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FIELD SITUATION ASSESSMENT OF 2007 WET SEASON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN NIGERIA

By:

NAERLS, NFRA and FDA

DECEMBER, 2007

PREFACE

Field Situation Assessment of Wet Season Agricultural Production in Nigeria is an annual evaluation exercise, which this year was jointly conducted in August and September 2007 by National Agricultural Extension and Research Liaison Services (NAERLS), National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) and the Federal Department of Agriculture (FDA). Nine teams of three specialists per team covered all the 36 states of Nigeria and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT).

We wish to extend our sincere appreciation to officials of the State Agricultural Development Projects (ADPs), Ministries of Agriculture and other state parastatals who made all the necessary arrangements to facilitate the smooth conduct of the study and also provided the required data. The results of the evaluation exercise have been put together into a national report, which is being circulated to all states and relevant Federal agencies. The problems of unavailability and inaccuracy of data still persist. The problems of paucity of livestock data in many ADPs still remain. Efforts are being made to inform the ADPs on the type and the quality of data to be kept and we hope that this situation will change soon. We look forward to receiving your comments on this report as they will enhance better reportage and facilitate our work in future.

Dr. M. Umaru
Director, NAERLS

Dr. S. A. Ingawa
Executive Director, NFRA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2007 annual wet season evaluation survey was conducted from 19th August to 3rd September, 2007 by a team of scientists from the National Agricultural Extension and Research Liaison Services (NAERLS), National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) and the Federal Department of Agriculture (FDA). The objectives of the exercise were :to evaluate the performance of crops and livestock during the wet season; to identify conditions affecting effective technology transfer within the season; to identify constraints to agricultural production; and to provide feedback on field situation and farmers' problems to research institutions and policy makers. The Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) methodology which incorporated the use of a structured questionnaire, interviews, focused group discussions and farm visits was used. The study covered all the 36 States and Abuja. A summary of the findings and recommendations follows:

Rainfall Situation and Crop Production: As at the time of the study, late start of the rains was reported in most of the Northern States but rainfall distribution and quantity up to August 2007 were considered adequate for crop production. However, field reports from the States and NAERLS zonal offices showed that rainfall ended abruptly in early September in the Sahelian and Northern fringes of the Northern Guinea Savanna ecology states. The production of cereal crops (sorghum, millet, maize and rice, and grain legumes groundnuts and cowpea) which are predominantly cultivated in such States are expected to be lower than the production figures of 2006 while those of root crops are expected to be higher. The forecasted National Production output(MT) and the percentage difference between 2006 and 2007 are estimated to be 44,999,392.0 and 10.9% increase for cassava; 2,900,667.0 and 4.9% increase for cocoyam; 301,716.0 and 11.8% decrease for cotton, 1434,718.8 and 8.9% decrease for cowpea, 211,604 and 23% decrease for groundnuts, 6,017,439 and 11%decrease for maize, 3,960,138 and 3% decrease for millet, 2,493738 and 9.8% decrease for rice, 4,252,404 and 19% decrease for sorghum, 506,268 and 4.6% increase for soybean and 28,662,186 and 1% decrease for yam.

Use Of Farm Inputs: Procurement and distribution data for some farm inputs such as seeds, cuttings and seedlings for planting, available from about 20-26 states showed that farmers sourced planting materials and other inputs primarily from the open market. However, procurement and distribution of maize, rice and cotton seeds and cassava cuttings were done or facilitated by the ADPs because of government intervention through the Presidential initiatives. In both cases there was evidence that farmers valued quality planting materials and reported that the quantities were inadequate. Similarly, many state ADPs or government supply companies procured and distributed some agrochemicals, especially herbicides and pesticides such as Apron plus, Karate, Terminator, Gramaxone and Primextra amongst others. Unfortunately, however, the bulk of what farmers used were procured from the open market with no quality assurance.

Fertilizer procurement and distribution remain a matter of serious concern to all Agric.

professionals. Although the Federal and State Governments were the major actors, interaction with farmers from Calabar to Sokoto and Maiduguri to Lagos, showed that the government supplies were grossly inadequate and time of release was often too late for the cropping season. ADPs in general were often sidelined in the procurement and distribution process in preference for other "politically more convenient channels" which often put farmers at a great disadvantage. It is therefore not surprising that most farmers found it more convenient to buy from the open market at prices that are two to three times higher than the official government channels. An even more distribution observation is the fact that virtually all states visited did not have accurate data on quantities of fertilizers procured and distributed.

Very few states (Akwa Ibom, Kwara, Rivers, Imo, Yobe, Nasarawa, Benue and Ebonyi) reported on the procurement of livestock and fisheries inputs such as feeds, vaccines, fishing gears, nets, fingerlings and boat engines.

Livestock and Fisheries: As has been the case in the past, data on livestock and fisheries production were very scanty. In general, conditions for rearing extensively managed animals (cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and local poultry) were favourable during the year and therefore normal increases of 1-3% in population are expected. The availability of low cost grains particularly favoured the intensively managed animals (pigs, poultry and fisheries). Except for poultry, the supply of animal products from intensively reared animals is expected to increase in 2007 over 2006.

There is great concern from the states that the AI outbreaks of 2006 and 2007 have not been properly managed. In particular the ₦50.0m World Bank facility which should have been used for prompt payment of compensation to affected farmers and to make loans available for farmers to restock appears to have been greatly under utilized. There is also the unresolved problem of how to assist farmers who did not experience AI outbreaks on their farms but lost money heavily because of the scare that made people stop or cut down on poultry products consumption for most of 2006. Similarly, all poultry industry dependent businesses were adversely affected. In particular, commercial egg producers, feed millers, hatcheries and poultry products marketers suffered severe financial losses, some of whom will never recover unless they are assisted.

Also of great concern to the livestock industry is perennial occurrence of livestock diseases such as Foot and Mouth disease, CBPP, PPR which have been eradicated in many parts of the world. The Federal Department of Livestock and Pest Control Services in collaboration with the states veterinary services need to set up some kind of task force to handle these as a matter of urgency.

The Livestock industry received a big boost with the establishment of the Nigerian Institute of Animal Science (NIAS) by an Act of the national Assembly in May. The NIAS bill should mobilize and motivate animal scientists to more aggressively tackle the problems of animal production by assisting to develop a crop of farmers and animal products professionals that will move the livestock industry away from pastoralism and into small and large scale intensive production systems as is the case in most other parts of the world.

Agricultural Mechanization: About 25 states reported on Tractor hiring services. Overall, the

level of mechanization for land preparation across the country is very low. Virtually all the small scale farmers interviewed claimed that they had no access to tractor hiring services. Where available, eight of the states reported increases in hiring rates between 2006 and 2007 of 10 - 50%. The use of animal traction had wide application in many states in the North East, North West and Nasarawa state in the Central zone. Increases of about 25% in hiring rates were reported in most of these states. Information on other aspects of mechanization for pest control, harvesting and processing were either scanty or non-existent.

Commodity Prices: Prices of some commodities were compared between August 2006 and 2007. There was a general decline in the average prices of cereals, sorghum, millet, maize and rice in all the zones. But the magnitude of the decline varied between the zones. There were few states such as Lagos, Ondo, Sokoto and Rivers that experienced dramatic increases in maize price. The average price of yam, cassava and sweet potatoes experienced increases in the producing zones, except in Plateau state which recorded a decline of about 40 percent. The prices of groundnut, soybeans, cowpeas and melon also experienced a general decline in price in all the zones.

However, unlike the price of most crop commodities, the price of animal products exhibited an average increase in all the zones. But there were some states such as Adamawa that experienced decrease in beef price by about 50 percent.

Cost of Production: There was a general increase in the cost of production of crops between 2006 and 2007. Only millet and rice production costs were observed to be lower in 2007 by 18% and 66.7% respectively than in 2006. Cost of production of crops in Katsina and Taraba states were not similar for the two years. Similarly, there was no change in the cost of production of rice in Imo, Cross Rivers and Lagos states. The cost of production of roots crops also increased across the states. On the whole, there was little or no increase in labour rates between 2006 and 2007. The rates were as low as ₦150/day in Borno state for fertilizer application to ₦1500/day for land preparation in Bayelsa state.

ADP Extension Activities: The level of activities carried out by each ADP varied very widely and depended largely on the extent of support given by the state. While most states have retained the ADP system, some others have failed to provide the needed support to sustain its activities. In one extreme case, the ADP has been disbanded and converted into a Department of Extension in the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources. Indeed the quantity and quality of information presented to the performance evaluation teams was often a reflection of the level of funding and support given to the ADP by the state government. Technologies being promoted through SPAT and MTP include varietal screening trials, and planting density and intercropping systems for maize, rice and cassava based cropping systems which cut across all the states. SPAT and MTP for millet, sorghum and groundnuts were mainly in the northern states. Also in many states especially in the south, the growing popularity of aquaculture was widely observed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **Data Quality and Quantity.** The quantity and quality of data collected during the survey have not improved over the years. This is most unfortunate given the fact that previous teams have repeatedly highlighted the problem of data collection as a major constraint to the success of the survey. Specific areas of need for improvement are:

a. ***Rainfall data:*** The quantity and distribution of rainfall is the most critical factor affecting crop, forestry and livestock production. Out of the 36 states and Abuja, only 13 states (35%) provided full and accurate rainfall data. Six states (Bauchi, Jigawa, Nasarawa, Delta, Akwa Ibom and Rivers states) had no data at all.

Three states (Kano, Sokoto and Zamfara) only gave data for 2006 while four others (Adamawa, FCT, Taraba and Niger states) supplied data that were not realistic e.g FCT in the Guinea Savannah ecology reported a rainfall figure of 2701.7mm from January to August 2006. The rainfall for same period for Bayelsa in the Rain Forest ecology was only 1895. 7mm. These three states and FCT should be assisted to compute the data properly. Six states had one or more months for which no rainfall data was recorded (Kaduna, Edo, Ondo, Osun, Oyo and Anambra).

The common complaint for none or incomplete rainfall data is that their ADPs do not have functional weather stations. These states do not recognize that the three rain gauges supplied through the SPSF programme are meant to be used to provide rainfall data. The NFRA will need to enforce the collection and documentation of rainfall data from the SPSF rain gauges for states that do not have functional rain gauges. Data can also be obtained at cost from NIMET at least quarterly. NFRA/NAERLS will need to take this up with NIMET officially in order to minimize this cost.

b. ***Crop, Livestock and Fisheries Production:*** The data collected for most other agricultural activities tended to follow the pattern of the rainfall data except for commodity prices. Even the data on estimates of hectarages cultivated for crops and the production estimates which are meticulously supervised by NFRA had many missing gaps from state to state. The need for NAERLS and NFRA to meet together urgently to provide guidelines for better data collection before the next survey cannot be over emphasized. Production data for livestock and Fisheries are very scanty or entirely not available. It is hoped that the new Agricultural data survey which is being adopted to replace the Cropped yield index surveys (CAYS) that was only done for crops will improve this situation.

2. **ADP Activities**

There is abundant evidence that the better the support given to the ADP by a state government the better the level of Agricultural production activities and the better the quality of Agricultural production and marketing data collected. Although the T & V system which modeled the structure and functions for the ADPs at inception is no longer

in practice, virtually all other current extension approaches use the key elements of the T & V system -training, visits and strong research and extension linkages as the basis of operation with stronger emphasis on group formation, participatory extension and facilitation visits. The ADPs need to be supported and sustained no matter what extension management approaches are adopted. There is need for NAERLS, NFRA and FDA to set up a task force that will seek the support of the Honorable Minister to visit those State Governors that are not actively supporting their ADP's for the purpose of influencing them to have a more favourable policy towards the ADP.

3. Actualizing the Grain Reserve Policy.

Given the deficits expected from the 2007 harvests for grains in particular, it is necessary for the Federal Government to activate the process of releasing grains in storage for sale to the public early in 2008. This will have significant price cushioning effects if available in large enough quantities. Already the public is feeling the pinch of price increases while the poultry feed industry is groaning. Two other areas of intervention to minimize the effect of these shortages is for Governments at Federal, State and Local Government levels to intensify support for maize and rice production under irrigation from December 2007 to April 2008 and to facilitate the sourcing of improved planting materials which should be available by March 2008. This will assist farmers to plant early if we have a better wet season in 2008. In the case of cassava, low prices and lack of export have compounded its production problems. Given the outstanding comparative advantage that Nigeria has for producing cassava, the existing Presidential Initiative for cassava must be sustained and re-focused to expand the export market which is the best way to improve prices and returns to farmers.

It is important to mention that the call from some quarters that grains, especially maize should be imported cannot be justified on the basis of the estimates computed in this report. The overall loss between 2006 and 2007 is estimated at 11% which should be met from reserves accumulated from two previous years of bumper harvests. Already, the initial panic buying which led to increased prices has declined and prices of maize as at February 2008 are less than in January 2008.

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11.0 INTRODUCTION

The annual wet season cropping evaluation survey has been a regular feature of NAERLS monitoring and evaluation activity since the early 80's. Initially it was largely based on qualitative data but since 1994, attempts have been made to capture quantitative data when the exercise became a joint activity between NAERLS and FACU. Over the years it has become a very important tool for achieving the following objectives:

i. evaluation of the performance of crops and livestock during the wet season and comparison with data from the immediate past year to establish trends in Agricultural production from year to year;
ii. identification of conditions affecting effective technology transfer within the season;
iii. identification of constraints to agricultural production; and
iv. provision of feedback on field situation and farmers' problems to research institutions and policy makers.

The 2007 survey was conducted between 19th August to 3rd September, 2007, jointly with the Projects Coordinating Unit (PCU), which has now been changed to National Food Reserves Agency (NFRA), and the Federal Department of Agriculture (FDA). All three collaborating Institutions are Agencies of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture. Data was collected through Questionnaire surveys and Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) methods which included interviews, focused group discussions and farm visits. All the 36 States and Federal Capital Territory were covered by 9 teams of 3 researchers per team (Appendix 1). In each State/FCT, farmers from two ADP zones were interviewed. Discussions were also held with officials of State Ministries of Agriculture, ADPs and staff of Input Supply Companies. Field trips were conducted by the teams and officials of state ADPs at the end of which wrap up meetings were organized on the last day of the exercise. Crop production data for 2006 are figures obtained from the ADPs' Crop, Area and Yield Surveys (CAYs) through NFRA. Figures for 2007 are forecasts by the teams based on the observed situations and discussion with ADP officials. Livestock production data are still difficult to come by.

2.0 RAINFALL SITUATION

The rainfall data up to August 2007 was available from 28 states (Table 1). The results are presented on zonal basis.

2.1 North East

In the North East Zone, comparative data between 2006 and 2007 were available only for Borno, Yobe and Gombe States. These three states received more rainfall from January to August 2007 than was the case in 2006. The first rains came in April but it was in May that the rains stabilized and planting started. In contrast to previous years, no flooding was reported up to August. Except for the dry spells reported in some areas of Borno and Yobe states, rainfall quantity and distribution were considered favourable for wet season cropping in 2007 as at August.

2.2 North West

Comparable data available from Kaduna, Kebbi and Zamfara States for 2006 and 2007 rainfall data from Katsina State shows that rains started late in May 2007 and was less in quantity than in 2006. As at the time of the visit to the states, there were no reports of flooding which had been common in previous years. Rainfall quantity and distribution were just enough to support wet season cropping of maize, millet, guinea corn and groundnuts. The yield of late planted crops such as rice, beans and maize may be reduced in view of the lower total rainfall and early cessation of the rains.

2.3 Central Zone

Data from Taraba, Benue, FCT, Kogi, Niger and Kwara were available. But the data from FCT could not be validated. Overall, the rains started in March and were stable enough for cropping by April. By August 2007 the total rainfall was as follows: Benue 861.62mm vs 816.24mm, Kogi 1115.01mm vs 1053.83mm, Kwara 635.38mm (less July) vs 651.51mm and Niger 632.3mm vs 620.9mm. This shows that the total rainfall in 2007 was more than in 2006 for the Central Zone. It is therefore not surprising that flooding has been reported in some parts of Plateau, Nasarawa and Niger States.

2.4 South West

In the South West Zone, only Osun state had rains in January. The rains stabilized in all the states by March, providing for early planting. Peak rainfall came in May for Ekiti (224.21mm) and Oyo States (236.8mm) while Lagos with 294.2mm and Ogun state with 404.3mm had their peak rainfall in June. Osun State had its peak in July (237.3mm). Overall Edo, Ekiti, Ogun and Ondo States had more rainfall in 2007 than in 2006. Oyo state in particular had less rainfall in 2007 (456.6mm from Jan - June) than in 2006 (715.3mm) for same period. In contrast however, there were more rainy days (103) in 2007 than in 2006 (55) implying that rainfall distribution was better in 2007. Edo state had the heaviest rainfall in the Zone with a total of 1672.6 from January to July and particularly heavy downpours in June (523.7mm) and July (569.53mm). There was no rainfall data from Delta State.

2.5 South East

Rains came as early as January only in Abia state. For all states in the Zone rains started in earnest in March. Early planting was done in March most planting were carried out in April. Dry spells occurred in Enugu, Imo and Cross River states which affected early planted crops especially in the Ogoja area were farmers reported that they had to keep replanting cassava over a three months period. Between May (798.83mm) and June (735.81mm) the rains were particularly heavy in Enugu state in contrast to Imo state which had only 287.0mm and 233.6mm within the same period. In addition to Enugu state other states that reported flooding between May to July were Bayelsa, Ebonyi and Akwa-Ibom States. In Rivers state, serious flooding was reported to have occurred in November and December 2006 which led in some cases to 100% loss of the cassava that would have been harvested earlier in the year. Akwa-Ibom and Rivers states had no rainfall data.

Table 1. Rainfall Situation (mm), July – August 2006/2007*

State	Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total	Rainy Days
North East Agro-Ecological Zone											
Borno	2006	-	-	-	-	55.60	76.20	150.03	180.03	NA	NA
	2007	-	-	-	53.3	76.80	175.0	190.40	280.60	776.10	48
Yobe	2006	-	-	-	4.6	37.9	61.3	110.7	181.1	395.6	NA
	2007	-	-	-	5.0	34.7	82.3	153.6	244.3	519.9	28.5
Gombe	2006	-	-	-	-	70.10	144.50	221.30	175.60	611.50	42
	2007	-	-	-	19.5	54.90	118.40	259.40	240.90	693.10	37
Adamawa	2006	-	2.60	-	41.6	35.30	NA	NA	NA	NA	58
	2007	-	-	-	59.9	141.80	198.4	56.2	311.3	491.2	70
North West Agro-Ecological Zone											
Sokoto	2006	-	-	-	-	60.41	110.03	304.17	NA	NA	42
	2007	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kebbi	2006	-	-	-	-	81.16	59.49	279.67?	430.19?	850.51?	18
	2007	-	-	-	3.5	74.86	91.80	292.55	134.76	593.97	25
Katsina	2006	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2007	-	-	-	25.5	27.53	90.82	165.45	126.94	436.25	NA
Kano	2006	-	-	-	-	86.02	120.46	222.33	244.39	673.2	NA
	2007	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23
Kaduna	2006	28.8	-	6.33	41.6	195.4	210.5	255.4	NA	738.0	67
	2007	-	-	-	185.7	161.7	21.0	130.3	NA	498.7	45
North Central Agro-Ecological Zone											
Taraba	2006	-	-	16.80	74.60	NA	NA	293.3	-	NA	NA
	2007	-	-	9.70	178.80	216.70	247.1	190.2	-	842.50	127
FCT	2006	55.1	-	42.2	139.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	41
	2007	0	-	30.2	84.4	169.7	NA	210.8	NA	NA	35
Niger	2006	-	-	16.80	74.60	NA	NA	293.3	-	NA	NA
	2007	-	-	9.70	178.80	216.70	247.1	190.2	-	842.50	127
Kwara	2006	3.25	6.4	53.58	47.38	135.3	153.03	178.96	73.61	651.51	164
	2007	-	-	12.08	75.65	208.55	207.95	131.15	NA	635.38	97
Kogi	2006	17.7	46.0	52.76	59.99	226.39	167.32	231.91	251.55	1053.83	NA
	2007	-	3.6	22.7	108.9	173.6	164.5	292.7	348.92	1115.01	NA
Benue	2006	-	-	64.7	58.51	100.23	164.9	191.70	236.2	816.24	159
	2007	-	-	88.9	129.50	314.60	275.65	275.65	52.97	861.62	32
South West Agro-ecological zone											
Oyo	2006	41.4	31.7	90.1	120.8	236.8	194.3	-	-	715.3	55
	2007	1.0	22.2	31.4	72.8	140.5	188.2	-	-	456.6	103
Osun	2006	30.9	23.3	104.2	156.0	129.4	215.6	237.3	-	896.7	60
	2007	-	0.5	59.6	115.5	165.3	221.8	182.6	-	745.3	66
Ekiti	2006	40.93	33.99	50.68	148.81	177.04	155.89	147.75	167.83	921.93	61
	2007	0.00	59.50	46.55	130.54	224.21	161.18	153.51	185.40	960.06	40
Ondo	2006	9.02	20.21	60.06	72.21	109.14	100.32	166.35	-	537.31	48
	2007	-	27.74	33.82	79.04	123.43	158.46	211.4	-	642.89	44
Ogun	2006	-	9.44	126.1	116.9	148.7	215.0	264.2	106.1	986.44	50
	2007	-	9.50	44.6	58.8	143.1	404.3	320.3	216.8	1197.04	52
Lagos	2006	0.00	59.50	46.55	130.54	224.21	161.18	153.51	185.40	960.06	40
	2007	76.6	6.5	232.5	127.7	138.0	394.4	43.5	48.4	1067.6	36
Edo	2006	88.05	25.70	121.3	122.13	362.80	294.36	383.88	327.19	1725.90	148
	2007	00.0	45.23	78.53	147.73	307.87	523.70	569.53	-	1672.60	226
South East Agro-Ecological Zone											
Enugu	2006	0	0	9.84	208.84	282.35	875.33	908.37	NA	2284	81
	2007	-	-	16.51	84.19	798.83	735.81	508.81	NA	2144.15	75
Cross River	2006	0.67	2.93	31.07	54.53	105.57	201.07	288.93	517.4	1201.54	149
	2007	0	0.27	27.00	50.27	105.70	203.30	291.97	519.67	1198.18	152
Abia	2006	76.6	81.9	131.9	136.0	202.8	237.3	303.4	133.7	1303.7	85
	2007	79.8	88.8	138.5	140.3	212.3	241.3	308.5	309.4	1513.7	90
Anambra	2006	10.6	-	101.7	200.3	326.3	331.8	94.5	98.7	1163.9	NA
	2007	0.0	5.0	34.7	71.7	301.4	355.2	311.5	-	1079.5	NA
Bayelsa	2006	10.30	27.26	40.78	37.44	391.77	455.00	513.24	419.89	1895.68	NA
	2007	10.78	37.86	46.90	41.85	361.18	430.47	516.06	420.60	1865.70	NA

*Compiled only those States that made data available., NA = Not Available

Table 2: Major/Common Crop Mixtures Observed in 2007

S/No	Crop Mixtures	North West	North East	North Central	South East	South West
1.	Cassava/Yam/Maize/Vegetables				x	x
2.	Cassava/Maize	x	x		x	x
3	Cassava/Sorghum		x	x		
4	Cassava/Vegetable/Melon			x		
5	Cassava/Vegetable/Maize				x	x
6	Cassava/Maize/Sweet Potatoes				x	
7	Cassava/Pepper/Maize				x	x
8	Cassava/Sweet Potatoes/G/Nut					x
9	Cassava/Maize/Cowpea		x		x	x
10	Cassava/Cocoyam				x	x
11	Cassava/Potato/Cowpea				x	
12	Cocoyam/Cassava/Maize/Vegetables				x	x
13	Maize/Sorghum	x		x		
14	Maize/Sorghum/Cowpea	x	x	x		
15	Maize/Groundnut					
16	Maize/Cotton		x			
17	Maize/Soybean	x		x		
18	Maize/Cotton					
19	Maize/Melon			x		x
20	Maize/Millet/Sorghum	x	x			
21	Millet/Sorghum	x	x	x		
22	Millet/Sorghum/Cowpea	x	x	x		
23	Millet/Cowpea	x	x			
24	Millet/Sorghum/Beniseed	x	x			
25	Rice/Maize	x	x	x		
26	Rice/Sorghum	x	x	x		
27	Sorghum/Millet/Groundnut	x				
28	Sorghum/Maize/Yam	x	x			
29	Yam/Cassava/Maize					x
30	Yam/Cassava				x	x
31	Yam/Okro				x	
32	Yam/Maize/Pepper				x	x
33	Yam/Vegetable/Cocoyam					x
34	Yam/Maize			x		
35	Sorghum/Sesame		x			
36	Maize/Sorghum/Groundnut		x			
37	Sorghum/Groundnut/Cowpea		x			
38	Millet/Sorghum/Groundnut		x			
39	Millet/Groundnut		x			
40	Soybean/Sorghum		x			

3.0 CROPPING PATTERN AND CROP PERFORMANCE

3.1 Crop Mixtures

The major/common crop mixtures and cropping patterns as observed in 2007 cropping season are presented in table 2. There was no change in the cropping patterns of the ecological zones when compared to what was observed in 2006. Most of the cereal- based crop mixtures were found in the northern part of the country while, root and tuber based crop mixtures are found in the southern states. However there was a mixture of both cereal, root and tubers in Central Zone states and some parts of the North East and North west.

Also observed in 2006, rice-based, and maize-based cropping systems are still gaining popularity in 2007. Perhaps this may be as a result of the presidential initiative on doubling the production of the two crops.

Having 3-6 different crops on the same piece of land is prevalent in all the ecological zones. This is a food security strategy practiced by farmers as a hedge against crop failure.

Sorghum and millet crop based mixtures are most predominant in the North West and North East Agro-Ecological zone and these include millet/sorghum/groundnut, sorghum/sesame, maize/sorghum/groundnut, sorghum/groundnut/cowpea, millet/groundnut and soybean/sorghum appeared.

3.2. Area Cultivated and Production Estimates

Data were provided by State ADPs on areas cultivated and crop production estimated for the year 2006 which was based on the 2006 Cropped Area Yield Survey (CAYS) results. Most states were able to make forecasts for land area cultivated and production estimates for the year 2007. The 2007 forecasts were compiled alongside the 2006 estimates and compared by state and by crops. Since not all states provided data, the total area cultivated and total production estimate for each crop in 2007 were divided by the cropped area and production data for 2006, to find the percentage change between 2007 and 2006. The Estimated National Land Area Cultivated (**ENLAC**) for 2007 was computed by taking the validated data for total national area cultivated in 2006 which was available from the PCU and multiplying by the percentage change computed from the field survey data as shown on Tables 3, 5 and 7. Similarly, the Estimated National Production **(ENP)** figure for each crop was determined by taking the validated production estimates for 2006 from PCU and then multiplying by the percentage change between 2007 and 2006 to give the 2007 forecasts as shown in Tables 4, 6 and 8.

The specific details for each crop based on the field survey of August, 2007 follows below:

Sorghum:

Farmers in sorghum producing areas increased the area cultivated for sorghum by 3.63% (Table 3). Bornu (the largest sorghum Producer) forecasted only a marginal decrease in production of -0.34%, Kebbi State forecasted a production decrease of up to 18.4%, from 2006 to 2007. An overall, marginal increase in production of 1.2% has been forecasted for sorghum between 2006

and 2207. The production output as estimated was just 5,314,255.00 Metric Tons (Table 4). The top ten sorghum producers in the country are Bornu, Kaduna, Zamfara, Kano, Niger, Bauchi, Katsina, Plateau, Yobe and Kebbi States (Fig. 1)

Maize:

In spite of the low pricing of maize from 2005 to 2007 an increase of 3.2% in land area cultivated between 2006 and 2007 was reported for maize (Table 3). Production however was forecasted to be marginally lower by 1.2%. The major maize growing states made forecasts of increased production estimates of only 2.72% for Niger, 1.0% for Kaduna and 1.5% for Bauchi. Borno and Kebbi states reported negative production levels of -22.3 and -23.2% respectively while Plateau reported a loss of 3% and Ondo 11.8%. Overall, therefore, the Estimated National Production forecast for 2007 which is 6,686,043MT is less than that of 2006 by 1.2% (Table 4). The top ten maize producers are Kaduna, Niger, Borno, Plateau, Bauchi, Ondo, Ogun, Oyo, Katsina and Abia States (Fig. 2).

Rice:

In contrast to maize, area cultivated to rice increased significantly by 5.8% (Table 3). This increase may have been facilitated by the Presidential initiative on rice. Little or no serious factors that could adversely affect rice production during the year were reported as at August 2007. In Bayelsa State it was reported that lack of processing facilities was the major factor militating against rice production and that even the few farmers who started in past years abandoned rice cultivation in 2007. A forecast of 2,770,820MT is estimated for 2007 (Table 4). The leading rice producting States are Bauchi, Niger, Kaduna, Ebonyi, Kwara, Ogun, Borno, Kano, Nasarawa and Adamawa States (Fig. 3)

Millet:

An increase of only 3.5% was reported for land area cultivated to millet (Table 3). This occurred in spite of the late start of rains and long dry spells between May to June in some millet growing states. A production estimate of 4,168,566MT has been forecasted for 2007 which is an increase of 2.3% over that of 2006 (Table 4).

Groundnuts:

The late start of rains and dry spells in 2007 appear to have adversely affected the area cultivated to groundnuts leading to an overall decline of 0.5% from 2006. In Borno State the decline was by as much as 30.7%. Kano, one of the leading groundnut producing states maintained the same land area cultivated from 2006. The dry spells may have contributed to overall decline of 10. 9% in the National Production Estimate of 2,439,560MT shown in Table 6.

Cowpea:

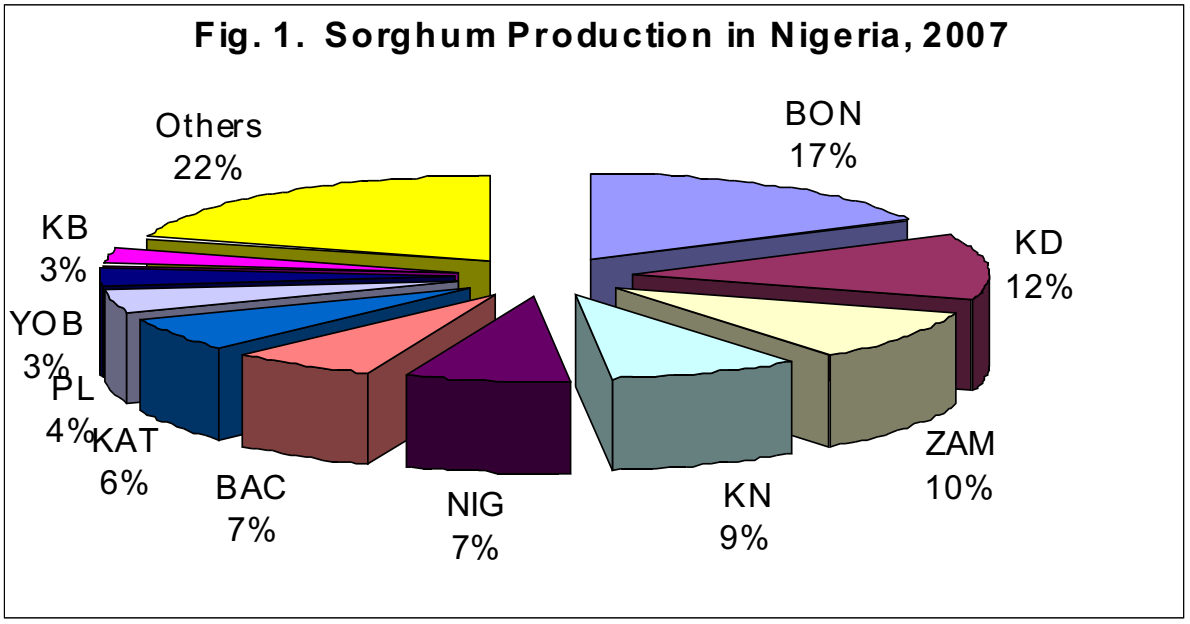
The estimated land area for cowpea cultivated in 2007 was reported to be 4.6% higher than in 2006 (Table 5). The increase was reported by all states except Akwa Ibom. However, only a marginal increase of 1.2% has been forecasted, giving a production output of 1,594,132.0MT

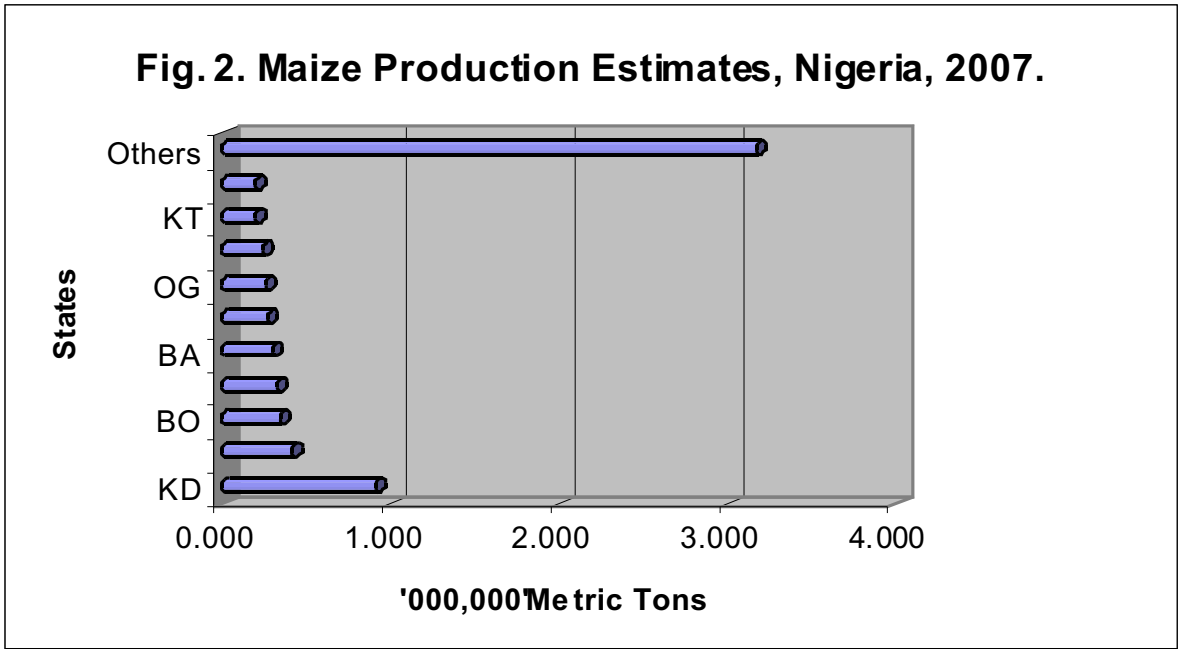
Table 3. Estimated land area cultivated for sorghum, maize, rice and millet ('000Ha).

		Sorghum			Maize			Rice			Millet		
S/N	State	2006	2007	% Change[1]	2006	2007	% Change	2006	2007	% Change	2006	2007	% Change
1	Borno	758.190	824.314	8.72	244.870	244.870	0.00	103.060	110.575	7.29	254.060	259.060	1.97
2	Yobe	174.860	175.210	0.20	10.130	10.630	4.94	28.220	29.070	3.01	341.150	341.150	0.00
3	Bauchi	339.548	349.734	3.00	278.643	287.002	3.00	28.593	29.451	3.00	107.863	111.099	3.00
4	Gombe	140.280	140.280	0.00	120.050	119.450	-0.50	39.760	39.880	0.30	179.950	181.390	0.80
5	Adamawa	142.540	142.540	0.00	185.270	185.270	0.00	63.390	63.390	0.00	5.000	5.000	0.00
6	Jigawa	133.100	135.762	2.00	11.150	11.373	2.00	23.900	24.617	3.00	310.000	303.800	-2.00
7	Sokoto	163.330	166.590	2.00	108.650	119.510	10.00	30.220	31.420	3.97	667.420	700.790	5.00
8	Zamfara	292.020	306.620	5.00	48.030	52.830	9.99	23.560	24.730	4.97	380.750	399.820	5.01
9	Katsina	329.690	339.590	3.00	138.770	144.320	4.00	29.950	31.150	4.01	204.150	259.360	27.04
10	Kano	314.550	320.840	2.00	81.380	84.230	3.50	74.000	74.370	0.50	250.000	250.000	0.00
11	Kaduna	320.300	330.550	3.20	322.870	319.641	-1.00	149.875	153.172	2.20	352.000	355.520	1.00
12	Kebbi	196.930	196.930	0.00	32.400	35.600	9.88	30.400	39.520	30.00	188.700	198.140	5.00
13	Plateau	110.180	111.830	1.50	131.730	133.710	1.50	32.240	34.750	7.79	67.280	68.290	1.50
14	Nasarawa	83.350	84.600	1.50	71.950	73.020	1.49	46.740	47.440	1.50	25.830	26.220	1.51
15	FCT	28.022	29.703	6.00	19.231	18.269	-5.00	20.953	22.269	6.28	14.294	15.008	5.00
16	Niger	452.000	467.820	3.50	405.150	416.490	2.80	145.200	152.460	5.00	177.310	175.540	-1.00
17	Kwara	57.124	59.980	5.00	110.000	106.700	-3.00	50.005	57.506	15.00	8.063	8.466	5.00
18	Oyo	30.810	31.570	2.47	172.640	180.060	4.30	-	-	-!	1.680	1.560	-7.14
19	Osun	-	-		42.160	42.250	0.21	7.830	7.880	0.64	-	-	
20	Ekiti	-	-		91.380	95.750	4.78	42.520	50.150	17.94	-	-	
21	Ondo	-	-		136.390	150.500	10.35	24.630	40.000	62.40	-	-	
22	Edo				45.420	47.120	3.743	4.920	5.000	1.63			
23	Delta				77.450	80.161	3.500	4.320	4.493	4.00			
24	Ogun				205.504	226.050	10.00	11.402	12.770	12.00			
25	Lagos	-	-		73.930	75.860	2.61	3.670	3.770	2.72	-	-	
26	Enugu	-	-		60.867	63.910	5.00	17.530	18.580	5.99	-	-	
27	Ebonyi	-	-		20.550	25.400	23.60	91.580	85.000	-7.18	-	-	
28	C/ River	-	-		66.100	66.120	0.03	0.606	0.640	5.61	-	-	
29	Ak/ Ibom	-	-		41.700	43.000	3.12	6.160	6.160	0.00	-	-	
30	Abia	-	-		70.320	70.320	0.00	6.110	6.110	0.00	-	-	
31	Anambra	-	-		38.300	40.300	5.22	13.520	15.080	11.54	-	-	
32	Imo	-	-		75.380	75.380	0.00	0.070	0.070	0.00	-	-	
33	Bayelsa	-	-		0.056	0.060	7.14	0.600	0.650	8.33	-	-	
34	Rivers	-	-		76.820	78.600	2.32	NA	NA	-	-	-	
	TOTAL	4,066.824	4,214.463	3.63	3,615.241	3,723.756	3.00	1,155.534	1,222.123	5.76	3,535.500	3,660.213	3.53
	ENLAC	**4,443.830**	**4,605.140**		**4,303.440**	**4,432.543**		**1,442.990**	**1,540.392**		**3,756.500**	**3,889.104**	

Table 4. Production estimates for sorghum, maize, rice and millet ('000 Tons).

		Sorghum			Maize			Rice			Millet		
S/N	State	2006	2007	% Change[1]	2006	2007	% Change	2006	2007	% Change	2006	2007	% Change
1	Borno	928.750	925.615	-0.34	455.040	353.370	-22.34	148.370	139.360	-6.07	421.260	370.600	-12.03
2	Yobe	171.360	171.360	0.00	15.040	13.536	-10.00	33.300	34.970	5.02	382.090	420.300	10.00
3	Bauchi	349.734	354.981	1.50	298.148	302.620	1.50	471.780	478.923	1.51	174.738	177.359	1.50
4	Gombe	147.290	148.030	0.50	177.670	177.140	-0.30	79.520	79.680	0.20	228.260	230.540	1.00
5	Adamawa	163.790	164.300	0.31	196.180	200.100	2.00	102.960	105.020	2.00	3.780	3.860	2.12
6	Jigawa	100.980	101.990	1.00	14.860	14.117	-5.00	30.000	30.600	2.00	300.000	297.000	-1.00
7	Sokoto	111.100	113.320	2.00	136.890	157.420	15.00	60.430	62.840	3.99	734.160	778.200	6.00
8	Zamfara	497.930	522.820	5.00	120.060	132.060	10.00	29.470	30.350	2.99	609.250	651.890	7.00
9	Katsina	344.020	344.020	0.00	196.490	204.340	4.00	36.750	38.220	4.00	190.560	209.620	10.00
10	Kano	450.550	461.810	2.50	134.520	139.630	3.80	124.000	117.800	-5.00	260.000	261.300	0.50
11	Kaduna	640.600	663.021	3.50	896.198	905.180	1.00	387.944	397.643	2.50	492.800	497.728	1.00
12	Kebbi	198.800	162.216	-18.40	37.080	28.490	-23.17	63.800	49.764	-22.00	249.100	239.850	-3.71
13	Plateau	216.250	222.740	3.00	348.600	338.142	-3.00	70.390	72.500	3.00	70.530	72.650	3.01
14	Nasarawa	134.770	136.110	0.99	125.160	126.410	1.00	111.230	112.340	1.00	33.060	33.390	1.00
15	FCT	45.269	48.890	8.00	36.903	35.057	-5.00	44.435	48.878	10.00	19.607	20.783	6.00
16	Niger	379.580	393.620	3.70	408.210	419.330	2.72	430.400	447.620	4.00	143.890	145.330	1.00
17	Kwara	75.352	81.352	7.96	149.625	142.144	-5.00	118.314	147.893	25.00	14.664	15.837	8.00
18	Oyo	25.100	26.200	4.38	230.960	242.180	4.86	-	-	0.00	1.290	1.190	-7.75
19	Osun	-	-	-	67.340	68.340	1.49	13.490	13.710	1.63	-	-	-
20	Ekiti	-	-	-	165.990	151.500	-8.73	62.730	60.140	-4.13	-	-	-
21	Ondo	-	-	-	310.620	273.910	-11.82	47.840	49.640	3.76	-	-	-
22	Edo				48.150	61.200	27.10	4.920	5.120	4.07			
23	Delta				192.630	200.335	4.00	11.140	11.586	4.00			
24	Ogun				277.833	259.963	-6.43	134.970	144.350	6.95			
25	Lagos	-	-	-	175.580	175.580	0.00	-	-	0.00	-	-	-
26	Enugu	-	-	-	113.780	119.470	5.00	48.390	51.290	5.99	-	-	-
27	Ebonyi	-	-	-	41.740	42.366	1.50	337.010	250.000	-25.82	-	-	-
28	C/ River	-	-	-	108.120	110.000	1.74	1.400	1.420	1.43	-	-	-
29	Ak/ Ibom	-	-	-	42.000	44.100	5.00	0.360	0.360	0.00	-	-	-
30	Abia	-	-	-	201.300	201.300	0.00	0.410	NA	0.00	-	-	-
31`	Anambra	-	-	-	75.210	79.140	5.23	31.103	34.690	11.53	-	-	-
32	Imo	-	-	-	151.750	151.880	0.09	0.770	0.840	9.09	-	-	-
33	Bayelsa	-	-	-	12.800	13.100	2.34	594.000	623.000	4.88	-	-	-
34	Rivers	NA	NA	-	102.850	112.050	8.95	NA	NA	0.00	NA	NA	-
	TOTAL	4,981.225	5,042.395	1.2	6,065.327	5,995.500	-1.2	3,631.626	3,640.547	0.2	4,329.039	4,427.427	2.27
	ENP[2]	**5,251.240**	**5,314.255**		**6,767.250**	**6,686.043**		**2,765.290**	**2,770.820**		**4,076.040**	**4,168.566**	





(Table 6). No explanations were given for this contrast at the time of survey since there were no reports of factors that could negatively affect cowpea production.

Soybean

Only fourteen States supplied data on area cultivated and production Estimates for soybean. A marginal increase of only 1.0% over land area cultivated to soybean in 2006 was reported (Table 5). The overall National Production estimate was put at 506,268MT, an increase of 4.6% higher than in 2006 (Table 6).

Melon:

Across the Central and Southern Ecological Zones the melon cultivated is the egusi type while water mellon is the main product in the North East and North West ecologies. No data on the

Table 5. Estimated land area cultivated for groundnuts, cowpea, soybeans and melon ('000Ha).*

		Groundnuts			Cowpea			Soybeans			Mellon		
S/N	State	2006	2007	% Change[1]	2006	2007	% Change	2006	2007	% Change	2006	2007	% Change
1	Borno	172.130	119.298	-30.69	600.750	654.423	8.93		-	-	-	-	-
2	Yobe	56.930	63.630	11.77	120.300	132.300	9.98	89.000	89.000	0.00	1.560	1.560	0.00
3	Bauchi	147.150	151.564	3.00	147.516	151.941	3.00	2.190	2.255	2.97	1.128	1.162	3.01
4	Gombe	32.600	32.730	0.40	132.600	133.130	0.40	0.100	0.100	0.00	-	-	-
5	Adamawa	78.330	79.900	*2.00*	68.430	68.430	0.00	-	-	0.00	-	-	-
6	Jigawa	55.520	56.075	1.00	194.790	197.712	1.50	-	-	0.00	323.000	338.000	4.64
7	Sokoto	58.420	60.170	3.00	141.400	147.050	4.00						
8	Zamfara	141.350	144.180	2.00	411.640	432.220	5.00	3.610	3.720		-	-	
9	Katsina	106.240	108.360	2.00	119.910	125.900	5.00	19.890	20.280				
10	Kano	422.060	422.060	0.00	175.880	178.520	1.50	23.340	23.530	0.81	26.261	26.260	0.00
11	Kaduna	203.314	205.754	1.20	136.543	138.864	1.70	74.558	75.154	0.80	-	-	-
12	Kebbi	37.700	41.490	10.05	88.900	96.010	8.00	29.900	31.090	3.98	NA	NA	0.00
13	Plateau	44.700	45.370	1.50	24.570	24.940	1.51	25.090	25.470	1.51	11.740	11.920	1.53
14	Nasarawa	77.580	78.740	1.50	99.510	101.000	1.50	3.870	3.920	1.29	14.230	14.440	1.48
15	FCT	5.218	5.426	3.99	10.020	10.320	2.99	2.026	2.107	4.00	4.002	3.601	-10.02
16	Niger	397.120	405.600	2.14	170.200	177.520	4.30	28.640	28.350	-1.00	179.400	186.580	4.00
17	Kwara	11.798	12.978	10.00	1.385	1.427	3.03	NA	NA	-	14.134	14.699	4.00
18	Oyo	10.450	11.230	7.46	13.450	13.970	3.87	2.300	2.600	13.04	5.340	5.820	8.99
19	Osun	-	-	-	0.310	0.330	6.45	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Ekiti	-	-	-	17.230	17.230	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Ondo	0.570	0.500	-12.28	0.543	0.640	17.86	0.280	0.250	-10.71	1.240	1.500	20.97
22	Edo	4.800	8.920		-	-		-	-		9.780	15.080	
23	Delta	1.760	1.795		0.020	0.021			-	-	26.010	26.010	
24	Ogun	-	-		19.870	17.340		-	-		13.683	15.735	
25	Lagos	1.450	1.480	2.07	1.360	1.370	0.74	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Ebonyi	2.020	1.800	-10.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Ak/ Ibom	-	-	-	1.560	1.430	-8.33	-	-	--	6.820	6.900	1.17
28	Borno	172.130	119.298	-30.69	600.750	654.423	8.93		-	-	-	-	-
29	Yobe	56.930	63.630	11.77	120.300	132.300	9.98	89.000	89.000	0.00	1.560	1.560	0.00
30	Bauchi	147.150	151.564	3.00	147.516	151.941	3.00	2.190	2.255	2.97	1.128	1.162	3.01
31	Gombe	32.600	32.730	0.40	132.600	133.130	0.40	0.100	0.100	0.00	-	-	-
	TOTAL	2,070.557	2,060.464	-0.49	2,700.063	2,825.459	4.64	304.794	307.826	0.99	726.998	724.307	-0.37
	ENLAC[2]	**2,395.770**	**2,384.031**		**2,858.560**	**2,991.197**		**401.150**	**427.225**		NA	NA	

Table 6. Production estimates for groundnuts, cowpea, soybeans and melon ('000MT).*

		Groundnuts			Cowpea			Soybeans			Mellon		
S/N	State	2006	2007	% Change[1]	2006	2007	% Change	2006	2007	% Change	2006	2007	% Change
1	Borno	760.300	420.096	-44.75	187.050	186.692	-0.19	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Yobe	71.160	78.280	10.01	92.240	101.640	10.20	-	-	-	-	1.350	-
3	Bauchi	164.810	167.280	1.50	165.220	167.700	1.50	1.248	1.266	1.50	21.657	21.982	1.50
4	Gombe	44.010	44.370	0.82	78.230	78.620	0.50	0.070	0.070	0.00	-	-	-
5	Adamawa	83.540	85.210	2.00	56.560	57.690	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Jigawa	22.330	22.330	0.00	53.830	54.368	1.00	-	-	-	326.000	323.000	-0.92
7	Sokoto	49.660	51.140	2.98	103.220	107.340	3.99	-			-	-	
8	Zamfara	282.600	267.900	-5.20	247.000	259.350	5.00	5.430	5.590	2.95			
9	Katsina	74.610	70.880	-5.00	70.910	74.490	5.05	19.300	19.690	2.02			
10	Kano	343.380	340.980	-0.70	81.000	82.380	1.70	34.490	34.830	0.99	83.914	83.914	-
11	Kaduna	361.898	365.517	1.00	114.696	116.761	1.80	105.870	107.104	1.20	-	-	-
12	Kebbi	42.600	31.906	-25.10	51.500	36.225	-29.66	24.700	20.536	-16.86	NA	NA	0.00
13	Plateau	50.940	52.470	3.00	18.630	19.190	3.01	27.500	28.830	3.02	10.210	10.520	3.04
14	Nasarawa	93.340	94.270	1.00	70.650	71.350	0.99	4.810	4.850	0.80	10.270	10.370	0.97
15	FCT	6.752	7.157	6.00	9.015	9.465	2.90	6.752	7.157	0.80	1.825	1.642	-10.03
16	Niger	475.400	486.330	2.30	80.780	84.330	4.40	33.320	33.650	1.00	75.350	78.590	4.30
17	Kwara	31.800	36.570	15.00	0.695	0.730	5.04	NA	NA	-	3.721	3.944	5.99
18	Oyo	12.540	13.813	10.15	6.630	6.845	3.24	150.000	169.000	12.67	1.740	1.979	13.74
19	Osun	-	-	-	0.660	0.710	7.58	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Ekiti	-	-	-	21.300	20.670	-2.96	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Ondo	0.485	0.423	-12.78	0.319	0.376	17.87	0.400	0.364	-9.00	0.497	0.541	8.85
22	Edo	3.012	7.022	133.13	-	-			-		8.720	5.050	
23	Delta	2.100	2.163	3.08	0.030	0.031	3.33	-	-		7.540	7.653	
24	Ogun	-	-		17.730	10.060	-43.26	-	-		7.115	8.182	
25	Lagos	2.020	2.320	14.85	1.310	1.340	2.29	0.460	0.430	6.52	-	-	-
26	Ebonyi	6.060	5.200	-14.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Ak/ Ibom	-	-	-	2.300	2.110	-8.26	-	-	-	1.280	1.290	0.78
28	Abia	70.510	70.510	0.00	68.914	68.914	0.00	-	-	-	0.360	NA	-
29	Anambra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.690	3.630	
30	Imo	0.080	0.090	12.50	0.310	0.320	3.20	-	-	0.00	9.580	9.640	0.60
31	Rivers	0.330	0.340	3.03	0.250	0.250	0.00	NA	NA	NA	4.880	5.000	2.46
	TOTAL	3,056.267	2,724.567	-10.85	1600.979	1619.947	1.18	414.350	433.367	4.59	578.349	578.277	-0.01
	ENP	**2,736.500**	**2,439.560**		**1,575.540**	**1,594.132**		**484.050**	**506.268**		**NA**	**NA**	

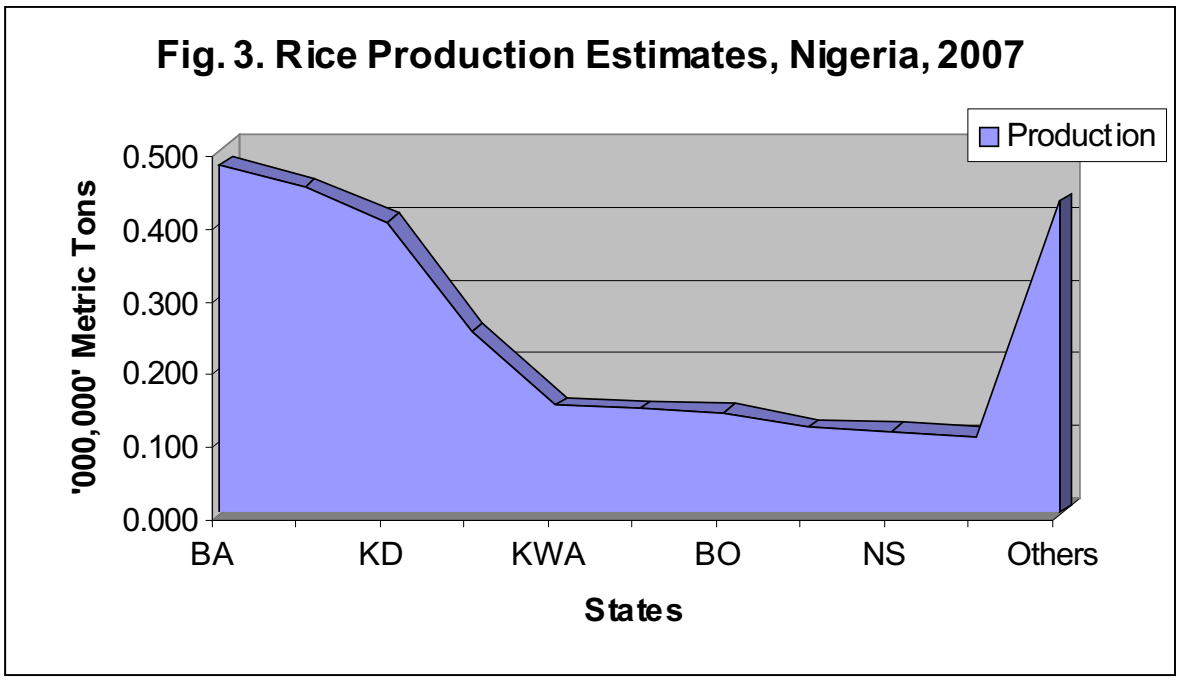


Fig. 3. Rice Production Estimates, Nigeria, 2007
Production
'000,000' Metric Tons
0.500
0.400
0.300
0.200
0.100
0.000
BA
KD
KWA
BO
NS
Others
States

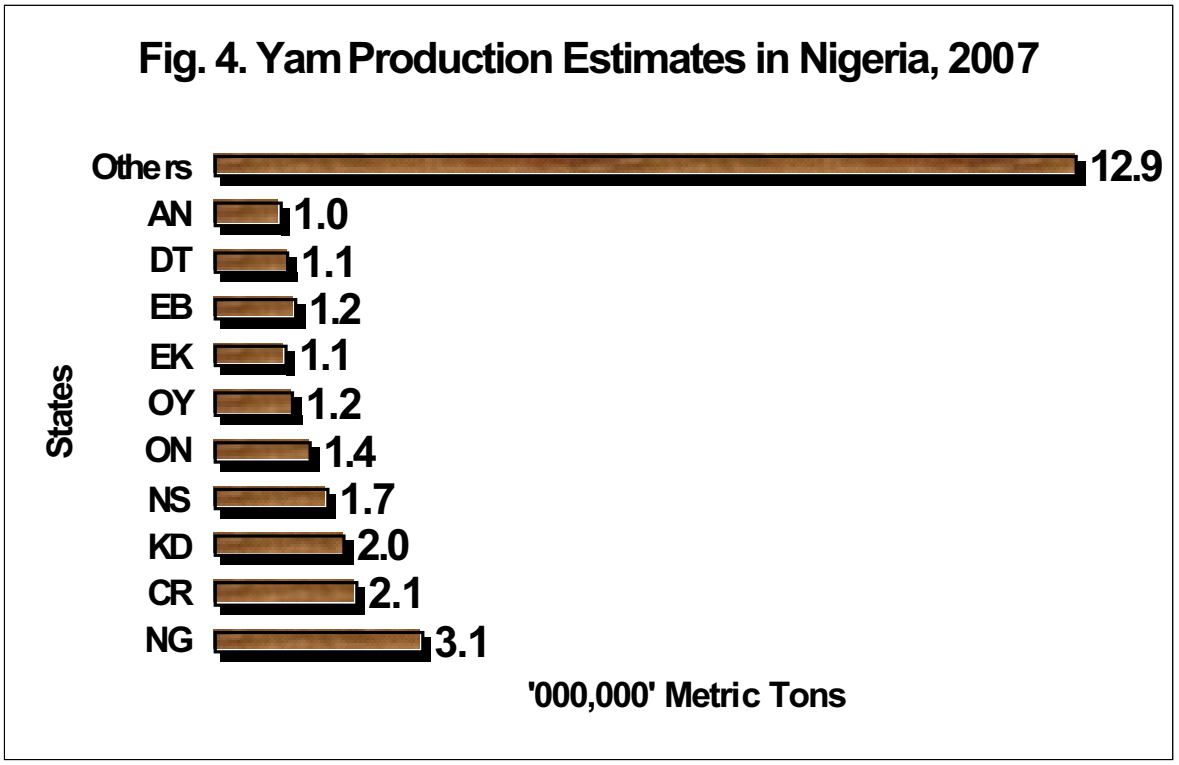


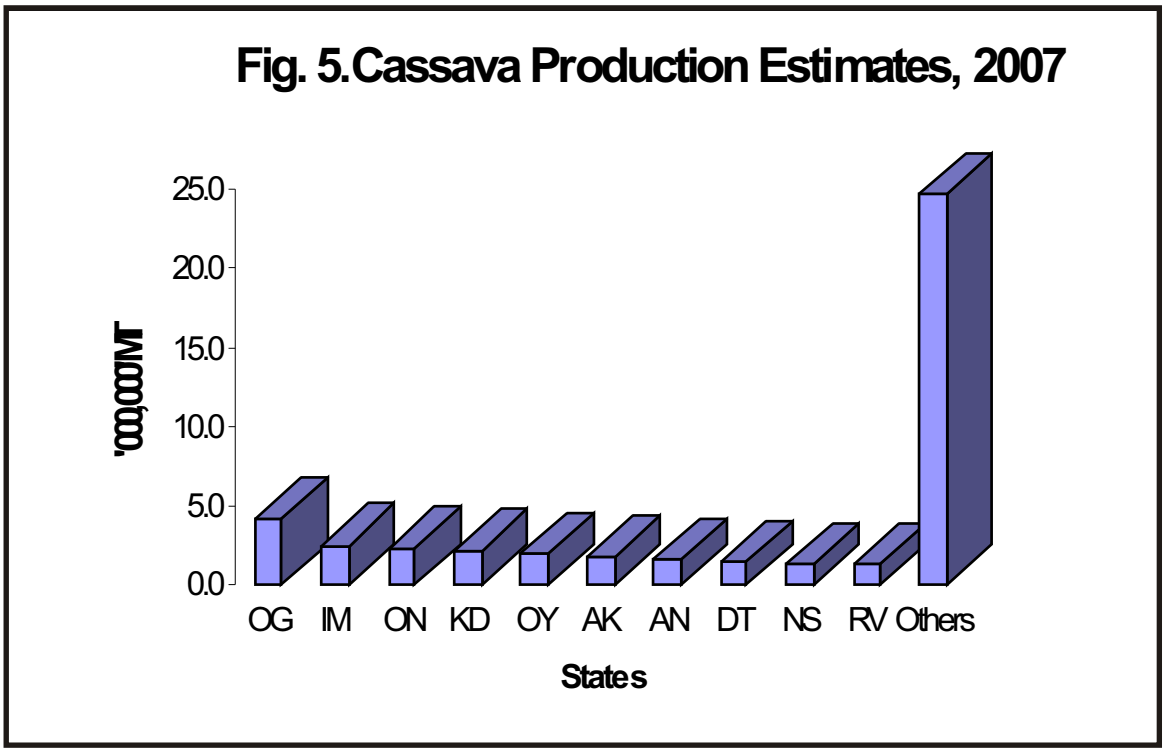
Fig. 4. Yam Production Estimates in Nigeria, 2007
States
Others
12.9
AN
1.0
DT
1.1
EB
1.2
EK
1.1
OY
1.2
ON
1.4
NS
1.7
KD
2.0
CR
2.1
NG
3.1
'000,000' Metric Tons

Table 7. Estimated land area cultivated for Cotton, Yam, Cassava and Cocoyam ('000Ha).*

		Cotton			Yam			Cassava			Cocoyam		
S/N	State	2006	2007	% Change[1]	2006	2007	% Change	2006	2007	% Change	2006	2007	% Change
1	Bauchi	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.842	1.897	3.00	-	-	-
2	Gombe	3.950	3.940	-0.25	NA	NA	NA	3.700	3.690	-0.27	2.660	2.660	0.00
3	Adamawa	NA	NA		1.580	1.610	1.90	0.800	0.820	2.50	0.870	0.890	2.30
4	Sokoto	0.290	0.310	6.90				4.050	4.130	1.00	-		
5	Zamfara	91.200	100.320	10.00	0.700	0.740	5.71						
6	Katsina	88.730	97.600	10.00				11.450	11.220	-2.01	7.290	9.430	29.36
7	Kano	68.460	67.430	-1.50	NA	NA	NA	20.800	20.970	1.50	NA	NA	NA
8	Kaduna	NA	NA	NA	177.353	180.013	1.50	223.210	223.210	0.82	53.280	53.546	0.50
9	Kebbi	6.400	6.530	2.03	0.350	0.350	0.00	64.240	25.700	-59.99	0.920	0.940	2.17
10	Plateau	2.860	2.900	0.14	36.720	37.270	1.50	28.540	28.970	0.00	7.100	7.210	1.54
11	Nasarawa		-	-	76.449	77.630	1.49	72.370	73.450	1.51	0.230	0.230	0.90
12	FCT	NA	NA	NA	22.905	22.446	-2.00	4.103	3.692	1.49	NA	NA	NA
13	Niger	-	-	NA	268.200	274.100	2.20	56.070	56.630	1.01	27.890	28.140	0.90
14	Kwara	NA	NA	-	34.833	34.136	-2.00	77.502	79.052	1.00	NA	NA	NA
15	Oyo	-	-		92.300	94.146	2.00	154.020	158.641	2.00	6.600	6.930	5.00
16	Osun	-	-	-	10.270	10.190	-0.78	48.880	50.040	3.00	10.500	10.400	-0.95
17	Ekiti	NA	NA	NA	69.140	70.450	2.00	57.900	55.750	2.37	21.460	22.000	0.30
18	Ondo	-	-	-	112.530	115.000	2.19	103.360	110.000	-3.71	35.000	35.000	0.00
19	Edo	-	-	-	36.220	39.750	9.75	50.210	58.600	16.71	-	-	
20	Delta	-	-		85.520	87.658	2.5	95.000	99.275	4.50	10.250	10.609	3.50
21	Ogun	-	-	-	13.793	15.604	13.13	217.405	271.756	25.0	15.147	16.705	10.29
22	Lagos	-	-	-	6.370	6.450	1.26	51.090	51.980	6.42	10.580	10.610	0.28
23	Ebonyi	NA	NA	NA	79.220	81.795	3.25	59.130	71.050	1.74	10.450	9.500	-9.09
24	C/ River	NA	NA	NA	161.000	168.400	4.60	220.000	224.000	1.82	34.060	36.100	5.99
25	Ak/ Ibom	-	-	-	44.600	46.200	3.59	154.350	156.500	1.01	33.590	35.000	4.20
26	Abia	-	-	-	40.216	40.216	0.00	37.116	37.116	0.00	21.857	21.857	0.00
27	Anambra	-	-	-	61.040	70.460	15.43	100.020	105.140	5.12	19.560	25.000	27.81
28	Imo	-	-	-	40.450	40.480	0.07	163.250	163.270	0.00	14.090	14.100	0.07
29	Bayelsa	NA	NA	NA	13.910	14.505	4.28	30.000	35.000	0.01	16.000	16..500	3.13
30	Rivers	-	-	-	87.410	91.340	4.50	135.200	148.700	11.02	15.100	14.700	-2.65
	TOTAL	261.890	279.030	6.54	1,573.079	1,620.939	3.04	2,245.608	2,330.249	5.153	374,484	536.557	3.49
	ENLAC	**312.450**	**329.332**		**2,301.690**	**2,308.687**		**3,244.550**	**3,293.715**		**2,301.900**	**2,382.236**	

Table 8. Production estimates for Cotton, Yam, Cassava and Cocoyam ('000MT).*

S/N	State	Cotton			Yam			Cassava			Cocoyam		
		2006	2007	% Change[1]	2006	2007	% Change	2006	2007	% Change	2006	2007	% Change
1	Bauchi	-	-	-	-	-	-	147.728	149.944	3.00	-	-	-
2	Gombe	6.930	6.900	-0.43	NA	NA	NA	8.100	8.100	0.00	NA	NA	NA
3	Adamawa	NA	NA	NA	11.970	12.210	2.00	5.540	5.550	0.20	2.700	2.930	8.52
4	Sokoto	0.570	0.630	10.53	-	-		14.160	14.440		-	-	
5	Zamfara	182.400	209.760	15.00	5.100	5.360	-	-	-	-	-		
6	Katsina	95.800	105.360	9.98	-	-		120.680	118.270		49.130	50.110	1.99
7	Kano	67.030	68.240	1.80	NA	NA	NA	55.040	55.700	1.20	NA	NA	NA
8	Kaduna	NA	NA	NA	1,945.562	1,980.058	1.80	2,131.6.55	2,142.313	0.50	367.099	368.985	0.51
9	Kebbi	6.500	5.304	-18.40	2.010	1.608	-20.00	462.530	185.010	-60.00	2.830	2.312	-18.30
10	Plateau	1.200	1.240	3.33	589.530	607.220	3.00	400.140	412.140	3.00	30.670	31.590	3.00
11	Nasarawa	-	-	-	1,659.230	1,675.820	1.00	1,276.620	1,289.380	1.00	2.570	2.590	0.78
12	FCT	NA	NA	NA	318.046	305.324	-4.17	45.709	43.880	1.00	NA	NA	NA
13	Niger	-	-	-	3,024.000	3,099.600	2.50	45.600	46.284	1.50	113.720	114.860	1.00
14	Kwara	NA	NA	NA	412.894	330.315	-20.00	1,184.486	1,243.710	5.00	NA	NA	NA
15	Oyo	-	-	-	1,153.750	1,176.800	2.00	1,802.030	1,856.100	3.00	14.920	15.320	2.68
16	Osun	-	-	-	149.120	148.790	-0.22	773.150	792.520	2.51	134.730	133.570	-0.86
17	Ekiti	NA	NA	NA	1,288.660	1,056.000	-22.03	1,099.520	836.250	-31.48	234.990	264.000	12.35
18	Ondo	-	-	-	1,733.175	1,417.650	-18.21	2,182.280	2,322.560	6.42	261.843	287.170	9.67
19	Edo	-	-	-	37.250	40.126	7.72	17.520	15.840	9.59	-	-	
20	Delta	-	-	-	1,069.000	1,096.794	2.60	1,356.340	1,424.157	5.00	45.570	47.165	3.50
21	Ogun	-	-		116.963	128.420	9.80	3,351.807	4,157.867	24.05	87.717	92.880	5.89
22	Lagos	-	-	-	35.350	37.010	4.70	722.920	738.150	2.11	37.430	39.080	4.41
23	Ebonyi	NA	NA	NA	1,126.980	1,200.000	6.48	887.540	950.300	7.07	78.380	78.040	-0.43
24	C/ River	NA	NA	NA	2,130.200	2,134.000	0.18	32.400	32.420	0.06	230.150	240.000	4.28
25	Ak/ Ibom	-	-	-	356.800	378.800	6.17	1,687.690	1,705.800	1.07	249.990	260.400	4.16
26	Abia	-	-	-	498.680	498.680	0.00	573.420	573.420	0.00	18.580	18.580	0.00
27	Anambra	-	-	-	841.700	971.600	15.43	1,520.360	1,598.190	5.12	146.820	187.650	27.81
28	Imo	-	-	-	634.830	642.840	1.26	2,458.510	2,465.620	0.29	140.980	141.980	0.71
29	Bayelsa	NA	NA	NA	13.800	14.150	2.54	468..000	496,030	5.99	47,.680	48,790	2.33
30	Rivers	-	-	-	830.400	867.770	4.50	1,420.900	1,278.810	-10.00	84.800	82.200	-3.07
	TOTAL	360.430	397.434	10.27	19,985.000	19,826.945	-0.79	24,120.720	26,948,725	10.91	2,383,219	2,510,202	4.87
	ENP	**342.020**	**377.145**		**28,890.420**	**28,662.186**		**40,572.89**	**44,999.392**		**2,764.910**	**2,899.561**	



3.3.1. Effect of Early Cessation of Rain on the Crop Production Estimates.

The production forecasts given in Tables 4, 6 and 8 were based largely on the volume and distribution of rainfall up to August 2006. Unfortunately, soon after this survey, reports came in from most States in the North East and North West Zones that the rains stopped abruptly. Contacts made with NAERLS zonal officers and some State ADP officials confirmed these reports. One State officially wrote to request that the production forecasts for all crops cultivated in their State should be reduced by between 30 - 45% because of the drastic effect of the early cessation of rainfall. Consequently, it became obvious that if the production forecasts are to be realistic, the figures have to be reviewed. Based on field reports by December 2007, NAERLS Scientists considered that crops that had nationwide coverage and which are grown more in the Middle Belt and southern Zones were not to be much affected. It was therefore assumed that the production of cassava, cocoyams, soybeans and yams would not be affected. Secondly, early harvested crops such as millet and maize may be affected but only to a limited extent. A forecasted loss of 5% was predicted for millet largely because of late planted millet, 10% loss for maize, 10% for rice, 10% for cowpea and 10% for groundnuts. Because the last four crops are grown nationwide, the production losses from the North may not drastically affect the national production figures. The crops that were considered most vulnerable were cotton, 20% loss estimate and sorghum, 20% loss estimate.

Table 9 shows the recalculated national production estimates. The forecasted National Production output (MT) and the percentage difference between 2007 and 2006 are

estimated to be 44,999,392.0 and 10.9% increase for cassava; 2,900,667 and 4.9% increase for cocoyam; 301,716.0 and 11.8% decrease for cotton, 1,434,718.8 and 8.9% decrease for cowpea, 211,604 and 23% decrease for groundnuts, 6,017,439 and 11% decrease for maize, 3,960,138 and 3.0% decrease for millet, 2,493,738 and 9.8% decrease for rice, 4,252,404 and 19.0% decrease for sorghum, 506,268 and 4.6% increase for soybean and 28,662,186 and 1.0% decrease for yam.

4.0 USE OF IMPROVED INPUTS IN CROP PRODUCTION

4.1 Planting materials

The availability of improved planting materials through government sources is shown in Table 9. Twenty six (26) states supplied data on various planting materials procured and distributed to farmers. Agricultural Development Projects and state government input supply companies were involved in the procurement and distribution of improved seeds. Other sources of improved seeds and planting materials were the various Federal Government Intervention Programmes like RTEP and Rice initiative. International Research Institutes also supplied improved planting materials to some states. In some states, for example in Enugu, input supply was private sector driven, the Agricultural Development Project served as a facilitator between input suppliers and farmers and therefore did not procure and distribute planting materials/seeds.

Generally, seeds for cereal crops were the most widely distributed, while very few states distributed seeds for legume crops. Planting materials for root and tuber crops were available in the South-Eastern and South-West States. Many of the states reported that though the prices for planting materials were affordable, the quantities available were inadequate. Discussions with farmers indicated that though there was increased awareness on the use of improved seeds by farmers, many of them were unable to access improved seeds/planting materials due to non availability and high costs.

Table 9. Estimates of Land area cultivated and production output of major field crops, 2006 – 2007

S/No	Crop	2006			2007			Adjusted Production Estimates for 2007		%Change[1] 2007/2006
		Area ('000Ha)	**Production ('000MT)**	Yield (MT/Ha)	Area ('000Ha)	Production ('000MT)	Yield (MT/Ha)	Estimated Loss(%)*	**Adjusted Production(MT)**	
1	Cassava	3,244.550	**40,572.899**	12.505	3,293.715	44,999.392	13.662	0.0	**44,999,392.0**	10.9
2	Cocoyam	2,301.900	**2,764.910**	1.201	2,368.425	2,900.667	1.225	0.0	**2,900,667.0**	4.9
3	Cotton	312.450	**342.020**	1.095	329.332	377.145	1.145	20.0	**301,716.0**	-11.8
4	Cowpea	2,858.560	**1,575.540**	0.551	2,991.197	1,594.132	0.533	10.0	**1,434,718.8**	-8.9
5	Groundnuts	2,395.770	**2,736.500**	1.142	2,384.031	2,349.560	0.986	10.0	**2,114,604.0**	-22.7
6	Maize	4,303.440	**6,767.250**	1.573	4,432.543	6,686.043	1.508	10.0	**6,017,438.7**	-11.1
7	Millet	3,756.500	**4,076.040**	1.085	3,889.104	4,168.566	1.072	5.0	**3,960,137.7**	-2.8
8	Rice	1,442.990	**2,765.290**	1.916	1,540.392	2,770.820	1.799	10.0	**2,493,738.0**	-9.8
9	Sorghum	4,443.830	**5,251.240**	1.182	4,606.030	5,314.255	1.154	20.0	**4,251,404.0**	-19.0
10	Soybeans	401.150	**484.050**	1.207	427.225	506.268	1.185	0.0	**506,268.0**	4.6
11	Yams	2,301.690	**28,890.420**	12.552	2,308.687	28,662.186	12.415	0.0	**28,662,186.0**	-0.8

*%Loss estimates based on field reports of early cessation of rains in NE and NW zones

[1]%Change 2007/2006 = (Adjusted Production in 2007/1000 x 2006 production estimate) x 100-100

Table 10. Use of Improved Farm Inputs: Planting materials

		Quantities		Adequacy		Affordability		Source
State	Crop	Procured	Distributed	Yes	No	Yes	No	
North East Agro-Ecological Zone								
Borno	Rice Cotton seed Maize	10,000kg 20 tonnes 40kg	5,000kg 10 tonnes 40kg					NSS Cotton Dev. Comtt. NAERLS
Yobe	Millet Sorghum Cowpea	6400kg 2000kg 2500kg	5760kg 1800kg 2100kg					Outgrowers
Bauchi	Maize Rice Groundnuts Sorghum Cowpea Soyabeans SOSAT millet Castor seed	12,000kg 11,500kg 1,000kg 1,000kg 75kg 100kg 18kg 5kg	12,000kg 11,500kg 1,000kg 1,000kg 75kg 100kg 18kg 5kg					Premier Seed NSS NSS NSS NSS NSS NSS NSS
Gombe	Maize	9,000	8,000					Out growers/NSS
Adamawa	Maize Rice	2,500kg 5,675kg	1232kg 999kg					NSS NSS
North West Agro-Ecological Zone								
Kebbi	Millet Rice Cowpea	2000kg 5000kg 1500kg	2,000kg 5,000kg 1,500kg					ADP
Katsina	Millet SOSAT Cowpea Sesame Sorghum Maize EEM Soyabean Seed cotton Cotton Lint Groundnut Maize QPM	3,170kg 4037kg 30,152kg 3801kg 6410kg 800kg 1680kg 1000kg 180kg 7500kg 5000kg						Lake Chad, Maiduguri/ IITA IAR, Zaria
Jigawa	Maize Rice Sesame Millet Water melon Groundnut	600 1,600 2,400 1,000 4 300	600 1,600 2,400 1,000 4 300					Out growers/NSS
Kano	Millet Cowpea Soyabeans Seasame Cotton	18,452 11,720 6,200 96 510	- 11,720 6,200 96 510					
Kaduna	Millet SOSAT Cowpea Sesame Sorghum Maize EEM Soyabean Seed cotton Cotton Lint Groundnut Maize QPM	3,170kg 4037kg 30,152kg 3801kg 6410kg 800kg 1680kg 1000kg 180kg 7500kg						Lake Chad, Maiduguri/ IITA IAR, Zaria

North Central Agro-Ecological Zone								
Plateau	Tomato Cabbage Carrots Cucumber	1000kg	719kg					NSS, PADP, Premier seeds, Savannah
Nasarawa	Maize Cowpea Sesame	7,000 1,000 5,000	7,000 600 3,500					NSS/Prem. Seeds. SPFS/NSS NSS/Raw materials
FCT	Groundnut	3,975	3,975					
Niger	Rice	5000kg	5000kg					FDA
Kogi	Rice	4,000	4,000					
South West Agro-Ecological Zone								
Osun	Maize Cowpea Rice	10,000kg 360kg 1560kg	1689kg - -					NSS
Ondo	Maize Rice cowpea	28,262 121,130kg 105kg	21,820 32,402 105kg					ADP out grower and NSS
Ogun	Maize Rice Vegetable seeds	17,960kg 150kg 355kg	14,917kg 150kg 355kg					
Lagos	Maize Cassava cuttings	1000kg 110 bundles	680kg 110 bundles					ADA
Delta	Maize Pepper Okro Cucumber	15,300kg 10kg 10kg 10kg	15,300kg 10kg 10kg 10kg					Premier seed
South East Agro-Ecological Zone								
Enugu	Rice Maixe	3,500 2,000	200 320					NSS/Premier Seed
Akwa Ibom	Maize Cassava cutting Seed yam Vegetable (Pumpkin)	170 2304 710 248	170 2304 710 248					AKADEP Farmers and AKADEP Seed Farm
Abia	Rice Yam Cassava cuttings	32 tons 1 ton 250 bundles	32 tons 1 ton 250 bundles					NSS/Out growers
Anambra	Maize Oba super 2 SUWAN/yellow NERICA rice seed FARO Rice (51,52,44)	2,000 2,000 8,000 2,000	2,000 - 1,000 -					Premier Seeds NSS NSS NSS
Imo	Maize Rice	1650kg 8000kg	850kg 6,000kg					NSS, IITA/ Premier NSS
Bayelsa	Cassava Okro Telferia	40 bundles 10kg 10kg	40 bundles 10kg 10kg					Green River Project and Premier Seed

4.2 Use of Agrochemicals

Table 11 gives the availability of agrochemicals and associated equipment through the various state owned agencies. Twenty three states supplied data in this category. The table indicates that there were very limited quantities of agrochemicals at affordable prices. Discussions with farmers revealed that low use of agrochemicals was due to high costs and non-availability.

Table 11: Use of Agrochemicals and Equipment

State	Agrochemical/Equipment	Quantity		Adequacy		Affordability		Source
		Procured	Distributed	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Sokoto	Apron plus DD Force Karate 2.5EC Novan 100 CC	15 cartons 15 cartoons 15 cartoons 15 cartoons						Zeneca/caudel, CPC
Rivers	Cyper cot Furadan 3G Lambda Temi kill Fishing Inputs Fishing gears Lead/plate Cork roll Machetes Hoes	50 cartoons 400 kg 36 cartoons 25 cartoons 315 30 270 6828 5,200	8 liters - 86 liters 21 liters 293 4 30 5316 3,256					
Akwa-Ibom	**Pesticides** Insecticides Terminator (liters) Karate Decis Gramoxone Primextra **Livestock Feeds** Chick mash Grower mash Layer mash Breeder mash Palm kernel cake Wheat offals **Veterinary drugs** Anti coccidials Vitamina/antilustamines Antibiotics Vaccines **Fishing Inputs** Fish seed Fish feed 40HP Yamaha DBE Fishing net 8mm marine rope Maintaining cord 100mm diameter flower Lead Life jacket Fish fingerlings	 500ltrs 106 36 96 142 181 6.5 tonnes 12.2 tonnes 18.0 7.5 5.2 7.8 26 bottles 32 bottles 43 bottles 18 vials 16,800 890 kg 7 49 70 coils 70 packets 2,100 10 packets 35 20,000	 500ltrs 106 36 96 142 181 6.5 tonnes 12.2 tonnes 18.0 7.5 5.2 7.8 26 bottles 32 bottles 43 bottles 18 vials 16,800 890 kg 7 49 70 coils 70 packets 2,100 10 packets 35 20,000					Livestock stores
Bauchi	Pesticides Insecticides Seed dressing Fungicides **Sprayers** Volpi 15 liters Butterfly 20 liters Purnic 20 liters	11,816 liters 84 liters 1650 liters 50 liters 60 20 4	11,816 liters 84 liters 1650 liters 50 liters 60 20 4					Premier seeds Agrochemical company
Delta	Termites Teaum	300 liters 200kg	300 liters 200kg					Sara set African Agrochemicals

Ondo	Insecticides Herbicides Fungicides Sprayers Seed treatment	9940(l) 500kg 3000 sachets 2388 liters 5731 bags 1621 units 1950 sachets	 All 393 bags 1621 units 1950 sachets					
Imo	**Fishing Inputs** Fingerlings Fish feeds	 19,000 pieces 1.175kg	 19,000 pieces 1.175kg					 Hatchery/Extens ion service
Gombe	Pesticides	5,000 liters	4,500iters					Agrochemical company
Adamawa	Primextra Gramazone Touchdown Apronstar	335 liters 367 liters 120 liters 756 liters	36liters 43liters 18liters 13liters					CANDEL
Yobe	Cypermethrin Monocrotophus **Livestock Feeds** Wheat offals Cotton seed cake Mineral salt **Veterinary drugs** Acarisides Diazontal Vaccines	500 liters 10,000 liters 20,000kg 20,000kg 200 blocks 50 liters 100 packets 200 vials	500 liters 10,000 liters 20,000kg 20,000kg 200 blocks All All All					 Kano Kano Kano NVRI-Vom Jos
Borno	Karate	100 liters						Cotton Development Committee
Osun	Pesticides Herbicides Insecticides Fungicides	1568 liters 800kg 20kg 20kg	427 liters 91.25kg 19.25kg 2.522kg					Direct purchase
Katsina	Cypermethrin	343 liters	343 liters					
Nasarawa	**Livestock feeds** Poultry feed Cattle feed Rabbitry feed **Veterinary drugs** Antibiotics Assorted vaccine Others	 3,000kg 15,000kg 300kg 150 bottles 2000 vials 150	 3,000kg 15,000kg 300kg 150 bottles 2000 vials 150					 ECWA Feeds NAPRI NAPRI
Niger	Paroguat Gramoxone	480 liters 300 liters	480 liters 300 liters					C.ZARD
Kano	Herbicide Insecticide **Livestock Feeds** Cotton seed cake **Veterinary drugs** Levamnisole Thybenzole Levamisole	100,000 Ltrs. 3,284 4,001 500 273	97,130 liters 2,034 liters 3,284 4,001 500 273					Agrochemical companies Open market Open market
Kebbi	Livestock feeds	966kg	600kg					ADP
Kaduna	Herbicides	8492 iters	8492 liters					

4.3 Fertilizer procurement and distribution

Fertilizer procurement and distribution through government agencies is shown in Table 12. Only 19 states supplied data in this category. The Table indicates that NPK, Urea and SSP were the main fertilizer types procured and distributed. Prices and fertilizer types varied across states. Unit prices of NPK ranged from N1,000.00 in Kano state to N2, 450.00 in Delta state, while the unit price of Urea ranged from N1,000.00 in Kano state to N2,930 in Delta state. However, the unit price of SSP ranged from N1,350.00 in Taraba state to N2,000.00 in Sokoto state. Prices of fertilizer sourced from the open market were higher and ranged from N1, 800.00 to N3, 200 for NPK type.

Distribution mechanisms for fertilizer differed across states. In some states, fertilizer distribution was centrally done from the state Ministry of Agriculture, while some other states involved the use of Agro Service Centres and Local Governments. In others, special intervention agencies handled fertilizer procurement and distribution. Most of the fertilizers required for crop production were not available at reasonable distances in most rural areas and many urban centres. Information from farmers showed that fertilizers were inadequate and were not supplied in time. There were also reports of poor quality fertilizers in some states. Many states still had stocks of fertilizer left at the time of the study, suggesting the need for improvement in the distribution mechanisms adopted by states.

It was noted in most States that ADPs were sidelined in the fertilizer distribution system in favour of the involvement of Local Government. This is a misnomer because the ADP has more contact with the real farmers more than any agency of Government. Some ADPs even have the technical competence to assess the quality of available fertilizers both from Government and Private sources as well knowing which areas require which types of fertilizers at any given time of the year.

Table 12: Fertilizer procurement and distribution

State	Quantity Procurement (MT)	NPKUrea (MT)				
		Quantity Distributed (MT)	Quantity Procured	Quantity Distributed	Quantity Procured (MT)	Quantity Distributed
Nasarawa	99948.7	5633.1	4,000	3,795.6	300	-
Sokoto	413	413	87	87		
Bayelsa	1	1	600	530	0.5	0.5
FCT	7300	7120	4,200	4,000	1,000	910
Delta	840	840	1,200	-	2,100	-
Ondo	2720	2720	1,650	1,650	150	150
Imo	7100	6,000				
Gombe	12,000	12,000				
Osun	3120	2348.8				
Katsina	19,000	17,594.5				
Niger	21,000	21,000	7,080	7,080	1,900	1.900
Kano	18,702	18,702	413.2	413.2	479.4	479.4
Kebbi	7.7	5.2				
Enugu	8,458		3,660		600	
Kaduna	31,160	-	22,470	-	5,670	-
Benue	189	189	4,000	4,000	1,500	60
Ebonyi	450	300	1,000	500		
Plateau	8,400	7,230				
Ogun	1,500	1,450				

5.0 LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES

Data on the statistics of Livestock and fisheries population and distribution in each state were either not available or very scanty. This was largely because the annual Crop Area Yield Surveys (CAYS) was designed for field crops only. It is anticipated that the introduction of the Agricultural Production Survey (APS) to the ADPs in 2007, will help the ADPs to capture livestock data. Information about livestock and fisheries was largely gathered through field observations and focus group discussions with extension workers and farmers. The livestock that are important across Nigeria are cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry.

5.1 Cattle:

Large number of cattle are found in the North East, North West, Central Zones and the northern borders of the South East and South West Zones. It is estimated that over 75% of the cattle are owned by the cattle rearing Fulani who are nomadic or semi-nomadic. The semi-nomadic have permanent agro-pastural settlements but a larger proportion of their animals are nomadic, migrating South in search of feed during the dry season or away from farmlands during the cropping season. Cattle contribute the largest proportion of meat and dairy products eaten in Nigeria and are therefore very important economically and nutritionally. Among the few farmers interviewed, ownership was reported to be in the range of 5 20 heads/farmer. Feed scarcity remains the most critical problem for cattle rearers and this dictates the pattern of nomdism. A number of diseases were reported in many states to have affected cattle during the year (Table 13). The diseases and number of states where they were reported include the following, Foot and Month Disease (6 states), Ectaparastic infections (4), CBPP (2) while helminthiasis, bloating, foot rot, dermatophilosis and blackleg were mentioned in only a state each. The limited occurrence of these diseases may be due to under reporting. Even then the mention of FMD and CBPP should be of great concern to the government because these are diseases that have been eradicated in most part of the world. Their reoccurrence at any time as was the case recently in Britain for FMD led to the destruction of hundreds of thousands of cattle.

Overall, cattle population should increase by about 3% over that of 2006.

5.2 Sheep and Goats

Sheep and goats are found in every state of Nigeria. The observation that PPR was reported in 15 states is a matter of great concern. This is a very devastating disease of small ruminants that has become endemic. A nation wide campaign to eradicate the disease is advocated .

Goat meat is highly cherished in most parts of the country and was observed to be the most expensive meat product in the market. The other disease of great importance to small ruminants is mange. This is a disease arising from poor housing and husbandry and should be addressed by the extension services. In spite of the effects of PPR and

mange, sheep and goat populations should increase by 5% above the 2006 figure.

5.3 Pigs

Pork was found to be the cheapest meat product across the country. The fecundity of the pig and its ability to survive on a wide range of feed resources is responsible for its availability in most states of the North Central, South West and South East Zones. Even in the North West and North East Zones, states like Kaduna, Kebbi, Gombe, Adamawa and Taraba have significant pig populations. The reoccurrence of African Swine Fever (ASF) even though reported in only four states is very bad news for the industry. It is hoped that the relevant authorities will rise up to the challenge to eradicate this disease from Nigeria as a matter of urgency. Apart from ASF no other serious problem was associated with pig production in Nigeria. The population of pigs is expected to increase by about 20% over that of last year.

5.4 Poultry

In terms of numbers and distribution, poultry are found in virtually all rural and peri-urban homesteads in Nigeria. It's economic importance as a ready source of petty cash, it's nutritional value as the most readily available animal protein source for family and guests, it's social value as a gift item and for rituals and it's importance as the most suitable product for the commercialization of agriculture makes it the most outstanding commodity in the livestock industry. However, the perennial prevalence of Newcastle disease (NCD), especially in rural poultry and the devastating effect of Avian Influenza (AI) on commercial poultry from 2006, have negatively impacted on the status of the poultry industry in 2007. Only eight states reported AI outbreaks so far in 2007 compared to thirteen in 2006, which may be indicative of a decline in the spread of the disease. Detailed information on number of birds affected, dead birds and number depopulated were available from two states from which the following observations were made:

1. The interval between the time data was compiled and time of payment of compensation was too wide, up to one year and three months in one case. This was considered to be too long since most affected persons could not restock on their own.
2. The initial compensation rates were computed at N250.00 per chicken. By the time payments were effected, the compensation rates had been revised upwards. Farmers who were paid compensation at the initial rates therefore felt cheated.
3. Similarly, some backyard farmers in particular had relocated, making it difficult for them to collect whatever was computed for them as compensation. Consequently, some funds released for compensation have not been claimed.
4. In one case a farmer claimed that even at the paltry sum of N250/chicken, she was paid in three installments which made it difficult for her to restock. Consequently the farm has been dormant for over one year.
5. In another case a farmer claimed she was denied compensation. She has since petitioned the relevant authorities at Abuja over her case.

6. There was complaint from one of the States that even the staff that were involved in the enumeration, depopulation and fumigation of affected farms were themselves not properly catered for.

7. As at the time of the survey, no farmer had been given loans to assist with restocking, expansion or for the establishment of a new farm even though provision has been made for such loans in the fifty million dollar world Bank loan that was secured by the Federal Government for combating AI.

It is very important that these complaints be immediately looked into and resolved so that the poultry industry can be facilitated to recover from the losses to AI at the shortest time possible. The AI scourge has led to loss of employment, loss of revenue by all commercial farmers because those farmers that were not even affected, could not sell their products at the time of the AI scare. Similarly feed millers, egg marketers and all poultry production dependent suffered unquantifiable financial losses because they could not sell their products. At present, there is an acute shortage of day old chicks leading to high cost and questionable quality of whatever is available.

Except for the AI scourge, the livestock industry in general had a favourable climate for growth and development, in particular, maize, cassava and other energy sources used for intensive production were cheaply available.

A very significant boost to the industry was the enactment into law of the establishment of the **NIGERIAN INSTITUTE OF ANIMAL SCIENCE (NIAS)** by the National Assembly in May 2007. This law has given recognition to animal science as a profession and should facilitate the mobilization of animal scientists to use their expertise to more effectively address and solve some of the problems that have militated against the development of the livestock industry since independence.

5.5 Fisheries:

No statistics were available on fish production and distribution from the ADPs. However, discussion with ADP officials, farmers and the field observation made during the survey show that interest in aquaculture is growing in leap and bounds. The proliferation of homestead fish production using concrete ponds, mobile plastic fish production outfits and natural water fish ponds in the riverine areas is phenomenal. The need to quantify the number of such farms and their productive capacity cannot be over-emphasized.

The most pressing problems of aquaculture production is the scarcity of good quality fingerlings and the feeds which up to now has to be imported and is therefore very expensive. Table 14 shows some of the diseases that were reported to be affecting ponds fish production. Although a list of some twenty disease/pest problems were cited, the occurrence was in most cases localized and present only in one or two states. It is to be noted that cat fish is the most popular fish species for pond production because of its size, and favourable flesh to bone ratio. However, it was reported to have the most

Table 13 Occurrence and severity of frequently reported diseases of livestock and poultry (LL = Localized and light; LM = Localized and Moderate; LH = Localized and heavy; SL = Statewide and light; SM = Statewide and moderate; SH = Statewide and heavy

State	Cattle					Sheep & Goats			Pigs	Poultry			
	FMD	External Parasites	CBPP	Foot Rot	Blackleg	PPR	Mange	Diarrhea	ASF	NCD	AI	Coccid-iosis	Fowl pox
Adamawa	SL	SL			LL	SM	LL		LH	SL	LM		SL
Bauchi	SM			SL		SM						SM	
Borno													
Gombe													
Jigawa													
Taraba													
Yobe	SM	SM	SM			SM		SM		SM	SM		
Kaduna											SM		
Kano													
Katsina	LM					SL				LL	LH		
Kebbi	SL					SM							SM
Sokoto				SM									
Zamfara								LH			LM		
Benue													
FCT						LL				LL			
Kogi													
Kwara													
Nasarawa	SL	SL				SL					LH	SL	
Niger													
Plateau						SH				SH	SH	SM	
Delta													
Edo													
Ekiti						SM	SM				LH		
Lagos													
Ogun									LH				
Ondo						SH				SH			

*Occurrence may be Localized (L) or Statewide (S) while Severity may be Light (L), Medium (M) or Heavy (H)

Table 13 cont' Occurrence and severity of frequently reported diseases of livestock and poultry(LL = Localized and light; LM = Localized and Moderate; LH = Localized and heavy; SL = Statewide and light; SM = Statewide and moderate; SH = Statewide and heavy) Cont'd

State	Cattle					Sheep & Goats			Pigs	Poultry			
	FMD	External Parasites	CBPP	Foot Rot	Blackleg	PPR	Mange	Diarhoea	ASF	NCD	AI	Coccid-iosis	Fowl pox
Osun													
Oyo							SL		LM	SL			
Abia						LH	LM			LH		SH	
Akwa Ibom						SM	SM	SM		SM		SL	
Anambra									LH	SH			
Bayelsa						LM	LM						
Cross River													
Ebonyi													
Enugu													
Imo						LL	LM			LH		LL	
River						SL				SM	SM		

*Occurrence may be Localized (L) or Statewide (S) while Severity may be Light (L), Medium (M) or Heavy (H)

Table 14. Diseases and Pests affecting fisheries production, 2007

Disease/pests	Fish specie / type of farm	States Reporting
1. Fungal diseases	Fish ponds / Clarias	PL, OG
2. Bacterial diseases	Clarias/Tilapia	KD, PL
3. White head diseases	Catfish	BA
4. Mouth disease	Catfish	BA
5. Abdominal	Clarias	OG
inflamation	Tilapia Clarias	ZM,
6. Oxygen deficiency	Catfish	BA,
7. Running nose	Catfish	FCT, AN
8. Broken head	Catfish	FCT, EK, IM, RI
9. Saprolegnia	Ponds/dams	PL,
10. Endo/extoparasites	Ponds	EK, OY
11. Predators	Ponds	OY
12. Dragon fly nymph	Ponds	RI
13. Gill rot	Ponds	RI
14. Fin rot	Clarias	ZM,
15. Black skin	Tilapia	IM
discoloration		ZM,
16. Columnaris	Catfish	ZM,
17. Red spots	Tilapia	AN, IM,
18. White fuzzy	Tilapia	AN
19. Helminths	Catfish	IM

6.0 AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION

6.1 Cost of Tractor Hire Services

The data on cost of tractor hire services in the states and FCT are shown in table15. Data on availability and usage of tractors were scanty. Twenty-five states responded to the questions on tractorization. The data obtained from some ADPs and Tractor Hiring Units (THUs) under the supervision of the State's Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development are presented in Table 13. The highest cost of tractor hire was reported in Lagos state which reported a sum of ₦20,500.00/ha for ridging. The highest year on year difference in the cost of tractor hire was reported by Rivers state which reported a 50% increase from the previous year's rates

Table 15: Cost of tractor hire services for some farm operations in the states and FCT

	Ploughing (N/Ha)			Ridging (N/Ha)			Harrowing (N/Ha)		
State	2006	2007	% Change	2006	2007	% Change	2006	2007	% Change
Niger	NA	10,000	-		8,000	-	NA	8,000	-
Katsina	4,500	4,500	0	3,000	3,500	14.3	3,000	3,500	14.3
Zamfara							4,000	4,000	0
C/Rivers	7,000	7,000	0	6,500	6,500	0	8,000	8,000	-0
Rivers	10,000	15,000	50	10,000	15,000	50	10,000	15,000	50
Jigawa	2,000	2,500	25	2,500	3,000	20	-	-	0
Kano	4,700	5,000	6.4	3,500	3,750	7.1	3,500	3,750	7.1
Bauchi	12,000	12,000	0	12,000	12,000	0	12,000	12,000	0
Yobe	4,000	4,000	0	4,000	4,000	0	5,000	5,000	0
Adamawa	6,500	6,500	0	NA	NA	-	6,500	6,500	0
Borno	3,750	4,000	6.6	NA	NA	-	3,250	3,750	
Nasarawa	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0
Katsina	4,500	4,500	0	3,000	3,500	14.3	3,000	3,500	0
Sokoto	5,000	5,000	0	5,000	5,000	0	5,000	5,000	0
Lagos	7,000	7,000	0	20,000	20,000	0			
Osun	3,750	3,750	0	1,875	1,875	0	3750	3,750	0
Oyo	5,000	6,250	25%	5,000	6,250	25	5,000	6,250	25
Ogun	4,000	4,000	0	3,000	3,000	0	2,500	2,500	0
Kebbi	5,000	5,000	0	3,500	4,000	14.3	2,500	2,500	0
Benue	4,000	4,000	0	3,000	3,000	0	3,000	3,000	0
Ebonyi	10,000	12,000	20	10,000	8,000	-20	10,000	12,000	20
Enugu	7,200	7,200	0	6,000	6,000	0	5,500	6,000	9.1
Taraba	5,000	6,250	25%	-	-	0	5,000	6,250	25
Plateau	3,500	3,500	0	3,500	3,500	0	3,500	3,500	0
Ekiti	5,000	3,000	-40%	5,000	6,000	20	5,000	6,000	20

6.2 Animal Traction Services

Animal traction services are commonly provided in the Sahel and Savannah ecological zones of Nigeria. Ten states reported on animal traction services. The rates' charges for animal traction services are far lower than those charged for tractor services. This is the main reason why more farmers are clamouring for animal traction services. The rates charged for animal traction remained the same when compared with 2006 except in some few states. An increase of 33%, was reported by Borno State for rates charged per day. Nasarawa State reported a decline (-8.3%) for rates of animal traction charged on per hectare basis.

Table 16: Rates of animal traction services in some states

State	Rate (N/Ha)			Rate (N/Ha)		
	2006	2007	% Change	2006	2007	% Change
Zamfara	1,500	1,800	20	2,000	2,500	25
Kaduna	3,000	4,000	33	-	-	
Jigawa	2,000	2,500	25	2,000	2,500	25
Bauchi	3,500	3,500	-	3,000	3,000	-
Yobe	2,000	2,000	-	1,200	1,200	-
Adamawa	1,750	1,800	3	900	950	5.5
Borno	5,000	6,000	20.0	8,000	9,000	12.5
Nasarawa	5,500	11,000	50.0	11,000	11,000	-
Katsina	2,700	3,000	11	600	700	16.7
Sokoto	2,500	3,000	20	1,300	2,500	92

7.0. COST OF PRODUCTION

The average cost of production of major crops per hectare for all the agro-ecological zones are shown in Table 17. There was a general increase in production costs of major crops from 2006 to 2007 in each of the zones except for millet and rice in the North East zone, where the zonal mean cost of production decreased by 18% for millet and 66.7% for rice. However, in some states, costs of production of some crops remained the same. Examples are: maize, sorghum, millet, rice and cowpea in Katsina state. The same trend was also observed for the same crops in Taraba state. Rice in Cross rivers, Imo and Lagos recorded no change in cost of production .

Labour cost per hectare in all the zones for groundnut experienced increases with the South East recording the highest of 6.8% between 2006 and 2007. Yam production cost recorded the highest rate also in the South Eastern states by 44.9%. However, South West zone recorded the lowest labour cost in yam production. The same trend was observed in the South Eastern zone which recorded increased mean cost of production of cassava by 9.6%. This was followed closely by the North Central zone with 7.5% increase in mean cost of cassava production. However, soyabean production cost was highest in the South West zone with a record of 8.8% increase. Agricultural production in Nigeria is still a small scale enterprise and labour intensive which tends to explain the observed general increases in cost of production noticed across the nation.

Table 18: Cost of Production of Selected Crops (₦/Ha)

	Maize			Sorghum			Millet			Rice			Cowpea		
	2006	2007	% Change	2006	2007	% Change	2006	2007	% Change	2006	2007	% Change	2006	2007	% Change
North West Zone															
Kaduna	33,800	37,000	9.5	33,500	33,900	1.2	31,000	33,000	6.5	49,000	50,500	3.1	29,200	29,700	1.7
Katsina	37,750	57,750	0	40,650	40,650	0	42,500	42,500	0	41,350	41,350	0	33,200	33,200	0
Jigawa	42,000	48,000	14.3	25,000	27,000	8.0	25,000	27,000	8.0	30,000	32,000	6.7	30,000	32,000	6.7
Kebbi	NA	NA	NA	20,500	21,100	2.9	20,500	21,100	2.9	45,500	46,300	1.8	22,000	23,600	7.3
Sokoto	14,000	16,000	14.3	12,500	13,500	8.0	12,500	13,500	8.0	16,000	18,000	12.5	12,000	13,000	8.3
Zamfara	7,500	80,000	6.1	40,000	43,000	7.5	40,000	42,000	5.0	82,000	86,000	7.5	50,000	51,000	2.0
Zonal Mean	27010	41090	8.84	28692	29858	4.6	28583	29850	5.1	43975	45692	5.3	29400	30417	4.3
North East Zone															
Adamawa	50,000	52,000	4.0	48,500	49,000	1.0	45,200	46,800	3.5	55,000	57,500	4.6	38,000	38,500	1.3
Bauchi	4,104	5,400	31.58	27,522	25,000	-6.98	22,470	21,400	-4.76	41,580	5,600	-86.53	19,940	20,500	2.81
Borno	31,937	33,533	5.0	10,816	11,356	5.0	9,544	1,002	-89.5	25,822	27,113	5.0	8,927	9,373	5.0
Yobe	15,700	18,000	14.7	16,400	18,300	11.6	21,500	22,750	5.8	15,700	17,950	14.3	20,750	23,750	14.5
Gombe	65,000	63,000	-3.1	4,000	38,000	-5.0	41,000	39,000	-4.9	73,000	71,000	-4.1	-	-	-
Zonal Mean	33348	34387	10.44	21448	28331	1.12	27943	26190	-17.98	42220	35833	-66.7	21904	23031	5.9
North Central Zone															
Plateau	80,640	82,700	2.4	48,750	49,850	2.2	38535	40,500	5.1	57750	58,950	2.0	-	-	-
Niger	57,873	45447.7	-12.4	36075.6	43290.7	20.0	32917.5	39501.0	20	54450.0	65340	2.0	34485	41387	20.0
Nasarawa	57,000	59,000	3.5	26500	28,000	5.36				70,000	70,000	0.0	28,000	33,000	17.86
Kogi	60850	61458	1.0	60750	60810	9.9	62125	62746	1.0	60850	62067	2.0	61235	62459	2.0
Taraba	75,000	75,000	0.0	65,000	65,000	0.0	70,000	70,000	0.0	90,000	90,000	0.0	45,000	45,000	0.0
FCT	55,225	60,500	9.6	50,000	58,250	16.5	45,800	50,200	9.6	69825	75,000	7.4	62,680	65,000	3.7
Zonal Mean	64432	64017	2.6	47846	50867	8.9	41563	43824	7.1	67146	70226	2.3	46288	49369	8.7
South East Zone															
Abia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	51,000	60,000	17.6	NA	NA	NA
Akwa Ibom	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	144,5000	157800	9.2
Bayelsa	150,000	153,000	2.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	539,900	550,698	2.0	NA	NA	NA
Cross River	60,000	63,000	5.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	250,000	250,000	0.0	NA	NA	NA
Imo	200,000	200,000	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	250,000	250,000	0.0	NA	NA	NA
Rivers	68,000	125,000	83.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	106,187	130,000	22.4
Ebonyi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	120,000	150,000	25.0	NA	NA	NA
Enugu	89,000	91,000	2.2	2.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	102,000	104,000	2.0	NA	NA	NA
Zonal Mean	113400	12640	18.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	285483	227449	7.7	106187	13000	22.9

Table 18: Cost of production 2006 and 2007 Cont'd

Crpop	Maize			Sorghum			Millet			Rice			Cowpea		
	2006	2007	% Change	2006	2007	% Change	2006	2007	% Change	2006	2007	% Change	2006	2007	% Change
South West zone															
Delta	68200	68,900	1.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	61,500	65,000	5.7	47,000	52,000	10.6
Ekiti	39,000	43,000	10.3							128,000	150,000	17.2	NA	NA	NA
Ondo	77349	77349	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	94,629	94,629	0.0	NA	NA	NA
Osun	53180	56,000	5.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	62,000	70,000	12.9	38,500	40,000	3.9
Oyo	140,000	14,000	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	18,000	18,500	2.8
Lagos	75400	76,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	164,000	164,000	0.0	NA	NA	NA
Edo	65000	72000	10.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	55000	60000	7.1	NA	NA	NA
Zonal Mean	74019	76179	6.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	94188	100605	7.5	34500	36833	5.8
Crops	**Groundnut**			**Yam**			**Cassava**			**Soybean**			**Beniseed**		
North West Zone															
Kaduna	33000	33500	0.6	85000	86000	1.2	45000	45700	0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kano	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Katsina	31,300	31,500	0.0	NA	NA	NA	26,500	26,500	0.0	33,200	33,200	0.0	NA	NA	NA
Jigawa	30,000	30,000	0.0	NA	NA	NA	25,000	27,000	0.8	NA	NA	NA	26,000	27,000	3.8
Kebbi	47,000	48,500	12.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	24,500	25,700	0.8
Sokoto	15,000	17,000	13.3	NA	NA	NA	10,000	11,000	10.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Zamfara	55,000	57,000	3.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	40,000	45,000	12.5	NA	NA	NA
Zonal Mean	35217	35250	5.0	85,000	86,000	1.2	26625	27,400	2.8	36,600	39,100	6.3	25,250	26,350	2.3
North East Zone															
Adamawa	45,000	46,000	3.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	26,500	27,000	1.9
Bauchi	21,356	20,500	-4.01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Borno	7,132	7488.6	5.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Yobe	18,750	20,500	9.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gombe	42,000	44,000	4.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Zonal Mean	26848	27498	3.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	26,500	27,000	1.9
North Central Zone															
Benue	60,000	63,000	5.0	96,000	115000	19.8	75000	80000	6.7	80,000	85,000	6.3	75,000	80,000	6.7
Plateau	52,500	53,800	2.4	NA	NA	NA	66,165	68,200	3.0	42,945	43,860	2.1	NA	NA	NA
Niger	27830	33396	20.0	137940	165528	20.0	31532	37838	20.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nasarawa	36,000	36,800	2.2	212000	25000	17.9	49300	50000	14.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kogi	NA	NA	NA	237950	242607	2.0	60750	61357	1.0	NA	NA	NA	58450	59619	1.0
Kwara	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Taraba	45000	45000	0.0	100000	100000	0.0	65000	65000	0.0	65000	65000	0.0	NA	NA	NA
FCT	65500	68250	4.2	200000	250000	25.0	110000	120000	9.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Zonal Mean	57805	50041	11.3	143244	526064	14.1	65263	68704	7.5	62648	64620	2.8	66725	69809	3.9
South East Zone															
Abia	NA	NA	NA	340000	340000	0.0	90000	90000	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Anambra	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Akwa Ibom	NA	NA	NA	408700	427400	4.8	139295	153595	9.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bayelsa	NA	NA	NA	150000	153000	2.0	275700	281214	2.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cross River	22000	25000	13.6	143000	120000	-16.1	60000	85000	41.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Imo	NA	NA	NA	320000	32000	0.0	200000	200000	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rivers	NA	NA	NA	164459	664000	307.7	127200	130500	2.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ebonyi	40,000	40,000	0.0	150,000	180,000	20.0	50000	60000	20.0	NA	NA	NA	20,000	20000	0.0
Enugu	NA	NA	NA	160000	161000	0.6	160000	161000	0.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Zonal Mean	31,000	32500	6.8	160208	228143	44.9	137774	145164	9.6	NA	NA	NA	20000	20000	0.0
South West Zone															
Delta	NA	NA	NA	145500	15000	3.2	77000	80300	4.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ekiti	NA	NA	NA	216000	300000	38.9	62000	65000	4.8	86000	80000	17.6	NA	NA	NA
Ondo	NA	NA	NA	275362	275362	0.0	100758	100758	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ogun	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	101720	120850	18.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Osun	NA	NA	NA	85000	90000	5.9	58000	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oyo	NA	NA	NA	22,500	23,400	4.9	17,500	17,500	0.0	16,000	16,000	0.0	NA	NA	NA
Lagos	NA	NA	NA	473000	473000	0.0	110000	120000	9.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Edo	NA	NA	NA	100,000	101,950	2.0	80,000	85,000	6.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Zonal Mean	NA	NA	NA	202894	218644	6.0	75283	80344	5.3	42000	48000	8.8	NA	NA	NA

8.0 COMMODITY PRICES

The prices of some agricultural commodities are shown in tables 19 to 23. The prices are in naira per kilogram and comparison was for August 2006 and 2007. The prices of Sorghum, Millet, Maize and Rice are shown in table 20. Prices of Sorghum and Millet were reported in the North West, North East and the Central Agro-ecological zones where the crops are produced. In the North East, there is a general decline of sorghum price in all the states. The average decreases in prices between August 2006 and 2007, for the zone was twenty naira per kilogram. Gombe state recorded the highest decline of forty naira (from N45 in 2006 to N27 in 2007).

The North West zone, also recorded an average decline in the prices of sorghum but the magnitude of the decline was higher than that of the North-East. In fact it was in Kano and Zamfara States that a decline in prices was recorded. The other States recorded increases between August 2006 and 2007. Zamfara State recorded the highest decline N38 per kilogram.

The Central zone also recorded an average decline of thirteen naira per kilogram in the prices of sorghum. Nassarawa State recorded the highest decline of thirty five naira. Taraba has the highest prices of N47 per kilogram, but did not experience any change in price between 2006 and 2007. Oyo in the South-West zone also experienced price decline of twenty five percent. Generally price of sorghum declined between August 2006 and August 2007.

The prices of millet between August 2006 and August 2007 also behaved in a similar way similar to the prices of sorghum. There was a general decline in prices in all the zones, except North West. In the North East zone, the average decline was about thirty naira (₦30.00). In central zone it was about eight naira. In North East, Gombe State recorded the highest decline of forty naira, similar to sorghum. In the North Western zone, Kano state recorded the highest decline from N48 in 2006 to N32 in 2007. But Kebbi and Kastina states recorded increases of 16.93 and 12.5 percent respectively. But generally, like sorghum, millet experienced a decline in price between August 2006 and 2007.

The price of maize also like that of sorghum and millet experienced a general decline, except for few sports such as, Lagos, Ondo, Sokoto and Rivers. The decline in price ranges from two to 67 percent. Kwara state experienced the highest fall in price of 67 percent (from 73 to N23).

Apparently, the states that experienced increase in maize prices are not traditional maize producers. Lagos states experienced the highest increase of 63 percent, followed by Sokoto with forty-three percent, Kebbi 36 and Rivers 19 percent respectively.

Rice also experienced an average decline in prices in all the ecological zones except South-West. In the South West zone there was a general increase in rice price in all the states. The average was 50 percent. But Lagos recorded an increase of over 90 percent. Sokoto State recorded the highest decrease of 32 percent.

Prices of yam, cassava, Gari and sweet Potatoes are shown in table 20. Prices of yam tuber exhibited an average increase in all the zones. But there are some states that recorded a general decline in yam tuber prices. These are Borno, Gombe, Sokoto, Zamfara, Kaduna, Plateau, Edo,

Delta and Anambra. The highest decline was recorded by Plateau state, with a decline of about 60 percent (from N99 to N41). The highest increase in yam tuber price was recorded by Adamawa State. Prices of yam tuber in Adamawa increased from N80 to N142 between August 2006 and August 2007.

Prices of cassava tuber however experienced a price decline in all the zone. North east experienced the highest decrease (39%) in all the states. But Sokoto State in the North-West recorded the highest price decrease of about 85 percent. Cassava and gari also experienced a decline in price in all the zones except in the South-East agro ecological. The average price decline in the zones was between 15-25 percent. But the South-east zone prices of gari increased by about 23%. But Ebonyi experienced a decline of about 20%.

The prices of sweet potatoes experienced average increase in North-East and North-West and a slight average decline in Central, South West and West. The highest increase of about 40% in average prices was recorded by North Eastern zone.

Table 19. Prices of some cereal grains: August 2006 and August 2007

	Guinea Corn			Millet			Maize			Rice		
State	Aug. 06	Aug. 07	%Change	Aug. 06	Aug. 07	%Change	Aug. 06	Aug. 07	%Change	Aug. 06	Aug. 07	%Change
North Eastern Agro-Ecological Zone												
Borno	32.00	28.00	-12.50	32.00	24.00	-25.00	40.00	28.00	-30.00	92.00	88.00	-4.35
Yobe	30.00	27.00	-10.00	31.94	25.00	-21.73	36.10	26.00	-27.98	94.44	86.00	-8.94
Bauchi	33.00	21.50	-34.85	36.13	24.80	-31.36	35.50	24.90	-29.86	98.50	78.90	-19.90
Gombe	45.00	27.00	-40.00	45.00	27.00	-40.00	50.00	33.00	-34.00	110.00	93.00	-15.45
Adamawa	44.44	32.40	-27.09	44.44	31.20	-29.79	41.00	29.40	-28.29	90.00	100.00	11.11
Averages	**36.89**	**27.18**	**-24.89**	**37.90**	**26.40**	**-29.58**	**40.52**	**28.26**	**-30.03**	**96.99**	**89.18**	**-7.51**
North Western Agro-Ecological Zone												
Sokoto	54.85	55.50	1.19	36.36	25.00	-31.23	36.60	52.40	43.17	103.16	70.50	-31.66
Kebbi	43.19	50.00	15.77	42.76	50.00	16.93	40.40	55.00	36.14	75.00	110.00	46.67
Zamfara	44.00	28.00	-36.36	42.00	30.00	-28.57	46.00	32.00	-30.43	130.36	117.20	-10.10
Katsina	23.50	24.20	2.98	32.00	86.70	170.94	27.83	28.30	1.69	72.00	100.00	38.89
Kano	29.00	28.00	-3.45	48.00	32.00	-33.33	31.00	28.00	-9.68	83.00	80.00	-3.61
Kaduna	32.10	32.50	1.25	33.00	32.03	-2.94	31.74	24.00	-24.39	155.00	97.34	-37.20
Averages	**36.89**	**36.37**	**-3.11**	**39.02**	**42.62**	**15.30**	**35.60**	**36.62**	**2.75**	**103.09**	**95.84**	**0.50**
North Central Agro-Ecological Zone												
Taraba	47.00	47.00	0.00	55.55	50.00	-9.99	48.00	48.00	0.00	140.00	145.00	3.57
Plateau	37.84	34.90	-7.77	39.31	42.00	6.84	31.84	24.10	-24.31	97.77	84.80	-13.27
Nasarawa	30.32	19.80	-34.70	38.99	36.10	-7.41	35.44	22.20	-37.36	94.86	79.80	-15.88
FCT	46.00	45.10	-1.96	45.00	45.70	1.56	70.20	40.20	-42.74	170.00	145.20	-14.59
Niger	30.00	25.00	-16.67	30.00	26.10	-13.00	30.00	22.20	-26.00	80.00	70.90	-11.38
Kwara	35.00	25.60	-26.86	67.52	54.60	-19.14	73.53	23.80	-67.63	114.67	70.60	-38.43
Kogi	50.00	50.00	0.00	45.00	46.60	3.56	45.00	40.00	-11.11	95.00	100.00	5.26
Benue	45.65	29.40	-35.60	50.25	39.50	-21.39	55.63	31.90	-42.66	80.00	100.00	25.00
Averages	**40.23**	**34.60**	**-13.99**	**46.45**	**42.58**	**-8.35**	**48.71**	**31.55**	**-35.22**	**109.04**	**99.54**	**-8.71**
South Western Agro-Ecological Zone												
Oyo	44.15	32.70	-25.93	51.21	53.30	4.08	35.44	34.80	-1.81	93.67	88.30	37.26
Osun	42.63	43.00	0.87	NA	NA		31.94	33.50	4.88	190.00	196.90	67.97
Ekiti	NA	NA		50.00	50.00	0.00	55.00	40.00	-27.27	150.00	120.00	54.72
Ondo	46.00	47.00	2.17	50.00	47.90	-4.20	58.73	65.00	10.68	121.10	120.00	51.31
Ogun	NA	NA		NA	NA		40.80	33.50	-17.89	116.18	196.90	73.90
Lagos	NA	NA		NA	NA		47.69	78.00	63.56	140.00	130.20	91.89
Edo	NA	NA		NA	NA		56.00	57.70	3.04	196.78	119.00	86.50
Delta	NA	NA		NA	NA		56.00	57.00	1.79	144.09	133.90	78.56
Averages	**44.26**	**40.90**	**-7.59**	**50.40**	**50.40**	**-0.01**	**47.70**	**49.94**	**4.69**	**143.98**	**138.15**	**51.17**
South Eastern Agro-Ecological Zone												
Enugu	NA	NA		NA	NA		62.27	70.80	13.70	106.23	90.40	-14.90
Ebonyi	NA	NA		NA	NA		120.00	80.00	-33.33	110.00	120.00	9.09
C/River	NA	NA		NA	NA		85.60	89.90	5.02	110.98	132.20	19.12
Akwa Ibom	NA	NA		NA	NA		NA	NA		NA	NA	
Abia	NA	NA		NA	NA		86.45	61.60	-28.74	118.75	117.20	-1.31
Anambra	NA	NA		NA	NA		65.00	65.00	0.00	131.45	135.00	2.70
Imo	NA	NA		NA	NA		60.00	62.50	4.17	150.00	125.00	-16.67
Rivers	NA	NA		NA	NA		105.00	125.00	19.05	110.00	135.00	22.73
Averages							**83.47**	**79.26**	**-5.05**	**119.63**	**122.11**	**2.08**

*%Change = (Price at Aug. 07/Price at Aug.06) x 100 - 100

Table 20. Prices of some tuber and root crops: AUG. 06/AUG. 07

	Yam tuber			Cassava Tuber			Cassava Gari			Sweet potato		
State	Aug. 06	Aug. 07	%Change	Aug. 06	Aug. 07	%Change	Aug. 06	Aug. 07	%Change	Aug. 06	Aug. 07	%Change
North Eastern Agro-Ecological Zone												
Borno	235.00	166.00	-29.36	25.00	21.00	-16.00	96.00	70.00	-27.08	36.00	35.00	55.60
Yobe	67.20	65.00	-3.27	36.50	35.00	-4.11	82.50	67.00	-18.79	30.00	28.00	35.00
Bauchi	NA	NA		34.00	11.50	-66.18	85.80	66.90	-22.03	41.00	30.00	22.62
Gombe	110.00	100.00	-9.09	55.00	24.00	-56.36	80.00	65.00	-18.75	17.00	16.00	34.80
Adamawa	80.00	142.90	78.63	32.18	20.50	-36.30	100.08	76.90	-23.16	35.00	20.90	47.97
Averages	**123.05**	**118.48**	**-3.72**	**36.54**	**22.40**	**-38.69**	**88.88**	**69.16**	**-22.18**	**31.80**	**25.98**	**41.06**
North Western Agro-Ecological Zone												
Sokoto	40.00	21.50	-46.25	100.00	14.30	-85.70	80.00	33.30	-58.38	100.00	77.10	-22.90
Kebbi	86.37	140.00	62.09	25.00	30.00	20.00	65.00	100.00	53.85	38.47	90.00	133.95
Zamfara	107.50	52.00	-51.63	95.00	40.20	-57.68	95.00	72.70	-23.47	57.50	40.00	-30.43
Katsina	200.00	250.00	25.00	95.00	96.20	1.26	55.00	53.00	-3.64	120.00	147.00	22.50
Jigawa	96.59	100.00	3.53	18.45	21.00	13.82	64.14	60.00	-6.45	37.71	40.00	6.07
Kano	NA	NA		35.00	33.00	-5.71	65.00	63.00	-3.08	40.00	20.00	-50.00
Kaduna	65.00	54.51	-16.14	30.00	22.32	-25.60	96.40	49.89	-48.25	31.00	30.87	-0.42
Averages	**99.24**	**103.00**	**3.79**	**56.92**	**36.72**	**-19.94**	**74.36**	**61.70**	**-17.03**	**60.67**	**63.57**	**4.78**
North Central Agro-Ecological Zone												
Taraba	100.00	95.00	-5.00	12.00	15.00	25.00	120.00	110.00	-8.33	12.50	15.00	20.00
Plateau	99.17	41.10	-58.56	59.05	50.00	-15.33	72.92	58.00	-20.46	79.86	63.30	-20.74
Nasarawa	39.86	35.90	-9.93	15.66	19.30	23.24	62.44	51.50	-17.52	28.18	30.00	6.46
FCT	82.55	95.00	15.08	85.50	30.10	-64.80	100.00	42.00	-58.00	50.00	50.20	0.40
Niger	77.00	76.20	-1.04	33.00	24.30	-26.36	50.00	47.10	-5.80	31.00	30.90	-0.32
Kwara	56.18	90.00	60.20	56.67	55.00	-2.95	75.65	25.50	-66.29	16.13	20.00	23.99
Kogi	45.00	43.40	-3.56	20.00	10.00	-50.00	55.00	57.10	3.82	75.00	76.90	2.53
Benue	64.51	69.90	8.36	50.15	55.00	9.67	50.00	47.00	-6.00	NA	NA	
Averages	**70.53**	**68.31**	**-3.15**	**41.50**	**32.34**	**-22.09**	**73.25**	**54.78**	**-25.22**	**41.81**	**40.90**	**-2.18**
South Western Agro-Ecological Zone												
Oyo	32.18	44.90	39.53	12.13	9.10	-24.98	48.54	77.24	59.13	196.70	190.00	-3.41
Osun	48.90	45.40	-7.16	10.50	10.30	-1.90	50.65	39.30	-22.41	88.00	90.00	2.27
Ekiti	30.00	40.00	33.33	7.00	6.00	-14.29	90.00	70.00	-22.22	45.00	40.00	-11.11
Ondo	50.80	76.90	51.38	21.00	17.50	-16.67	61.55	44.60	-27.54	82.00	80.01	-2.43
Ogun	81.83	84.90	3.75	12.68	5.50	-56.62	62.73	60.50	-3.55	143.00	69.30	-51.54
Lagos	85.25	109.00	27.86	23.25	20.00	-13.98	84.05	93.50	11.24	85.05	95.20	11.93
Edo	100.05	78.70	-21.34	19.81	17.70	-10.65	61.78	68.60	11.04	68.07	66.70	-2.01
Delta	90.89	78.40	-13.74	10.95	9.90	-9.59	55.60	58.40	5.04	116.02	85.40	-26.39
Averages	**64.99**	**69.78**	**7.37**	**14.67**	**12.00**	**-18.17**	**64.36**	**64.02**	**-0.54**	**102.98**	**89.58**	**-13.02**
South Eastern Agro-Ecological Zone												
Enugu	90.10	85.10	-5.55	21.93	25.00	14.00	58.46	61.70	5.54	72.06	59.10	-17.99
Ebonyi	120.00	64.25	-46.46	11.20	12.60	12.50	85.00	67.10	-21.06	45.00	40.60	-9.78
C/River	91.00	93.60	2.86	19.90	19.10	-4.02	74.70	83.00	11.11	58.80	58.40	-0.68
Akwa Ibom	NA	NA		NA	NA		NA	NA		NA	NA	
Abia	143.73	179.40	24.82	10.40	13.70	31.73	64.08	75.90	18.45	98.20	83.70	-14.77
Anambra	68.25	67.30	-1.39	25.10	25.00	-0.40	93.62	92.20	-1.52	50.00	49.80	-0.40
Imo	59.00	62.00	5.08	15.00	28.00	86.67	100.00	120.00	20.00	50.00	55.00	10.00
Rivers	113.00	195.00	72.57	19.00	14.50	-23.68	95.00	205.00	115.79	NA	NA	
Averages	**97.87**	**106.66**	**8.99**	**17.50**	**19.70**	**12.54**	**81.55**	**100.70**	**23.48**	**62.34**	**57.77**	**-7.34**

*%Change = (Price at Aug. 07/Price at Aug.06) x 100 - 100

Table 21. Prices of some grain legumes/oilseeds: AUG. 06/AUG. 07

	Cowpea			Mellon			Ground nuts			Soyabean		
State	Aug. 06	Aug. 07	%Change	Aug. 06	Aug. 07	%Change	Aug. 06	Aug. 07	%Diff.	Aug. 06	Aug. 07	%Change
North Eastern Agro-Ecological Zone												
Borno	60.00	52.00	-13.33	NA	NA		96.00	80.00	-16.67	72.00	59.00	-18.06
Yobe	57.00	55.00	-3.51	NA	NA		80.70	80.00	-0.87	NA	NA	
Bauchi	75.00	36.90	-50.80	274.13	120.70	-55.97	100.00	67.30	-32.70	45.00	52.20	16.00
Gombe	65.00	67.00	3.08	NA	NA		140.00	77.00	-45.00	70.00	52.00	-25.71
Adamawa	66.67	60.00	-10.00	NA	NA		117.65	94.10	-20.02	NA	NA	
Averages	**64.73**	**54.18**	**-16.30**	**274.13**	**120.70**	**-55.97**	**106.87**	**79.68**	**-25.44**	**62.33**	**54.40**	**-12.73**
North Westem Agro-Ecological Zone												
Sokoto	70.00	27.30	-61.00	33.00	33.30	0.91	80.00	83.30	4.13	70.00	77.10	10.14
Kebbi	69.23	80.00	15.56	NA	NA		120.00	130.00	8.33	69.23	90.00	30.00
Zamfara	54.00	48.00	-11.11	NA	NA		84.00	80.00	-4.76	57.50	56.00	-2.61
Katsina	47.00	46.50	-1.06	NA	NA		84.00	84.60	0.71	50.00	48.00	-4.00
Jigawa	55.34	56.00	1.19	NA	NA		91.60	92.00	0.44	NA	NA	
Kano	53.78	121.00	124.99	55.00	60.00	9.09	80.56	78.00	-3.18	55.30	66.00	19.35
Kaduna	105.00	53.00	-49.52	66.65	67.00	0.53	79.50	46.55	-41.45	44.00	46.06	4.68
Averages	**64.91**	**61.69**	**-4.96**	**51.55**	**53.43**	**3.65**	**88.52**	**84.92**	**-4.07**	**57.67**	**63.86**	**10.73**
North Central Agro-Ecological Zone												
Taraba	94.00	84.00	-10.64	44.44	45.00	1.26	90.00	88.00	-2.22	44.44	45.00	1.26
Plateau	78.82	66.50	-15.63	224.17	220.80	-1.50	87.97	74.40	-15.43	47.19	51.90	9.98
Nasarawa	108.33	58.70	-45.81	96.58	364.50	277.41	78.25	69.70	-10.93	49.92	44.40	-11.06
FCT	130.00	65.90	-49.31	150.30	125.20	-16.70	110.15	113.50	3.04	83.65	72.60	-13.21
Niger	50.00	47.20	-5.60	150.00	169.60	13.07	68.00	66.50	-2.21	55.00	52.20	-5.09
Kwara	122.57	74.10	-39.54	116.67	149.20	27.88	75.00	169.30	125.73	84.52	60.90	-27.95
Kogi	100.00	114.30	14.30	330.00	350.00	6.06	121.00	128.60	6.28	60.00	60.00	0.00
Benue	80.75	100.70	24.71	90.00	140.00	55.56	98.23	31.00	-68.44	40.00	37.50	-6.25
Averages	**95.56**	**76.43**	**-20.02**	**150.27**	**195.54**	**30.12**	**91.08**	**92.63**	**1.70**	**58.09**	**53.06**	**-8.65**
South Western Agro-Ecological Zone												
Oyo	72.25	54.90	-24.01	128.03	279.90	118.62	124.48	114.10	-8.34	60.86	63.40	4.17
Osun	66.32	69.60	4.95	120.37	411.90	242.19	127.52	109.10	-14.44	54.41	62.50	14.87
Ekiti	100.00	71.40	-28.60	250.00	800.00	220.00	80.00	140.00	75.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Ondo	102.20	93.30	-8.71	198.20	603.30	204.39	96.50	104.60	8.39	90.00	86.60	-3.78
Ogun	118.34	111.50	-5.78	207.40	192.40	-7.23	97.98	130.50	33.19	NA	NA	
Lagos	120.00	105.20	-12.33	310.70	325.30	4.70	136.70	127.70	-6.58	NA	NA	
Edo	92.26	166.70	80.69	346.57	1,181.80	241.00	203.70	138.90	-31.81	111.11	88.40	-20.44
Delta	118.01	109.60	-7.13	185.21	621.00	235.30	158.11	153.40	-2.98	NA	NA	
Averages	**98.67**	**97.78**	**-0.91**	**218.31**	**551.95**	**152.83**	**128.12**	**127.29**	**-0.65**	**83.28**	**80.18**	**-3.72**
South Eastern Agro-Ecological Zone												
Enugu	119.33	93.80	-21.39	129.62	151.70	17.03	122.26	151.40	23.83	72.16	62.50	-13.39
Ebonyi	140.00	98.20	-29.86	390.00	377.30	-3.26	185.00	112.20	-39.35	120.00	87.90	-26.75
C/River	125.08	125.10	0.02	205.54	255.30	24.21	78.30	80.90	3.32	70.62	76.80	8.75
Akwa Ibom	NA	NA		NA	NA		NA	NA		NA	NA	
Abia	91.67	81.40	-11.20	253.00	175.00	-30.83	186.62	162.50	-12.92	100.00	89.20	-10.80
Anambra	124.00	124.00	0.00	286.90	555.30	93.55	160.20	180.00	12.36	68.00	79.40	16.76
Imo	75.00	85.00	13.33	198.00	450.00	127.27	120.00	125.00	4.17	120.00	NA	
Rivers	193.20	70.20	-63.66	230.00	215.00	-6.52	225.00	195.00	-13.33	NA	NA	
Averages	**124.04**	**96.81**	**-21.95**	**241.87**	**311.37**	**28.74**	**153.91**	**143.86**	**-6.53**	**91.80**	**79.16**	**-13.77**

*%Change = (Price at Aug. 07/Price at Aug.06) x 100 - 100

Table 22 Prices of some animal products: AUG. 06/AUG. 07

	Beef			Goat meat			Pork			Mutton		
State	Aug. 06	Aug. 07	%Change	Aug. 06	Aug. 07	%Change	Aug. 06	Aug. 07	%Change	Aug. 06	Aug. 07	%Change
North Eastern Agro-Ecological Zone												
Borno	450.00	460.00	2.22	NA	NA		NA	NA		NA	NA	
Yobe	450.00	460.00	2.22	400.00	380.00	-5.00	NA	NA		400.00	400.00	0.00
Bauchi	259.70	204.40	-21.29	260.03	183.10	-29.59	NA	NA		258.70	176.70	-31.70
Gombe	350.00	450.00	28.57	400.00	400.00	0.00	NA	NA		400.00	450.00	12.50
Adamawa	400.00	201.40	-49.65	200.00	177.90	-11.05	NA	NA		350.00	182.10	-47.97
Averages	**381.94**	**355.16**	**-7.01**	**315.01**	**285.25**	**-9.45**				**352.18**	**302.20**	**-14.19**
North Westem Agro-Ecological Zone												
Sokoto	200.00	225.00	12.50	200.00	220.00	10.00	NA	NA		250.00	300.00	20.00
Kebbi	267.00	500.00	87.27	340.00	500.00	47.06	NA	NA		400.00	500.00	25.00
Zamfara	390.00	310.00	-20.51	335.00	300.00	-10.45	NA	NA		350.00	300.00	-14.29
Katsina	450.00	500.00	11.11	470.00	480.00	2.13	NA	NA		NA	NA	
Jigawa	213.41	220.00	3.09	170.26	175.00	2.78	NA	NA		195.55	198.00	1.25
Kano	190.00	200.00	5.26	170.00	160.00	-5.88	NA	NA		180.00	180.00	0.00
Kaduna	500.00	450.00	-10.00	350.00	370.00	5.71	365.00	380.00	4.11	350.00	265.00	-24.29
Averages	**315.77**	**343.57**	**8.80**	**290.75**	**315.00**	**8.34**	**365.00**	**380.00**	**4.11**	**287.59**	**290.50**	**1.01**
North Central Agro-Ecological Zone												
Taraba	200.00	210.00	5.00	250.00	250.00	0.00	NA	NA		NA	NA	
Plateau	326.77	409.30	25.26	211.56	343.20	62.22	246.70	251.80	2.07	333.19	386.10	15.88
Nasarawa	373.72	451.50	20.81	396.87	432.10	8.88	286.40	449.10	56.81	345.45	457.20	32.35
FCT	435.00	600.00	37.93	380.00	600.00	57.89	NA	NA		NA	NA	
Niger	400.00	450.30	12.58	280.00	277.00	-1.07	NA	NA		350.00	374.60	7.03
Kwara	400.00	450.00	12.50	175.00	180.00	2.86	NA	NA		175.00	180.00	2.86
Kogi	450.00	500.00	11.11	NA	NA		NA	NA		NA	NA	
Benue	400.28	450.60	12.57	385.10	425.80	10.57	NA	NA		NA	NA	
Averages	**373.22**	**440.21**	**17.95**	**296.93**	**358.30**		**266.55**	**350.45**	**31.48**	**300.91**	**349.48**	**16.14**
South Western Agro-Ecological Zone												
Oyo	490.03	506.30	3.32	418.10	420.00	0.45	129.50	200.00	270.96	NA	NA	
Osun	251.43	505.00	100.85	NA	NA		NA	NA	285.76	NA	NA	
Ekiti	500.00	600.00	20.00	400.00	500.00	25.00	400.00	400.00	355.63	NA	NA	
Ondo	455.00	490.80	7.87	266.00	316.00	18.80	206.00	220.00	247.56	NA	NA	
Ogun	345.00	494.50	43.33	500.00	540.10	8.02	350.00	390.50	333.93	NA	NA	
Lagos	365.55	375.00	2.59	400.00	440.00	10.00	200.00	220.00	251.64	315.00	420.00	33.33
Edo	567.71	512.80	-9.67	461.41	600.00	30.04	411.11	500.00	384.17	280.21	290.00	3.49
Delta	617.50	695.20	12.58	219.96	427.40	94.31	NA	NA	344.49	NA	NA	
Averages	**449.03**	**522.45**	**16.35**	**380.78**	**463.36**	**21.69**	**282.77**	**321.75**	**307.27**	**297.61**	**355.00**	**19.29**
South Eastern Agro-Ecological Zone												
Enugu	502.00	570.00	13.55	378.28	470.00	24.25	NA	NA		NA	NA	
Ebonyi	520.00	567.80	9.19	400.00	409.90	2.48	350.00	393.30	12.37	320.00	382.50	19.53
C/River	562.10	570.30	1.46	560.50	565.30	0.86	505.20	504.90	-0.06	NA	NA	
Akwa Ibom	NA	NA		NA	NA		NA	NA		NA	NA	
Abia	300.00	252.00	-16.00	280.00	316.00	12.86	180.00	300.00	66.67	NA	NA	
Anambra	350.80	350.00	-0.23	240.00	240.00	0.00	224.00	226.30	1.03	230.00	300.00	30.43
Imo	400.00	600.00	50.00	600.00	700.00	16.67	300.00	450.00	50.00	300.00	450.00	50.00
Rivers	350.00	1,850.00	428.57	380.00	1,900.00	400.00	NA	NA		NA	NA	
Averages	**426.41**	**680.01**	59.47	**405.54**	**657.31**	62.08	**311.84**	**374.90**	20.22	**283.33**	**377.50**	33.24

*%Change = (Price at Aug. 07/Price at Aug.06) x 100 - 100

Table 22 Cont'd: Prices of some animal products: AUG. 06/AUG. 07

	Chicken			Eggs			Fresh fish			Smoked fish		
State	Aug. 06	Aug. 07	%Change	Aug. 06	Aug. 07	%Change	Aug. 06	Aug. 07	%Change	Aug. 06	Aug. 07	%Change
North Eastern Agro-Ecological Zone												
Borno	350.00	375.00	7.14	300.00	360.00	20.00		NA	NA		NA	NA
Yobe	NA	NA		NA	NA			NA	NA		NA	NA
Bauchi	420.00	450.00	7.14	750.00	600.00	-20.00		NA	NA		NA	NA
Gombe	300.00	330.00	10.00	NA	NA			NA	NA		NA	NA
Adamawa	500.00	444.00	-11.20	NA	NA		180.00	180.00	0.00	325.00	342.20	5.29
Averages	**392.50**	**399.75**	**1.85**	**525.00**	**480.00**	**-8.57**	**180.00**	**180.00**	**0.00**	**325.00**	**342.20**	**5.29**
North Western Agro-Ecological Zone												
Sokoto	170.00	170.00	0.00	NA	NA		NA	NA		NA	NA	
Kebbi	266.67	500.00	87.50	450.00	500.00	11.11	240.00	250.00	4.17	600.00	550.00	-8.33
Zamfara	330.00	300.00	-9.09	440.00	540.00	22.73	300.00	240.00	-20.00	300.00	246.00	-18.00
Katsina	400.00	450.00	12.50	450.00	460.00	2.22	160.00	150.00	-6.25	250.00	200.00	-20.00
Jigawa	195.07	250.00	28.16	400.00	440.00	10.00	NA	NA		NA	NA	
Kano	NA	NA		NA	NA		110.00	120.00	9.09	450.00	500.00	11.11
Kaduna	351.00	300.00	-14.53	NA	NA		199.50	130.00	-34.84	280.60	175.00	-37.63
Averages	**285.46**	**328.33**	**15.02**	**435.00**	**485.00**	**11.49**	**201.90**	**178.00**	**-11.84**	**376.12**	**334.20**	**-11.15**
North Central Agro-Ecological Zone												
Taraba	400.00	420.00	5.00	400.00	400.00	0.00	100.00	110.00	10.00	562.50	550.00	-2.22
Plateau	266.90	329.20	23.34	216.36	450.00	107.99	291.67	205.10	-29.68	220.00	224.30	1.95
Nasarawa	400.00	259.90	-35.03	229.78	239.90	4.40	303.36	221.60	-26.95	795.63	800.00	0.55
FCT	450.00	500.00	11.11	400.00	480.00	20.00	NA	NA		NA	NA	
Niger	450.00	494.40	9.87	220.00	225.00	2.27	250.00	271.30	8.52	600.00	606.70	1.12
Kwara	125.91	362.50	187.90	409.20	391.20	-4.40	312.50	139.50	-55.36	533.33	550.00	3.13
Kogi	460.00	500.00	8.70	NA	NA		250.00	270.00	8.00	NA	NA	
Benue	350.00	400.00	14.29	450.00	450.00	0.00	650.65	650.00	-0.10	NA	NA	
Averages	**362.85**	**408.25**	12.51	**332.19**	**376.59**	13.36	**308.31**	**266.79**	-13.47	**542.29**	**546.20**	0.72
South Western Agro-Ecological Zone												
Oyo	234.53	326.80	39.34	153.47	182.60	18.98	253.18	233.30	-7.85	22.75	296.80	1,204.62
Osun	NA	NA		350.00	400.00	14.29	120.83	130.00	7.59	NA	NA	
Ekiti	300.00	500.00	66.67	450.00	550.00	22.22	400.00	250.00	-37.50	300.00	350.00	16.67
Ondo	495.50	788.00	59.03	180.00	260.00	44.44	156.50	260.00	66.13	310.00	201.80	-34.90
Ogun	423.70	649.70	53.34	375.00	600.60	60.16	450.00	240.00	-46.67	500.70	324.60	-35.17
Lagos	580.25	555.00	-4.35	420.00	380.00	-9.52	480.00	400.00	-16.67	500.00	520.00	4.00
Edo	570.41	500.00	-12.34	460.00	500.00	8.70	356.67	430.00	20.56	390.27	680.00	74.24
Delta	234.49	568.70	142.53	209.00	480.00	129.67	328.75	363.20	10.48	322.26	407.70	26.51
Averages	**405.55**	**555.46**	**36.96**	**324.68**	**419.15**	**29.09**	**318.24**	**288.31**	**-9.40**	**335.14**	**397.27**	**18.54**
South Eastern Agro-Ecological Zone												
Enugu	420.00	480.00	14.29	NA	NA		189.38	365.00	92.73	350.00	360.00	2.86
Ebonyi	420.00	435.00	3.57	NA	NA		265.00	332.90	25.62	350.00	526.70	50.49
C/River	920.30	930.10	1.06	NA	NA		225.33	226.30	0.43	NA	NA	
Akwa Ibom	NA	NA		NA	NA		NA	NA		NA	NA	
Abia	278.14	475.00	70.78	380.00	340.00	-10.53	168.87	134.00	-20.65	185.00	385.00	108.11
Anambra	NA	NA		234.10	245.30	4.78	192.70	194.60	0.99	NA	NA	
Imo	500.00	600.00	20.00	400.00	400.00	0.00	650.00	500.00	-23.08	680.62	690.00	1.38
Rivers	350.00	680.00	94.29	NA	NA		350.00	540.00	54.29	NA	NA	
Averages	**481.41**	**600.02**	**24.64**	**338.03**	**328.43**	**-2.84**	**291.61**	**327.54**	**12.32**	**391.41**	**490.43**	**25.30**

*%Change = (Price at Aug. 07/Price at Aug.06) x 100 - 100

9.0 ADP EXTENSION ACTIVITIES AND PERFORMANCE

9.1 Technologies being evaluated through OFAR, SPAT and MTP

The technologies being evaluated through OFAR, SPAT and MTP are presented in Table 23 "Despite the funding constraints experienced by the ADPs, they were able to carry out these activities. Other important problems which militated against the conduct of these important extension activities include high cost of inputs, logistics problem, lack/poor supervision, poor staffing and low morale of extension agents due to non-payment of salaries and allowances. Also lack or no-delivery of packages, late conduct of in-house review meetings and OFAR workshops and non- supervision by the Coordinating Research Institutes were problems that affected the conduct of OFAR.

Table 23: Technologies Evaluated Under OFAR, SPAT and MTPs

		OFAR		SPAT		MTP	
	State	**Crop/ Livestock**	**Technology**	**Crop/ Livestock**	**Technology**	**Crop Livestock**	**Technology**
1	Kebbi	Maize Rice	- Evaluation of early maturing varieties - NERICA 2 & 3 varietal trials	Crops Crops Livestock Livestock	- Fertilizer application - Spacing, variety trial - Livestock management - Artificial insemination	Crops	- Production recommendation of all crops
2	Sokoto	Maize	- Varietal trials	Maize Millet Cowpea Groundnuts	- Varietal trials - Introduction of varieties - Introduction of varieties - Introduction of varieties	Maize , Rice Millet, Cowpea Groundnuts Sorghum	- Promotion of varieties - Promotion of varieties - Promotion of varieties
3	Zamfara	Maize Millet All Cereals Rice/G/Nut/ Cowpea/ Soybean	- High Density Planting - Evaluation of draught tolerant maize - Varietals trials - Evaluation of complementary use of organic and inorganic for - Evaluation of crystallizer on selected crops	Cowpea/Maize Maize	- Strip Cropping - Striga resistant varietals trials		**NA**
4	Kaduna	Sorghum Irish Potato Groundnuts Cotton Cotton Sorghum	- Striga Control - Rainfed irish potatoes trials - Confectionary g/nuts trials - Thundor 145 on cotton pest control - Long staple cotton leaves evaluation - Long season sorghum trial		NA	Maize Maize Maize Maize Maize Maize	- Land preparation - Seed planting – spacing - Fertilizer application - Herbicide application - Timeliness of harvest - Storage
5	Katsina	Cereals Cereals Fish Fish	- Comparative evaluation of organic fertilizer - Evaluation of micro-nutrients fertilizer - Use of local fish feeding mat - Preservation	Fish	- Poly culture fish farming	Rice	- R-Box construction tillage technology
6	Kano	Pepper Cowpea Wheat Maize	- Disease Control - Improved varietal trial - Varietal trials - Hybird maize trials		N.A	Cowpea Maize Cotton Groundnuts Soybean	- Promotion of varieties - Promotion of varieties - Promotion of varieties - Promotion of varieties - Promotion of varieties
7	Jigawa	Maize Sorghum Cotton	- Early maturing - KSTV early striga - Long stable lines		N. A	Maize Millet Cowpea Groundnut Sesame Water Melon	- ACR and QPM - ZATIB - 299 – 2 - Samnut 21 & 23 - KENANA 4 Promotion of water melon
NORTH EAST							
1	Yobe	Groundnut Sorghum Millet Agro-forestry (Orchard) Fisheries	- Treatment technologies sammunt and summut 10 - Determination of variety traits of RX-ICSU III and ICSU 400 - Determination of variety traits of RX-Sosat C88 and LFIC 9702 - RX control of termites in orchard using furadan 3G - Fishing processing methods RX using choker drier.			Millet	- Introduction of improved variety sosat C88 variety trial ICSV III
2	Adamawa	Cassava Fish Goat Bee-Keeping	- Varietal trials - Evaluation of local feeds for feeding fish - Up-grading of red Sokoto with brown white - Bee keeping management			Cereals	- Varietal trials - Cropping systems - Pest/disease control - Weed control
3	Gombe	Millet Rice Cereals	- Seed dressing to check downing mildew - Effect of micro-nutrients on yield performance - Use of soybean as trap to control striga			Rice Maize Maize	- Promotion of NERICA - Promotion of QPM - Optima Management of crop production (SG2000 package)
4	Borno	Maize Soybean	- Extra early varietal trials - Striga resistant varietal trial - Varietal/soil improvement/striga			Maize/Soybean Cowpea Millet	- Crop rotation - Production Tech. - Production Tech.
5	Bauchi	Cowpea Maize Groundnuts All Cereals All Legume	- Pest Control - Striga resistance - Varietal resistance to rosette disease control - Varietal Introduction - Varietal Introduction	Maize(hybrid) Op Maize	- Varietal striga trials - Varietal striga trials	Maize Millet Rice Sesanne Cowpea	- All recommended packages - All recommended packages - All recommended packages - All recommended packages - All recommended packages

NORTH CENTRAL							
1	Niger	Cassava Sweet Potatoes Sweet Potatoes Yam Cowpea Rice Cereal	- Varietal trial - Weed control trial - Varietal trials - Evaluation of 7 clones of W/Yam - Varietal Trial - Zero tillage - Control of striga	Cassava Sheep/Goat Poultry Poultry Fish	- Varietal Introduction - Deworming - Artificial brooding of local chicken - Upgrading of local chicken - Degilling/gutting	Cassava Sweet Potatoes	- Promotion of TMS – 92/0326 - Promotion of TIS of TIS 870087
2	FCT	Rice Groundnut Cowpea Cassava B/Seed Maize	- Varietal trials - Varietal trials - Varietal trials - Varietal trials - Varietal trials - Varietal trials	Rice Cowpea	- Introducti on of varieties - Introducti on of varieties	Rice Cowpea	- Promotion of varieties - Promotion of varieties
3	Kwara	Maize Maize Maize Maize	- Doubling maize production per unit area - Drought tolerant maize trials - Stem borer resistant maize trial - Striga control /Management in maize - Imperata control in maize	Cassava	- Introducti on of stem cuttings to farmers	Cassava	- Cassava production techniques a) Spacing of 1m by 0.8m b) Fertilizer application 4bags/ha c) Introduction of improved stem cuttings.
4	Nasarawa	Yam Cocoyam Cowpea/ Cassava All Crops Rice Maize/Rice Cassava Fish	- Herbicides screening for yam production - Varietal trials - Cowpea/cassava mixture - Complementary use of organic and inorganic fertili zer - Seed primary technology - Spatrial arrangement - Varietal evaluation for high quality flour - Comparative evaluation of smoking	Sweet/ potatoes Maize Yam	- Varietal trial - Striga tolerart varietal - Minisalt tech		NA
5	Plateau	Crop Cassava Cassava Irish Potatoes Maize Rice Maize Livestock Cowpea Beekeeping	- Cocoyam/cowpea intercrop - Effect of micro nutrients (Agrolizer) on cassava - Effect of crystall izer on cassava - Effect of boost extra on Irish potatoes - Effect of boost extra on maize - Conservation on Agriculture rice - Conservation Agriculture on maize - Control of NCD with plant extra - Use of organic pesticides for control of insect on stored cowpea - Evaluation of 3 types of Bee hives	Cassava Potatoes	- Cassava varieties - Sweet potatoes varietal trials	Crops	- Demonstration packages on rice, maize, Irish potatoes, cassava etc.
6	Taraba	Cassava Cassava Cassava Yam Potatoes Potatoes Cassava	- Cassava/cowpea intercrop - Cassava/soybean intercrop - Cassava/maize/ cowpea/soybean - Yam varietal - Sweet potato varietal trial - Irish potato varietal trial - Cassava/g/nut intercrop		NA	Maize Maize Cowpea/Maize Maize	- Striga resistart trial - Draught resistant - Density level - Low nutrients efficiency
7	Benue	Cassava Yam Fertilizer	- Cassava/legume mixture - Yam/pigeon pea mixture - Use of organic/inorganic fertilizer compared	Cereals Fertilizer Spacing Yam Livestock Pest Control Poultry Bee-keeping	- Improve varieties of crop - Fertilizer use - Optimal plant preparation - Yamminisett technique - Use of local feeds for l/stock - Striga control technique - Up-grading of local chicken - Improved agriculture	Fertilizer Pest Yam Maize	- Improved fertilizer - Use & disease control using neem - Yamminisett techniques - Doubling maize method

SOUTH WEST ZONE							
1	Oyo	Yam Cassava Rice Poultry Poultry Fish	- Evaluation of yield patented of 2 years varieties - Evaluation of intercrop cassava and rice - Evaluation of yield of upland rice - Comparison of broiler fisher on cassava diet - Comparison of cassava diet with conventional layers diet - Inclusion of sweet potatoes in diet of cart fish as substitute to maize		NA	Poultry Vegetable Potatoes Yam Feed Ruminants Ruminants	- Use of poultry manure on vegetable. production - Row planting of leafy vegetables - Use of sweet potatoes as cover crop - Seed yam production through minisett - Processing of crop residue into animal feed - Use of shear-butter and salt to control mange - Deworming of ruminants using pawpaw seed
2	Ogun	Cassava Yam Yam Rice Yam	- Varietal trials on cassava, yam, water yam, rice, sweet potatoes. - Yam minisette - Use of organic based fertilizer for yam - Use of net in control of birds in rice field - Use of hot water treatment for the prevention of nematode parasite in yam.	Yam Rice Rice Cocoyam	- Minisetting - NR 8082, NR 8083 variety and spacing - Nerica Rice – variety and spacing - Spacing	Maize Rice Cassava	- Maize production - Rice production - Cassava production - Artemisi annual cultivation
3	Osun	Fishery Cassava Yam Yam Cassava Plantain	- Population of concrete/block-was homestead ponds - Varietal trials - Evaluation of hybrid yam staking - Evaluation of control of nematodes in yam - Comparison of fortified cassava peels with maize as diet of weaner rabbit - Evaluation of plantain resistance to sigatoka disease	Okro Yam	- Introduction of okro varieties - Rapid multiplication of yam using minisett technology	Cassava Cocoyam Potatoes	- Introduction of improved varieties of cassava - Application of NPK to cocoyam - Introduction of improved varieties of sweet potatoes
4	Ondo	Cassava/ Maize Cassava Yam Cassava Plantain Fish	- Evaluation of cassava/maize intercrop - Varietal trials - Effect of organic and inorganic fertilizer on new yam (hybrid) - Use of peels fortified with soybeans to feed rabbits - Evaluation of 2 varieties to sogatoka - Comparison of performance clarions at varying stock densities	Cassava Yam Banana Ruminants Fish Agro-forestry Agro-forestry Vegetables	- Planting cassava TMS 30572 - Planting of TDR 02665 - Rapid multiplication of suckers - Control of In-breeding - Establishment of ponds - Establishment of Orchards - Control of termites in Orchard - Optimum plant population	Sweet Potatoes Plantain Cocoa Small Ruminants Fish Sweet Potatoes Yam Potatoes	- Planting of Sweet potatoes in ridges - Rapid multiplication of plantain - Rehabilitation of plantain - Control of worms using pawpaw - Gear met maintenance - Erosion control using sweet potatoes - Seed yam production by miniset technique - Intro of improved varieties. TIS 8164 and TIS 8610356
5	Lagos	Fishery Mechanization Processing Water Melon	- Substituting trash fish for fish meal in the diet clarias - Comparing the use of serrated and non-serrated sickles for harvesting rice - Assess of different packaging materials for storability of gari - Evaluation of different varieties of water melon for adaptability	Cassava Mechanization Livestock Yam Crop Fish	- Introduction of new cassava varieties - Use of improved sorting tray - Inclusive of fermented copra meal in layers ratio - Production of yam seed in minisett - Appropriate fertilizer application for maize/cassava/sweet potatoes intercrop - Desilting technique in earthen fish pond		NA
6	Ekiti	Yam Yam Yam	- Evaluation of TDR/89/02677 varieties for minisett production - Evaluation of TDR/89/02565 varieties for minisett production - Evaluation of "Gambari" farmers varieties for minisett production	Maize Fertilizer Yam Cocoyam Cassava	- Introduction of Dinsa maize - Use of organic manure - Producing yam by minisett - Addition of fertilizer to cocoyam - Introduction WR 8082 and 8083	Maize Rice	- Maize doubling - NERICA Rice production

South East							
1	Imo	Rice/Fish Cassava Cassava	- Evaluation of productivity/profitability of culture system - Evaluation of 2 cassava varieties in producing gari and cassava flour - Evaluation of acceptability, productivity and profitability of composite cassava meal in layers ration.	Fish Ruminant Poultry Snail	- Establishment of ponds - Keeping of sheep and goats - Artificial brooding of local chicks - Snail rearing	Rice Rice Vegetable	- Upland rice production - Lowland rice production (Swaps) - Dry season production
2	Anambra		NA	Yam Cassava/Maize/ Vegetable Vegetable Soil Snail Bee Poultry Fish Ruminant	- Rapid multiplication of seed yam by miniset technique - Y/M/C/V intercrop Cassava/maize/ - Vegetable intercrop - Dry season control - Soil erosion control - Snail production - Bee Keeping - Artificial brooding of local chick - Homestead fish production - Sheep/goat production	Cassava Potato Maize	- Cassava production - Sweet potato production - Maize production
3	Abia	Potato/ Cassava Maize Yam Cassava Cocoyam	- Potato/cassava/ Maize intercrop - 2 yam cultivars intercropped with maize, Teliferia and egusi - Evaluation of productivity and acceptability of; composite cassava meal. - Two blends of cocoyam and plantain in production of fufu flour	Yam Potatoes Rice Vegetable Ruminant Snail Rat	- Yam minisett/maize F6 cowpea - C/M/sweet potatoes - Upland swamp rice production. - Vegetable production - Sheep/goats rearing - Snail farming - Cane rat domestication	Cassava/maize/ potatoes Rice Yam	- Cassava/maize/ sweet potatoes Production - Swamp/upland production - Yam minisett/maize/F6 cowpea
4	Delta	Cassava Cassava/ Tomatoes Plantain Fish Vegetable Cassava	- Evaluation of low cyamidle cassava varieties - Evaluation of tomatoes varieties in late cassava/tomatoes intercrop - Evaluation of productivity of plantain/cocoyam intercrop - Performance of larval and post larval stages of heteroclarias fed on a diet of Zeoplantation - Evaluation of preservation methods of bitter leaf. - Demonstration of collapsible drying wooden platforms to cassava processing groups.	Yam Plantain Yam Tree crops Goats	- Minisett seed yam production - Planting improved plantain and banana suckens - Yam beetle control - Fertilizer applications to oil palm, citrus, plantain and banana - Housing of goats on raiseal platform	Maize Cowpea Cassava Potatoes Cocoyam Rice	- Hybird maize production - Cowpea production - Planting improved varieties of cassava - Planting improved varieties of potatoes - Planting using approved spacing - Planting improved varieties of NERICA I & II and WITA 4
	Enugu	Tomatoes Yam Fish WIA WIA	- Evaluation of 2 varieties of tomatoes - Evaluation of 2 set sizes for seed yam production - Evaluation agric by product fish feeds - Evaluation of 2 storage methods of colocacia esculent - Evaluation of sweet potatoes an adourless fufu flour.	Yam Yam Vegetable Cassava Cassava Poultry Bee Banana	- Yam/maize /cassava intercrop - Yam minisett tech. - Dry season vegetable garden - Cassava/maize - Cassava/maize/ potatoes - Poultry production - Bee keeping tech. - Banana/plantain/ cocoyam	Yam Yam Vegetable Cassava Sheep Poultry Fish Bee Banana	- Yam/Maize /Cassava/ Intercrop - Yam minisett technology - Dry season vegetable production - Cassava/maize - Sheep/goat slated platform - Poultry production - Homestead fish pond - Bee keeping Technology - Banana/plantain/ Cocoyam
	Ebonyi	Rice Fertilizer Cereals	- NERICA (upland and low land) varieties - Use of lime to neutralize acid soils - Optimum plant population	Cassava Yam Rice Soybean Poultry Ruminant	- Cassava/maize /egusi - Yam Minisett - Upland rice production - Soybean production - Brooding local chicken - Housing sheep and goat	Maize Cassava/Maize Yam	- Sole maize production - Cassava/maize inter - Yam minisett

23	Rivers	Maize Maize Cassava	- On-farm trials - On farm evaluation of hybrid maize - Evaluation of yields of for cassava varieties	Yam Yam/Maize Cassava/Maize Plantain/ Cocoyam Vegetable Ruminant Rabbit Fish	-Yam/Miniset/ Maize flour cowpea -Yam/Maize/ Cassava /Telefera - Cassava/maize /egusi - Plantain/Cocoyam - Dry season vegetable production - Sheep/goat confinement - Rabbit rearing - Homestead fish pond		NA
	Akwa Ibom	Cassava/ Cocoyam/ Maize/Intercrop Potatoes Cassava	- On-farm evaluation of efficiency of line application - Use of sweet potatoes and centrosema leaves as soup ingredients - Use of cassava peels as broiler finisher feed.	Cassava Cassava Vegetables Poultry Bee-Keeping Snail Cassava Plaintain	- Promotion of Cassava/Maize/ Teleferia intercrop - Cassava/maize/ Sweet Potato - Dry season vegetable gardening - Artificial brooding of local chicken - Bee keeping - Snail forming - Processing of cassava flour into confectioneries - Preparation of soap from plaintain and banana pear	Cassava Cassava Vegetables Poultry Bee-Keeping Snail Cassava Plaintain	- Promotion of Cassava/Maize/ Teleferia intercrop - Cassava/maize/ Sweet Potato - Dry season vegetable gardening - Artificial brooding of local chicken - Bee keeping - Snail forming - Processing of cassava flour into confectioneries - Preparation of soap from plaintain and banana pear
26	Cross River		N. A	Yam Cassava Rice Sheep Goats Snail Fisheries	- Production of varieties - Varietal trials - Varietal trials - Promotion - Promotion - Promotion - Promotion	Yam Cassava Rice Sheep Goats Snail Fisheries	- Promotion of tech/intercrop - Promotion of technologies - Promotion of technologies - Production - Production - Production - Production
32	Bayelsa	Potatoes Yam Cassava Fish Fish Cocoyam	- Evaluation of 2 potatoes varieties in intercrop with cassava - Evaluation of hybrid yam intercrop with maize - Evaluation of productivity and profitability of composite cassava meal in layers ratio - Evaluation of performance of snakehead and Tillapia in polyculture - Evaluation of centrosema and potatoes leaves as supplementary feeds in Tilapia/catfish production - Evaluation of acceptability of 2 improved storage methods of cocoyam Evaluation of enriched snail feed on the growth of achatira.	Cassava Cassava Cassava Rice Ruminant Rabbit Poultry Bee-Keeeping Snail	- Cassava/yam intercrop - Yam/maize/cassava / telf intercrop - Plantain/cocoyam /intercrop - Introduction of swamps rice (FARO 35, WITA) etc - Confinement of sheep/goats - Rabbit rearing - Artificial brooding of local chickens - Bee-keeping - Snail farming		NA NA

9.2 Farm Broadcast

Radio and Television Programmes have been very important sources of disseminating agricultural information to farmers. Some of these radio and television programmes were produced in English while others were produced in local languages and aired in Federal and mostly State radio and television stations.

Among the major problems reported to be affecting farm broadcast in the states were lack of funds, lack of functional motor vehicles to carry out field works and recording, high cost of air time, inadequately trained staff, obsolete or outdated equipment with no trained staff to maintain them, poor electricity supply, limited time for airing programmes on TV, low staff motivation, etc.

9.3 Problems Associated with ADP Extension Activities

The most common problem prevailing throughout the ADPs was the poor funding situation. Fund allocation from States and the Federal government were grossly inadequate and often disbursed lately. This in addition to other factors has led to the ADPs' inability to meet their required logistic man-power development and needs. This had resulted in the wide-spread problems of low EA: farmer ratio, poor mobility, poor communication facilities and several other problems in the ADPs across the States. A summary of the problems is presented are Table 20.

Table 24: Problems of Extension Services

S/No.	Problems	Frequency Count
1	Poor funding	35
2.	Inadequate qualified extension staff	29
3.	Lack/inadequate serviceable vehicles	28
4.	Lack of staff training	24
5.	Inadequate logistic support	8
6.	Non-payment or delay payment of staff allowance	13
7.	Adulteration of farming inputs	10
8.	High cost of inputs	5
9.	Lack of effective supervision	4
10.	Unstable pricing of farm produce to the disadvantage of farmers	7
11.	Unavailability of farming inputs (fertilizers, seeds)	4

9.4 Problems Needing Research

A very common problem that the ADPs indicated to be researched into was an alternative extension approach that would be cost effective and sustainable for implementation at the state level. This was indicated to be in view of the fact that the current T and V extension system being implemented by the ADPs across the state is very expensive and unsustainable. Another problem indicated was the need to conduct adoption studies of the various technologies disseminated to farmers over the years to find out their level of acceptability/rejection by farmers and the reasons for such actions.

In the area of crop sub-sector, a number of researches are required. These include; research into indigenous agro-chemicals for pest and diseases control, striga tolerant varieties of cereals, development of draught tolerant crop varieties, plant spacing/population for yam and cassava intercropped and post-harvest techniques/processing of major crops.

Another problem which was very common was the need for alternative low-cost feeding for livestock, poultry and fisheries. This was more pronounced in the northern states where dry season feeding for livestock was a very serious problem. Some ADPs would want low-cost aquaculture technologies developed for them. This is because the current aquaculture technologies are expensive and beyond the reach of ordinary small-scale farmers. Treatment of livestock using herbs (IKS) was another area that needs to be researched into. This is in view of the fact that livestock drugs were very scarce, and where you get them, they were very expensive. There was also the problem adulterated drugs being sold to livestock farmers. Special attention needs to be paid to indigenous knowledge of the control of new castle and avian flu diseases which are very serious threat to the poultry industry in the country.

There is also need to develop/fabricate appropriate/low cost machines for small cottage industries for fruit processing. Also machinery for cassava peeling, ginger splitting/scrapping are also needed in the States where these crops are produced in large quantities.

9.5 Agricultural Shows and Field Days.

Among the important extension activities where farmers learn to increase their efficiency are agricultural shows and field days. During agricultural shows, farmers bring their produce for display at the same time get exposed to the use of better improved and more efficient farm practices. They also learn improved practices at field day. In year 2007 majority of the ADPs did not conduct any of these activities, although some of them planned for field days. The major problems responsible for the non-conduct of these activities was inadequate or non-provision of funds, inadequate provision of demonstration materials etc. Some ADPs were yet to conduct some field days as at the time of visit to the States.

9.6 Involvement of Non-Governmental (NGOs) and Private Agencies in Extension

The involvement of NGOs and private agencies in agricultural extension is presented in Table 22. About 67 NGOs and private agencies were requested to be involved in

Table 25 Training Needs of ADPs

S/No.	Training Topic/Subject	No of ADPs
1.	Training on participatory and community based extension	8
2.	Training on livestock and fisheries extension	5
3.	To T (SMS/BES/VEAs)	6
4.	Re-orientation/refresher workshops	10
5.	Pre-season training	18
6.	Administrative training	3
7.	Computer Use/ICT	5
8.	Marketing channels	2
9.	Fish pond construction and management	4
10.	Extension Communication. Skills	15
11.	Food Processing skill enhancement	6
12.	Agro forestry technologies	3
13.	Post harvest techniques	3
14.	Fish production	4
15.	Management Information system/and soft ware analytical development system	5
16.	Preparation of feasibility reports	2
17.	Group formation and management	7
18.	Bee-keeping	3
19	Management of OFAR, SPAT and MTPs	5

agricultural extension and other related services to farmers in the various States. Some of their activities include agricultural processing, Training, livestock/poultry production, input supply, credit support, water supply etc which sometimes cover more than one State.

Most of the NGOs and Private agencies interact with State ADPs frequently and participate in some of their activities like pre-season trainings, workshops etc. The most prominent NGO/Private agencies are S.G. 2000, shell, and Agip oil company because they cover more than one State.

Table 26: NGOs and Private Agencies Involved in Agricultural Extension

No	Name of Organization	Address	Type of Activities	States Covered
1.	Sasakawa Global 2000	KNARDA Kano	Extension Activities	Sokoto, Kebbi, Bauchi, Zamfara, Kaduna, Kano, FCT
2.	ECWA	Wakari Rd. Maiduguri	Poultry Production	Borno
3.	PROSAB	Gombole Road Maiduguri	Participatory Agric. Research and Extension	Borno
4.	INTERCEP	No A9 Open Air Theatre, P. O. Box 84 Maiduguri	Extension Activities	Borno
5.	YMCA	IKPOSOGE	Extension Services	Nasarawa
6.	FOMWAN	Lafiya	Extension Services	Nasarawa
7.	NAWICA	Lafiya	Extension Services	Nasarawa
8	AGAPE	Lafiya	Extension Services	Nasarawa
9	OLAMU	Lafiya	Extension Services	Nasarawa
10.	Fermcy World Services	No 50 Cherore Street 1 Km Kano	Extension Services	Cross Rivers
11.	KTFCC		Extension Services	Ondo
12.	RIFAN		Extension Services	Imo
13.	COWAN	Ijapo Estate, Akure	Agric Processing etc	Imo
14.	Forward Africa	Okigwe Road, Owerri	Extension Activities	Imo
15.	AGIP Oil Company	Oguta II	Input Supply	Imo
16.	Shell	Egbema	Input Supply	Imo
17.	Six – C- Farms	Nzerem, Elume, Mbano LGA	Crop Production and Medicare	
18.	Rural Widow and orphanage Founder	Onistha Road, Owerri		
19.	Family Unity for Sustainable Development	Fusd Foundation @ Yahoo. Com		Anambra
20.	National Association of Women in Agric (NAWIA)	Ime Obi Okpaligwe	Agricultural Activities including fisheries	Anambra
21.	Ideal Builders	Arochukwu	Training	Abia
22.	Total Development Organization	Umuahia	Training	Abia
23.	Green River Project	Agip Nig.	Extension Activities	Delta
24.	Women Farmers and Development	080-33337706	Coordinating Women Farmers	Oyo
25.	FADU		Loan to farmer	Oyo
26.	Justice and Peace		Micro financing and Extension	Oyo
27.	JDPC	Ijebu – Ode	Credit to farmers, Input Linkage	Oyo
28.	JDPC	Isale – Ake	Credit Provision, Input linkages	Oyo
29.	Methodist Agric Development Commission	Onikodoso Abeokuta	Extension Services	Oyo
30.	SPDC	Shell I^A, Rumu biakan	Extension Services	Bauchi
31.	NAOC	Green River Project		
32.	Sudan United Mission	c/o State ADP	Agricultural Activities	Ebonyi
33.	Women for Women International	1A Ogbanu Street Industrial Layout, Box 3716 Enugu	Extension Services	Enugu
34.	NALTNUTIO	Nsukka c/o State ADP	Extension Services	Enugu
35.	CIDJAP	3/5 Ikwuano Street Uwani, Enugu	Extension Services	Enugu
36.	ASRUDE	No 22 2^{nd} Avenue Trans. Ikulu, Enugu	Extension Delivery	Enugu
37.	United Methodist Church	Missionary Centre Zing.	Extension Delivery	Taraba
38.	Mambilla Agric. Extension	Mambilla Agric Ext Development Gombe	Extension Delivery	Taraba

No.	Name of Organization	Address	Type of Activities	States Covered
39.	CRCN (IDP)	CRCN Station Mararaba Taku	Extension Delivery	Taraba
40.	JDPC	Oke Ijetu Area, Along Ilesa Road, Osogbo	Extension Delivery	Osun
41.	Leventis Foundation	Imo, Ilesa	Training of Farmers	Osun
42.	Women farmer and Development	080-33337706, 08055217420	Loan and Women Development	Oyo
43.	FADU	Ibadan, Iwo Road	Loan Training for Farmers	Oyo
44.	Justice Development and Peace Commission	Catholic Basoru, Ibadan	Micro-Finance and Agric Extension	**Oyo**
45.	Ijebu-Ode Development Board on Poverty Reduction	Acific Awuyale, Ijebu-Ode	Establishment of fish pond and support for fisher foke	Ogun
46.	Justice Development and Peace Commission	Catholic Diocese of Ijebu – Ode	Poverty reduction, empowerment, advocacy in fish products	Ogun
47.	Anglican Diocese Agric. Development	c/o Catheral Porogan, Ijubu – Ode	Support for fish farm	Ogun
48.	Methodist Agric Development Commission.	Onikolobo, Abeokuta	Support for farmers	
49.	Justice; Development and Peace Commission (JDPC)	19, Mage Street, Lagos	Capacity building and Micro-Finance	Lagos
50.	NIPADO	17, Ogun Modede Street, Allen Avenue Ikeja	Empowerment and Agric. Research	Lagos
51.	Food Security Network of Nigeria	3A Olaide Benson Street Maryland	Agricultural Extension	Lagos
52.	ADONAI Community Empowerment Society	20, African Church Street, Ifako, Agege	Micro-Finance and Empowerment	Lagos
53.	COWAN	386 Harbert Macauley Street Lagos	Micro-Finance and Training	Lagos
54.	BATN Foundation	161D Aufu Taylor Close, Victoria Island	Agricultural Enterprise Support	Lagos
55.	Dantata Food & Allied		Farmers sensitization on production and marketing of sesame	Kebbi
56.	Shell Agric.	Bayelsa	Input supply to farmers	Bayelsa
57.	Green River Project	(AGIP)	Extension activities	Bayelsa
58.	CRUDAN	Sabon Barkin, Bukuru	Training and Extension Services	Plateau
59.	Faith and Farm	PANYAM	Training and Extension Services	Plateau
60.	People Oriented Development of ECWA	ECWA Headquarters, Jos	Training and Extension Services,	Plateau
61.	Rural and Water Development of Catholic Jos Arch. Diocese	Kuru	Water supply, seed, chemicals to farmers	Plateau
62.	NALTUTIO	Nsukka	Extension Delivery	Enugu
63.	CIDJAP	43/5 Iwano Street Uwani Enugu	Group Mobilization	Enugu
64.	ASRUDE	22 2nd Ar T/G Enugu	Agricultural Activities	Enugu
65.	Women for Women International	Enugu	Extension Delivery	Enugu
66.	OLAM	Regi-george@olamnet.com	Rice Production Techniques Cashew Processing	Kwara
67.	CAPTEC	Sabo Oke Road, Ilorin	Appropriate Technology for Women	Kwara

Appendix 1: TEAM LIST

S/NO	NAERLS	NFRA	FDA
1.	I. Y. Ilu (Team Leader)	C. U. Okonjo (Team Leader)	J. B. Ekundayo (Team Leader)
2.	Dr. S. J. Auta	P. Ajibaiye	N. G. Chukudum
3.	Y. M. Abudllahi	Mrs. Ufaruma	H. E. Chikwendu
4.	A. Ibrahim	T. Agbola	Mrs. G. Nwafor
5.	Dr. E. I. Ikani	E. Adole	S. Mohammed
6.	E. O. Ubi	S. Aikmen	A. Onwuemeka
7.	Dr. E. B. Tologbonse	G. Owoicho	
8.	Dr. A. O. Oyedokun	W. Thomas	
9.	Dr. J. E. Onyibe		
10.	B. M. Sani		
11.	Dr. C. C. Chinaka		
12.	Prof. I. I. Dafwang		