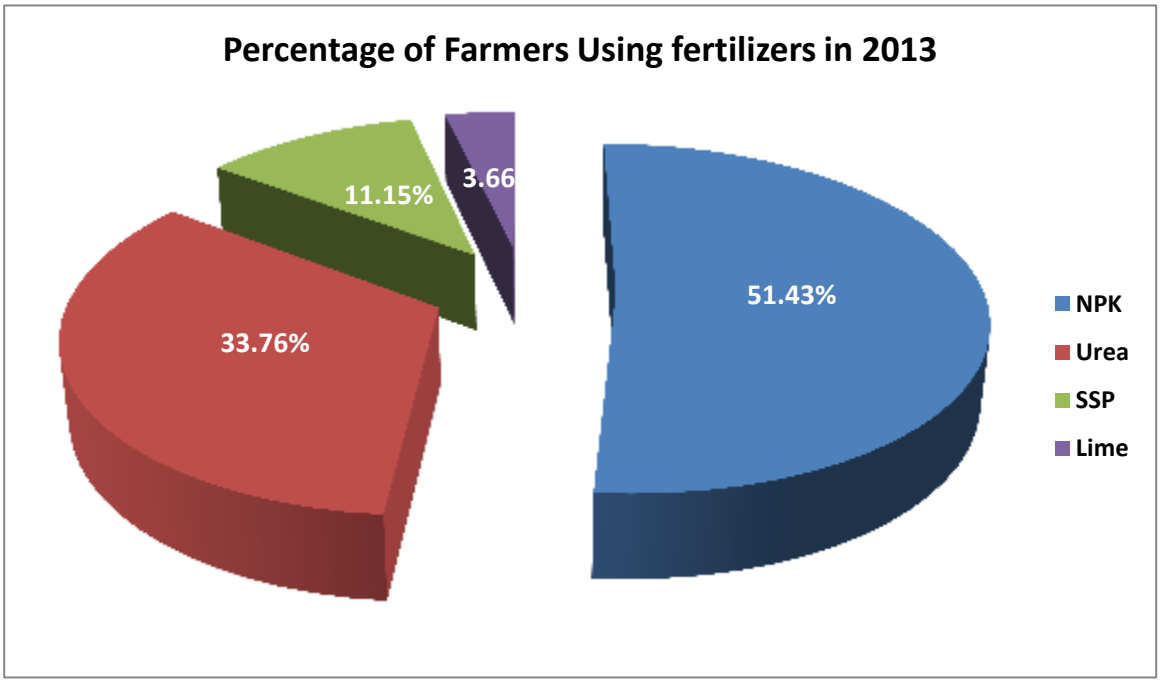
INPUT USE

The major sources of seeds are seeds saved by farmers. About 25% of farmers obtained improved seeds from the government. About 7.5% of them bought from the open market and 67.5% from the seed saved by other farmers. Farmers save seeds for future planting season because some they found that some improved seeds did not perform well. Not all farmers can afford to buy improved seed supplied by the seed companies because the of cost which they consider prohibitive.



Pesticide use continued to expand owing to increased pressure on the lean labour. As a follow up to the 2012 APS, the trend of pesticide usage was considered. The trend showed increased use of pesticides that has warranted huge importation of this product. The import trend is a phenominal rise which should warrant a strategic planning for local manufacture. In essence, building local manufacture capacity is a growth enhancement incentive for the agriculture sector in line with established policy of import reduction or substitution. Indeed, report from 2013 show that farmer's dis-satisfaction with use of pesticides especially herbicides stem from lack of requisite skills to use, poor quality of available products and lack of access/understanding of key recommendations.

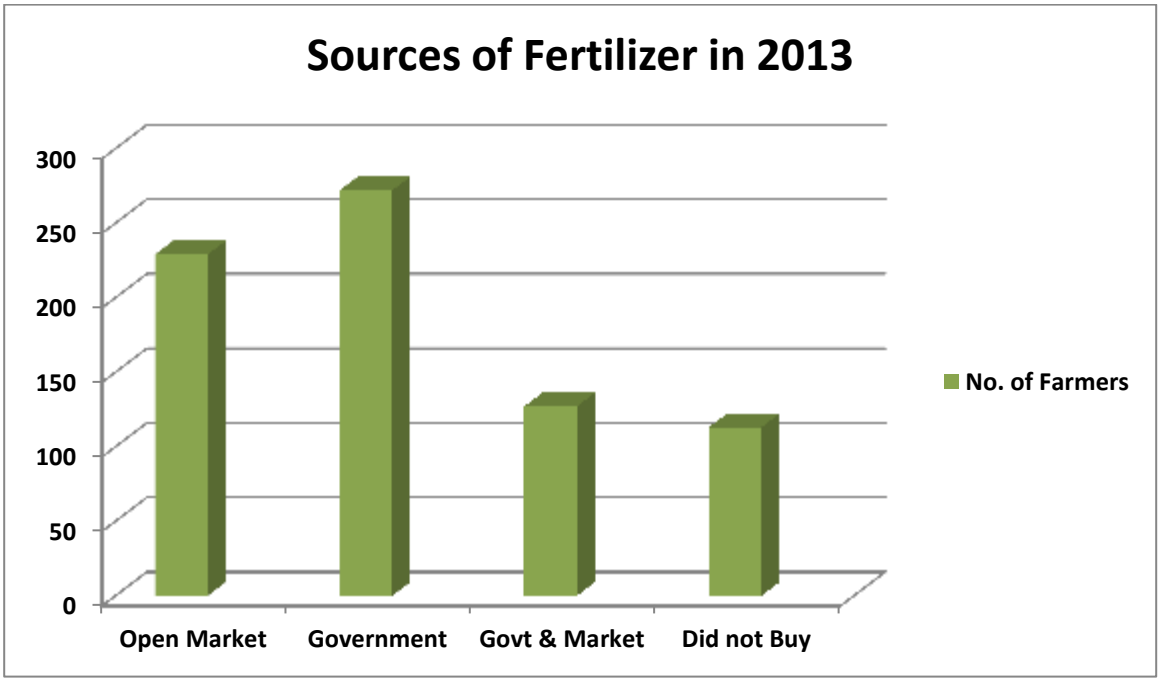
The use of organic manure in combination with inorganic fertilizer is a common practice among farmers, except for farmers in Delta and Edo states who did not indicate the use of organic manure. The inorganic fertilizer mostly used by farmers is NPK and Urea. Few farmers (11.15%) make use of SSP and only 3.66% make use of Lime.
Figure 2: shows the percentage of farmers that use the different types of inorganic fertilizer.



More percentage of farmers as high as 66.13% received government input as they were able to buy fertilizer, seeds and pesticides at government source compared to what was obtainable in previous years. This achievement can be attributed to the Growth Enhancement Support Scheme of the Federal Government to transform agriculture and strengthen food security. Bayelsa and Rivers states recorded low use of fertilizer among farmers.

Few farmers (≤ 5) in Bayelsa, Benue, Borno, Delta, Edo, Ekiti, Rivers and Yobe bought fertilizer from government sources. In Adamawa, Anambra, Bauchi, Gombe, Kaduna, Kebbi, Kwara, Ondo, Plateau, Sokoto and Zamfara States, slightly more farmers (≥ 15) were able to buy from government sources. Farmers who bought fertilizer from the open market are 5.81% less than farmers that bought from government source. About 15.25% of farmers could not purchase fertilizer in the year 2013 which is about 16.4% lower than farmers who were unable buy from government in 2012.

Figure 3: source of fertilizer bought by Farmers.



Most farmers (80.1%) hire labour. Extra labour is usually needed for activities as such land clearing, planting, weeding and fertilizer application. Respondents give the time for hiring labour *per* man day as 8 hours. Farmers in the northern states pay the lower rates than the farmers in the southern states who pay higher fee.The labour cost for major farm work operations such as land clearing, planting, weeding and fertilizer application slightly increased compared to the year 2012. The cost of operation was between ₦500.00 and ₦1, 500.00 per man day.

PEST AND DISEASES

Incidence of pests and diseases were minimal in most of the states. Cases of diseases such as striga and army worm in maize and sorghum, nematode attacking garden egg and yam, weevil in cowpea and birds infestation in rice and sorghum are prominent as many farmers attest to the damage caused to their crops. The severity was generally moderate.

AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION AGENDA

All the 36 states and FCT, Abuja are involved in the Agricultural Transformation Agenda (ATA) programme of the Federal Government. Majority of the farmers said that they are aware and have benefitted from the subsidy through the Growth Enhancement Support Scheme but farmers in Borno, Delta and Yobe states are yet to benefit from it. Fertilizers and seeds were received under the GES Scheme at the cost ranging from ₦6, 000 to ₦7, 000 for 2 bags (1bag of NPK and 1bag of Urea) with either 25kg of rice seed or 20kg of maize seeds depending on the choice of the farmer at an approved subsidized rate. Farmers received inputs through the e-wallet system whereby

they go to the redemption centres to redeem their inputs. Inputs by the GES Scheme were affordable but inadequate in quantity.

The state governments of Kaduna, Kebbi and Zamfara procured and distributed fertilizer at ₦1, 000 per bag. Most farmers reported that fertilizer supplies were readily available this year in the markets but, were however too expensive for local farmers to purchase.

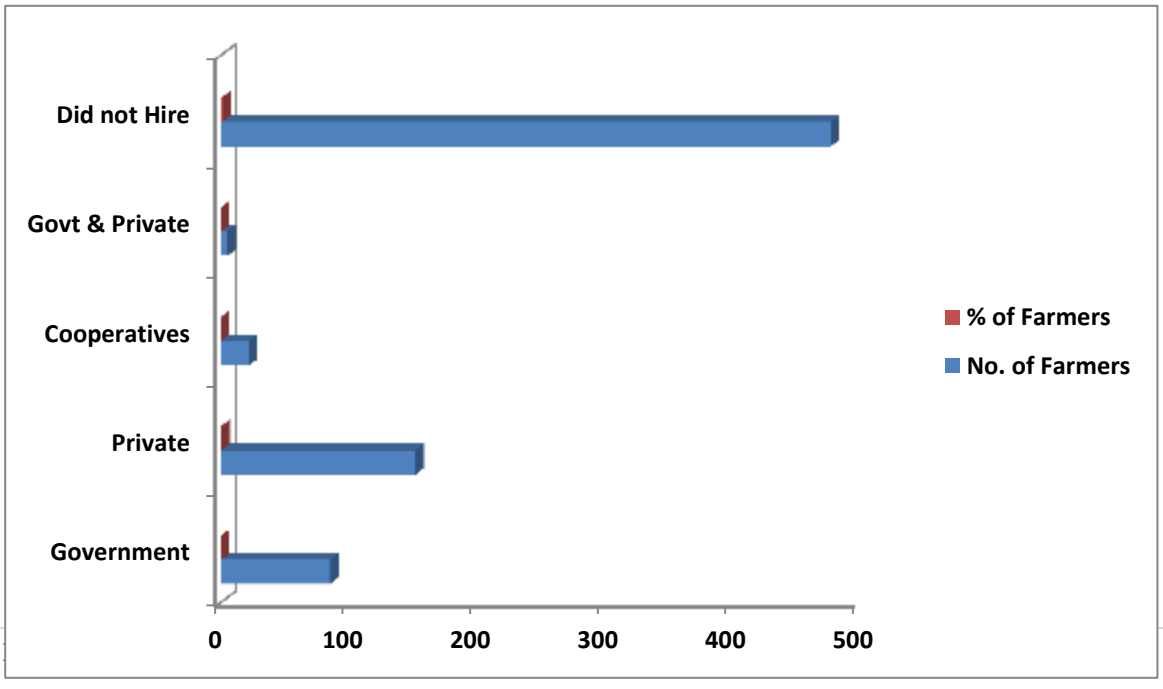
Despite the cost, many farmers could afford to apply optimal fertilizer levels compared to what was obtainable last year. Coupled with the fact that rains have been favourable so far and increase in acreage of land, final yields are expected to be 30-40 percent more than last year, 2012. Farmers (87.18%) indicated that organic manure was used to augment the purchased inorganic fertilizer. This suggests that organic manure is of importance to farmers and should be encouraged. Many farmers (15.25%) use no input at all, but depend on natural soil fertility to grow their crops. Almost two- third of the farmers interviewed (84.75%) used chemical fertilizers. Availability and high costs are the two factors that influence fertilizer use. 15.25% of the farmers who had stopped using fertilizers attributed it to the high cost of the commodity. Encouragement of farmers through inputs subsidy can go a long way to make the nation self sufficient in food production as well as to earn foreign exchange from the exportation of agricultural products.

TRACTOR USAGE

A few farmers (35.63%) still hired tractors for cultivation of land for the year 2013. However, tractors were hired more from private organization/individuals in the year 2012 (25.00%) than the year 2013 (20.51%). More farmers (11.47%) were able to hire tractor from government source than what was obtainable last year (7.58%). About 64.37% of farmers were not able to hire or use tractor for their farm operations. Cessation in tractor use in Abia, Akwa_Ibom, Delta, Imo and Rivers States is attributed to non-availability and the high cost of hiring. The cost of hiring a tractor is far beyond the reach of smallholder farmers even when a tractor is available. In order to plough and harrow one hectare of land a farmer needs between ₦10, 000 – ₦15, 000.

Figure 3: Indicates the number and percentage of farmers that were able to afford hire of tractor from the three available sources. 85 (11.47% hired from Government sources; 152 (20.51%) hired from private sources; 5 (0.68%) from Govt & Private and 22 (2.97%) from Cooperatives. About 477 (64.37%) of farmershad no acces to tractor hire services.

Fig 4: Source of tractor used



PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH THE GES SCHEME

The process of the GESS is still inefficient because most of the targeted farmers could not access subsidized inputs - fertilizers and improved seeds. Those who did had to pay more than the government subsidized rate of ₦2, 750 per bag for the two bags allotment. Fertilizer subsidized by government continues to be diverted and end up in the market to be sold to farmers at exorbitant prices. Millions of farmers who were registered in 2013 have not been captured in the national farmers' database and so could not benefit from the programme. Some farmers who are so poor sold off their bags of fertilizers for little profits and some agro dealers sold the subsidized inputs meant for the farmers to traders who later resold them at ₦6, 000 per bag in the open market. Also, farmers are deprived of the sudsidized inputs as they are made to undertake repeated visits to the redemption centres without being able to redeem their inputs. Moreover, the number of redemption centres is very low which cannot be able to serve the millions of farmers in the country and the existing ones are too far for farmers' access.
In some states especially Ondo and Ekit states, the maize seeds provided were reported to be susceptible to streak. Some of the seeds had some off-types.

FARMERS' NEEDS FOR GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION

According to the farmers, their most urgent needs are fertilizers, tractors, seeds, herbicides and credit in that order; followed by control of pest and diseases, farmer training, flood control, irrigation pumps and communication between farmers, research and extension. Accessibility to agricultural innovations and machinery by farmers is also very important to boost agriculture. Problems such as pest hazards, weed control, moisture insufficiency, soil fertility, farm credit, labor shortage and soil erosion should be addressed by the government as soon as possible. Information regarding agricultural inputs, agricultural technology, and agricultural credit and marketing issues needs to be timely at every farming season so as to ensure increase in farm productivity.

On-farm advisory service is critical to productivity increase

Simple on-farm water reservoir farmers could adopt to store water for irrigation

Crop Estimates

CULTIVATED LAND AREA AND PRODUCTION ESTIMATES OF CROPS IN 2013

Crop area and output figures for 2012 and 2013 are presented in the following tables. It should be noted that the figures herein presented for 2012 reflects adjusted figures based on 2012 forecast. Each year, adjustments are conducted that are reflected in the National report. In essence, while the figures for 2013 are forecast, that of 2012 presented herein (2013 Report) are adjusted figures of 2012 forecast. The figures for 2013 are also forecasts and will be subjected to adjustments that will be presented in 2014 national report. Adjustments are conducted following validations based on established indicators for each commodity.

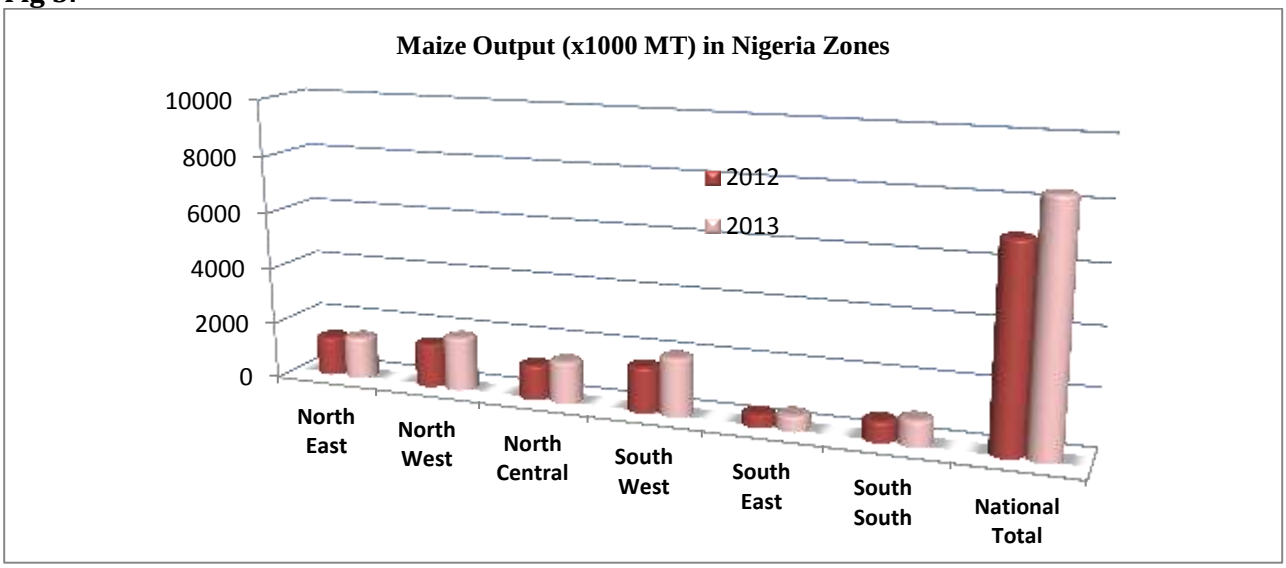
Maize

Maize is produced in all agro-ecological zones of Nigeria. In 2012, the total estimated land area devoted for maize production in Nigeria was about 5,676,620 ha indicating a 3.9% increase compared to 2012 estimates. Output increased from about 8.7 million tons to 10.28 million tons in 2013 representing about 19.4 % increase in total output. The crop had recorded spectacular increases in output in all the zones of the country. The highest maize area increases of about 6 % were recorded in both South West and South East Zones in 2013 over 2012 figures. The other zones recorded marginal increases of maize area of between 2 and 3.4 %.

Similarly, output levels increased across the zones despite the civil unrest in parts of the country. Maize output figure for 2012 factored on discounts and provisions for losses induced by the massive flooding that occurred during that year. This probably made the increase in out put looked more remarkable. Indeed, maize output forecast for 2013 is 10,279,620 tons which is about 19.4% increase over that of 2012. Across the states and zones, maize output increased with

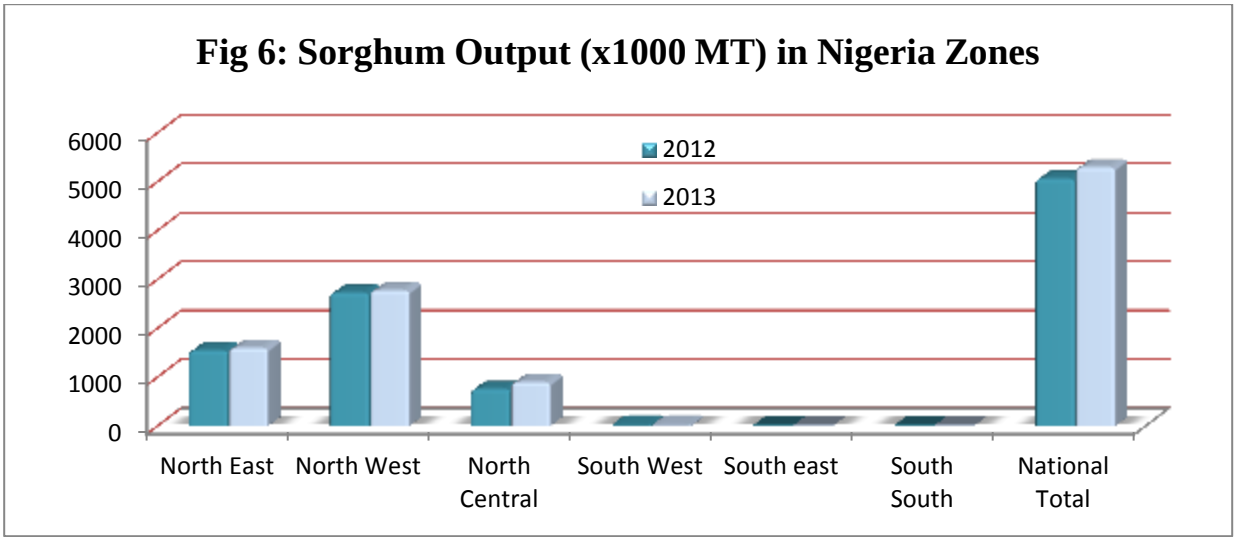
the highest level of increase of 42% occurring in Kogi State and other states recording between 15% and 34 % increase. The impetus for expanding increase in maize production can be linked to increased consumtion, GES incentive with seeds and fertilizers, promotion of drought and Striga tolerant varieties which is enabling farmers cope better with climate change manifestations, the ease of its preparation and the expanding poultry industry. Despite the remarkable increase in output, demand –supply deficits remain which should warrant increased efforts to expand production further.

Fig 5:



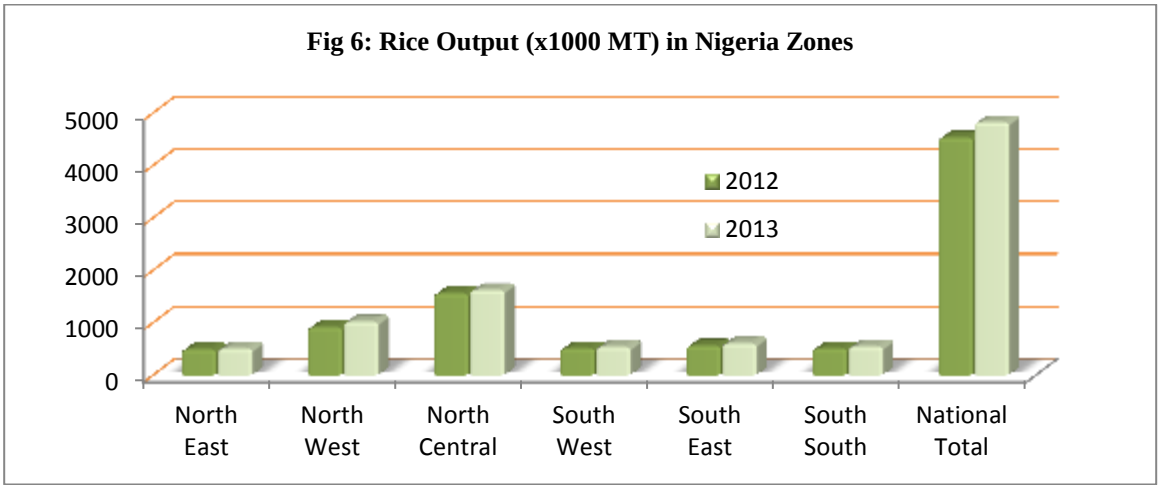
Sorghum

Sorghum is mostly grown in the northern states of Nigeria. About 1% increase was recorded in land area from 5,385,220 ha in 2012 to 5,438,860 ha in 2013. The production of sorghum which dropped in 2012 compared with 2011 increased by about 4.8% in 2013. The North Central zone had recorded increase of about 18.3% with Niger, Kwara and Benue accounting for much of the increase that occurred in the zone during the year. The Far East states in the North East Zone posted negative output figures for sorghum obviously due to the crisis in the zone. It will seem the elaborate provision of production incentives by the state and federal Governments were negated by the crisis.



Rice

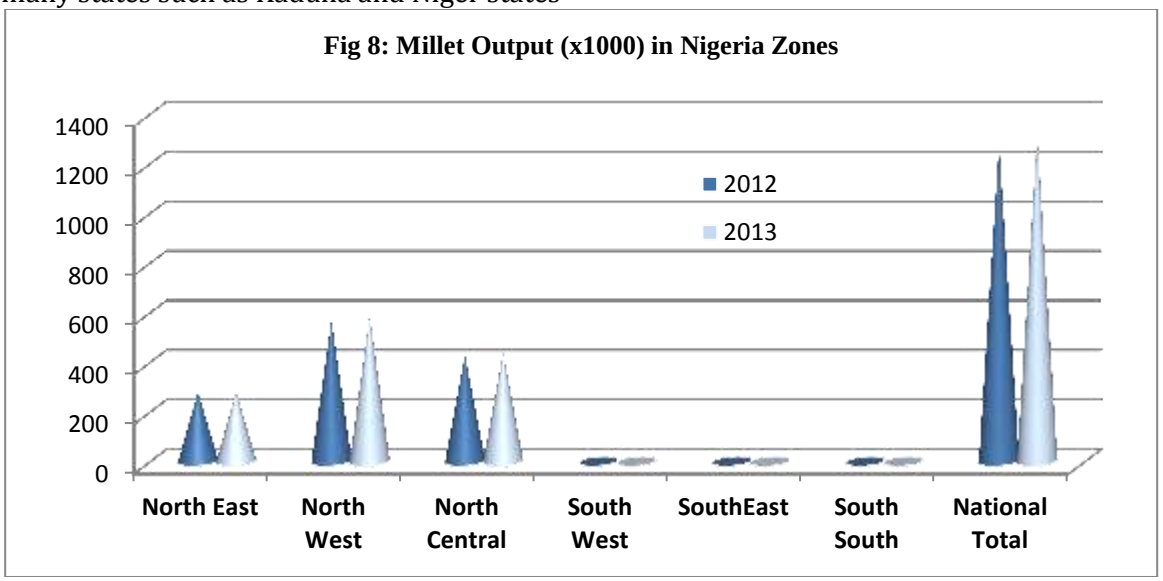
Rice is a national staple food in Nigeria, and is being grown in all agro-ecological zones of the country. The estimated cropped area for rice in 2013 was 2,981,940 ha which represent an increase of about 3.9% over 2,871,300 ha cultivated in 2012. Owing to the Federal Government's initiatives under the country's Agricultural Transformation Agenda (ATA) especially for the Rice Value Chain improvement, rice recorded substantial burst in production in 2013. All the zones recorded increases in the output of rice in from the the least 2.4 5% in the North East Zone to 11.4 % in the North West Zone in 2013 over 2012 figures. The level of output increase on a national scale is about 6.9 % from 5,444,410 tons to 5,817,920 tons of paddy produced in 2013.



Millet

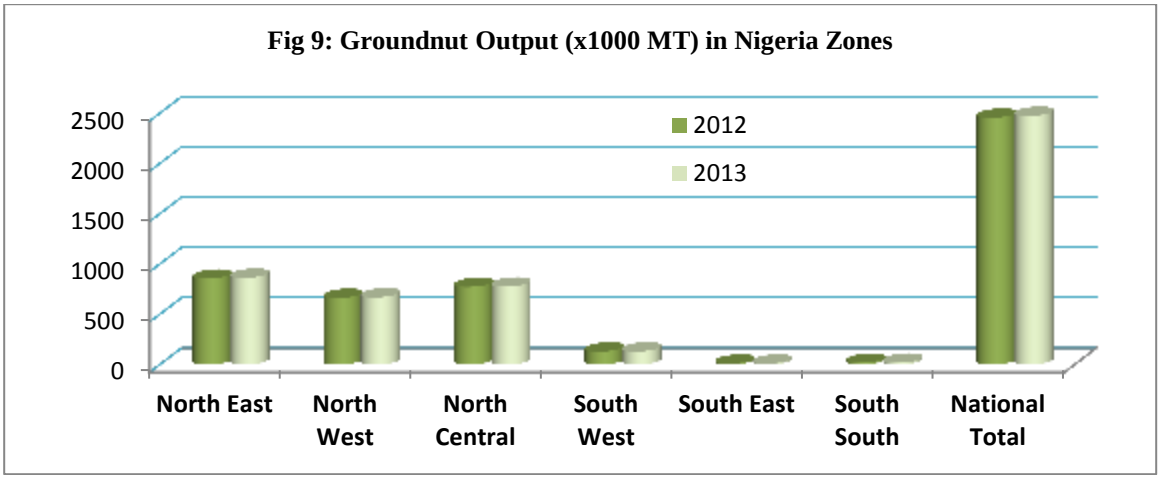
Millet is cultivated in the northern states of Nigeria on an estimated crop land area of 1,369,800 ha in 2012 and 1,404,960 ha in 2013. It is found in 3 agro-ecological zones of the country. The North West zone is the major producer of this crop followed by North Central and the North East zones. In 2013 the crop recorded a marginal increase in output of 2.6% when compared with that of 2012. It is remarkable that the usual practice of planting millet as a first crop following establishement of the rains is giving way to late planting as the last crop in the northern guinea savannah. The practice is leading to reversal of the declining trend in millet production having initially lost production area to maize following development of early and extra-early maize

vairieties. The emerging trend is that millet now follows earlier planted cereals in a sequence in many states such as Kaduna and Niger states



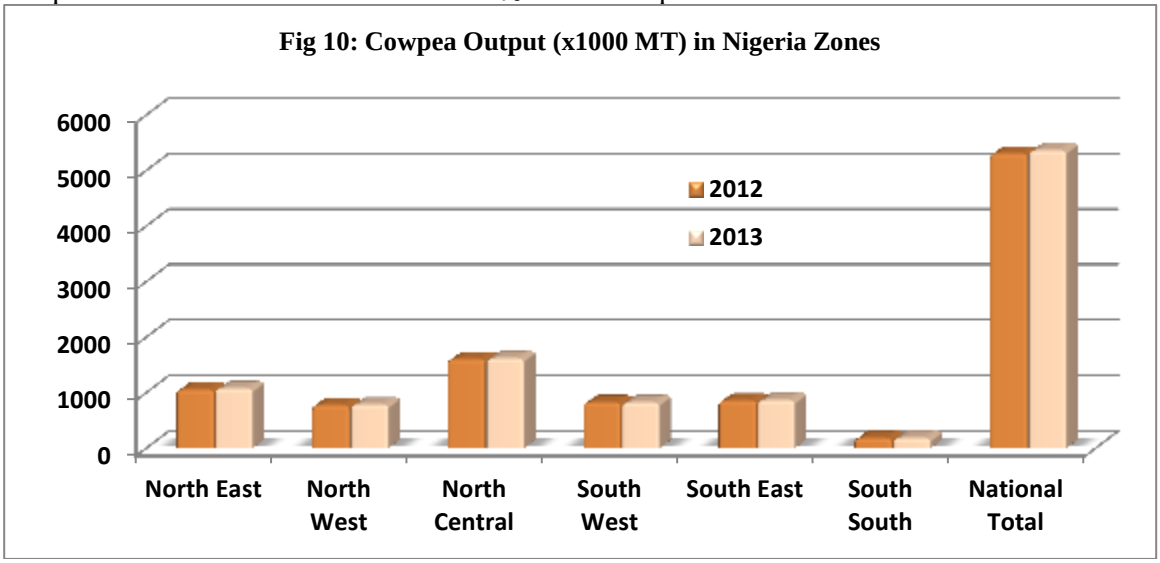
Groundnut

Groundnut is produced mainly in the northern states of Nigeria; however some few southern states also produce litle amounts of groundnut. The estimated land area put to production of groundnut in 2013 was 2,720,970 ha which is an increase of 5.1 % over 2,661,650 ha in 2012. The major producers of groundnut in the country are Nassarawa, Niger, Kano, Jigawa, Katsina, Benue, Taraba, Gombe, Adamawa, and Zamfara states. Although most of the zones recorded marginal increases in the production of groundnut, the South West zone however posted the highest increase of 3.3% in the production in 2013. The estimated output on a national scale recorded an increase of 2.2%.



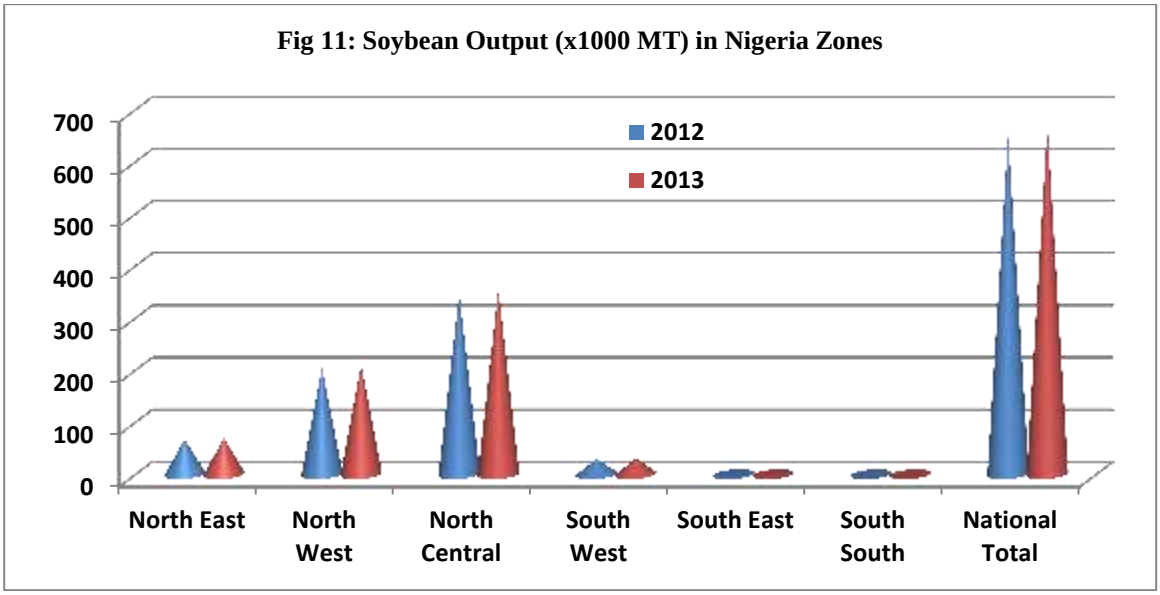
Cowpea

Cowpea is cultivated mostly in the northern states of Nigeria. The total estimated land area put to production of cowpea in 2013 was 3,586,330 ha; an increase in the cowpea area of 3% over 3,480,570 ha cultivated in 2012. The North East and West zones are the highest producer of cowpea contributing alomost 70% of the cowpea that is produced in the country. Output figure for cowpea in 2013 show an increase of 1.1% when compared to that of 2012.



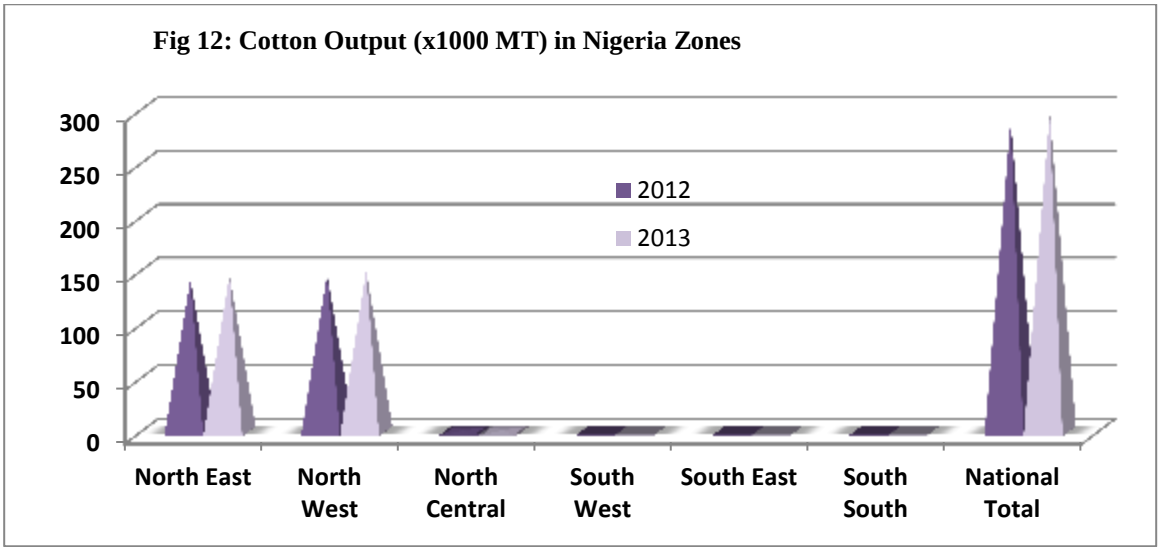
Soybean

Soybean, like cowpea is mainly produced in the northern parts of Nigeria. The total estimated land area put to production of Soybean in 2013 was 669,030 ha representing an increase in soybean area of 2.9% when compared with 2012 figure of 649,880ha. The North Central and North West zones are the major soybean producing areas accounting for about 96.70% production. The major producing states are Benue, Kaduna, Taraba and Nassarawa.. The crop is an important cash crop to farmers and a very good raw material for the extraction of oil and cake;; and in compounding feeds for livestock and poultry.



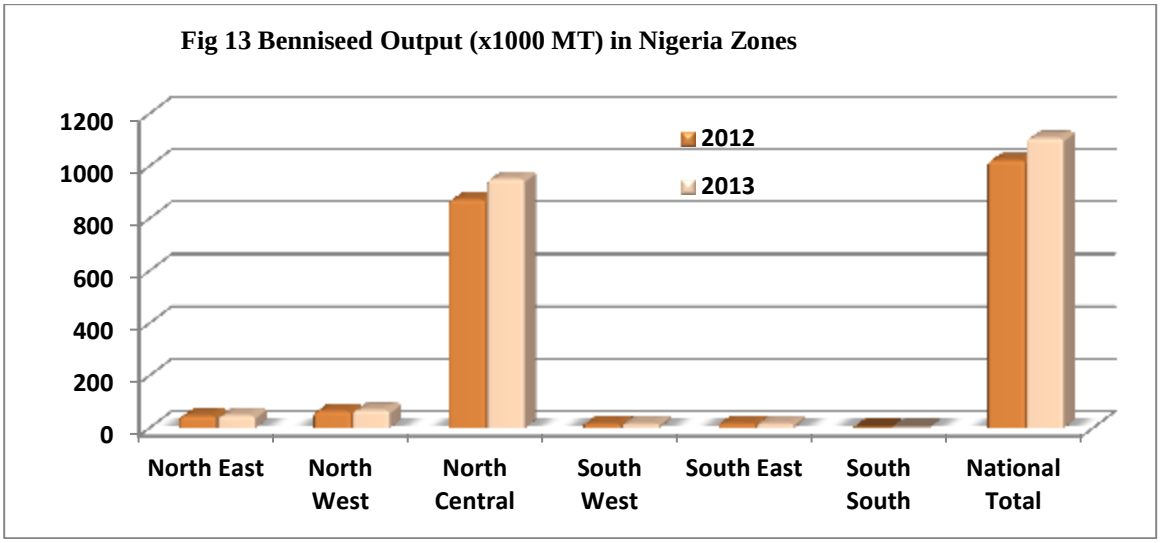
Cotton

Cotton is one of the most important fibre crop in Nigeria with a total estimated output of 288,870 tons in 2012 which increased to 296,310 tons in 2013. The estimated crop land area of cotton increased by 2.6% in 2013 over, 2012. Production of cotton especially the long staple varieties in some states in the South West are on the increase. The major producers of cotton in Nigeria are Katsina, Zamfara, Kano, Kaduna, Gombe, Adamawa and Borno and Bauchi states. The land area of cotton had recorded an increase of 3.1%, a marginthat is higher than its output of which most of it came from production in Katsina, Zamfara and Niger States. Before 2012, cotton production was on the decline progressively. The new interest and incentive to produce cotton stem from a growing demand following the resuscitation of the textile companies that started in 2012 and continued in 2013.



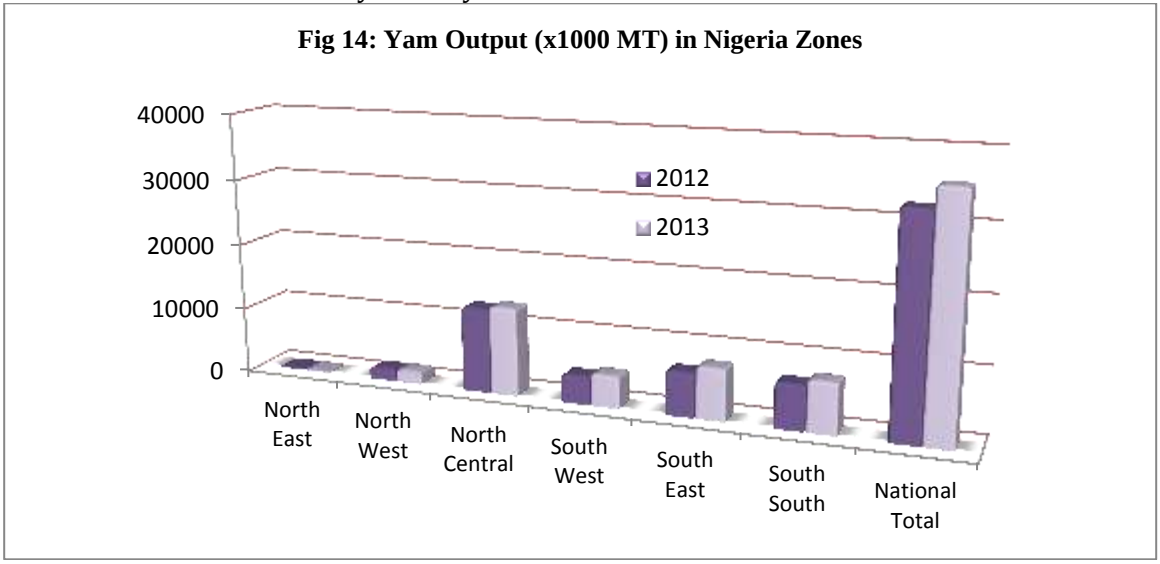
Benniseed

Benniseed is an important oil seed crop that is cultivated mainl yin the North Central, North West and the North East zones and some level of production in some other zones It is produced on an estimated land area of 519,280 ha in 2012 which increased to 537,290 ha in 2013. The land area increased by 3,5% in 2013 over 2012 figure.. Its output decreased marginally from 422, 980 MT in 2012 to 407, 870MT in 2013.



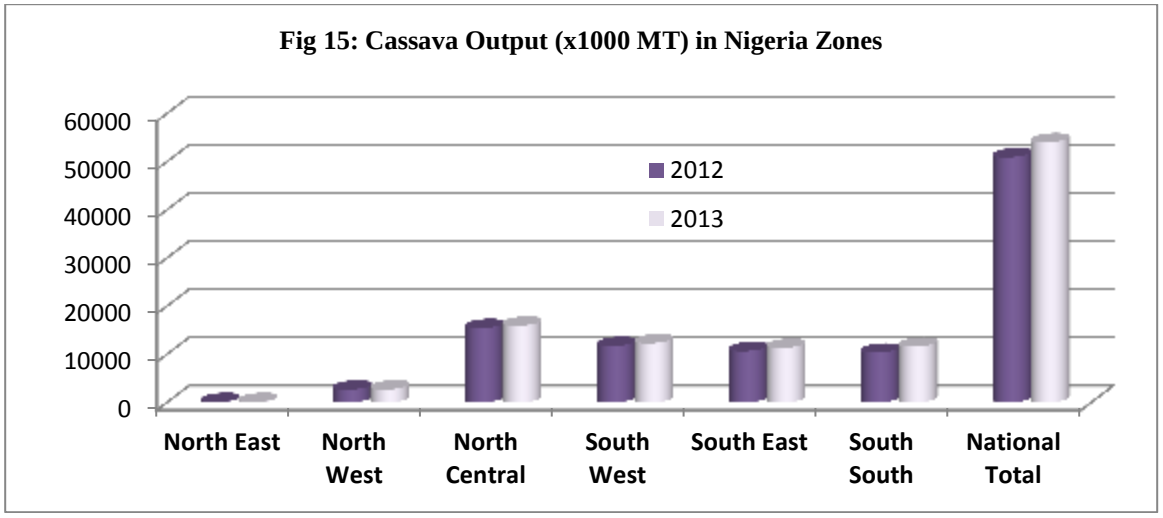
Yam

Yam is a very important tuber crop in Nigeria that is found in all agro ecological zones of the country. The total estimated land area put to production of yam in 2013 was 5,083,620 ha recording an increase of 5.1% when compared to 2012 which was 4,837,680 ha. The North Central zone is the major producing zone, followed by the South East zone and North West zone. The output of yam in the country had recorded a marginal increase of only 10.6% when compared to 2012. Indeed. 2013 was a year for yam.



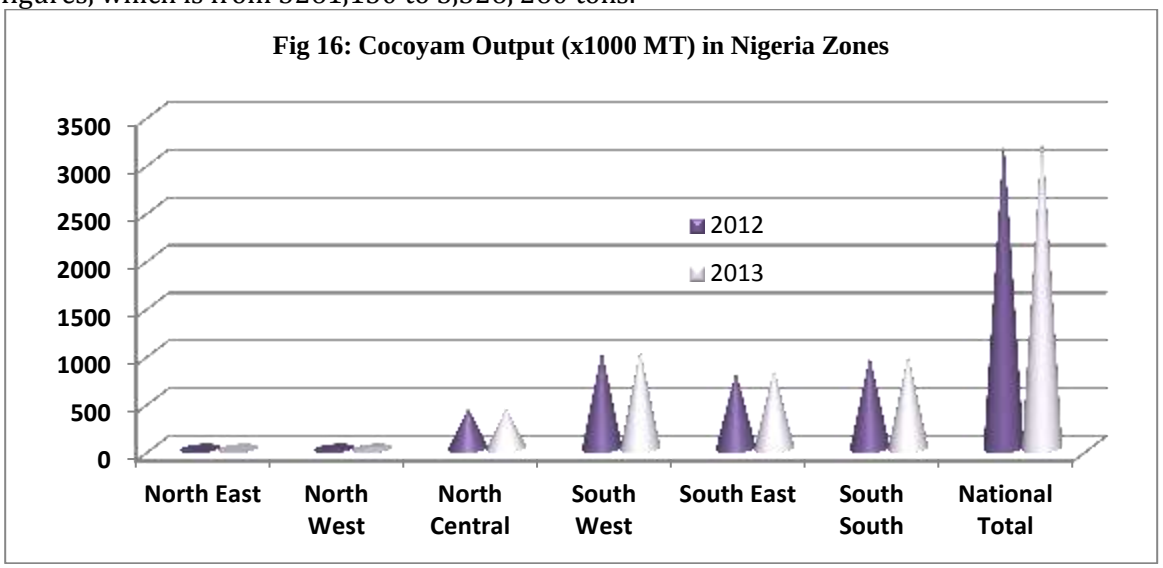
Cassava

Cassava like yam is cultivated in all agro ecological zones of Nigeria. Estimated cassava area in 2013 was 6,718,490 ha reflecting about 1.1% increase over 6,644,180 ha produced in 2012. The major producer of cassava is the North central zone, followed by the South-South and South West zones. Cassava is one of the major root crops in the country that did not record a significant change in its output in 2013. An increase of about 6.0% in output was the forecast for the crop in 2013 when compared to what was obtained in 2012.



Cocoyam

Cocoyam is cultivated across the country. The area devoted to cocoyam production in 2013 was estimated at 631,920 ha which represent about 1.5% increase over 2012 estimate of 622,700 ha. The forecast for output of Cocoyam is expected to record an increase of 2.0% in 2013 over 2012 figures, which is from 3261,150 to 3,326, 260 tons.



Vegetables

Three major vegetable crops were surveyed in 2013, namely tomato, onion and okro. Tomato is cultivated in all the agro ecological zones of the country. The output of tomato had increased by 1.6% in 2013 when compared to what was obtained in 2012. Onion is cultivated mainly in northern states of Nigeria with very little amounts in the south west zone. The production of onion increased marginally in 2013 by 1.5% when compared to 2012. Okro is grown in all agro ecological zones of Nigeria with a total estimated crop land area. The production output figure of okro increased by 1.8% in 2013.

Fig 17: Tomato Output (x1000) MT in Nigeria Zones

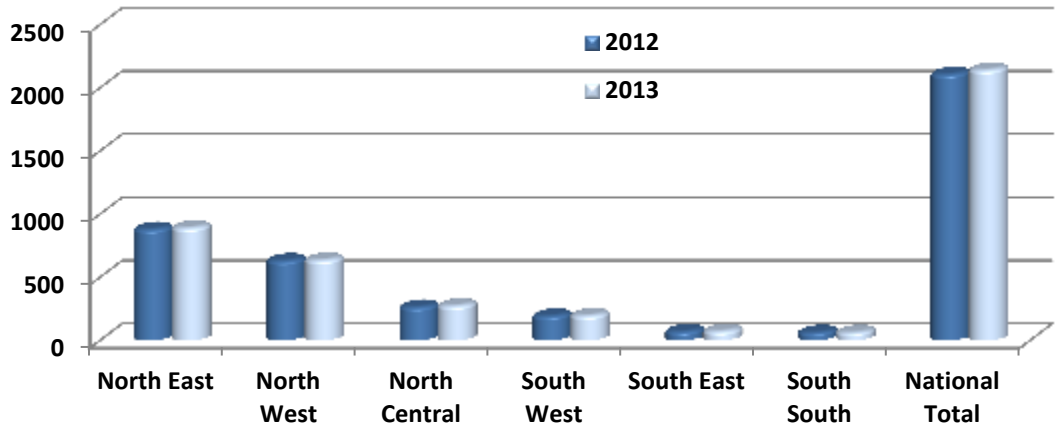


Fig 18: Onion Output (x1000) MT in Nigeria Zones

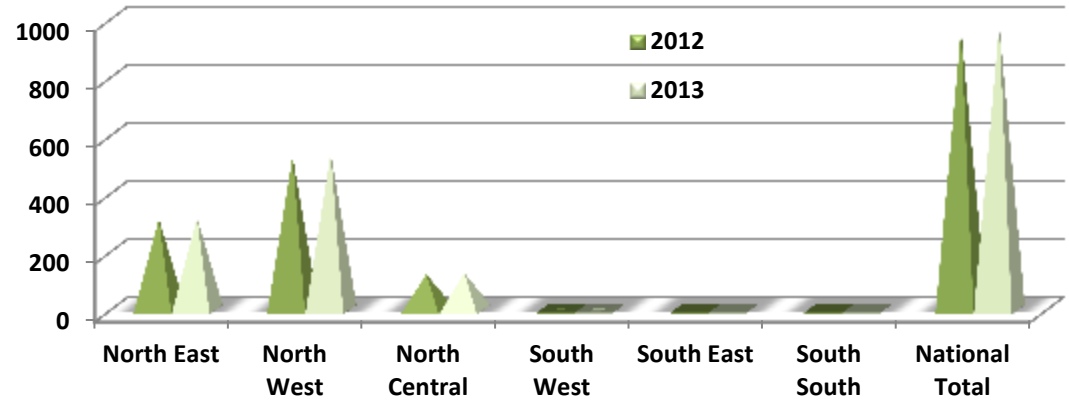
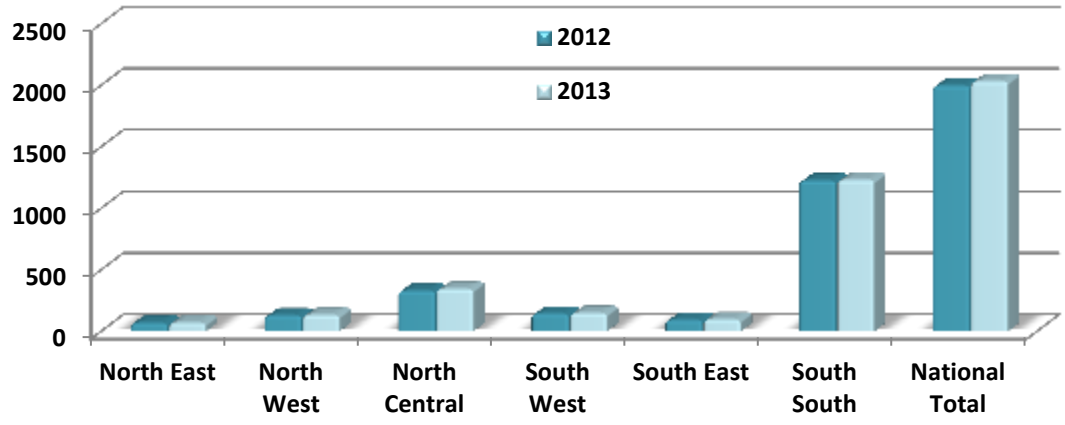


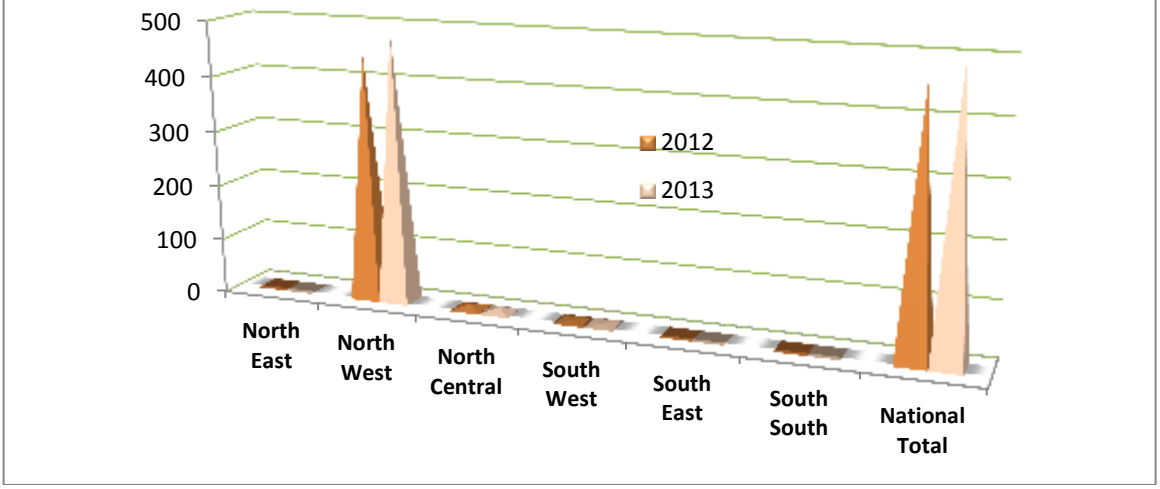
Fig 19: Okro Output (x1000 MT) in Nigeria Zones



Ginger

Ginger is an important spice crop cultivated mainly in the North West and North central zones. However, the South west zone produces ginger. The land area for ginger production is estimated at about 152,510 ha in 2012 and increased to 164,440 ha in 2013, which is 7.8% increase over 2012 figure. Similarly, ginger production increased by 8.7% in 2013 compared to what was obtained in 2012.

Fig 20: Ginger Output (x1000 MT) in Nigeria Zones



Mixed Cropping is still the preferred cropping system among small scale farmers

Table 12: CROP AREA ESTIMATES FOR 2013 WET SEASON

Table 12a: Sorghum, Maize and Ginger

North East Zone

	SORGHUM			MAIZE			RICE			GINGER		
STATE	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
BORNO	912.3	912.30	0.0	254.0	245.08	-3.5	128.7	138.06	7.3	n.a	n.a	n.a
YOBE	210.1	210.99	0.4	103.9	100.46	-3.3	42.1	42.06	0.0	n.a	n.a	n.a
BAUCHI	185.7	186.87	0.6	174.5	187.12	7.2	35.5	37.76	6.4	n.a	n.a	n.a
GOMBE	144.2	145.26	0.7	169.7	179.76	5.9	50.8	55.64	9.4	n.a	n.a	n.a
ADAMAWA	114.0	114.34	0.3	81.0	83.88	3.6	36.8	39.09	6.1	n.a	n.a	n.a
Total	1566.2	1569.8	0.2	783.1	796.3	1.7	293.9	312.6	6.4	0.0	0.0	0

North West Zone

	SORGHUM			MAIZE			RICE			GINGER		
STATE	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
JIGAWA	245.6	246.70	0.5	105.8	109.77	3.8	102.7	105.21	2.4	n.a	n.a	n.a
KATSINA	354.9	355.04	0.1	189.9	198.53	4.5	59.7	63.81	6.9	n.a	n.a	n.a
SOKOTO	203.8	206.25	1.2	109.2	111.36	2.0	58.2	59.36	2.0	n.a	n.a	n.a
KEBBI	166.8	166.80	0.0	166.9	169.13	1.3	103.8	106.02	2.1	n.a	n.a	n.a
ZAMFARA	486.0	496.00	2.1	42.8	43.82	2.4	115.8	117.77	1.7	n.a	n.a	n.a
KANO	687.5	707.11	2.9	289.0	293.92	1.7	102.5	111.58	8.9	n.a	n.a	n.a
KADUNA	389.7	399.37	2.5	398.8	406.90	2.0	164.0	172.84	5.4	143.1	153.90	7.5
Total	2534.2	2577.3	1.7	1302.4	1333.4	2.4	706.8	736.6	4.2	143.1	153.9	0.9

North Central Zone												
	SORGHUM			MAIZE			RICE			GINGER		
STATE	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
TARABA	206.5	207.47	0.5	313.0	319.21	2.0	156.7	160.73	2.5	n.a	n.a	n.a
PLATEAU	203.3	203.90	0.3	242.1	253.31	4.6	78.2	81.43	4.1	n.a	n.a	n.a
NASARAWA	107.7	108.79	1.0	188.1	191.71	1.9	103.4	102.40	-1.0	9.4	10.55	12.4
FCT	30.5	30.74	0.7	24.9	25.37	1.9	124.7	125.89	0.9	n.a	n.a	n.a
NIGER	424.1	424.63	0.1	467.6	493.90	5.6	103.1	107.22	4.0	n.a	n.a	n.a
KWARA	96.4	97.58	1.2	138.0	142.26	3.1	178.5	186.96	4.8	n.a	n.a	n.a
KOGI	87.2	88.43	1.4	312.4	325.68	4.3	172.3	184.63	7.2	n.a	n.a	n.a
BENUE	93.4	94.60	1.3	115.9	117.81	1.6	99.3	102.42	3.1	n.a	n.a	n.a
Total	1249.2	1256.1	0.6	1801.9	1869.3	3.7	1016.2	1051.7	3.5	9.4	10.5	0.9

South West Zone									
	SORGHUM			MAIZE			RICE		
STATE	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
OSUN	n.a	n.a	n.a	77.5	82.06	5.8	21.3	22.25	4.5
OYO	35.6	35.66	0.1	264.4	284.41	7.6	91.9	93.90	2.2
EKITI	n.a	n.a	n.a	160.8	162.95	1.3	98.3	99.11	0.9
ONDO	n.a	n.a	n.a	218.8	230.79	5.5	52.7	56.53	7.3
OGUN	n.a	n.a	n.a	233.5	254.08	8.8	22.1	22.82	3.3
LAGOS	n.a	n.a	n.a	94.9	99.13	4.5	24.7	24.96	1.0
Total	35.6	35.7	0.1	1049.9	1113.4	6.0	310.9	319.6	2.8

South East Zone						
	MAIZE			RICE		
STATE	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
ANAMBRA	38.6	39.37	2.0	44.4	45.08	1.5
ENUGU	84.5	88.22	4.4	41.0	42.90	4.7
EBONYI	5.9	6.10	3.1	110.6	116.00	4.9
ABIA	72.7	77.81	7.1	12.0	13.04	8.7
IMO	133.3	143.56	7.7	20.5	19.52	-4.8
Total	334.9	355.1	6.0	228.4	236.5	3.6

South South Zone												
	SORGHUM			MAIZE			RICE			GINGER		
STATE	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
AK/IBOM	n.a	n.a	n.a	62.2	67.79	8.9	18.6	19.16	3.0	n.a	n.a	n.a
BAYELSA	n.a	n.a	n.a	35.8	37.77	5.6	43.5	46.54	7.1	n.a	n.a	n.a
C/RIVER	n.a	n.a	n.a	181.9	198.07	8.9	90.2	93.55	3.7	n.a	n.a	n.a
DELTA	n.a	n.a	n.a	88.2	90.76	2.9	13.5	14.65	8.4	n.a	n.a	n.a
EDO	n.a	n.a	n.a	48.7	50.25	3.2	83.7	84.67	1.1	n.a	n.a	n.a
RIVERS	n.a	n.a	n.a	62.1	64.52	3.9	65.6	66.37	1.2	n.a	n.a	n.a
Total	0.0	0.0	#DIV/0!	478.9	509.2	6.3	315.1	324.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	0
National Total	5385.22	5438.86	1.0	5751.12	5976.62	3.9	2871.30	2981.94	3.9	152.51	164.44	7.8

Table 12b: Yam, Groundnut, Millet and Cassava
North East Zone

	YAM			GROUNDNUT			MILLET			CASSAVA		
STATE	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
BORNO	n.a	n.a	n.a	215.3	229.37	6.5	87.2	79.20	-9.1	n.a	n.a	n.a
YOBE	n.a	n.a	n.a	42.5	43.50	2.3	66.2	69.67	5.3	3.9	3.97	1.3
BAUCHI	n.a	n.a	n.a	392.5	393.63	0.3	67.6	68.76	1.7	2.4	2.47	3.5
GOMBE	n.a	n.a	n.a	37.5	37.66	0.5	69.8	71.11	1.8	3.3	3.43	5.6
ADAMAWA	20.6	22.42	9.1	42.6	45.89	7.7	21.7	23.15	6.7	18.8	18.89	0.7
	20.6	22.4	9.1	730.4	750.1	2.7	312.5	311.9	-0.2	28.3	28.8	1.6

North West Zone

	YAM			GROUNDNUT			MILLET			CASSAVA		
STATE	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
JIGAWA	n.a	n.a	n.a	101.5	93.92	-7.4	88.5	92.56	4.6	92.0	95.0	3.3
KATSINA	n.a	n.a	n.a	128.6	130.23	1.3	95.8	98.75	3.1	16.0	17.38	8.9
SOKOTO	n.a	n.a	n.a	110.8	114.57	3.4	98.7	99.18	0.5	4.6	5.03	9.3
KEBBI	n.a	n.a	n.a	106.9	107.37	0.4	103.6	105.50	1.9	84.6	85.90	1.5
ZAMFARA	4.5	4.68	4.7	114.9	124.90	8.7	88.4	92.94	5.2	n.a	n.a	n.a
KANO	n.a	n.a	n.a	153.4	164.27	7.1	64.4	69.07	7.2	2.8	3.03	9.6
KADUNA	248.7	258.62	4.0	262.8	266.29	1.3	65.5	70.47	7.6	276.5	287.33	3.9
	253.2	263.3	4.0	978.8	1001.6	2.3	604.8	628.5	3.9	476.4	493.7	3.6

North Central Zone												
	YAM			**GROUNDNUT**			**MILLET**			**CASSAVA**		
STATE	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
TARABA	210.1	223.92	6.6	178.1	179.54	0.8	63.3	68.28	7.9	428.4	429.22	0.2
PLATEAU	125.3	133.89	6.8	39.9	43.10	8.1	121.0	121.19	0.1	175.5	176.12	0.3
NASARAWA	134.8	145.49	7.9	134.1	135.11	0.7	67.2	68.99	2.7	320.2	320.55	0.1
FCT	120.9	120.92	0.0	13.9	14.97	8.0	15.9	16.02	0.9	121.2	123.85	2.2
NIGER	303.8	333.19	9.7	85.4	85.77	0.5	44.5	45.04	1.3	281.3	282.44	0.4
KWARA	282.4	288.76	2.3	140.1	141.05	0.7	23.9	25.34	6.2	419.0	420.64	0.4
KOGI	114.1	117.92	3.4	109.5	111.41	1.7	35.3	36.90	4.5	482.2	492.71	2.2
BENUE	219.1	229.19	4.6	135.3	138.04	2.0	39.7	40.95	3.2	438.6	445.42	1.6
	1510.5	1593.3	5.5	836.3	849.0	1.5	410.7	422.7	2.9	2666.4	2691.0	0.9
South West Zone												
	YAM			**GROUNDNUT**			**MILLET**			**CASSAVA**		
STATE	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
OSUN	102.2	112.31	9.9	1.9	2.0	5.3	n.a	n.a	n.a	85.4	86.26	1.0
OYO	117.5	128.80	9.6	10.5	10.59	1.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	149.0	150.09	0.7
EKITI	157.6	169.11	7.3	27.6	29.32	6.2	n.a	n.a	n.a	189.1	192.41	1.8
ONDO	134.0	144.54	7.9	23.0	23.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	126.7	129.89	2.5
OGUN	135.8	145.63	7.3	6.4	6.75	5.7	35.0	35.0	-0.1	220.0	229.08	4.1
LAGOS	147.2	149.47	1.5	1.6	1.74	5.6	3.0	3.0	0.7	61.5	61.86	0.6
	794.2	849.9	7.0	71.0	73.4	3.3	38.0	38.0	-0.1	831.7	849.6	2.2

South East Zone												
	YAM			GROUNDNUT			MILLET			CASSAVA		
STATE	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
ANAMBRA	129.9	131.27	1.1	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	107.0	109.0	1.9
ENUGU	523.0	528.15	1.0	1.8	1.88	3.8	2.8	2.8	1.7	288.7	288.7	0.0
EBONYI	154.9	159.09	2.7	1.7	1.90	8.8	1.1	1.1	3.8	176.6	179.6	1.7
ABIA	150.6	161.08	7.0	9.5	9.27	-2.2	n.a	n.a	n.a	150.0	150.2	0.1
IMO	158.0	168.82	6.9	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	241.0	241.3	0.1
	1116.3	1148.4	2.9	13.0	13.1	0.1	3.8	3.9	2.3	963.3	968.8	0.6

South South Zone												
	YAM			GROUNDNUT			MILLET			CASSAVA		
STATE	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
AK/IBOM	245.0	259.49	5.9	13.5	14.62	8.1	n.a	n.a	n.a	197.0	199.02	1.0
BAYELSA	261.4	282.15	7.9	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	151.0	151.60	0.4
C/RIVER	262.9	278.47	5.9	14.0	14.70	5.1	n.a	n.a	n.a	757.2	757.18	0.0
DELTA	120.9	121.70	0.6	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	157.2	159.24	1.3
EDO	98.6	99.79	1.2	4.6	4.59	0.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	223.7	225.7	0.9
RIVERS	154.0	164.75	7.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	191.9	193.95	1.1
Zonal Mean	1142.9	1206.3	5.5	32.1	33.9	5.6	0.0	0.0	n.a!	1678.0	1686.7	0.5
National Total	4837.68	5083.62	5.1	2661.65	2720.97	2.2	1369.80	1404.96	2.6	6644.18	6718.49	1.1

Table 12c: Cowpea, Cotton, Cocoyam and Beniseed

North East Zone

	COWPEA			Cotton			COCOYAM			Benniseed		
STATE	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
BORNO	288.0	287.0	-0.3	39.6	40.98	3.4	0.02	0.02	0.0	14.9	14.91	0.1
YOBE	31.0	31.89	2.9	27.9	28.0	0.4	n.a	n.a	n.a	6.5	5.90	-9.0
BAUCHI	149.0	149.00	0.0	65.0	68.0	4.6	0.28	0.28	0.0	9.1	9.09	0.3
GOMBE	192.5	199.86	3.8	24.8	25.0	0.8	n.a	n.a	n.a	9.5	10.11	6.3
ADAMAWA	54.1	55.96	3.5	21.3	22.14	4.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	11.5	12.53	9.4
	714.5	723.7	1.3	178.6	184.1	3.1	0.3	0.3	1.0	51.4	52.5	1.0

North West Zone

	COWPEA			Cotton			COCOYAM			Benniseed		
STATE	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
JIGAWA	33.0	34.0	3.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
KATSINA	43.4	43.45	0.2	23.92	25.20	5.4	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
SOKOTO	34.9	36.00	3.3	21.91	21.91	0.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
KEBBI	44.6	45.40	1.7	10.73	11.44	6.6	n.a	n.a	n.a	12.7	12.23	-3.7
ZAMFARA	n.a	56.0	n.a	40.20	42.20	5.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	7.6	7.60	0.0
KANO	123.6	124.00	0.3	45.10	45.79	1.5	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
KADUNA	103.7	103.94	0.2	2.98	3.0	0.3	3.2	3.27	2.8	15.6	16.04	2.9
	383.2	442.8	15.5	144.8	149.5	3.2	3.2	3.3	1.0	35.9	35.9	1.0

North Central Zone

	COWPEA			Cotton			COCOYAM			Benniseed		
STATE	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
TARABA	189.2	190.39	0.7	17.50	17.86	2.0	15.8	17.15	8.6	46.6	48.75	4.6
PLATEAU	41.1	44.38	8.0	26.94	28.77	6.8	7.4	7.63	3.8	68.4	72.45	6.0
NASARAWA	140.5	140.59	0.1	11.10	11.1	0.0	11.3	11.27	0.0	62.9	64.2	2.1
FCT	14.4	14.93	3.5	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	18.2	19.13	4.9
NIGER	92.9	97.07	4.5	24.71	24.7	0.0	26.9	26.60	-1.0	3.4	3.45	1.4

KWARA	86.8	90.34	4.1	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	26.3	26.9	2.4
KOGI	294.8	295.57	0.3	n.a	n.a	n.a	10.8	11.82	9.3	44.8	46.9	4.8
BENUE	277.3	277.49	0.1	n.a	n.a	n.a	16.0	17.02	6.3	111.5	117.0	4.9
	1136.8	1150.8	1.2	80.3	82.4	2.7	88.1	91.5	1.0	382.1	398.8	1.0

South West Zone

	COWPEA			COCOYAM			Benniseed		
STATE	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
OSUN	33.8	34.40	1.9	25.1	26.05	3.7	n.a	n.a	n.a
OYO	149.5	149.69	0.1	27.9	26.39	-5.4	7.8	7.9	1.2
EKITI	94.1	97.20	3.3	45.3	46.17	1.9	4.7	4.8	1.7
ONDO	123.1	123.22	0.1	39.4	43.04	9.2	9.3	9.3	0.2
OGUN	21.0	21.54	2.7	49.9	53.09	6.4	n.a	n.a	n.a
LAGOS	35.3	36.56	3.7	49.3	48.27	-2.1	5.4	5.4	0.1
	456.7	462.6	1.3	236.9	243.0	2.6	27.2	27.4	0.7

South East Zone									
	COWPEA			COCOYAM			Benniseed		
STATE	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
ANAMBRA	186.7	187.37	0.4	22.3	22.58	1.2	n.a	n.a	n.a
ENUGU	201.3	201.61	0.2	28.0	27.88	-0.4	10.4	10.4	0.5
EBONYI	77.5	78.82	1.7	11.0	11.86	7.9	12.3	12.3	0.0
ABIA	51.9	56.66	9.1	12.3	11.23	-8.7	n.a	n.a	n.a
IMO	140.4	140.51	0.1	16.3	16.28	-0.1	n.a	n.a	n.a
	657.8	665.0	1.1	89.9	89.8	-0.1	22.7	22.7	0.2

South South Zone												
	COWPEA			Cotton			COCOYAM			Benniseed		
STATE	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
AK/IBOM	59.1	62.21	5.2	n.a	n.a	n.a	45.9	46.40	1.1	n.a	n.a	n.a
BAYELSA	28.6	34.09	19.3	n.a	n.a	n.a	29.4	29.30	-0.3	n.a	n.a	n.a
C/RIVER	27.9	29.08	4.2	n.a	n.a	n.a	49.9	49.69	-0.4	n.a	n.a	n.a
DELTA	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	25.0	25.00	0.0	n.a	n.a	n.a
EDO	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	34.1	34.00	-0.3	n.a	n.a	n.a
RIVERS	16.0	16.12	0.8	n.a	n.a	n.a	20.0	19.62	-1.9	n.a	n.a	n.a
	131.6	141.5	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	204.3	204.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
National Total	3480.57	3586.33	3.0	403.72	416.11	3.1	622.70	631.92	1.5	519.28	537.34	3.5

Table 12d: Soyabean, Okro, Onion and Tomato
North East Zone

	Soybean			Okro			Onion			Tomato		
STATE	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
BORNO	n.a	n.a	n.a	9.8	9.55	-3.1	n.a	12.0	n.a	124.3	127.50	2.6
YOBE	n.a	n.a	n.a	9.4	9.61	2.5	n.a	23.0	n.a	13.0	13.63	4.8
BAUCHI	16.6	17.21	3.8	2.3	2.41	3.2	45.4	46.04	1.36	19.2	22.96	19.4
GOMBE	15.1	15.49	2.7	12.5	13.55	8.2	37.9	41.80	10.29	6.0	6.27	4.6
ADAMAWA	14.1	14.33	1.7	2.6	2.64	0.0	33.8	33.80	0.00	5.6	5.94	6.7
	45.7	47.0	2.8	36.7	37.8	2.8	117.1	156.6	0.7	168.0	176.3	1.0

North West Zone

	Soybean			Okro			Onion			Tomato		
STATE	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
JIGAWA	25.0	25.0	0.1	11.0	11.31	2.8	32.1	34.12	6.30	na	23.0	na
KATSINA	24.8	26.12	5.2	2.0	2.16	6.9	39.7	41.48	4.53	10.2	11.15	9.9
SOKOTO	21.6	22.93	6.1	9.6	9.91	3.1	47.5	50.59	6.47	48.2	50.69	5.1
KEBBI	12.3	13.24	7.4	10.8	11.66	8.0	44.3	47.16	6.47	18.0	21.08	17.3
ZAMFARA	8.2	8.38	2.2	13.0	12.99	0.0	19.1	19.30	1.26	40.3	40.34	0.1
KANO	46.9	47.05	0.2	4.1	4.21	3.8	8.4	9.23	9.74	2.3	2.31	0.0
KADUNA	67.9	68.94	1.5	34.4	35.90	4.5	54.3	55.88	2.96	7.5	7.76	4.0
	206.8	211.7	2.4	84.8	88.1	3.9	245.3	257.7	1.0	126.4	156.3	0.8

North Central Zone												
	Soybean			Okro			Onion			Tomato		
STATE	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
TARABA	74.8	75.84	1.4	5.8	5.99	3.9	12.0	13.03	8.24	7.4	7.81	5.5
PLATEAU	27.3	29.22	7.0	5.9	6.37	7.2	1.8	2.01	13.59	4.1	4.21	4.0
NASARAWA	66.0	66.01	0.0	12.6	13.62	8.0	na	na	na	4.5	4.70	4.3
FCT	3.5	3.56	1.6	22.9	23.00	0.4	na	na	na	2.4	2.28	-4.2
NIGER	20.9	21.36	2.2	47.2	47.30	0.3	na	na	na	17.7	18.44	4.0
KWARA	34.4	34.50	0.3	17.7	18.78	5.9	na	na	na	2.9	3.31	14.4
KOGI	12.0	12.0	0.2	9.6	10.29	7.0	na	na	na	8.4	8.84	5.6
BENUE	118.9	118.88	0.0	25.7	26.11	1.4	7.5	8.00	6.72	10.9	10.97	0.3
	357.8	361.4	1.0	147.5	151.5	2.7	21.3	23.0	8.15	58.3	60.6	1.0
South West Zone												
	Soybean			Okro			Onion			Tomato		
STATE	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
OSUN	n.a	n.a	n.a	3.0	3.11	4.8	n.a	n.a	n.a	6.9	6.27	-8.7
OYO	8.0	7.96	-0.1	25.4	25.71	1.3	n.a	n.a	n.a	5.7	5.74	0.0
EKITI	5.0	5.01	-0.1	3.8	3.92	2.8	n.a	n.a	n.a	5.3	5.38	1.2
ONDO	13.3	13.28	0.0	3.6	3.70	4.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	0.9	0.88	0.0
OGUN	n.a	n.a	n.a	21.3	23.20	8.9	n.a	n.a	n.a	11.5	12.80	11.4
LAGOS	5.9	5.93	0.1	16.8	16.98	1.0	2.5	2.56	3.40	7.5	7.97	6.7
	32.2	32.2	0.0	73.8	76.6	3.8	2.5	2.6	3.40	37.8	39.0	3.4

South East Zone												
	Soybean			Okro			Onion			Tomato		
STATE	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
ANAMBRA	n.a	n.a	n.a	8.1	8.09	0.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	2.6	2.70	4.3
ENUGU	12.9	12.87	0.0	6.4	6.92	8.1	n.a	n.a	n.a	3.2	3.26	3.1
EBONYI	12.9	12.90	0.0	13.0	13.97	7.1	n.a	n.a	n.a	7.9	8.27	5.1
ABIA	n.a	n.a	n.a	11.7	11.91	1.8	n.a	n.a	n.a	3.1	3.11	0.0
IMO	n.a	n.a	n.a	11.7	11.97	2.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	4.8	4.75	0.0
Zonal mean	25.8	25.8	0.0	51.0	52.9	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.5	22.1	1.0
South South Zone												
	Soybean			Okro			Onion			Tomato		
STATE	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
AK/IBOM	n.a	n.a	n.a	151.0	151.00	0.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
BAYELSA	n.a	n.a	n.a	97.9	99.06	1.2	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
C/RIVER	n.a	n.a	n.a	89.8	91.86	2.3	n.a	n.a	n.a	12.1	12.10	0.1
DELTA	n.a	n.a	n.a	101.9	102.86	0.9	n.a	n.a	n.a	25.8	26.22	1.7
EDO	n.a	n.a	n.a	58.4	65.40	12.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	18.8	19.12	1.9
RIVERS	n.a	n.a	n.a	167.5	168.44	0.6	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	0.0	0.0	0.0	666.5	678.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.6	57.4	1.4
National Total	668.26	678.01	1.5	1060.33	1085.46	2.4	386.22	439.99	13.9	468.60	511.75	9.2

Table 13: CROP OUTPUT ESTIMATES FOR 2013 WET SEASON

Table 13a: Sorghum, Maize, Rice, Ginger
North East Zone

	SORGHUM			MAIZE			RICE		
STATE	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
BORNO	894.0	894.0	0.0	623.9	620.0	-0.6	146.4	143.5	-2.0
YOBE	200.4	200.2	-0.1	25.3	25.0	-0.9	98.2	97.4	-0.8
BAUCHI	176.1	191.2	8.6	373.7	391.9	4.9	78.2	81.9	4.7
GOMBE	154.7	182.4	17.9	209.4	262.7	25.4	111.0	120.3	8.4
ADAMAWA	121.8	130.9	7.6	168.1	199.0	18.4	56.6	59.9	5.8
Total	1547.0	1598.7	3.3	1400.5	1498.7	7.0	490.4	502.9	2.5

North West Zone

	SORGHUM			MAIZE			RICE			GINGER		
STATE	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
JIGAWA	264.9	283.5	7.0	115.2	138.2	20.0	110.4	121.1	9.7	n.a	n.a	n.a
KATSINA	344.6	363.4	5.5	256.0	295.0	15.2	85.3	96.1	12.6	n.a	n.a	n.a
SOKOTO	247.4	257.4	4.0	119.3	127.4	6.8	86.6	91.0	5.0	n.a	n.a	n.a
KEBBI	202.3	213.8	5.7	141.7	166.2	17.3	163.6	179.2	9.5	n.a	n.a	n.a
ZAMFARA	718.8	740.0	2.9	54.7	68.0	24.2	125.0	130.4	4.3	n.a	n.a	n.a
KANO	1076.3	1077.5	0.1	558.8	691.1	23.7	248.3	275.1	10.8	n.a	n.a	n.a
KADUNA	486.0	487.4	0.3	684.5	860.6	25.7	288.2	342.2	18.7	446.3	485.6	8.8
Total	2730.8	2776.1	1.7	1559.1	1913.2	22.7	911.9	1017.8	11.6	446.3	485.6	0.9

North Central Zone												
	SORGHUM			MAIZE			RICE			GINGER		
STATE	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
TARABA	187.4	196.4	4.8	433.0	493.6	14.0	289.3	309.3	6.9	n.a	n.a	n.a
PLATEAU	368.4	387.6	5.2	571.9	645.9	12.9	190.4	210.4	10.5	n.a	n.a	n.a
NASARAWA	190.0	193.9	2.1	161.7	193.3	19.5	185.3	196.3	5.9	3.8	4.0	3.7
FCT	53.1	55.5	4.5	45.5	53.2	17.0	158.9	162.3	2.2	n.a	n.a	n.a
NIGER	400.4	471.8	17.8	587.1	672.9	14.6	163.1	172.5	5.8	n.a	n.a	n.a
KWARA	106.8	127.2	19.2	173.4	199.0	14.8	498.3	516.5	3.6	n.a	n.a	n.a
KOGI	98.2	111.5	13.5	272.1	387.5	42.4	492.4	512.9	4.1	n.a	n.a	n.a
BENUE	101.7	132.9	30.7	149.5	170.7	14.1	246.0	257.2	4.5	8.6	9.0	4.3
Total	760.2	899.0	18.3	1227.7	1483.3	20.8	1558.7	1621.3	4.0	8.6	9.0	1.0
South West Zone												
	SORGHUM			MAIZE			RICE			GINGER		
STATE	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
OSUN	n.a	n.a	n.a	150.4	191.0	27.0	56.6	61.3	8.3	n.a	n.a	n.a
OYO	26.2	26.4	0.7	199.6	235.5	18.0	157.3	163.8	4.1	n.a	n.a	n.a
EKITI	n.a	n.a	n.a	279.9	366.8	31.1	99.8	103.9	4.1	n.a	n.a	n.a
ONDO	n.a	n.a	n.a	556.2	666.8	19.9	147.7	159.3	7.8	n.a	n.a	n.a
OGUN	n.a	n.a	n.a	394.4	562.0	42.5	45.9	49.7	8.2	n.a	n.a	n.a
LAGOS	n.a	n.a	n.a	188.2	232.8	23.6	53.8	59.5	10.5	2.1	2.3	13.1
Total	26.2	26.4	0.7	1618.4	2063.9	27.5	504.5	536.1	6.3	2.1	2.3	0.9

South East Zone												
	SORGHUM			MAIZE			RICE			GINGER		
STATE	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
ANAMBRA	n.a	n.a	n.a	80.8	92.4	14.3	110.2	125.0	13.5	n.a	n.a	n.a
ENUGU	n.a	n.a	n.a	136.5	164.5	20.5	87.8	98.1	11.8	n.a	n.a	n.a
EBONYI	n.a	n.a	n.a	6.8	9.4	39.0	294.8	310.1	5.2	n.a	n.a	n.a
ABIA	n.a	n.a	n.a	90.5	106.5	17.7	27.8	29.8	7.2	n.a	n.a	n.a
IMO	n.a	n.a	n.a	152.8	183.2	19.9	37.1	40.1	8.0	n.a	n.a	n.a
Total	0.0	0.0	#DIV/0!	467.5	556.0	18.9	557.7	603.1	8.1	0.0	0.0	#DIV/0!
South South Zone												
	SORGHUM			MAIZE			RICE			GINGER		
STATE	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
AK/IBOM	n.a	n.a	n.a	67.5	90.7	34.4	1.6	1.8	11.9	n.a	n.a	n.a
BAYELSA	n.a	n.a	n.a	39.7	48.4	21.9	110.3	120.6	9.4	n.a	n.a	n.a
C/RIVER	n.a	n.a	n.a	295.2	364.0	23.3	97.1	100.0	3.0	n.a	n.a	n.a
DELTA	n.a	n.a	n.a	148.2	179.2	20.9	20.2	23.1	14.3	n.a	n.a	n.a
EDO	n.a	n.a	n.a	83.5	101.4	21.4	149.3	157.5	5.5	n.a	n.a	n.a
RIVERS	n.a	n.a	n.a	99.9	124.0	24.1	125.4	139.1	11.0	n.a	n.a	n.a
Total	0.0	0.0	#DIV/0!	734.0	907.7	23.7	503.8	542.2	7.6	0.0	0.0	n.a
National Total	5064.24	5300.27	4.7	7007.03	8422.67	20.2	4527.03	4823.33	6.5	456.98	496.92	8.7
North East Zone												
	YAM			GROUNDNUT			MILLET			CASSAVA		
STATE	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
BORNO	n.a	n.a	n.a	201.4	201.4	0.0	59.3	59.4	0.0	n.a	n.a	n.a
YOBE	n.a	n.a	n.a	66.9	70.2	4.9	65.9	66.2	0.5	24.9	25.2	1.1
BAUCHI	n.a	n.a	n.a	453.3	455.6	0.5	64.0	64.0	0.1	17.5	18.1	3.8
GOMBE	n.a	n.a	n.a	49.3	49.3	0.1	72.6	72.6	0.0	13.2	14.0	5.8
ADAMAWA	121.0	122.5	1.2	85.8	87.6	2.1	20.0	21.2	6.4	22.0	22.4	1.9

	121.0	122.5	1.2	856.7	864.0	0.9	281.7	283.4	0.6	77.6	79.7	2.7

North West Zone												
	YAM			GROUNDNUT			MILLET			CASSAVA		
STATE	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
JIGAWA	n.a	n.a	n.a	118.7	119.0	0.3	93.0	93.0	0.0	135.8	145.8	7.4
KATSINA	2.1	n.a	n.a	85.9	85.7	-0.2	81.0	86.2	6.5	144.2	144.7	0.4
SOKOTO	n.a	n.a	n.a	68.2	70.4	3.3	81.3	87.3	7.4	33.2	34.9	5.1
KEBBI	14.3	14.3	0.0	59.2	60.4	2.0	82.9	86.2	4.0	607.5	607.5	0.0
ZAMFARA	4.9	4.9	0.0	137.0	139.0	1.4	83.6	86.1	3.0	n.a	n.a	n.a
KANO	n.a	n.a	n.a	32.2	33.3	3.4	83.3	85.5	2.6	24.2	25.8	6.6
KADUNA	1793.3	1843.3	2.8	367.0	367.1	0.0	64.0	64.0	0.0	1725.7	1745.7	1.2
	1812.5	1862.5	2.8	663.6	670.2	1.0	395.1	409.1	3.5	2390.6	2413.9	1.0
North Central Zone												
	YAM			GROUNDNUT			MILLET			CASSAVA		
STATE	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
TARABA	3294.3	3394.3	3.0	243.1	244.3	0.5	98.1	99.3	1.2	2362.7	2484.4	5.2
PLATEAU	253.3	255.0	0.7	123.1	123.8	0.6	98.8	100.1	1.3	711.2	753.4	5.9
NASARAWA	2571.5	2786.3	8.4	286.9	287.2	0.1	24.7	25.8	4.3	1448.0	1586.2	9.5
FCT	2696.1	2796.2	3.7	28.1	28.8	2.6	29.4	31.0	5.4	446.9	449.2	0.5
NIGER	2343.4	2363.0	0.8	230.8	232.8	0.9	79.1	81.5	3.0	952.3	999.9	5.0
KWARA	5280.3	5398.4	2.2	135.1	135.5	0.3	23.6	25.3	7.3	1388.6	1410.5	1.6
KOGI	1589.9	1689.9	6.3	178.1	178.1	0.0	19.8	19.9	0.5	4396.8	4506.7	2.5
BENUE	969.9	1090.1	12.4	202.1	202.2	0.0	56.3	59.4	5.5	3723.1	3763.8	1.1
	12879.5	13337.6	3.6	774.3	777.4	0.4	208.2	217.1	4.3	10907.8	11130.1	2.0
South West Zone												
	YAM			GROUNDNUT			MILLET			CASSAVA		
STATE	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
OSUN	675.4	795.3	17.8	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	1481.9	1501.9	1.3

OYO	709.5	789.5	11.3	10.5	10.7	1.8	n.a	n.a	n.a	1595.7	1726.3	8.2
EKITI	1155.4	1295.1	12.1	44.9	45.0	0.2	n.a	n.a	n.a	1570.8	1620.8	3.2
ONDO	2089.3	2389.3	14.4	56.0	56.0	0.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	2988.6	3098.6	3.7
OGUN	260.0	309.4	19.0	16.1	16.2	0.8	n.a	n.a	n.a	3189.7	3383.7	6.1
LAGOS	70.5	79.9	13.3	3.5	3.6	2.6	n.a	n.a	n.a	899.9	998.3	10.9
	4284.9	4863.3	13.5	130.9	131.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	#DIV/0!	10244.7	10827.7	5.7
South East Zone												
	YAM			GROUNDNUT			MILLET			CASSAVA		
STATE	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
ANAMBRA	802.8	959.4	19.5	n.a	n.a	25.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	1669.5	1790.4	7.2
ENUGU	3054.4	3554.4	16.4	2.0	2.1	7.6	n.a	n.a	n.a	3542.5	3785.2	6.9
EBONYI	1589.8	1899.9	19.5	1.0	1.0	2.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	1216.0	1296.1	6.6
ABIA	619.5	689.6	11.3	7.2	7.2	0.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	772.1	782.2	1.3
IMO	582.9	678.9	16.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	3489.1	3696.4	5.9
	6649.5	7782.2	17.0	10.4	10.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	#DIV/0!	10689.2	11350.3	6.2
South South Zone												
	YAM			GROUNDNUT			MILLET			CASSAVA		
STATE	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
AK/IBOM	2016.3	2250.3	11.6	1.0	1.0	0.8	n.a	n.a	n.a	1635.8	1755.9	7.3
BAYELSA	125.5	149.1	18.8	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	485.8	490.2	0.9
C/RIVER	2510.6	2843.1	13.2	14.1	14.6	3.1	n.a	n.a	n.a	4999.2	5986.7	19.8
DELTA	862.2	971.4	12.7	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	1411.3	1425.3	1.0
EDO	297.1	349.4	17.6	5.0	5.3	6.1	n.a	n.a	n.a	681.3	699.1	2.6
RIVERS	966.9	1086.9	12.4	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	1148.0	1248.0	8.7
Zonal Mean	6778.6	7650.3	12.9	20.1	20.9	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	10361.5	11605.1	12.0
National Total	32526.08	35618.42	9.5	2456.02	2474.53	0.8	884.98	909.56	2.8	44671.28	47406.77	6.1

Table 13c: Cowpea, Cotton, Cocoyam, Beniseed

North East Zone

	COWPEA			Cotton			COCOYAM			Benniseed		
STATE	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
BORNO	445.8	448.1	0.5	32.9	33.9	2.9	n.a	n.a	n.a	3.5	3.4	-2.9
YOBE	56.5	56.9	0.7	20.9	21.0	0.5	n.a	n.a	n.a	4.7	5.0	6.1
BAUCHI	244.4	258.3	5.7	59.8	62.0	3.7	2.0	2.0	0.0	10.3	10.9	6.2
GOMBE	184.8	186.3	0.8	13.9	14.3	3.4	n.a	n.a	n.a	11.9	12.1	1.6
ADAMAWA	127.4	128.5	0.9	14.0	14.1	1.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	17.0	18.0	5.9
	1058.8	1078.1	1.8	141.5	145.4	2.8	2.0	2.0	1.0	47.4	49.4	1.0

North West Zone

	COWPEA			Cotton			COCOYAM			Benniseed		
STATE	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
JIGAWA	56.9	57.4	0.9	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	7.6	7.7	1.4
KATSINA	69.0	70.2	1.7	24.4	25.20	3.2	n.a	n.a	n.a	5.1	5.3	3.4
SOKOTO	95.1	95.4	0.3	21.0	21.91	4.5	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
KEBBI	54.7	58.5	6.9	10.8	11.44	5.5	n.a	n.a	n.a	15.5	16.8	8.3
ZAMFARA	160.1	161.0	0.6	42.2	42.20	0.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
KANO	198.9	199.3	0.2	44.7	45.79	2.4	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
KADUNA	143.2	144.7	1.0	3.0	3.0	-0.3	23.9	25.8	7.9	38.0	40.0	5.3
	652.0	658.8	1.1	121.7	124.3	2.1	23.9	25.8	0.9	53.5	56.8	0.9

North Central Zone

	COWPEA			COCOYAM			Benniseed		
STATE	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
TARABA	229.6	230.8	0.5	68.9	72.0	4.5	147.1	160.7	9.2
PLATEAU	78.0	79.5	1.9	25.8	26.1	1.1	187.6	208.2	11.0
NASARAWA	250.8	252.6	0.7	63.7	65.2	2.4	133.0	143.0	7.6
FCT	25.0	26.3	4.9	7.0	7.0	0.0	135.8	146.0	7.5
NIGER	151.6	155.8	2.8	92.6	92.7	0.2	17.3	19.6	13.3

KWARA	183.2	183.3	0.0	54.2	55.5	2.5	18.9	19.9	5.3
KOGI	355.9	360.2	1.2	72.5	74.6	2.9	115.4	125.8	9.0
BENUE	329.4	331.6	0.7	40.0	40.5	1.2	118.4	129.5	9.4
Zonal Mean	1045.2	1057.2	1.1	266.2	270.3	1.5	405.8	440.8	8.6

South West Zone

	COWPEA			Cotton			COCOYAM			Benniseed		
STATE	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
OSUN	43.8	43.9	0.4	n.a	n.a	n.a	226.0	230.5	2.0	n.a	n.a	n.a
OYO	327.6	327.7	0.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	46.9	49.0	4.6	0.8	0.8	1.2
EKITI	219.6	220.5	0.4	n.a	n.a	n.a	257.7	258.2	0.2	3.7	3.8	2.2
ONDO	151.1	151.1	0.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	297.3	297.5	0.1	8.3	8.3	0.2
OGUN	22.1	22.1	0.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	155.1	156.7	1.0	n.a	n.a	n.a
LAGOS	62.1	62.2	0.1	n.a	n.a	n.a	49.6	52.1	5.0	4.4	4.4	0.1
	782.6	783.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	806.5	813.4	1.0	17.2	17.3	0.7

South East Zone

	COWPEA			Cotton			COCOYAM			Benniseed		
STATE	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
ANAMBRA	222.0	223.0	0.5	n.a	n.a	n.a	163.9	164.5	0.3	n.a	n.a	n.a
ENUGU	231.4	240.0	3.7	n.a	n.a	n.a	261.7	265.8	1.5	7.9	8.9	12.6
EBONYI	101.0	100.0	-1.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	96.9	102.0	5.2	10.8	11.8	9.1
ABIA	99.4	100.0	0.6	n.a	n.a	n.a	144.3	149.6	3.7	n.a	n.a	n.a
IMO	204.0	205.0	0.5	n.a	n.a	n.a	141.7	151.8	7.1	n.a	n.a	n.a
	857.7	868.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	808.6	833.7	1.0	18.7	20.7	10.6

South South Zone

	COWPEA			Cotton			COCOYAM			Benniseed		
STATE	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
AK/IBOM	89.8	89.8	0.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	263.4	263.4	0.0	n.a	n.a	n.a
BAYELSA	34.0	34.0	0.1	n.a	n.a	n.a	150.5	159.4	5.9	n.a	n.a	n.a
C/RIVER	35.9	36.3	0.9	n.a	n.a	n.a	292.2	292.8	0.2	n.a	n.a	n.a

DELTA	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	65.5	70.3	7.2	n.a	n.a	n.a
EDO	1.7	1.7	0.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	110.6	110.6	0.0	n.a	n.a	n.a
RIVERS	22.0	23.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	87.3	90.9	4.1	n.a	n.a	n.a
Zonal Mean	183.4	184.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	n.a	969.5	987.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
National Total	4579.71	4630.54	1.1	263.22	269.71	2.5	2876.82	2932.53	1.9	542.61	584.98	7.8

Table 13e: Soybean, Okro, Onion, Tomato

North East Zone

	Soybean			Okro			Onion			Tomato		
STATE	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
BORNO	n.a	n.a	n.a	19.2	20.3	6.1	25.9	25.9	0.0	454.3	454.5	0.1
YOBE	n.a	n.a	n.a	9.6	9.6	0.0	39.6	40.6	2.4	133.1	142.1	6.8
BAUCHI	24.0	24.7	3.0	7.5	8.2	9.7	79.4	80.2	1.0	190.7	193.0	1.2
GOMBE	23.0	24.0	4.3	24.8	24.9	0.4	92.6	92.8	0.2	73.6	73.6	0.0
ADAMAWA	20.0	21.0	5.0	8.6	8.8	2.8	75.4	75.4	0.0	29.7	29.9	0.7
	67.0	69.7	4.1	69.7	71.9	3.2	312.9	314.9	1.0	881.4	893.1	1.0

North West Zone

	Soybean			Okro			Onion			Tomato		
STATE	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
JIGAWA	21.6	22.1	2.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	56.8	56.8	0.0	48.2	49.0	1.6
KATSINA	35.8	38.5	7.6	13.6	13.7	0.6	36.9	38.2	3.6	43.8	44.9	2.6
SOKOTO	8.0	8.1	1.5	22.1	22.2	0.4	116.1	119.1	2.6	271.3	272.6	0.5
KEBBI	5.1	5.5	8.1	39.0	41.0	5.1	109.7	109.9	0.2	56.7	57.3	1.1
ZAMFARA	5.0	5.2	3.6	34.8	35.7	2.6	95.4	98.4	3.2	134.7	135.0	0.2
KANO	61.0	62.3	2.1	10.6	10.9	3.1	94.9	95.6	0.8	8.9	9.4	5.8
KADUNA	67.5	69.3	2.7	10.7	11.2	4.5	18.5	18.5	0.0	68.1	69.8	2.5
Zonal mean	146.6	150.4	2.6	117.2	121.0	3.2	434.5	441.6	1.0	539.8	544.1	1.0

North Central Zone

	Soybean			Okro			Onion			Tomato		
STATE	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
TARABA	54.0	57.2	6.0	43.7	44.6	2.2	60.4	62.2	3.0	46.3	47.9	3.3
PLATEAU	2.1	2.2	4.8	47.4	50.0	5.4	18.2	19.2	5.4	26.1	27.7	6.3
NASARAWA	30.0	31.0	3.3	24.9	25.9	4.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	19.8	20.3	2.8
FCT	5.0	5.1	2.2	34.0	35.0	3.1	n.a	n.a	n.a	19.9	20.9	5.2

NIGER	16.1	16.6	3.6	1.9	2.0	5.3	n.a	n.a	n.a	74.7	75.9	1.5
KWARA	34.5	35.3	2.1	49.7	53.1	6.9	n.a	n.a	n.a	11.8	12.3	4.1
KOGI	15.4	15.9	3.2	76.4	79.3	3.7	n.a	n.a	n.a	35.6	38.6	8.5
BENUE	190.1	191.6	0.8	53.3	56.1	5.3	43.3	44.7	3.2	31.4	31.8	1.6
	261.0	264.5	1.3	215.3	225.5	4.8	43.3	44.7	1.0	173.3	179.5	1.0
South West Zone												
	Soybean			Okro			Onion			Tomato		
STATE	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
OSUN	n.a	n.a	n.a	13.3	14.0	4.8	n.a	n.a	n.a	27.1	28.2	3.8
OYO	0.4	0.4	7.9	36.2	38.0	4.7	n.a	n.a	n.a	29.8	30.1	1.1
EKITI	8.0	8.4	4.7	14.2	14.9	4.5	n.a	n.a	n.a	19.1	19.1	0.2
ONDO	20.0	21.0	n.a	4.0	4.0	0.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	4.8	4.9	2.5
OGUN	n.a	n.a	n.a	27.7	28.6	3.2	n.a	n.a	n.a	81.9	83.2	1.6
LAGOS	0.8	0.8	2.6	50.4	50.6	0.4	1.1	1.2	10.6	31.7	32.4	2.4
	29.2	30.6	4.9	132.7	136.1	2.6	1.1	1.2	0.9	167.2	169.8	1.0
South East Zone												
	Soybean			Okro			Tomato					
STATE	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change			
ANAMBRA	n.a	n.a	n.a	17.2	18.5	7.1	11.6	12.2	4.7			
ENUGU	1.2	1.3	7.4	19.0	20.0	5.0	12.5	13.1	5.5			
EBONYI	1.4	1.4	3.7	14.8	15.2	3.1	20.1	21.7	7.8			
ABIA	n.a	n.a	n.a	17.9	18.9	5.1	13.9	14.0	0.9			
IMO	n.a	n.a	n.a	25.7	26.6	3.6	13.6	13.8	1.9			
Zonal Mean	2.6	2.7	5.5	94.7	99.1	4.7	71.6	74.8	1.0			

South South Zone															
				Soybean			Okro			Onion			Tomato		
STATE				2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
AK/IBOM				n.a	n.a	n.a	213.6	214.6	0.5	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
BAYELSA				n.a	n.a	n.a	121.1	122.9	1.4	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
C/RIVER				n.a	n.a	n.a	213.9	213.9	0.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	22.2	22.3	0.5
DELTA				n.a	n.a	n.a	220.3	221.1	0.4	n.a	n.a	n.a	22.5	22.5	0.0
EDO				n.a	n.a	n.a	213.6	214.4	0.4	n.a	n.a	n.a	19.0	19.0	-0.2
RIVERS				n.a	n.a	n.a	244.2	245.7	0.6	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Zonal Mean				0.0	0.0	n.a	1226.7	1232.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	o.o	63.7	63.8	0.1
National Total	506.37	517.96	2.3	1856.14	1886.20	1.6	791.84	802.34	1.3	1896.98			1925.12		1.5

Table 14: AVERAGE YIELD PER STATE FOR 2013 WET SEASON

Table 14a: Sorghum, Maize, Rice, Ginger
NORTH EAST ZONE

	SORGHUM			MAIZE			RICE		
STATE	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield
BORNO	894.0	912.30	1.0	620.0	245.08	2.5	143.5	138.06	1.0
YOBE	200.2	210.99	0.9	25.0	100.46	0.2	97.4	42.06	2.3
BAUCHI	191.2	186.87	1.0	391.9	187.12	2.1	81.9	37.76	2.2
GOMBE	182.4	145.26	1.3	262.7	179.76	1.5	120.3	55.64	2.2
ADAMAWA	130.9	114.34	1.1	199.0	83.88	2.4	59.9	39.09	1.5
Total	1598.7	1569.8	1.0	1498.7	796.3	1.9	502.9	312.6	1.6

NORTH WEST ZONE

	SORGHUM			MAIZE			RICE			GINGER		
STATE	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield
JIGAWA	283.5	246.70	1.1	138.2	109.77	1.3	121.1	105.21	1.2	n.a	n.a	n.a
KATSINA	363.4	355.04	1.0	295.0	198.53	1.5	96.1	63.81	1.5	n.a	n.a	n.a
SOKOTO	257.4	206.25	1.2	127.4	111.36	1.1	91.0	59.36	1.5	n.a	n.a	n.a
KEBBI	213.8	166.80	1.3	166.2	169.13	1.0	179.2	106.02	1.7	n.a	n.a	n.a
ZAMFARA	740.0	496.00	1.5	68.0	43.82	1.6	130.4	117.77	1.1	n.a	n.a	n.a
KANO	1077.5	707.11	1.5	691.1	293.92	2.4	275.1	111.58	2.5	n.a	n.a	n.a
KADUNA	487.4	399.37	1.2	860.6	406.90	2.1	342.2	172.84	2.0	485.6	153.90	3.2
Total	2776.1	1975.5	1.4	1913.2	1025.1	1.9	1017.8	567.6	1.8	485.6	153.9	3.2

NORTH CENTRAL ZONE												
	SORGHUM			MAIZE			RICE			GINGER		
STATE	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield
TARABA	196.4	207.47	0.9	493.6	319.21	1.5	309.3	160.73	1.9	n.a	n.a	n.a
PLATEAU	387.6	203.90	1.9	645.9	253.31	2.5	210.4	81.43	2.6	n.a	n.a	n.a
NASARAWA	193.9	108.79	1.8	193.3	191.71	1.0	196.3	102.40	1.9	4.0	10.55	0.4
FCT	55.5	30.74	1.8	53.2	25.37	2.1	162.3	125.89	1.3	n.a	n.a	n.a
NIGER	471.8	424.63	1.1	672.9	493.90	1.4	172.5	107.22	1.6	n.a	n.a	n.a
KWARA	127.2	97.58	1.3	199.0	142.26	1.4	516.5	186.96	2.8	n.a	n.a	n.a
KOGI	111.5	88.43	1.3	387.5	325.68	1.2	512.9	184.63	2.8	n.a	n.a	n.a
BENUE	132.9	94.60	1.4	170.7	117.81	1.4	257.2	102.42	2.5	9.0	n.a	n.a
Total	899.0	736.0	1.2	1483.3	1105.0	1.3	1621.3	707.1	2.3	9.0	10.5	0.4

SOUTH WEST ZONE									
	SORGHUM			MAIZE			RICE		
STATE	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield
OSUN	n.a	n.a	n.a	191.0	82.06	2.3	61.3	22.25	2.8
OYO	26.4	35.66	0.7	235.5	284.41	0.8	163.8	93.90	1.7
EKITI	n.a	n.a	n.a	366.8	162.95	2.3	103.9	99.11	1.0
ONDO	n.a	n.a	n.a	666.8	230.79	2.9	159.3	56.53	2.8
OGUN	n.a	n.a	n.a	562.0	254.08	2.2	49.7	22.82	2.2
LAGOS	n.a	n.a	n.a	232.8	99.13	2.3	59.5	24.96	2.4
Total	26.4	35.7	0.7	2063.9	1031.4	2.0	536.1	297.3	1.8

SOUTH EAST ZONE						
	MAIZE			RICE		
STATE	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield
ANAMBRA	92.4	39.37	2.3	125.0	45.08	2.8
ENUGU	164.5	88.22	1.9	98.1	42.90	2.3
EBONYI	9.4	6.10	1.5	310.1	116.00	2.7
ABIA	106.5	77.81	1.4	29.8	13.04	2.3
IMO	183.2	143.56	1.3	40.1	19.52	2.1
Total	556.0	355.1	1.6	603.1	236.5	2.5

SOUTH SOUTH WEST ZONE									
	SORGHUM			MAIZE			RICE		
STATE	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield
AK/IBOM	n.a	n.a	n.a	90.7	67.79	1.3	1.8	19.16	0.1
BAYELSA	n.a	n.a	n.a	48.4	37.77	1.3	120.6	46.54	2.6
C/RIVER	n.a	n.a	n.a	364.0	198.07	1.8	100.0	93.55	1.1
DELTA	n.a	n.a	n.a	179.2	90.76	2.0	23.1	14.65	1.6
EDO	n.a	n.a	n.a	101.4	50.25	2.0	157.5	84.67	1.9
RIVERS	n.a	n.a	n.a	124.0	64.52	1.9	139.1	66.37	2.1
Zonal Total	0.0	0.0	n.a	907.7	509.2	1.8	542.2	324.9	1.7
National Total	2524.15	2341.41	1.1	6509.52	3796.90	1.7	3805.54	1878.54	2.0

Table 14b: Yam, Groundnut, Millet, Cassava
NORTH EAST ZONE

	YAM			GROUNDNUT			MILLET			CASSAVA		
STATE	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield	Out Put	Land Area	Ave. Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield
BORNO	n.a	n.a	n.a	201.4	229.37	0.9	59.4	79.20	0.7	n.a	n.a	n.a
YOBE	n.a	n.a	n.a	70.2	43.50	1.6	66.2	69.67	0.9	25.2	3.97	6.3
BAUCHI	n.a	n.a	n.a	455.6	393.63	1.2	64.0	68.76	0.9	18.1	2.47	7.4
GOMBE	n.a	n.a	n.a	49.3	37.66	1.3	72.6	71.11	1.0	14.0	3.43	4.1
ADAMAWA	122.5	22.42	5.5	87.6	45.89	1.9	21.2	23.15	0.9	22.4	18.89	1.2
	122.5	22.4	5.5	864.0	750.1	1.2	283.4	311.9	0.9	79.7	28.8	2.8

NORTH WEST ZONE

	YAM			GROUNDNUT			MILLET			CASSAVA		
STATE	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield	Out Put	Land Area	Ave. Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield
JIGAWA	n.a	n.a	n.a	119.0	93.92	1.3	93.0	92.56	1.0	145.8	95.0	1.5
KATSINA	n.a	n.a	n.a	85.7	130.23	0.7	86.2	98.75	0.9	144.7	17.38	8.3
SOKOTO	n.a	n.a	n.a	70.4	114.57	0.6	87.3	99.18	0.9	34.9	5.03	6.9
KEBBI	14.3	n.a	n.a	60.4	107.37	0.6	86.2	105.50	0.8	607.5	85.90	7.1
ZAMFARA	4.9	4.68	1.0	139.0	124.90	1.1	86.1	92.94	0.9	n.a	n.a	n.a
KANO	n.a	n.a	n.a	33.3	164.27	0.2	85.5	69.07	1.2	25.8	3.03	8.5
KADUNA	1843.3	258.62	7.1	367.1	266.29	1.4	64.0	70.47	0.9	1745.7	287.33	6.1
	1862.5	263.3	7.1	670.2	777.4	0.9	409.1	437.2	0.9	2413.9	381.3	6.3

NORTH CENTRAL ZONE

	YAM	GROUNDNUT	MILLET	CASSAVA

STATE	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield
TARABA	3394.3	223.92	15.2	244.3	179.54	1.4	99.3	68.28	1.5	2484.4	429.22	5.8
PLATEAU	2255.0	133.89	16.8	123.8	43.10	2.9	100.1	121.19	0.8	753.4	176.12	4.3
NASARAWA	2786.3	145.49	19.2	287.2	135.11	2.1	25.8	68.99	0.4	1586.2	320.55	4.9
FCT	2796.2	120.92	23.1	28.8	14.97	1.9	31.0	16.02	1.9	449.2	123.85	3.6
NIGER	2363.0	333.19	7.1	232.8	85.77	2.7	81.5	45.04	1.8	999.9	282.44	3.5
KWARA	5398.4	288.76	18.7	135.5	141.05	1.0	25.3	25.34	1.0	1410.5	420.64	3.4
KOGI	1689.9	117.92	14.3	178.1	111.41	1.6	19.9	36.90	0.5	4506.7	492.71	9.1
BENUE	1090.1	229.19	4.8	202.2	138.04	1.5	59.4	40.95	1.5	3763.8	445.42	8.5
	13337.6	1090.0	12.2	777.4	491.2	1.6	217.1	164.2	1.3	11130.1	1765.1	6.3

SOUTH WEST ZONE

	YAM			GROUNDNUT			CASSAVA		
STATE	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield
OSUN	795.3	112.31	7.1	n.a	2.0	n.a	1501.9	86.26	17.4
OYO	789.5	128.80	6.1	10.7	10.59	1.0	1726.3	150.09	11.5
EKITI	1295.1	169.11	7.7	45.0	29.32	1.5	1620.8	192.41	8.4
ONDO	2389.3	144.54	16.5	56.0	23.0	2.4	3098.6	129.89	23.9
OGUN	309.4	145.63	2.1	16.2	6.75	2.4	3383.7	229.08	14.8
LAGOS	79.9	149.47	0.5	3.6	1.74	2.0	998.3	61.86	16.1
	4863.3	737.6	6.6	131.5	71.4	1.8	10827.7	763.3	14.2

SOUTH EAST ZONE

	YAM			GROUNDNUT			CASSAVA		
STATE	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield
ANAMBRA	959.4	131.27	7.3	n.a	n.a	n.a	1790.4	109.03	16.4
ENUGU	3554.4	528.15	6.7	2.1	1.88	1.1	3785.2	288.67	13.1
EBONYI	1899.9	159.09	11.9	1.0	1.90	0.5	1296.1	179.59	7.2
ABIA	689.6	161.08	4.3	7.2	9.27	0.8	782.2	150.22	5.2
IMO	678.9	168.82	4.0	0.2	n.a	n.a	3696.4	241.28	15.3
	7782.2	1148.4	6.8	10.5	13.1	0.8	11350.3	968.8	11.7

SOUTH SOUTH WEST ZONE												
	YAM			GROUNDNUT			MILLET			CASSAVA		
STATE	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield	Out Put	Land Area	Ave. Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield
AK/IBOM	2050.3	259.49	7.9	1.0	14.62	0.1	n.a	n.a	n.a	1755.9	199.02	8.8
BAYELSA	149.1	282.15	0.5	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	490.2	151.60	3.2
C/RIVER	2843.1	278.47	10.2	14.6	14.70	1.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	5986.7	757.18	7.9
DELTA	971.4	121.70	8.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	1425.3	159.24	9.0
EDO	349.4	99.79	3.5	5.3	4.59	1.2	n.a	n.a	n.a	699.1	225.7	3.1
RIVERS	1086.9	164.75	6.6	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	1248.0	193.95	6.4
	7450.3	1206.3	6.2	20.9	33.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	n.a	11605.1	1686.7	6.9
National Total	33555.88	4204.72	8.0	1804.33	1359.67	1.3	500.42	476.14	1.1	44992.8	5212.68	8.6

Table 14c Cowpea, Cotton, Cocoyam, Beniseed

NORTH EAST ZONE												
	COWPEA			Cotton			COCOYAM			Benniseed		
STATE	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield
BORNO	448.1	287.0	1.6	33.9	40.98	0.8	n.a	n.a	n.a	3.4	14.91	0.2
YOBE	56.9	31.89	1.8	21.0	28.0	0.8	n.a	n.a	n.a	5.0	5.90	0.8
BAUCHI	258.3	149.00	1.7	62.0	68.0	0.9	2.0	0.28	7.2	10.9	9.09	1.2
GOMBE	186.3	199.86	0.9	14.3	25.0	0.6	n.a	n.a	n.a	12.1	10.11	1.2
ADAMAWA	128.5	55.96	2.3	14.1	22.14	0.6	n.a	n.a	n.a	18.0	12.53	1.4
	1078.1	723.7	1.5	145.4	184.1	0.8	2.0	0.3	7.2	49.4	52.5	0.9
NORTH WEST ZONE												

	COWPEA			Cotton			COCOYAM			Benniseed		
STATE	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield
JIGAWA	57.4	34.0	1.7	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	7.7	n.a	n.a
KATSINA	70.2	43.45	1.6	21.8	25.20	0.9	n.a	n.a	n.a	5.3	n.a	n.a
SOKOTO	95.4	36.00	2.6	12.6	21.91	0.6	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
KEBBI	58.5	45.40	1.3	10.3	11.44	0.9	n.a	n.a	n.a	16.8	12.23	1.4
ZAMFARA	161.0	56.0	2.9	32.4	42.20	0.8	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	7.60	n.a
KANO	199.3	124.00	1.6	35.1	45.79	0.8	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
KADUNA	144.7	103.94	1.4	8.0	10.0	0.8	25.8	3.27	7.9	40.0	16.04	2.5
	658.8	365.3	1.8	98.3	131.3	0.7	25.8	3.3	7.9	56.8	35.9	1.6
NORTH CENTRAL ZONE												
	COWPEA			Cotton			COCOYAM			Benniseed		
STATE	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield
TARABA	230.8	190.39	1.2	0.5	17.86	0.0	72.0	17.15	4.2	160.7	48.75	3.3
PLATEAU	79.5	44.38	1.8	0.9	28.77	0.0	26.1	7.63	3.4	208.2	72.45	2.9
NASARAWA	252.6	140.59	1.8	n.a	11.1	n.a	65.2	11.27	5.8	143.0	64.2	2.2
FCT	26.3	14.93	1.8	n.a	n.a	n.a	7.0	n.a	n.a	146.0	19.13	7.6
NIGER	155.8	97.07	1.6	23.8	24.7	1.0	92.7	26.60	3.5	19.6	3.45	5.7
KWARA	183.3	90.34	2.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	55.5	n.a	n.a	19.9	26.9	0.7
KOGI	360.2	295.57	1.2	n.a	n.a	n.a	74.6	11.82	6.3	125.8	46.9	n.a
BENUE	331.6	277.49	1.2	n.a	n.a	n.a	40.5	17.02	2.4	129.5	117.0	n.a
	1057.2	775.4	1.4	23.8	24.7	1.0	270.3	55.4	4.9	440.8	213.4	2.1
SOUTH WEST ZONE												
	COWPEA			Cotton			COCOYAM			Benniseed		
STATE	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield
OSUN	43.9	34.40	1.3	n.a	n.a	n.a	230.5	26.05	8.8	n.a	n.a	n.a
OYO	327.7	149.69	2.2	n.a	n.a	n.a	49.0	26.39	1.9	0.8	7.9	0.1

EKITI	220.5	97.20	2.3	n.a	n.a	n.a	258.2	46.17	5.6	3.8	4.8	0.8
ONDO	151.1	123.22	1.2	n.a	n.a	n.a	297.5	43.04	6.9	8.3	9.3	0.9
OGUN	22.1	21.54	1.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	156.7	53.09	3.0	n.a	n.a	n.a
LAGOS	62.2	36.56	1.7	n.a	n.a	n.a	52.1	48.27	1.1	4.4	5.4	0.8
	783.7	428.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	n.a	813.4	217.0	3.7	17.3	27.4	0.6

SOUTH EAST ZONE

	COWPEA			COCOYAM			Benniseed		
STATE	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield
ANAMBRA	223.0	187.37	1.2	164.5	22.58	7.3	n.a	n.a	n.a
ENUGU	240.0	201.61	1.2	265.8	27.88	9.5	8.9	10.4	0.9
EBONYI	100.0	78.82	1.3	102.0	11.86	8.6	11.8	12.3	1.0
ABIA	100.0	56.66	1.8	149.6	11.23	13.3	n.a	n.a	n.a
IMO	205.0	140.51	1.5	151.8	16.28	9.3	n.a	n.a	n.a
	868.0	665.0	1.3	833.7	89.8	9.3	20.7	22.7	0.9

SOUTH SOUTH WEST ZONE

	COWPEA			Cotton			COCOYAM			Benniseed		
STATE	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield
AK/IBOM	89.8	62.21	1.4	n.a	n.a	n.a	263.4	46.40	5.7	n.a	n.a	n.a
BAYELSA	34.0	34.09	1.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	159.4	29.30	5.4	n.a	n.a	n.a
C/RIVER	36.3	29.08	1.2	n.a	n.a	n.a	292.8	49.69	5.9	n.a	n.a	n.a
DELTA	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	70.3	25.00	2.8	n.a	n.a	n.a
EDO	1.7	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	110.6	34.00	3.3	n.a	n.a	n.a
RIVERS	23.0	16.12	1.4	n.a	n.a	n.a	90.9	19.62	4.6	n.a	n.a	n.a
	184.7	141.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	987.3	204.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
National Total	3971.71	2733.78	1.5	169.17	208.83	0.8	2906.70	566.52	5.1	528.21	316.07	1.7

Table 14d: Soyabean, Okro, Onion, Tomato
NORTH EAST ZONE

	Soybean			Okro			Onion			Tomato		
STATE	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield	Output	Land Area	Ave. Yield	Output	Land Area	Ave. Yield	Output	Land Area	Ave. Yield
BORNO	n.a	n.a	n.a	20.3	9.55	2.1	25.9	12.0	2.2	454.5	127.50	3.6
YOBE	n.a	n.a	n.a	9.6	9.61	1.0	40.6	23.0	1.8	142.1	13.63	10.4
BAUCHI	24.7	17.21	1.4	8.2	2.41	3.4	80.2	46.04	1.7	193.0	22.96	8.4
GOMBE	24.0	15.49	1.5	24.9	13.55	1.8	92.8	41.80	2.2	73.6	6.27	11.7
ADAMAWA	21.0	14.33	1.5	8.8	2.64	3.3	75.4	33.80	2.2	29.9	5.94	5.0
	69.7	47.0	1.5	71.9	37.8	1.9	314.9	156.6	2.0	893.1	176.3	5.1

NORTH WEST ZONE

	Soybean			Okro			Onion			Tomato		
STATE	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield
JIGAWA	22.1	25.0	0.9	0.3	11.31	0.0	56.8	34.12	1.7	49.0	23.0	2.1
KATSINA	38.5	26.12	1.5	13.7	2.16	6.4	38.2	41.48	0.9	44.9	11.15	4.0
SOKOTO	8.1	22.93	0.4	22.2	9.91	2.2	119.1	50.59	2.4	272.6	50.69	5.4
KEBBI	5.5	13.24	0.4	41.0	11.66	3.5	109.9	47.16	2.3	57.3	21.08	2.7
ZAMFARA	5.2	8.38	0.6	35.7	12.99	2.7	98.4	19.30	5.1	135.0	40.34	3.3
KANO	62.3	47.05	1.3	10.9	4.21	2.6	95.6	9.23	10.4	9.4	2.31	4.1
KADUNA	69.3	68.94	1.0	11.2	35.90	0.3	18.5	55.88	0.3	69.8	7.76	9.0
	150.4	160.5	0.9	121.0	74.7	1.6	441.6	182.1	2.4	544.1	122.2	4.5

NORTH CENTRAL ZONE

	Soybean			Okro			Onion			Tomato		
STATE	Output	Land Area	Ave. Yield	Output	Land Area	Ave. Yield	Output	Land Area	Ave. Yield	Output	Land Area	Ave. Yield
TARABA	57.2	75.84	0.8	44.6	5.99	7.5	62.2	13.03	4.8	47.9	7.81	6.1
PLATEAU	2.2	29.22	0.1	50.0	6.37	7.8	19.2	2.01	9.6	27.7	4.21	6.6
NASARAWA	31.0	66.01	0.5	25.9	13.62	1.9	n.a	na	na	20.3	4.70	4.3

FCT	5.1	3.56	1.4	35.0	23.30	1.5	n.a	na	na	20.9	2.28	9.2
NIGER	16.6	21.36	0.8	2.0	47.30	0.0	n.a	na	na	75.9	18.44	4.1
KWARA	35.3	34.50	1.0	53.1	18.78	2.8	n.a	na	na	12.3	3.31	3.7
KOGI	15.9	12.0	1.3	79.3	10.29	7.7	n.a	na	na	38.6	8.84	4.4
BENUE	191.6	118.88	1.6	56.1	26.11	2.1	44.7	8.00	5.6	31.8	10.97	2.9
	264.5	190.3	1.4	225.5	125.8	1.8	44.7	8.0	5.6	179.5	43.8	4.1

SOUTH WEST ZONE

	Soybean			Okro			Onion			Tomato		
STATE	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield
OSUN	n.a	n.a	n.a	14.0	3.11	4.5	n.a	n.a	n.a	28.2	6.27	4.5
OYO	0.4	7.96	0.1	38.0	25.71	1.5	n.a	n.a	n.a	30.1	5.74	5.2
EKITI	8.4	5.01	1.7	14.9	3.92	3.8	n.a	n.a	n.a	19.1	5.38	3.5
ONDO	21.0	13.28	1.6	4.0	3.70	1.1	n.a	n.a	n.a	4.9	0.88	5.6
OGUN	n.a	n.a	n.a	28.6	23.20	1.2	n.a	n.a	n.a	83.2	12.80	6.5
LAGOS	0.8	5.93	0.1	50.6	16.98	3.0	1.2	2.56	0.5	32.4	7.97	4.1
	30.6	32.2	1.0	136.1	73.5	1.9	1.2	2.6	0.5	169.8	32.8	5.2

SOUTH EAST ZONE

	Soybean			Okro			Tomato		
STATE	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield
ANAMBRA	n.a	n.a	n.a	18.5	8.09	2.3	12.2	2.70	4.5
ENUGU	1.3	2.87	0.5	20.0	6.92	2.9	13.1	3.26	4.0
EBONYI	1.4	13.90	0.1	15.2	13.97	1.1	21.7	8.27	2.6
ABIA	n.a	n.a	n.a	18.9	11.91	1.6	14.0	3.11	4.5
IMO	n.a	n.a	n.a	26.6	11.97	2.2	13.8	4.75	2.9
	2.7	16.8	0.2	99.1	52.9	1.9	74.8	22.1	3.4

SOUTH SOUTH WEST ZONE

	Soybean			Okro			Onion			Tomato		
STATE	OutPut	Land Area	Ave. Yield	Output	Land Area	Ave. Yield	Output	Land Area	Ave. Yield	Output	Land Area	Ave. Yield

AK/IBOM	n.a	n.a	n.a	214.6	151.00	1.4	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
BAYELSA	n.a	n.a	n.a	122.9	99.06	1.2	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
C/RIVER	n.a	n.a	n.a	213.9	91.86	2.3	n.a	n.a	n.a	22.3	12.10	n.a
DELTA	n.a	n.a	n.a	221.1	102.86	2.1	n.a	n.a	n.a	22.5	26.22	0.9
EDO	n.a	n.a	n.a	214.4	65.40	3.3	n.a	n.a	n.a	19.0	19.12	1.0
RIVERS	n.a	n.a	n.a	245.7	168.44	1.5	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Zonal mean	0.0	0.0	n.a	1232.6	678.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.8	57.4	1.1
National Total	367.55	286.27	1.3	1765.22	968.53	1.8	360.79	167.20	2.2	1380.98	332.42	4.2

Table 15 ZONAL SUMMARY FOR 2013 LAND AREA ESTIMATE
Table 15a; Sorghum, Maize, Rice, Gingera

	SORGHUM			MAIZE			RICE			GINGER		
Zone	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
North East	1566.2	1569.8	0.2	783.1	796.3	1.7	293.9	312.6	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0!
North West	2534.2	2577.3	1.7	1302.4	1333.4	2.4	706.8	736.6	4.2	143.1	153.9	7.5
North central	1249.2	1256.1	0.6	1801.9	1869.3	3.7	1016.2	1051.7	3.5	9.4	10.5	12.4
South West	35.6	35.7	0.1	1049.9	1113.4	6.0	310.9	319.6	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
South East	0.0	0.0	0.0	334.9	355.1	6.0	228.4	236.5	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
SouthSouth	0.0	0.0	0.0	478.9	509.2	6.3	315.1	324.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
National Total	5385.2	5438.9	1.0	5751.1	5976.6	3.9	2871.3	2981.9	3.9	152.5	164.4	7.8

Table 15b; Yam, Groundut, Millet and Cassava

	YAM			GROUNDNUT			MILLET			CASSAVA		
Zone	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
North East	20.6	22.4	9.1	730.4	750.1	2.7	312.5	311.9	-0.2	28.3	28.8	1.6
North West	253.2	263.3	4.0	978.8	1001.6	2.3	604.8	628.5	3.9	476.4	493.7	3.6
North central	1510.5	1593.3	5.5	836.3	849.0	1.5	410.7	422.7	2.9	2666.4	2691.0	0.9
South West	794.2	849.9	7.0	71.0	73.4	3.3	38.0	38.0	-0.1	831.7	849.6	2.2
South East	1116.3	1148.4	2.9	13.0	13.1	0.1	3.8	3.9	2.3	963.3	968.8	0.6

SouthSouth	1142.9	1206.3	5.5	32.1	33.9	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1678.0	1686.7	0.5
National Total	4837.7	5083.6	5.1	2661.6	2721.0	2.2	1369.8	1405.0	2.6	6644.2	6718.5	1.1

Table 15c: Cowpea, Cotton, Cocoyam, Beniseed

	COWPEA			Cotton			COCOYAM			Benniseed		
Zone	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
North East	714.5	723.7	1.3	178.6	184.1	3.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	51.4	52.5	2.2
North West	383.2	442.8	15.5	144.8	149.5	3.2	3.2	3.3	2.8	35.9	35.9	0.0
North central	1136.8	1150.8	1.2	80.3	82.4	2.7	88.1	91.5	3.8	382.1	398.8	4.4
South West	456.7	462.6	1.3	0.0	0.000	#DIV/0!	236.9	243.0	2.6	27.2	27.4	0.7
South East	657.8	665.0	1.1	0.0	0.000	#DIV/0!	89.9	89.8	-0.1	22.7	22.7	0.0
SouthSouth	131.6	141.5	7.5	0.0	0.000	#DIV/0!	204.3	204.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
National Total	3480.6	3586.3	3.0	403.7	416.1	3.1	622.7	631.9	1.5	519.3	537.3	3.5

Total 15d: Soya,Okro, Onion, Tomato

	Soybean			Okro			Onion			Tomato		
Zone	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
North East	45.7	47.0	2.8	36.7	37.8	2.8	117.1	156.6	33.7	168.0	176.3	4.9
North West	206.8	211.7	2.4	84.8	88.1	3.9	245.3	257.7	5.1	126.4	156.3	23.7
North central	357.8	361.4	1.0	147.5	151.5	2.7	21.3	23.0	8.1	58.3	60.6	3.9
South West	32.2	32.2	0.0	73.8	76.6	3.8	2.5	2.6	3.4	37.8	39.0	3.4
South East	25.8	25.8	0.0	51.0	52.9	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.5	22.1	2.8
SouthSouth	0.0	0.0	0.0	666.5	678.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.6	57.4	1.4
National Total	668.3	678.0	1.5	1060.3	1085.5	2.4	386.2	440.0	13.9	468.6	511.8	9.2

Table 16: ZONAL SUMMARY FOR 2013 CROP OUTPUT ESTIMATE
Table 16a: Sorgum, Maize, Rice, Ginger

	SORGHUM			MAIZE			RICE			GINGER		
Zone	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
North East	1547.0	1598.7	3.3	1400.5	1498.7	7.0	490.4	502.9	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
North West	3340.2	3422.9	2.5	1930.3	2346.3	21.6	1107.6	1235.0	11.5	446.3	485.6	8.8
North central	1506.0	1677.0	11.4	2394.4	2816.1	17.6	2223.8	2337.4	5.1	12.5	13.0	4.1
South West	26.2	26.4	0.7	1768.8	2254.8	27.5	561.1	597.4	6.5	2.1	2.3	13.1
South East	0.0	0.0	0.0	467.5	556.0	18.9	557.7	603.1	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
SouthSouth	0.0	0.0	0.0	734.0	807.7	23.7	503.8	542.2	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
National Total	6419.4	6725.1	4.8	8695.3	10279.6	19.4	5444.4	5817.9	6.9	460.8	500.9	8.7

Table 16b: Yam, Groundnut, Millet, Cassava

	YAM			GROUNDNUT			MILLET			CASSAVA		
Zone	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
North East	121.0	122.5	1.2	856.7	864.0	0.9	281.7	283.4	0.6	77.6	79.7	2.7
North West	1814.6	1862.5	2.6	868.3	875.0	0.8	569.1	588.4	3.4	2670.6	2704.4	1.3
North central	18998.6	19773.2	4.1	1427.4	1432.8	0.4	429.8	442.2	2.9	15429.6	15954.1	3.4
South West	4960.3	5658.6	14.1	130.9	131.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	11726.6	12329.6	5.1
South East	6066.5	7782.2	28.3	10.4	10.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	10689.2	11350.3	6.2
SouthSouth	6778.6	7650.3	12.9	20.1	20.9	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	10361.5	11605.1	12.0
National Total	38739.7	42849.3	10.6	3313.7	3334.6	0.6	1280.6	1314.0	2.6	50955.0	54023.2	6.0

Table 16c: Cowpea, Cotton, Cocoyam, Beniseed

	COWPEA			Cotton			COCOYAM			Benniseed		
Zone	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
North East	1058.8	1078.1	1.8	141.5	145.4	2.8	2.0	2.0	0.0	47.4	49.4	4.2
North West	777.9	786.5	1.1	146.2	149.5	2.3	23.9	25.8	7.9	66.2	69.8	5.4
North central	1603.7	1620.1	1.0	1.3	1.4	6.9	424.6	433.6	2.1	873.5	952.7	9.1

South West	826.4	827.6	0.1	0.0	0.000	0.0	1032.5	1043.9	1.1	17.2	17.3	0.7
South East	857.7	868.0	1.2	0.0	0.000	0.0	808.6	833.7	3.1	18.7	18.7	0.0
SouthSouth	183.4	184.7	0.7	0.0	0.000	0.0	969.5	987.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
National Total	5307.9	5365.0	1.1	288.9	296.3	2.6	3261.1	3326.3	2.0	1023.0	1107.9	8.3

Table 16d: Soybean, Okro, Onion, Tomato

	Soybean			Okro			Onion			Tomato		
Zone	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
North East	67.0	69.7	4.1	69.7	71.9	3.2	312.9	314.9	0.6	881.4	893.1	1.3
North West	204.1	211.1	3.4	131.1	135.0	3.0	528.2	536.6	1.6	631.8	638.0	1.0
North central	347.1	354.9	2.3	331.2	346.0	4.5	122.0	126.2	3.4	265.5	275.4	3.7
South West	29.2	30.6	4.9	146.0	150.1	2.8	1.1	1.2	10.6	194.4	197.9	1.8
South East	2.6	2.7	5.5	94.7	99.1	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.6	74.8	4.4
SouthSouth	0.0	0.0	0.0	1226.7	1232.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.7	63.8	0.1
National Total	649.9	669.0	2.9	1999.4	2034.7	1.8	964.2	978.8	1.5	2108.4	2143.1	1.6

Table 17a: Sorghum, Rice, Ginger

	SORGHUM			MAIZE			RICE			GINGER		
Zone	OutPut	Land Area	Yield	Output	Land Area	Yield	Output	Land Area	Yield	Output	Land Area	Yield
North East	1598.7	1569.8	1.0	1498.7	796.3	1.9	502.9	312.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
North West	3422.9	2577.3	1.3	2346.3	1333.4	1.8	1235.0	736.6	1.7	485.6	153.9	3.2
North central	1677.0	1256.1	1.3	2816.1	1769.3	1.6	2337.4	1051.7	2.2	13.0	10.5	1.2
South West	26.4	35.7	0.7	2254.8	1113.4	2.0	597.4	319.6	1.9	2.3	0.0	0.0
South East	0.0	0.0	0.0	556.0	355.1	1.6	603.1	236.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
SouthSouth	0.0	0.0	0.0	807.7	409.2	1.8	542.2	324.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
National Total	6725.1	5438.9	1.2	10279.6	5676.6	1.8	5817.9	2981.9	1.95	500.9	164.4	3.05

Table 17b: Yam, Groundnut, Millet, Cassava

	YAM			GROUNDNUT			MILLET			CASSAVA		
Zone	OutPut	Land Area	Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Yield

North East	122.5	22.4	5.5	864.0	750.1	1.2	283.4	311.9	0.9	79.7	28.8	2.8
North West	1862.5	263.3	7.1	875.0	1001.6	0.9	588.4	628.5	0.9	2704.4	493.7	5.5
North central	21773.2	1593.3	13.7	1432.8	849.0	1.7	442.2	422.7	1.0	15954.1	2691.0	5.9
South West	5658.6	849.9	6.7	131.5	73.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	12329.6	849.6	14.5
South East	7782.2	1148.4	6.8	10.5	13.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	11350.3	968.8	11.7
SouthSouth	7450.3	1206.3	6.2	20.9	33.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	11605.1	1686.7	6.9
National Total	44649.3	5083.6	8.78	3334.6	2721.0	1.23	1314.0	1363.1	0.96	54023.2	6718.5	8.04

Table 17c: Cowpea, Cotton, Cocoyam, Beniseed

	COWPEA			Cotton			COCOYAM			Benniseed		
Zone	OutPut	Land Area	Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Yield
North East	1078.1	723.7	1.5	145.4	184.1	0.79	2.0	0.3	7.2	49.4	52.5	0.9
North West	786.5	442.8	1.8	120.1	156.5	0.77	25.8	3.3	7.9	69.8	35.9	1.9
North central	1620.1	1150.8	1.4	25.2	82.4	0.306	433.6	91.5	4.7	952.7	398.8	2.4
South West	827.6	462.6	1.8	0.0	0.000	0.0	1043.9	243.0	4.3	17.3	35.7	0.0
South East	868.0	665.0	1.3	0.0	0.000	0.0	833.7	89.8	9.3	20.7	0.0	0.0
SouthSouth	184.7	141.5	1.3	0.0	0.000	0.0	987.3	204.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
National Total	5365.0	3586.3	1.50	290.7	423.1	0.69	3326.3	631.9	5.26	1109.8	522.9	2.12

Table 17d: Soybean, Okro, Onion, Tomato

	Soybean			Okro			Onion			Tomato		
Zone	OutPut	Land Area	Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Yield	OutPut	Land Area	Yield
North East	69.7	47.0	1.5	71.9	37.8	1.9	314.9	156.6	2.0	4004.4	176.3	22.7
North West	211.1	211.7	1.0	135.0	88.1	1.5	536.6	257.7	2.1	638.0	156.3	4.1
North central	354.9	361.4	1.0	346.0	151.8	2.3	126.2	23.0	5.5	275.4	60.6	4.5
South West	30.6	32.2	1.0	150.1	76.6	2.0	1.2	2.6	0.5	197.9	39.0	5.1
South East	72.9	16.8	22.2	412.9	52.9	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.8	22.1	3.4
SouthSouth	0.0	0.0	0.0	1232.6	678.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.8	57.4	1.1
National Total	739.3	669.0	1.1	2348.4	1085.8	2.16	978.8	440.0	2.22	5254.4	511.8	10.27

Table 18

SUMMARY FOR LAND AND OUPUT ESTIMATES PER CROP

	Production			Land Area			Average Yield
Crop	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change	2013
SORGHUM	6419.43	6725.08	4.8	5385.22	5438.86	1.0	1.236
MAIZE	8695.31	10279.61	19.4	5751.12	5676.62	3.9	1.811
RICE	5444.41	5817.92	6.9	2871.30	2981.94	3.9	1.951
GINGER	460.82	500.90	8.7	152.51	164.44	7.8	3.046
YAM	38739.68	42849.34	10.6	4837.68	5083.62	5.1	8.429
GROUNDNUT	3313.74	3334.62	0.6	2661.65	2720.97	2.2	1.226
MILLET	1280.57	1314.00	2.6	1369.80	1404.96	2.6	0.935
CASSAVA	50955.01	54023.15	6.0	6644.18	6718.49	1.1	8.041
COWPEA	3313.7	3334.6	1.1	3480.57	3586.33	3.0	1.496
Cotton	288.93	296.31	2.6	403.72	416.11	3.1	0.712
COCOYAM	3261.15	3326.26	2.0	622.70	631.92	1.5	5.264
Benniseed	422.98	407.87	8.3	519.28	537.29	3.5	0.756
Soybean	649.88	669.03	2.9	668.26	678.01	1.5	0.987
Okro	1999.37	2034.68	1.8	1060.33	1085.46	2.4	1.874
Onion	964.20	978.81	1.5	386.22	439.99	13.9	2.225
Tomato	2108.36	2143.12	1.6	468.60	511.75	9.2	4.188

Table 19:

SUMMARY OF CROP AREA, OUTPUTS AND AVERAGE YIELDS IN 2012 AND 2013

	AVERAGE YIELD PER CROP		
Crop	Output	Land Area	Average Yield (t/ha)
SORGHUM	6725.08	5438.86	1.236
MAIZE	10279.61	5676.62	1.811
RICE	5817.92	2981.94	1.951
GINGER	500.90	164.44	3.046
YAM	42849.34	5083.62	8.429
GROUNDNUT	3334.62	2720.97	1.226
MILLET	1314.00	1404.96	0.935
CASSAVA	54023.15	6718.49	8.041
COWPEA	5365.05	3586.33	1.496
Cotton	296.31	416.11	0.712
COCOYAM	3326.26	631.92	5.264
Benniseed	1107.87	537.29	2.062
Soybean	669.03	678.01	0.987
Okro	2034.68	1085.46	1.874
Onion	978.81	439.99	2.225
Tomato	2143.12	511.75	4.188

Livestock

Our heritage and struggles

Livestock production in Nigeria is an integrated economic activity which contributes around 5 – 6% of the Gross Domestic Products (GDP) and about 20% of the agricultural component of GDP. Livestock therefore plays a major role in the socio-economic development of the nation. Between 70 – 80% of the nation's population are engaged in agriculture and livestock industry as their major occupation and source of livelihood. However, livestock sub-sector of agriculture in the country has been faced with some constraints which limit the rapid and needed development of the sector.

During this year's APS, many factors were reported to limit the development of the livestock sub-sector of agriculture in the country. These limiting factors vary from area to area, and species to species. They include the upward swing in the incidence of cattle rustling and relate communal conflicts, low genetic potential of the native livestock with regards to feed conversion and reproduction, low quality of available feed ingredients, prevalence of diseases

and parasites and inadequate supply of livestock inputs such as veterinary supplies and feed concentrates.

Livestock population

The estimated livestock population and livestock commercial farms in Nigeria for 2013 are presented in

Table 5a. As in other years, data on livestock remained elusive and basis for proper forecast cloudy. Data on livestock population and livestock commercial farms were reported by only 10 states of the federation. Cattle population estimates were reported by Ekiti, FCT, Imo, Kaduna, Kano and Taraba. Those of Poultry, sheep and goat populations were reported by Anambra, Enugu, Ekiti, FCT, Imo, Kaduna, Kano and Taraba. Anambra, Enugu, Imo, Kaduna and Taraba state reported population of pigs. However, only Taraba state reported the existence of rabbits in the state.

Our Heritage and struggles

The Federal Capital Territory reported the highest numbers of commercial livestock farms. Data on livestock population and livestock commercial farms were not reported owing to the non-conduct of livestock census which had been overdue for more than 10 years.

Planning for the livestock sub-sector will continue to be laden with difficulties for so long as the base data for such endeavour and the proposal for livestock census remain un-attended.

Poultry farms are expanding and increasingly modernizing and boosting maize production

Fisheries

Fisheries Input

Data for Aquaculture and Fisheries were not available in most of the states. Only 7 states have procured and distributed one input or the other in the year under review. Niger,FCT, Kaduna, Sokoto, Bayelsa and Ekiti states procured and distributed fish feeds. Aquaculture equipment like fingerlings, Fish meals, culture tanks, brood stock, drugs and pelleting machine were procured by this states. Only Sokoto State procured equipment for capture fisheries like Fishing nets, Fishing hooks and Fishing boats.

Locally fabricated smooking Klin

The reason for this scanty information on Fisheries is that the questionnaires for the ministries were not submitted by most states. Also, Fisheries in under ministry of water resources in some states hence their report could not be captured.

Table 20: Growth Enhancement Scheme Support for Aquaculture in Selected States and FCT by the Federal Government in 2013

State	LGA	Target No of Farmers	Farmers Redeemed	Juveniles (No.)			Water Test Kits			Fish Feed (15kg bag)		
1. FCT		**840**		**Q S**	**QR**	**CS**	**Q S**	**QR**	**CS**	**Q S**	**QR**	**CS**
	Bwari		357	179,000	178,500	500	0	0	0	1,900	1,785	115
	AMAC		406	210,000	203,000	7000	0	0	0	2,800	2,030	770
	Kuje		101	50,500	50,500	0	0	0	0	543	505	38
	Sub-total		**864**	**439,500**	**432,000**	**7,500**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5,243**	**4,320**	**923**
2. Plateau		**840**										
	Jos North		822	420,000	411,000	9,000	0	0	0	4,200	4,110	90
	Sub-total		**822**	**420,000**	**411,000**	**9,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4,200**	**4,110**	**90**
3. Kwara		**840**										
	Offa		320	210,000	160,000	50,000	0	0	0	2,100	1,600	500
	Ilorin		305	241,000	152,500	89,000	0	0	0	1,525	1,525	0
	Edu		157	118,500	78,500	40,500	0	0	0	1,285	785	500
	Sub-total		**782**	**569,500**	**391,000**	**179,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4,910**	**3,910**	**1,000**
4.Lagos		**840**										
	Ikorodu		260	145,000	130,000	15,000	0	0	0	1,450	1,300	150
	Epe		94	47,000	47,000	0	0	0	0	470	470	0
	Ojo		32	16,000	16,000	0	0	0	0	160	160	0
	Badagry		61	30,500	30,500	0	0	0	0	305	305	0
	Agege		363	181,500	181,500	0	0	0	0	1,815	1,815	0
	Sub-total		**810**	**420,000**	**405,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4,200**	**4,050**	**150**
5.Ondo		**840**										
	Akure		189	94,500	94,500	0	0	0	0	945	945	0
	Ifetedore		45	22,500	22,500	0	0	0	0	250	250	0
	Ondo		67	33,000	33,000	0	0	0	0	335	335	0
	Okitipupa		50	25,000	25,000	0	0	0	0	250	250	0
	Sub-total		**351**	**175,000**	**175,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,780**	**1,780**	**0**

Note: ***QS*** *– Quantity Supplied* ***QR*** *– Quantity Redeemed* ***CS*** *– Closing Stock*

Table 20 (Contd): Growth Enhancement Scheme Support for Aquaculture in Selected States and FCT by the Federal Government in 2013

State	LGA	Target No of Farmers	Farmers Redeemed	Juveniles			Water Test Kits			Feed		
6.Ekiti		**840**		**Q S**	**QR**	**CS**	**Q S**	**QR**	**CS**	**Q S**	**QR**	**CS**
	Ado-Ekiti		827	420,000	413,500	6,500	200	200	0	4,200	4,135	65
	Sub-total		**827**	**420,000**	**413,500**	**6,500**	**200**	**200**	**0**	**4,200**	**4,135**	**65**
7.Osun		**840**										
	Iwo		222	126,000	111,000	15,000	0	0	0	1,160	1,110	50
	Ilesa East		151	88,000	75,500	12,500	0	0	0	845	755	90
	Irewole		40	27,000	20,000	7,000	0	0	0	245	200	45
	Ife East		52	38,500	26,000	12,500	0	0	0	342	260	82
	Orolu		205	113,000	102,500	10,500	0	0	0	1,085	1,025	60
	Ila		37	27,500	18,500	9,000	0	0	0	335	185	150
	Sub-total		**707**	**420,000**	**353,500**	**66,500**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4,012**	**3,275**	**347**
8.Ogun		**840**										
	Abeokuta		168	84,000	84,000	0	0	0	0	840	840	0
	Ilaro		168	84,000	84,000	0	0	0	0	840	840	0
	Sagamu		168	84,000	84,000	0	0	0	0	1,050	1,050	0
	Sub-total		**840**	**420,000**	**420,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4,200**	**4,200**	**0**
9. Oyo		**840**										
	Ibadan South		840	420,000	420,000	0	0	0	0	4,200	4,200	0
	Sub-total		**840**	**420,000**	**420,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4,200**	**4,200**	**0**
10.Kaduna		**840**										
	Igabi		521	260,500	260,500	0	0	0	0	2,605	2,605	0
	Sub-total		**521**	**260,500**	**260,500**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2,605**	**2,605**	**0**
	Total		**6,624**	**3,964,500**	**3,681,500**	**268,500**	**200**	**200**	**0**	**39,550**	**36,585**	**2,575**

Note: ***QS*** *– Quantity Supplied* ***QR*** *– Quantity Redeemed* ***CS*** *– Closing Stock*

Table 20 shows the GES support to fish farmers in 2013, following the launching of the GES fisheries by the Federal Department of fisheries in August 2013. Fish farmers were delighted across the country for such an innovation by the Government. For many of them it was a welcome development since that has never happened in the aquaculture industry in Nigeria. It was a bold step by Government to tackle two critical issues in aquaculture development-fish seeds and fish feeds. The cost of the standard 15kg bag of treating fish feed and water test kits (where available) were subsidized by 50% while catfish juveniles from reputable hatcheries were distributed free.

Table 20 is a summary of documentation from the exercise in 9 states (especially from the South-West, North-Central, North-West) and the FCT. While 8,400 farmers were target beneficiaries, 6,624 fish farmers (about 79%) were reached. About 3.7 million Catfish juveniles were distributed i.e. 95% of the target quantities. For fish feed, 36,585 bags of 15kg each (nearly 550 tons) were distributed, while water test kits were distributed only in Ekiti State.

The water kits are normally patronized by elite farmers that can use them, although they are scarce to get in the market. Since the Nigerian aquaculture industry is fast growing, the GES support to fish farmers across the country will further encourage more farmers to embark on fish production, thereby increasing fish protein availability to the Nigerian population.

Table 21: Procurement of distribution of fisheries in parts in 2012 and 2013
North East Zone

State	Type of input	Quantity procured by Government		Quantity distributed by govt.	
		2012	2013	2012	2013
Adamawa	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bauchi					
Borno	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gombe	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Yobe	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

North Central Zone

State	Type of input	Quantity procured by Government		Quantity distributed by govt.	
		2012	**2013**	**2012**	**2013**
Benue	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kogi	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kwara	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nasarawa	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Niger	Fingerlings Fish Feed Fish meals	- - -	90,000 1350bags 150bags	- - -	90,000 1350bags 150bags
Plateau	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
FCT	Fish Feed Cold storage Water pump Smoking kiln Culture Tank	- - - - -	800bags 20 10 5 5	- - - - -	800bags 20 10 5 5

North Western Zone

State	Type of input	Quantity procured by Government		Quantity distributed by govt.	
		2012	**2013**	**2012**	**2013**
Jigawa	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kaduna	Feeds Drugs Bloodstock Plastic Tanks	- - - -	2 tons 50,000# 200 9	- - - -	- - - -
Kano	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Katsina	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kebbi	Fish meal Fingerlings Smoking kiln	- - -	1,804bags 98,400 17	- - -	1,804bags 98,400 17
Sokoto	Fishing nets Fishing hooks Fishing boats Feeds Pelleting machine	1600units 1000units 30units 15tons 10	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Zamfara					

South- South Zone

State	Type of input	Quantity procured by Government		Quantity distributed by govt.	
		2012	**2013**	**2012**	**2013**
Akwa Ibom	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bayelsa	Feeds Fingerlings	- -	825bags 45,000Fingerlings	- -	825bags 45,000Fingerlings
Cross Rivers	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Delta	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Edo	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rivers	NA	NA			

South West Zone

State	Type of input	Quantity procured by Government		Quantity distributed by govt.	
		2012	**2013**	**2012**	**2013**
Ekiti	Fish Seeds Fish Feeds Lime	30,000 2,400 20	240,000 6,320 150	30,000 2,400 20	240,000 6,320 150

Fisheries Diseases

Aquaculture productions were affected by various diseases as reported in the table below. These diseases include bacterial, fungal and viral diseases. Broken skull disease was reported in Adamawa State. Fungal Viral and Bacterial diseases were reported in Kano, Kogi, Enugu, and Ekiti State. Fish parasites such as Predators such as wild ducks, Kingfishers and reptiles were reported in Bayelsa and Kogi States.

This is a major challenge to fish farmers because of lack of technical knowhow and manpower in disease diagnosis and treatment. Poor feeding, insufficient water supply and poor management of fish stocked is another challenge faced by the fish farmers. There is urgent need to train fisheries technical staff on fish diseases prevention, diagnosis and treatment to forestall losses encountered when farmers are faced with these challenges. Fish farmers if possible should be trained on how to produce their feeds using locally available but nutritionally balanced feed resources.

Many concret fish ponds are like this warranting the need for capacity building for improved mangement

Table 22: Fisheries Pests and Diseases Situation

Fish species	Pest/diseases	States Where Reported	Severity	Control Measures undertaken
Clarias spp.	Broken skull	Adamawa.	50-60%	No control measure was taken.
Clarias spp. Clarias spp.	Fungal and viral infection. Bacterial diseases.	Kano,Kogi. Enugu,Adamawa,Ekiti, Kogi,	High High in Adamawa, but light in other states.	No control measures. Enugu and Ekiti treated the fish with NaCl. But no medication was given in Adamawa and Kogi State.
Clarias spp.	Columnaris	Imo	Light.	No control measure.
Clarias spp.	Pest like wild duck, kingfisher, Reptiles.	Bayelsa,Kogi	High in Bayelsa but light in Kogi	No control measure was undertaken.
Heterobranchus	Skulls pot.	Bayelsa	Low.	No control measure was undertaken.

Fisheries Production Estimate

Data from five states on artisanal fisheries output in 2013 showed a decreased in fish production in Bayelsa State and Niger State from 68,048mt to 36,101 compared with 2012 and 73,300 in 2012 against 45,000 in 2013 respectively. This included both inland and coastal artisanal fisheries. About 20 states had no data on fisheries output which included both artisanal and aquaculture production in the year 2013. However, there was increase in fish production for three states which include Ekiti, Enugu ,and Benue states.

Table 23: Domestic fish Production in Nigeria (2001-2013)

Year	Tons
2001	487,313
2002	511,720
2003	510,762
2004	509,201
2005	579,544
2006	636,848
2007	615,506
2008	684,575
2009	780,705
2010	849,026
2011	893,099
2012	1,145,689
2013	1,309,876

Source: FDF 2012

Table: 24Projected domestic fingerlings production from 2000 – 2011

Year	Fingerlings Production
2000	20000
2001	2800000
2002	4500000
2004	9500000
2005	22900000
2006	30000000
2007	32500000
2008	35000000
2009	44110870
2010	50238587
2011	56366304
2012	74728599

Source: AIFP, 2012

Table 25: Production Estimates for Fisheries by Various States (Metric Tons)

S/N	State	Artisanal fish catch					
		2012	2013	%Change[1]	2012	2013	%Change
1	Abia	N/A					
2	Adamawa	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Akwa Ibom	N/A					
4	Anambra	N/A					
5	Bauchi	12.40mt.					
6	Bayelsa	68,048.85mt.	36101.00mt.		-	Loss to flood	
7	Benue	450mt.	460mt.		300mt.	350mt.	
8	Borno	N/A					
9	Cross River	N/A					
10	Delta	N/A					
11	Ebonyi	N/A					
12	Edo	N/A					
13	Ekiti	158mt.	173.8mt.		2,591mt.	2,850mt.	
14	Enugu	15,000mt.	20,000mt.		50,000mt.	80,000mt.	
15	Gombe	7.42mt.					
16	Imo	N/A	-		464.4mt.	555mt.	
17	Jigawa	17,341mt.	-	-	2,930mt.	-	-
18	Kaduna	N/A					
19	Kano	93.0mt.			15,000mt.	-	-
20	Katsina	N/A					
21	Kebbi	N/A					
22	Kogi	N/A					
23	Kwara	N/A					
24	Lagos	N/A					
25	Nasarawa	N/A					
26	Niger	73,300mt.	45,000mt.		-	-	
27	Ogun	N/A					
28	Ondo	N/A					
29	Osun	N/A					
30	Oyo	N/A					
31	Plateau	N/A					
32	Rivers	N/A					
33	Sokoto	23,210mt.					
34	Taraba	N/A					
35	Yobe	N/A					
36	Zamfara	N/A					
37	FCT	N/A					

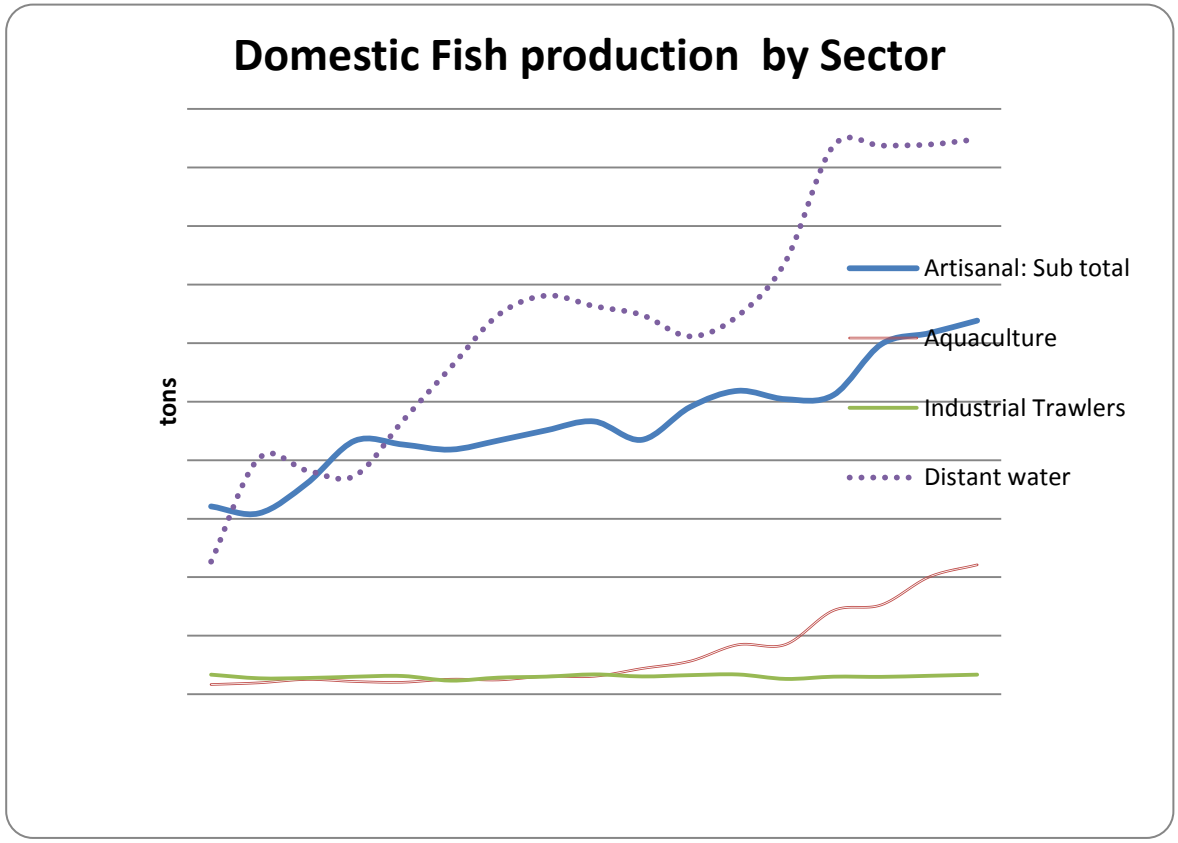
Table 26: Fish Import by Sector from 2001 - 2009

SECTOR	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Fresh or chilled s Almonidae	57,191,702	4,358,596	9,315,960	91,538	9,021,453	4,021,248	NA	NA	65,518,949			
Fresh or chilled Herrings	96,285,454	540,353	4,358,596	NA	NA	74,003,015	2,093,923,252	20524619	437,646,485			
Fresh or chilled sardines, brisling or sparts	1,053,584	2,821,728,221	88,662,529	1,242,107	NA	97,351,094	53,342,286	21,259,082	14,216,862			
Fresh or chilled mackerel	33,679,787	171,383,567	68,590,372	52,148,896	NA	457,485,060	989,287,889	NA	341,814,207			
Frozen pac.salmon	1,103,050,002	130,635,275	7,224,158	14,274,216	NA	NA	2,382,687	6544700	NA			
Frozen trout	111,147,026	11,518,989	17,600,956	859,103	NA	27,522,006	NA	NA	NA			
Frozen atlantic and danube salmon	219,641	653,900	17,600,956	NA	159,290,652	849,620	49,294	42,904,767	150,713,385			
Frozen salmon	52,920,551	NA	241,110,110	27,160,687	159,290,652	1,159,798,152	13,279,647	115,440	64,487,242			
Frozen halibut	178,739	30,953,400	701,403	474,014,245	38,150,007	NA	20,775,000	3,968,281	NA			
Frozen cod	732,566,364	NA	22,724,818	149,092,096	6,953,650	NA	53,342,286	68,799,781	NA			
Frozen haddock	55,439,721	NA	204,220,730	4,190,482	NA	66,995,392	NA	NA	NA			
Frozen dogfish &sharks	85,777,015	111,297,643	1,754,676	63,839,268	NA	1,209,236,277	11,584,470	435,493,291	NA			
Frozen hake	112,692,142	70,437,049	8,658,306	90,987,786	90,293,974	7,279,812	3,579,727,037	94,023,140	174,680,063			
TOTAL	2,442,201,728	3,353,506,993	692,523,570	877,900,424	463,000,388	3,104,541,676	6,817,693,848	693,633,101	1,249,077,193			

Source: NBS

Table 27: Nigerian Fish Supply by Sectors (tons) 1995-2012

S/No	Sectors/year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	Artisanal: Sub total	320,955	309,200	360,220	433,069	426,786	418,064	433,537	450,965	466,203	434,830	490,594	518,539	504,227	511,382	598,211	616,981	638,486	
	Coastal & Brackish	159,201	138,274	175,126	219,073	239,228	236,801	239,311	253,063	241,823	227,523	259,831	269,878	260,099	264,988	309,981	323,332	346,381	
	Inland: Rivers & Lakes	161,754	170,926	185,094	213,996	187,558	181,268	194,226	197,902	204,380	207,307	230,763	248,659	244,128	246,394	288,230	288,649	292,105	
2	Aquaculture	16,619	19,490	25,265	21,738	20,458	25,720	24,398	30,664	30,677	43,950	56,355	84,533	85,087	143,207	152,796	200,535	221,128	
3	Industrial Trawlers	33,479	27,244	27,703	29,955	31,139	23,308	28,378	30,091	33,882	30,421	32,595	33,778	26,193	29,986	29,698	31,510	33,485	
	Fish (Inshore)	21,191	15,425	15,326	17,943.00	14,180	13,877	15,792	16,065	17,542	16,063	19,724	19,129	18,040	18,585	18,820	19,261	19,736	
	Shrimp (Inshore)	12,252	9,551	10,807	10,716	15,249	8,056	12,380	12,797	11,416	12,469	10,946	13,767	5,999	9,881	10,878	12,249	13,749	
	EEZ	36	2,268	1,570	1,291	1,709.70	1,375	206	1,229	4,924	1,889	1,925	882	2,158	1,520				
4	Distant water	226,448	403,273	382,442	373,044	466,840	557,884	648,197	681,152	663.18	648,033	611,520	646,484	739,666	937,428	718030	718387	718745	
Grand Total		637,501	759,207	856,526	946,503	1,024,982	1,134,510	1,192,872	1,173,942	1,157,234	1,191,064.	1,283,332	1,355,173	1,283,332	1,622,033	1,780,705	1,849,026	1,893,099	


Domestic Fish production by Sector
tons
Artisanal: Sub total
Aquaculture
Industrial Trawlers
Distant water

ADP Extension Activities
ADP Funding and Staffing Adequacy in 2013

The overwhelming problem of poor funding and its untimely release has grossly affected the staffing situation of most of the ADPs across the nation. The survey shows that only FCT, Nasarawa, Ogun and There wasn't any significance difference in the funding situation of ADPs between 2012 and 2013. Majority of the ADPs are poorly funded by the state government, which generated staff redundancy problems in the affected ADPs across the country.

In some states where parallel extension delivery agencies are established like ADIL and FSACin Adamawa state, ADP staffs are seconded to serve as resource personnel. Evidence from the survey shows that only Adamawa, Nassarawa and Ekiti (5% of the ADPs) had little funding in 2013. The funding problems is reflected more in Borno, Zamfara, Kaduna, Delta, Edo, Taraba,Osun, Ondo, Lagos, Anambra and Akwa Ibom.The remaining ADPs were either fairly funded or information regarding funding was not available during the survey period.

For most of the ADPs, the neglect in terms of funding stem from the erroneous assumption that payment of counterpart funds for some development project sufficed.

Women dominate postharvest ops.

Many state governments will need to be assited to understand the justiciation for continued funding payment of counterpart funds notwithstanding.

Oyo ADPs like the rest of the ADPs reported inadequate staff. Similarly, majority of ADPs are heavilyloaded at the top with aged personnel who are on their last lap of their service. To savethe ADPs from collapsing the problem of staffing should be urgently addressed and funded to recruit more qualified front line EAs.

Table 28 Status of ADP Funding, Adequacy and Quality of Staff in 2013

North East Zone

State	Funding		Adequacy and quality of staffing		Remarks
	2012	**2013**	**2012**	**2013**	
ADAMAWA	**Poor**	**Good**	**Fair**	**Inadequate**	**Funding increased in 2013 but more extension agents should be employed.**
BORNO	**Poor**	**Poor**	**Inadequate**	**Inadequate**	**Funding should be provided while more extension agents should be employed.**
GOMBE	**Fair**	**N.A**	**Fair**	**Inadequate**	**Funding should be provided and more extension agents should be employed.**
YOBE	**Fair**	**Fair**	**Inadequate**	**Inadequate**	**There is need for more funding and more EAs should be recruited.**

North West Zone

State	**Funding**		**Adequacy and quality of staffing**		**Remarks**
	2012	**2013**	**2012**	**2013**	
KADUNA	Very good	NA	Inadequate	Inadequate	Funding should be improved while more low cadre extension staff should be employed.
KANO	NA	NA	Fairly adequate	Inadequate	Funding records should be available and more Extension agents should be employed to meet the standard EAs/Farmer ratio.
JIGAWA	Fair	Fair	Fairly adequate	Inadequate	Funding and EAs staffing should be improve
KATSINA	N.A	N.A	Very inadequate	Very inadequate	Funding should be provided and more EAs be recruited
KEBBI	Fair	Fair	Inadequate	Inadequate	Funding should be improved upon and more Staffs should be recruited
SOKOTO	NA	NA	Inadequate	Inadequate	There is need for adequate funding and staffing
ZAMFARA	Fair	Poor	Inadequate	Inadequate	Improved funding is required and more EAs staff is needed.

North Central Zone

State	**Funding**		**Adequacy and quality of staffing**		**Remarks**
	2012	2013	2012	2013	
BENUE	N.A	N.A	Inadequate	Inadequate	Funding should be provided and recruit more EAs
FCT	N.A	N.A	Inadequate	Inadequate	Funding should be provided and more extension staff should be recruited.

KOGI	N.A	N.A	Inadequate	Inadequate	Fund should be adequate and timely, while more extension agents should be employed.
KWARA	Fair	Fair	Inadequate	Inadequate	Additional funds should be provided and more Extension agents should be recruited.
NASARAWA	Fair	Fair	Inadequate	Inadequate	Funding should be improved and more additional EAs should be recruited
NIGER	Fair	Fair	Inadequate	Inadequate	Funding should be provided and more EA's staff should be employed.
PLATEAU	NA	NA	Inadequate	Inadequate	Funding should be provided and EAs staffing is very necessary
TARABA	Poor	Poor	Inadequate	Inadequate	ADP need to be adequately funded and also recruit more frontline extension agents.

South West Zone

State	Funding		Adequacy and quality of staffing		Remarks
	2012	2013	2012	2013	
Osun	Poor	Poor	Inadequate	Inadequate	Adequate funding should be provided while More EAs should be employed
Ogun	Fair	Fair	Adequate	Inadequate	Adequate and timely funding is fundamental and additional EAs should be recruited
Oyo	Poor	Good	Adequate	Inadequate	Good funding should be provided while additional EAs should be recruited
Lagos	Fair	Poor	Inadequate	Inadequate	Funding should be adequate and timely. More staff should be employed.
Ondo	fair	Poor	Fair	Fair	Funding should be adequately provided and more staff should be employed
Ekiti	N.A	Good	Inadequate	Inadequate	More EAs should be recruited

South East

State	Funding		Adequacy and quality of staffing		Remarks
	2012	2013	2012	2013	
Anambra	Fair	Very Poor	Inadequate	Inadequate	Adequate and timely funding should be provided and sufficient staffing of EAs is needed.
Enugu	No fund released	No fund released	Inadequate	Inadequate	Funds should be released on time while more staffs should be employed.
Imo	No fund released	No fund released	Inadequate	Inadequate	Funding should be timely and adequately released and more extension agents should be recruited.
Abia	Fair	Fair	Fairly adequate	Fairly adequate	Funding should be provided and more extension agents should be recruited.
Ebonyi	No fund released	No fund released	Fairly inadequate	Fairly inadequate	Fund should be timely and adequately provided and more frontline EAs should be recruited

South South Zone

State	Funding		Adequacy and quality of staffing		Remarks
	2012	2013	2012	2013	
Rivers	N.A	N.A	Fairly adequate	Fairly adequate	Provide funds and recruit additional staff especially VEAs.
Bayelsa	Fair	N.A	Very inadequate	Very inadequate	Provide adequate and timely fund and recruit more staff.
Akwa-Ibom	Fair	Poor	Adequate	Fairly adequate	Funding should be adequate and timely while more extension agents (VEAs, BEAs) should be recruited.
Cross River	N.A	N.A	Fairly adequate	Fairly adequate	Funding should be provided and more EAs should be employed.
Edo	Fair	Fair	Inadequate	Inadequate	Fund should be adequately provided and low cadre extension staff needs to be recruited.
Delta	NA	NA	Fairly adequate	Fairly adequate	Adequate and timely funding is very essential and agricultural extension agent need to be recruited.

Performance indicators of ADPs

Performanceof any public, private/non-governmental extension organisations is dependent upon on certain indicators among which are its strength in term of man-power and financial adequacy as well as approved targeted activities.These indicators are presented in table? Base on geopolitical locationand states bases.

Farm families

Comparable to 2012 this year Kano state was also recorded the highest number of farm families of 994,656.This was followed by Niger State with 763,000 and Borno State with 536,322. In most of the state farm families of the 2013 remain the same with that of 2012.This may be as result of ATA programme executed across the country, which pull many families into agricultural production

EA: Farmer ratio: this year Rvers, Edo, Benue, Abia and Sokoto, States have the highest EA: Farmer ratio with 1:9583, 1:9409, 1:7407 and 1:6000, 1:5265 and 1:4050respectively. Unlike in 2012 where Adamawa state appeared to have the lowest EA:FFs ratio of 1:1212, in 2013 Gombe state became the state with lowest EA:FFs ratio of 1:996. The variation in EA:FFs ratio over the years is due to ADP poor funding and staff motivation.

Number of Subject Matter Specialists (MSs): The SMSs are the main link between research institutes and the ADPs. Proven and relevant technologies from research are taught by the SMSs to the VEAs. Feedback to research as a way of evaluating progress is also achieved through the SMSs, especially during Fortnightly Trainings (FNTs) and Monthly Technology Review Meetings (MTRMs). Hence, the availability of SMSs in different agricultural enterprise – crop, livestock and fisheries, agro-processing and women-in-agriculture – remains a major performance indicator in the ADP system. AkwaIbom, FCT and Bauchi States have the highest number of 35 and 31 SMSs. Adamawa, Jigawa and Kebbi have 20 SMSs each. Also Ekiti has 18 SMSs, while Sokoto State ADP has the least number of 5 SMS. Commonly, there was low number of SMSs across the country and this might affectthe training of EAs and transfer of improved agricultural technologies to the farmers.

Number of Block Extension Supervisors (BESs): The BESs are important supervisory force of any extension services delivery institutions predominantly ADPs .The number of BESs should ideally depend on the number of VEAs.Across the country many ADPs have reasonable number of BESs who can adequately supervise their subject EAs. Kano and Jigawa states ADP have the highest number of 133 and 47 BESs followed by Benue and Niger with 33 BESs each. However, Osun has the lowest number of 3 BESs.

Number of Village Extension Agents (VEAs):
There is a marginal differences between 2012 and 2013 in the number of Extension Agents in many states. However, there is sharp decrease in EAs number in Adamawa Jigawa, Zamfara, FCT, Kwara and Edo. The decrease in number of EAs in those states may not be unconnected with retirements, moterlity and movement of staff to other jobs. It appears that Kano State which has the largest number of VEAs in the country followed by Yobe and Niger states that have 265 EAs each and 198 VEAs for Kebi state. However, Osun, Katsina and Edo have 5, 12 and 27 EAs respectively. When comparing the number of EAs between 2012 and 2013 only Niger and Abia have increases their number of EAs by 73 and 33 respectively while Adamwa state VEAs decrease by 137.

Number of Extension Visits to Farmers: Extension visit to farmers is an important performance indicator of any extension organizations that assess the intensity of technology awareness and adoption by farmers. However, many state ADPs like Kebbi, Kano, Taraba, FCT, Niger, Kwara, Ebonyi, and Delta did not perform any farmers-visit in 2013. In contrast Zamfara, Nasarawa, Plateau and Ondo states EAs paid many visits to their farmers.

SPAT, MTP and OFAR: The success in technology dissemination and adoption by farmers depends on the number and effectiveness of SPAT, MTP and OFAR techniques conducted by ADPs. There is a slight increase in of ADPs that conducted these activities, however, the intensity of the activities decreased in 2013 compared to 2012. About 18, 10 and 7 ADPs established MTP,SPAT and OFAR respectively. ADPs in Akwa Ibom, Imo, Zamfara and Benue established 2548, 893, 837 SPATs respectively. Similarly Imo, Zamfara, and Benue conducted 600, 510 and 429 MTPs correspondingly, while Jigawa, and Kaduna states conducted 12 and 10 OFAR individually.

FNTs/MTs and MTRMs/QTRMs:
Success in technology dissemination and adoption largely depends on regular training and meetings of frontline VEAs which is usually conducted through FNTs/MTs and MTRMs. FNTs was conducted by 57% of the ADPs in 2013 against 59% when compared to 2012. The slight decreased in number of FNTs wasdue to financial and other logistic problems facing the ADPs. Likewise 46% of ADPs conducted MTRM in 2013 against 65% in 2012. This ia reduction 19%. The survey reported that only Nasarawa and Kwara met their MTRM and QTRM targetsin 2013.

Number of farmers trained:
Information regarding number farmers trainedthis year remain the same with that of 2012 in which 60% of ADPs did not conduct any direct training for farmers.It was recorded that Nassarawa, Kaduna, Osun, and Yobe trained highest number of 24,240, 11,200 3375 and 850 farmers who were trained in 2013. The number of farmers trained in Nassarawa and Kaduna State increased in response/support of Aflatoxin awareness

trainings conducted in these states. Response from farmers and EAs during the survey indicates that technical messages to end-users were sustained via radio and television programmes on national and states media stations.

Farmer Field School:

Farmers field schools were not maintained in Borno, Adamawa, Katsina, Kebbi, Kano, Kaduna, Plateau, Niger, Osun, Edo, Delta,Cross river, Akwa Ibom, Gombe, Sokoto and Ogun states in 2013. The following states of Kogi, Ondo, Anambra, Oyo and Imo states had the highest number fo FFSs recording 1350, 110, 75, 45 and 44 respectively. However, Rivers had the lowest number (10 nos) 1 FFS seesions followed by FCT and Bayelsa that had 9 FFSs each.

Steaming the oil out from oil palm fruits

A typical yam market in Nassarawa State

Table 29: Extension activities in the ADPs in 2013
NORTH EAST ZONE

Extension Activities																	
State	Years		No. of Farm Families	Zones	SMSs	BES	BEA's/WIA	VEAs	VEA Visits	SPATs	FNTs/MTs	MTRMs / QTRMs	MTPs	OFARs	No. of Groups /Coops	EA/Farmer Ratio	No. of farmers Trained	No. of farmers field schools
Borno	2012	Tar	536,322	3	8	63	--	600	670	1395	-	-	--	-	-	-1:1000	-	-
		Ach	536,322	3	8	63	-	273	235	360	-	-	-	-	-	1:1964.55	-	-
	2013	Tar	536,322	3	15	62	-	-	670	900	24	4	1240	30	-	1:800	200	27
		Ach	536,322	3	11	-	-	-	235	-	-	-	-	-	-	1:2282	54	0
Yobe	2012	Tar	407,834	2	12	32	32	350	31872	-	24	12	830	90	54	1:2472	-	27
		Ach	407,834	2	12	32	8	265	31872	-	-	8	650	75	54	1:2472	-	-
	2013	Tar	407,834	2	12	32	32	350	-	-	24	12	15	-	54	1:1000	-	1350
		Ach	407,834	2	12	32	8	265	-	-	-	5	15	-	54	1:1000	-	1350
Bauchi	2012	Tar	-	3	27	50	110	600	2845	-	-	12	224	60	500	1:800	5000	81
		Ach	648510	3	27	24	36	285	1328	-	-	4	224	47	1768	1:1731	3375	76
	2013	Tar	NA															
		Ach	NA															
Gombe	2012	Tar	253,378	11	7	116	116	251	40	89	20	12	-	-	81	1:1000	2430	81
		Ach	253,378	11	7	23	42	77	9	89	0	24	-	-	81	1;1255	2025	81
	2013	Tar	253,378	11	8	116	116	251	51,120	-	24	12	-	-	-	1:800	-	81
		Ach	253,378	11	7	23	42	77	15,397	-	14	7	-	-	-	1:996	-	-
Adamawa	2012	Tar	450,000	4	20	46	46	450	151,000	-	26	4	200	20	450,000	1:1000	30,000	-
		Ach	360,000	4	6	42	30	297	-	-	-	-	-	-	360,000	1:1212	30,000	-
	2013	Tar	450,000	4	36	46	46	355	2232	-	24	4	-	5	630	1:1000	450,00	384

		Ach	120,000	4	20	30	22	160	2232	-	-	-	-	-	565	1:3450	-	-

NORTH WEST ZONE

No. of E Ext. Workers

State	Years		No. of Farm Families	Zones	SMSs	BES	BEA's/WIA	VEAs	VEA Visits	SPATs	FNTs/MTs	MTRMs / QTRMs	MTPs	OFARs	No. of Groups /Coops	EA/Farmer Ratio	No. of farmers Trained	No. of farmers field schools
Jigawa	2012	Tar	525,000	4	8	47	-	376	-	-	24	12	183	19	-	-	-	-
		Ach	373,000	4	8	47	-	183	-	-	-	-	183	15	-	-	-	27
	2013	Tar	376000	4	20	47	-	-	10,752	-	-	12	286	12	3200	1:1000	570	27
		Ach	224000	4	20	47	-	-	8960	-	-	-	224	12	180	1:1678	500	27
Katsina	2012	Tar	500,000	3	-	54	500	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1:1000	300,000	-
		Ach	500,000	3	-	25	105	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1:3000	468,000	-
	2013	Tar	-	3	-	54	500	46	1200003	-	36	4	-	-		1:1000	-	-
		Ach	-	3	-	25	89	12	600003	-	24	3	-	-		1:3000	-	-
Sokoto	2012	Tar	432133	2	8	32	37	256	15744	-	12	4	100	1	-	1:4050	1200	24
		Ach	432133	2	5	16	5	72	15744	-	-	-	-	1	-	1:4050	560	24
	2013	Tar	432133	2	8	32	32	256	15744	-	12	4	160	5	-	1:4050	1500	-
		Ach	432133	2	5	16	16	72	15744	-	-	-	20	4	-	1:4050	850	-

NORTH WEST ZONE

No. of Ext. Workers																		
State	Years		No. of Farm Families	Zones	SMSs	BES	BEA's/WIA	VEAs	VEA Visits	SPATs	FNTs/MTs	MTRMs / QTRMs	MTPs	OFARs	No. of Groups /Coops	EA/Farmer Ratio	No. of farmers Trained	No. of farmers field schools
Kebbi	2012	Tar	-	4	25	32	40	205	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-
		Ach	-	4	20	32	36	198	-	-	-	-	185	4	-	-	-	-
	2013	Tar	-	4	25	32	40	205	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-
		Ach	-	4	20	32	36	198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zamfara	2012	Tar	350,000	2	10	48	48	272	12	-	-	-	250	5	100	1:1000	300	81
		Ach	180,000	2	8	34	34	172	4	-	-	-	240	1	25	1:1944	150	27
	2013	Tar	356,000	2	10	48	36	356	74048	-	-	12	1750	5	200	1:1000	500	81
		Ach	178,000	2	10	34	34	170	35360	-	-	0	510	2	110	1:2000	-	14
Kano	2012	Tar	1.2m	3	12	399	255	1625	-	-	-	12	-	-	30,000	-	-	-
		Ach	840,895	3	9	133	85	705	-	-	-	6	-	-	12,000	1:1,844-	-	-
	2013	Tar	1.3m	3	12	399	255	1625	-	-	-	12	-	-	30,000	-	-	-
		Ach	994,656	3	9	133	85	705	-	-	-	0	-	-	12,000	1:1,844	-	-
Kaduna	2012	Tar	606,007	4	6	60	132	606	116,352	4000	12	12	3000	3000	1,066	1:1000	27	-
		Ach	606,007	4	6	29	47	187	45,604	574	7	2	470	470	1,066	1:3240	-	-
	2013	Tar	-	4	6	60	132	606	35604	4000	-	-	3000	27	2000	1:1000	14000	26
		Ach	-	4	6	29	47	187	8200	450	-	-	380	10	2036	1:3240	14240	-

NORTH CENTRAL ZONE

No. of Ext. Workers																	
State	Years		No. of Farm Families	Zones	SMSs	BES	BEA's/WIA	VEAs	VEA Visits	SPATs	FNTs/MTs	MTRMs / QTRMs	MTPs	OFARs	No. of Groups /Coops	EA/Farmer Ratio	No. of farmers Trained	No. of farmers field schools
Taraba	2012	Tar	288,000	4	20	30	30	288	-	8,000	24	12	200	12	100	1:1000	-	45
		Ach	230,000	4	15	18	2	90	-	4,106	-	-	-	-	64	1:3200	150	27
	2013	Tar	288,000	4	20	30	30	288	-	-	24	12	-	12	-	1:800	-	45
		Ach	230,000	4	15	30	2	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1:3600	317	27
Plateau	2012	Tar	325,082	3	18	32	32	192	67,200	-	24	11	276	103	-	1;1000	-	86
		Ach	325,082	3	18	26	11	90	31,500	-	10	3	180	77	-	-	-	-
	2013	Tar	325,082	3	15	32	33	192	36,864	-	26	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Ach	325,082	3	18	26	10	71	13,632	-	-	1	-	-	-	1:5787	-	-
Nasarawa	2012	Tar	180,433	3	18	26	26	156	25,344	-	26	12	200	14	24	1:1000	1305	81
		Ach	180,433	3	18	26	19	130	16,896	-	26	8	200	13	8	1:1388	189	14
	2013	Tar	180,433	3	18	26	26	156	26,592	-	26	12	200	12	24	1:1000	-	-
		Ach	180,433	3	17	26	19	127	15,956	-	26	12	200	6	7	1:1388	523	-
FCT	2012	Tar	120,000	4	20	12	24	93	22,360	-	24	12	140	10	8,000	-	7,440	27
		Ach	101,000	4	20	12	24	81	9,000	-	8	16	-	4	7,600	-	2,100	-
	2013	Tar	165,000	4	31	12	17	93	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
		Ach	100,000	4	31	12	17	81	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	9

NORTH CENTRAL ZONE

No. of Ext. Workers

State	Years		No. of Farm Families	Zones	SMSs	BES	BEA's/WIA	VEAs	VEA Visits	SPATs	FNTs/MTs	MTRMs / QTRMs	MTPs	OFARs	No. of Groups /Coops	EA/Farmer Ratio	No. of farmers Trained	No. of farmers field schools
Niger	2012	Tar	-	3	15	18	-	200	2,880	1792	24	12	-	38	150	1:1000	150	-
		Ach	-	3	15	18	-	**192**	1500	-	-	1	-	-	150	1:2000	30	-
	2013	Tar	763,000	3	15	42	42	500	60,000	-	26	4	550	4	-	1:1000	300	27
		Ach	763,000	3	15	38	22	**265**	-	-	2	2	27	-	2149	-	151	-
Kwara	2012	Tar	300,000	4	20	29	28	280	-	-	25	12	20	-	-	1:2000	-	-
		Ach	280,000	4	12	7	9	137	-	-	12	6	12	-	-	1:2190	-	-
	2013	Tar	-	4	16	30	14	300	-	-	24	4	-		-	1:1000	24	-
		Ach	-	4	16	20	9	120	-	-	2	4	-		-	1:2000	-	-
Kogi	2012	Tar	-	4	20	24	24	192	11,904	-	26	12	670	5	80	1: 300	-	-
		Ach	-	4	15	24	24	100	3,000	-	22	2	250	5	80	1: 1000	-	-
	2013	Tar	-	4	-	24	24	192	11904	-	24	12	-	-	-	1:1000	-	150
		Ach	-	4	-	22	4	100	1400	-	24	4	-	-	-	1:2409	-	110
Benue	2012	Tar	413,159	3	19	46	46	368	40,000	-	48	12	2500	-	-	1:1000	-	-
		Ach	413,159	3	17	38	9	62	10,000	-	32	8	1500	-	-	1:4000	-	17
	2013	Tar	-	3	19	46	46	368	-	-	26	12	1035	-	-	1:1000	-	-
		Ach	413,159	3	16	38	8	61	1114	-	14	7	429	-	-	1:6000	-	13

SOUTH WEST ZONE

No. of Ext. Workers																	
State	Years		No. of Farm Families	Zones	SMSs	BES	BEA's/WIA	VEAs	VEA Visits	SPATs	FNTs/MTs	MTRMs / QTRMs	MTPs	OFARs	No. of Groups /Coops	EA/Farmer Ratio	No. of farmers Trained	No. of farmers field schools
Osun	2012	Tar	256,000	3	12	30	31	248	47616	-	26	12	3	7	1984	1:1000	-	-
		Ach	-	3	6	18	18	8	4992	-	15	5	-	3	208	1:1984	5,525	-
	2013	Tar		3	12	3	31	248	47616	-	26	12	-	-	1984	1:1000	1984	-
		Ach		3	6	3	9	5	2688	-	17	5	-	-	112	1:1843	11200	-
Oyo	2012	Tar	415,030	4	28	28	28	224	26,928	-	26	12	-	-	-	1:800	415,030	81
		Ach	119,895	4	28	28	21	85	9,370	-	17	4	-	-	-	1:3997	131,266	35
	2013	Tar	415,030	4	20	28	28	224	28,302	-	26	-	12	-	-	-	-	71
		Ach	104,880	4	14	28	20	83	7,071	-	18	-	3	-	-	-	-	45
Ekiti	2012	Tar	200,000	3	24	16	16	128	3,500	480	72	12	16	10	-	1:1000	-	-
		Ach	200,000	3	12	16	12	46	2960	645	48	8	-	-	-	1:3000	-	81
	2013	Tar	200,000	3	36	16	16	128	4904			12	16	10	-	1:1000	-	-
		Ach	200,000	3	18	16	17	45	3200			8	16	4	-	1:1000	-	28
Ogun	2012	Tar	360,000	4	20	20	20	128	4980	1200	26	12	152	-	164	1:800	246	81
		Ach	130,000	4	16	20	13	83	2805	800	16	1	40	-	40	1:3364	140	40
	2013	Tar	360,000	4	20	20	20	126	3,476	-	26	-	395	-	200	1:800	164	-
		Ach	167,000	4	15	20	11	79	2,107	-	14	-	209	-	160	1:3423	60	-

SOUTH WEST ZONE

No. of Ext. Workers

State	Years		No. of Farm Families	Zones	SMSs	BES	BEA's/WIA	VEAs	VEA Visits	SPATs	FNTs/MTs	MTRMs / QTRMs	MTPs	OFARs	No. of Groups /Coops	EA/Farmer Ratio	No. of farmers Trained	No. of farmers field schools
Lagos	2012	Tar	332,401	3	15	16	16	128	12672	40	26	12	40	6	-	1:1000	6	81
		Ach	135,000	3	15	16	11	62	4993	32	13	3	32	6	-	1:1612	6	31
	2013	Tar	332,401	3	15	16	16	128	12672	33	26	12	33	12	-	1:1000	12	81
		Ach	128925	3	10	16	11	62	6417	33	13	5	33	6	-	1:1612	6	42
Ondo	2012	Tar	-	2	-	18	36	160	27540	1004	-	12	-	-	1296	1:1480	200	91
		Ach	-	2	-	18	22	92	8909	367	-	11	-	-	1296	1:1480	500	91
	2013	Tar		2	-	18	36	160	23660	1000	-	12	-	-	1296	1:1480	200	91
		Ach		2	-	18	36	110	10450	162	-	11	-	-	1296	1:1480	400	91

SOUTH EAST ZONE

No. of Ext. Workers

State	Years		No. of Farm Families	Zones	SMSs	BES	BEA's/WIA	VEAs	VEA Visits	SPATs	FNTs/MTs	MTRMs / QTRMs	MTPs	OFARs	No. of Groups /Coops	EA/Farmer Ratio	No. of farmers Trained	No. of farmers field schools
Anambra	2012	Tar	338,721	4	20	24	22	176	2,296	204	104	12	250	5	270	1:1000	1890	33
		Ach	-	4	18	13	8	29	1,160	150	68	2	138	-	230	1:9409	1140	0
	2013	Tar	-	4	7	20	24	179	2276	204	104	12	12	5	270	1:1000	1840	75
		Ach	-	4	7	18	12	29	574	-	34	3	6	-	230	1:9409	-	75
Enugu	2012	Tar	246,542	3	15	17	17	427	1092	2316	24	12	-	6	-	1:1000	1000	-
		Ach	246,542	3	15	17	17	80	Nil	534	17	Nil	-	-	-	1:3081	200	-
	2013	Tar	246,542	3	30	48	48	384	7372	675	26	12	1350	6	-	1:1000	6	61
		Ach	-	3	12	16	13	45	5760	-	16	-	-	-	-	1:5479	-	15
Ebonyi	2012	Tar	435,229	3	5	24	24	435	32,032	2320	26	12	154	6	-	-	200	81
		Ach	435,229	3	5	24	24	154	16,016	770	9	-	13	-	-	-	-	27
	2013	Tar	435,229	3	5	26	26	435	-	-	26	12	-	5	-	-	250	26
		Ach	435,229	3	5	26	26	160	-	-	13	0	-	0	-	-	50	26
Imo	2012	Tar	303,333	3	20	38	38	526	150	1912	24	12	-	6	1000	1:1000	59,000	81
		Ach	-	3	15	27	38	43	140	761	16	8	-	-	500	1:3333	49650	72
	2013	Tar	303,333	3	15	27	27	305	23040	691	26	12	-	-	5000	1:1000	-	-
		Ach	303,333	3	15	27	27	120	8931	863	12	8	600	-	5000	1:2528	-	44
Abia	2012	Tar	450,000	3	18	38	38	279	17796	20563	26	12	600	3	-	1:800	2340	81
		Ach	410345	3	18	38	38	79	2691	3375	15	1	38	2	2158	1;5265	-	6
	2013	Tar	450,000	3	18	38	38	279	20551	2950	26	12	600	3	-	1:800	2340	81
		Ach	410345	3	18	38	38	112	10752	501	15	1	56	-	-	1;5265	-	-

SOUTH - SOUTH ZONE

No. of Ext. Workers

State	Years		No. of Farm Families	Zones	SMSs	BES	BEA's/WIA	VEAs	VEA Visits	SPATs	FNTs/MTs	MTRMs / QTRMs	MTPs	OFARs	No. of Groups /Coops	EA/Farmer Ratio	No. of farmers Trained	No. of farmers field schools
Edo	2012	Tar	180,000	3	12	18	18	144	1,697	70	26	12	50	4	600	1:800	20	-
		Ach	180,000	3	5	11	1	27	1,245	60	18	4	65	2	400	1:3750	6	-
	2013	Tar	200,000	3	12	18	18	144	11,232	100	26	12	80	-	600	1:1000	20	-
		Ach	-	3	5	11	1	27	5,700	80	18	-	40	-	500	1:7,407	6	-
Bayelsa	2012	Tar	-	3	7	16	16	174	100	50	24	12	50	5	600	1:1000	-	81
		Ach	95,100-	3	5	-	-	14	10	4	1	-	2	-	-	1:10,568	-	27
	2013	Tar	150000	3	15	32	174	-	600	300	24	12	200	-	750	1:1000	750	81
		Ach	95465	3	2	-	14	-	120	83	4	5	120		142	1:4665	150	9
Delta	2012	Tar	1,792	3	18	25	25	200	4,139	1,080	26	-	-	-	3,600	1:1991	-	-
		Ach	-	3	17	25	10	90	744	401	5	-	-	-	2,063	-	-	-
	2013	Tar	-	3	18	25	25	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Ach	-	3	17	25	10	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C/River	2012	Tar	-	3	15	18	18	144	12,960	-	-	4	-	-	225	1:1000	36	54
		Ach	481,506	3	15	18	18	102	-	-	-	2	-	-	225	1:4721	36	63
	2013	Tar	-	3	15	18	18	144	17436	780	4	3	-	57	100	-	57	-
		Ach	481,506	3	15	18	18	124	12762	831	1	3	-	57	366	1:3883	57	-
Ak/Ibom	2012	Tar	685,095	6	30	40	40	274	44,304	8990	26	6	231	-	1848	1:2902	-	-
		Ach	505,000	6	30	35	39	205	15825	2006	14	3	16	-	205	1:2902	-	-
	2013	Tar	685,095	6	35	40	40	274	56992	8625	26	-	-	-	1608	1:2500	-	-
		Ach	467,500	6	35	40	36	187	21113	2548	16	-	-	-	197	1:2500	21,500	-
Rivers	2012	Tar	500,000	3	12	48	48	282	7,040	1560	26	12	3	3	-	1:1000	3	50
		Ach	350,000	3	7	21	7	55	3,400	600	17	-	-	-	-	1:3450	-	1
	2013	Tar	500,000	3	12	48	48	282	7040	1560	26	12	-	3	125	1:1000	-	81
		Ach	479,170	3	14	20	7	49	3642	378	26	-	-	-	99	1:9583	-	1

TRAINING NEEDS OF ADPs IN 2013

The Training needs assessment of the 36 State Agricultural Development Programmes (ADPs) in the country is presented in the table below.

Almost all the ADPs indicates their training needs with exception of very fewwho failed to provide data on their training needs. As illustrates in the table, generally the trainings needed were location-specific. In many instances, the kind of training required were needed by two or more ADPs, these included: data processing and analysis, extension management, GPS application in extension, ICTs, in-service training of staff on academic programmes. Correspondingly the key areas in which trainings were needed were: and data collection processing & analysis (19.4%), ICT taraining (13.8%) redemption process on GES (11.1), pre- season training, capacity building of extension staff and other technical staff, in-service training, monitoring and evaluation and training the trainer (TOT) on extension serviceseach bearing (8.3%).Value chain approach training (5.6%), group formation and dynamics (2.8%) and others details is presented in the table below..

Regular training of staff is a major constraintsfaced by ADPs in Nigeria. Over the years, the main hindrance to training has been shortage and untimely release of funds. These resulted in non-recruitment of qualified and adequate extension staff couple with inability to sustain regular training of existing personnel by most of the ADPs across the nation. Since agricultural information is a public good, a key implication of the current situation for policy, is the need for state governments to adequately fund the ADPs. Although many farmers in Nigeria are not ready to pay for private extension services in Nigeria due to the nature of their economy and production patterns which seems to be peasantry, nevertheless the ADPs should look inwards and direct more effort towards exploring alternative ways of raising funds to support their activities.

Many options exist for research organisations regarding funding of ADPs in the country. All stake holders concern with agricultural extension transformation should consider implementing all suggestions that seems reasonable for effective funding of extension services and personnel development of the ADPs. The Agricultural extension support pillars need urgent re-emforcements if a bird eye perspective of containing poverty and hunger is desired to trigger expected economic growth.

Table 30: Training needs of ADPs in 2013

S/No.	Subject Matter of Training needs	No. of ADPs requesting training	Percentage of ADPs requesting training
1.	Data collection and Analysis	7	19.4
2.	CDD Approach (Community Development)	1	2.8
3.	Value chain on all the commodities	2	5.6
4.	Pre-season training	3	8.3
5.	Post-season	1	2.8
6.	Redemption process on GES	4	11.1
7.	Capacity building for extension staff and other technical staff	3	8.3
8.	In-service training for staff	3	8.3
9.	Erosion control	1	2.8
10.	Aartificial breeding on fisheries	1	2.8
11.	Artificial insemination in cattle	1	2.8
12.	Safety measures of spraying agro-chemicals	1	2.8
13.	GPS	2	5.6
14.	Identification of problem soils and	1	2.8
15.	amelioration	5	13.8
16.	ICT	3	8.3
17.	Monitoring and Evaluation	1	2.8
18.	ATA (sensitization)	1	2.8
19.	FAMAS/Farm Management	3	8.3
20.	Train-the-trainer (TOT) on Extension	1	2.8
21.	Services	1	2.8
	Group formation and Dynamics		
	Feed formulation with local ingredients		
	Total	**46**	**127.8***

***Multiple responses**

Training needs identified for farmers

1. Skill for Irrigation agriculture (practices)
2. Pesticide handling usage technologies
3. Dry season agriculture especially- rice, wheat, vegetables, Tomatoes, maize- Apple, grape vine, dry season seed production
4. Mechanisms for efficient tractor leasing services
5. Skills for tractor maintenance and repairs
6. Mechanisms for efficient community –based seed production scheme
7. Decision support tools/techniques for estimation of crop yields
8. Fish feeds formulation using local resources
9. Grass cutter production techniques
10. Snail rearing techniques
11. Acha Production and processing
12. Use of telephone in extension service
13. Techniques for propagation and establishment of Shea butter tree plantations and processing
14. Techniques for mushroom production (identification of edible species and promotion)
15. Record keeping and management of agribusiness

Table: 31

FIELD PROBLEMS AND PROBLEMS NEEDING RESEARCH ACCORDING TO STATES AND ZONES

states	Crops	Livestock	Fisheries	Agro forestry	Irrigation eng.	Extension	WIA	OTHERS
Adamawa	Drought tolerant varieties Early maturing varieties Diseases tolerant varieties especially rice	Improved breeds of livestock Artificial insemination for cattle	Provision of new and improved fish smoking devices Improved fish farming technologies and good marketing services	Review of forest laws Provision of high yielding and disease resistant orchard crops like mango Provision of adequate grazing land to cattle rearers (conflict between fulani and farmers	New and easily maintained water pump machine Building of adequate borehole for irrigation activities Restoration of sustainable tractor hiring services in the state	Enlighten farmers on effective use of pest and herbicide Capacity building of extension agents	Methods of processing and preservation of crops and vegetables	
Bauchi								
Borno	Lack of adaptation, Underutilization o sorghum and jatropha, and Climatic chang adaptation.	the areas are tic control, an diseases lik Ehlirchiosis.	Resource utilization an management, especially, o water and lan resources ar the major area needing research.	issues of land and water supply management, improved seedlings, and introduction of new parts form the basis for research considerations	resource utilization an management, especially, o water and lan resources ar the probler areas needin research in th state.	Adaptation process an method, input back-u method and timing, an technical back stoppin are part of the problem needing research in th areas of extension.	Research an dissemination o research outcomes an findings o especially Fruit and vegetabl preservation, improvement an use of fue efficient stoves ar the problem Women I Agriculture face i Borno state.	
Gombe	Yam and Potato production Weed management and control	Artificial Insemination (AI)	Tilapia production Fish feed	Improved mango varieties Fruit processing	-	Trial on Organic farming Trial on micro and	Processing and packaging of fruits and vegetable	

GENERAL CONSTRAINTS

This section highlights the general constraints documented from the field and from the various agricultural agencies in each state of the zones. The constraints discussed under this section concern mainly extension activities and farm inputs; some other constraints are captured randomly, depending on their presence in a zone. For almost all the states of the federation (about 90 percent of the 36 states and FCT), the lack of funding and shortage of extension staff occurred for the year under study. There were also the general problems of late and/or untimely release of farm inputs; lack of staff mobility, and high market prices of inputs. Specifically, these constraints are discussed according to zones in Tables 1-6).

Table 32: General constraints from the Northwest Zone

S/N	Constraint	State Affected
	Extension Activities	
1	Delay in release/ non-payment of counterpart fund	Kaduna
2	Poor funding/ Lack of funding for extension activities	All states in the zone
3	Inadequate staff capacity (expertise)	Sokoto, Kebbi, Kaduna
4	Inadequate extension staff	All states in the zone, except Kano
5	Lack of utility vehicle (mobility) for extension activities	Sokoto, Zamfara, Katsina,
	Farm Inputs	
6	Exorbitant prices of inputs	Sokoto, Kebbi, Katsina, Kano
7	Poor quality/adulterated inputs (seeds and chemicals)	Sokoto, Kebbi, Kaduna
8	Unavailability/poor quality of improved stock (livestock/ fisheries	Sokoto, Kebbi,
9	Inadequate farm inputs (seeds, fertilizers, chemicals, etc)	All states in the zone, except Kano
10	Untimely release of farm input	All states in the zone, except Kano
11	Non availability of farm inputs (tractors, fertilizers, etc)	Sokoto, Kaduna
12	High cost of labour	Katsina,
	Others	
13	Poor state of infrastructure (roads, power and water supply, inadequate GSM coverage, etc)	Sokoto, Zamfara, Kaduna
14	Inadequate grazing reserve	Sokoto,
15	Non-linkage between ADP/state government and ATA Initiative	Zamfara, Sokoto
16	GSM Network problem in the GES e-Wallet scheme	Zamfara

For the northwest zone (Table 32a), Kano state seemed to be outstanding in its performance. Certain cross-cutting constraints, such as inadequate farm inputs, untimely release of inputs, and inadequate ADP staffing were present in all the states of the zone, except Kano. But the problem

of insufficient funding was recorded for all the states in the zone. Kaduna alone recorded the non-payment of counterpart funds, while Katsina and Sokoto recorded high cost of labour and inadequate grazing reserves, respectively, as serious constraints.

Table 2: Northeast Zone

S/No.	Constraints	State affected
	Inputs	
1	Resistance of pests to pesticides	Adamawa
2	High cost of inputs (seeds, chemicals, etc)	Adamawa
3	Absence of drought-tolerant varieties	Adamawa
4	Adulterated inputs	Adamawa, Bornu
	Extension staff/ funding	
5	Inadequate funding	Gombe, Bornu, Yobe
6	Inadequate staff (extension staff)	All the states in the zone
7	Coordination between state and federal government	Adamawa
8	Staff motivation (farming, transportation)	Gombe, Bornu, Yobe
9	Lack of permanent office	Yobe
10	Exorbitant cost of media airtime	Adamawa
	Others	
11	Lack of modern smoking kilns for fish	Adamawa
12	Lack of labour-saving devices for fruits and vegetables	Gombe, Adamawa
13	Need for fuel-efficiency stoves	Gombe, Bornu.

Major constraints of North East Zone state ministries of agriculture and DPP from the field this year have to do with inadequate extension agent, staff motivation that is training and retaining of extension staff to strengthen the extension activities finding is very crucial in extension delivered and this is inadequate in Northern East Zoner Agricultural inputs that are adulterated affect the feed security and production.

Table 3: North-Central Zone

S/NO.	Constraints	States affected
1	Exorbitant cost of livestock feeds	FCT
2	Improved fish formulation	Kwara, FCT
4	Inadequate/high cost of farm inputs	Benue, Taraba, Kogi, Niger.
6	Adulterated farm inputs (chemical, seeds, pesticide)	Kwara, Kogi, FCT
	Extension Staff	
7	Lack of staff	All the states in the zone
8	Poor motivation	Nasarawa
9	Inadequate kits	Kogi
10	Lack of mobility	All the states in the zone
	Others (diseases)	
13	Cocoyam dieback	Kwara
14	Lack of indigenous pest control method	FCT

Major constraints from the field this year for North Central Zone, specifically the states in this zone are faced with problems of lack of qualified extension agents, lack of lack of qualified extension agents, lack of mobility for extension activities, inadequate and high farm input supplies. Other problems such as improved fish formulation, adulteration of pesticides which affected the yield of crops and provision of GES early the year for bumper harvest.

Table 4: Southwest Zone

S/N	Constraint	State Affected
	Extension Activities	
1	Lack of funding for extension activities	All states in the zone
2	Dilapidated/absence of office space	Lagos
3	Lack of/inadequate ICT infrastructure	Lagos
4	Inadequate staff capacity (expertise)	Ekiti, Lagos, Ondo
5	Inadequate extension staff	Ekiti, Osun, Lagos, Ondo
6	Damaged, non-functional equipment (tractors, vehicles, etc)	Ekiti, Lagos
7	Lack of utility vehicle (mobility) for extension activities	Ekiti, Lagos, Oyo
	Farm Inputs	
8	Exorbitant prices of inputs	Ekiti, Osun, Lagos, Ondo
9	Poor quality/adulterated inputs (seeds and chemicals)	Ondo
10	Inadequate inputs (seeds, fertilizers, agrochemicals, etc)	Ekiti , Osun
11	Untimely release of inputs	All states in the zone
12	Non availability of inputs (tractors, fertilizers, etc)	Ekiti, Lagos
13	High cost of labour	Ekiti, Osun, Oyo
	Others	
14	Lack of/insufficient market linkages for produce	Ekiti, Osun, Lagos
15	Rural-urban migration of able-bodied youths	Osun, Lagos
16	Unchecked crop/livestock diseases and pests	Ekiti, Osun, Lagos
17	Poor state of infrastructure (roads, water supply, etc)	Ekiti, Lagos, Ondo
18	Postharvest losses/ lack of reserves/preservation equipment	Ondo
19	Non-linkage between ADP/state government and ATA Initiative	Lagos, Ondo
20	GSM Network problem in the GES e-Wallet scheme	Osun

For the Southwest, data for Ogun State were not available for analysis. But there was a general problem of inadequate/lack of funding across the zone; a problem of inadequate number of staff in all the states, except Oyo. Lagos ADP alone had the problems of dilapidated office space and lack of ICT infrastructure. Ondo alone recorded poor quality/adulterated farm inputs and the problem of postharvest losses/lack of reserves and preservation equipment, while Osun reported a problem of GSM network failure with regard the e-wallet scheme.

Table 5: Southeast Zone

S/N	Constraint	State Affected
	Extension Activities	
1	Non-payment of counterpart fund	Enugu
2	Lack of funding for extension activities	Imo, Anambra, Enugu

	Inadequate staff capacity (expertise)	Imo, Anambra, Enugu
3	Inadequate extension staff	Imo, Anambra, Enugu
	Lack of/inadequate ICT infrastructure	Imo, Enugu
	Lack of utility vehicle (mobility) for extension activities	Imo, Anambra, Enugu
	Farm Inputs	
1	Exorbitant prices of inputs	Imo, Anambra, Enugu
2	Poor quality/adulterated inputs (seeds and chemicals)	Imo, Enugu
3	Unavailability/poor quality of improved stock (livestock/fisheries	Anambra, Enugu,
4	Inadequate inputs (seeds, fertilizers, agrochemicals, etc)	Imo, Anambra,
5	Untimely release of input	Imo, Enugu
6	Non availability of inputs (tractors, fertilizers, etc)	Imo, Anambra, Enugu
7	High cost of labour	Enugu, Anambra
8	Damaged, non-functional equipment (tractors, vehicles, irrigation equipment, etc)	Imo, Anambra, Enugu
	Others	
9	Lack of/insufficient market linkages for produce	Enugu
10	Unchecked crop/livestock diseases and pests	Anambra,
11	Poor state of infrastructure (roads, water supply, etc)	Imo, Anambra,
12	Postharvest losses/ lack of reserves/preservation equipment	Imo,
13	Crop farmer/herdsmen conflict	Imo, Enugu
14	GSM Network problem in the GES e-Wallet scheme	Imo,
15	Non-linkage between ADP/state government and ATA Initiative	Enugu, Imo

In the southeast zone, data for Abia and Ebonyi were not available. Interestingly, no particular constrain was reported across the states. For example, only Enugu reported non-payment of counterpart fund as a major constraint. Imo State reported peculiar problems of postharvest losses and GSM network service failure in the GES e-wallet scheme; both Enugu and Imo reported crop farmer-herdsmen conflict and inadequate ICT infrastructure. Moreover,

Table 6: South-South Zone

S/NO.	Constraints	States affected
	Inputs	
1	Highest cost of Agro-chemicals	Rivers, Cross Rivers,
2	Late supply of inputs	Rivers, Cross Rivers
3	Quality of fish feed not available in market	Akwa Ibom, Cross Rivers
4	High cost of fishing input	Akwa Ibom, Cross Rivers
5	Obsolete Agro-chemicals	Akwa Ibom
6	Post harvest produce management	Akwa Ibom, Cross Rivers
	Extension Activities	
7	Shortage of extension frontline staff	All states in the zone
8	Lack of training for staff	Akwa Ibom, Cross Rivers, Delta
9	Incentives and logistics for extension staff	Delta
10	Lack of funding	All states in the zone
11	Nonpayment of counterpart funds	Delta
12	High cost of TV Production Air Line	Akwa Ibom, cross Rivers.
13	Absence of vehicles	All states in the zone

State ministries of agriculture and ADPs in the South-South experienced the problems of shortage of frontline extension staff; there was also the general lack of regular training on the job; absence of vehicles and funds are major issues in extension delivery. These weakened extension activities in the zone. For the farmers, there was the lack of effective postharvest management techniques.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are made based on data collected, interactions with stakeholders in agriculture, observations during the survey and regular field feedback through the six NAERLS zonal offices:

1. Weed control remains one of the critical challenges in crop production that is largely conducted manually. The fact that the youths are losing interest in agriculture due to its drudgery makes pesticide use attractive. The increase of pesticide importation is therefore likely to continue to grow and the nation stands to benefit enormously by devising policy and special financial incentives that can boost local manufacture of pesticides.
2. Government had made modest investments in the provision of tractors, but lack of processing machines and effective tractor repair centers are constraining optimal use of the tractors, value addition and expansion of production. In order to encourage youth participation in agriculture, significant investment in mechanization/processing machines including local fabrication and repairs as well as cottage level processing skill development are required.
3. Agribusiness is knowledge driven and skill supported, it calls for deliberate nurturing efforts to raise new generation of successors from among currently unemployed agriculture related fields graduates/youths via a special youth empowerment and engagement scheme.
4. A renewed interest in agriculture is being stimulated by ATA leading to increases in output, yet output markets for agricultural commodities remain uncertain because of quality, grading, weight and measure issues.

   In order to consolidate on the gains of ATA and to sustain the trend, it is imperative that private sector led grains (agricultural commodity) feature markets are developed supported with grass root orientation/training programs to accelerate adoption of weights and measures and compliance with quality/biosafety standards.
5. Across the country the earmarked silos for strategic grain reserved were largely empty because of poor contract performance. It would seem the concept of integrating the guaranty minimum price (GMP) regime to backstop the program of buyer of last resort initiative with the supply of food grains to the SGR silos will continue to be laden with challenges of poor delivery. There is a need therefore to be prudent in the application of GMP concept and to hasten the development of public private partnerships to meet the targets of the nations' SGR.
6. Giving the field challenges farmers experienced in accessing GES inputs, there is the need for:

- Regular & continuous sensitization workshops for the stakeholders (Farmers, Processors, middlemen, suppliers etc)
- Capacity building, particularly on the use and handling of handsets and continuous registration of the farmers and
- Increased monitoring and supervision of activities at redemption centers to minimize abuse

7. A National legislative support for enhanced and sustainable ATA programs is advocated and should be pursued.
8. The problem of poor funding and ageing staff situation of the ADPs (extension service) is worsening. In order to ensure rapid agricultural transformation in the country, an urgent and innovative mechanism of funding Agricultural Extension Service and supportive research endeavors as well as a sensible reform of existing extension service are desirable.
9. There is paucity of data on livestock and fisheries production across the nation. It is critical to initiate the conduct of livestock population census and nationwide fisheries production survey in order to generate dependable livestock and fisheries data for proper planning.
10. After two years of implementation of ATA, it is considered not too early to set up specialist teams to conduct mid-term assessment of the program to document the process of implementation and its achievements in order to enable consolidation of the program and to guide future initiatives.

Bumper yam harvest expected form this high productivity farm

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