FIELD SITUATION ASSESSMENT OF 2006 WET SEASON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN NIGERIA

Report of a study conducted by NAERLS and PCU

October 2006

PREFACE

Field Situation Assessment of Wet Season Agricultural Production in Nigeria is an annual evaluation exercise, which this year was jointly conducted in September 2006 by National Agricultural Extension and Research Liaison Services (NAERLS) and Projects Coordinating Unit (PCU). Nine teams of three specialists per team covered all the 36 states of Nigeria and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). However some useful secondary data were not obtained from some of the states.

We wish to extend our sincere appreciation to officials of those State Agricultural Development Projects (ADPs) and Ministries of Agriculture who made all the necessary arrangements to facilitate 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 because many ADPs still do not keep livestock data. 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.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A national survey of the performance of the 2006 cropping season was conducted by a team of researchers from the National Agricultural Extension and Research Liaison Services, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria and the Projects Coordinating Unit, Federal Department of Agriculture, Abuja in September 2006. A combination of structured questionnaire and rapid rural appraisal techniques were employed. The results of the study indicate that:

1. Rainfall was erratic in most of the Northern states at the beginning of the cropping season and that affected crops like sorghum, millet and groundnut. By May to June, rainfall had established and full scale farming activities commenced. In terms of quantity and distribution the rains were considered good for cropping activities throughout the nation.

2. The cropping patterns remained the same as that of previous years. Mixed and strip cropping with cereal and legumes were the common practices across the country. In addition, it was observed in most of the states that there were new openings of land in support of various government interventions to promote certain crops such as rice, maize and cassava.

3. Except for dry spell experienced in some states like Kebbi, Kano, Gombe, Borno and Katsina at the beginning of the season that led to multiple planting, the crop production this year was favourable.

4. Incidences of insect pest and diseases outbreak were not severe where they occurred.

5. The area devoted to sorghum increased by 2.5% while the output increased by 4.91% over the previous year. Maize hectarage increased by 4.8% while the output increased by 8.42% over that of 2005. Similarly rice increased in hectarege by 5.76% while the output also increased by 14.44% over that of 2005. There was an increase of 5.18% in the land devoted to millet and output of 7.01% over that of 2005. Groundnut production increased in hectarage by 1.91% and output by 4.46% over that of 2005. Total land devoted to cowpea increased by 4.19% while the output increased by 3.61% over that of 2005. The total land area devoted to cassava increased by 17.21% while the output was 25.4% higher than that of previous year. However, there was a decrease in the land area devoted to yam by 2.16% but this did not affect the output which increased by 9.8% compared with 2005 output, which, is an indication that the weather was favourable for yam production in 2006.

6. Livestock production situation in the country showed slight increase in 2006 over 2005. However, most states lacked credible records. The problem of diseases and pest attack still persist in most states on large ruminants, poultry and swine, thus causing substantial economic losses. Livestock input procurement and distribution were not a priority of most states.

7. Records of fisheries production situation, incidences of pests and diseases and input procurement and distribution are not kept by most states. This has been the trend over the years.

8. There were generally marginal increases in cost of production of the major agricultural commodities with the exceptions in Zamfara, Nasarawa, Yobe and Adamawa states where cost of production substantially increased by 40 – 80.7%. However, despite the increases, marginal or no reduction on production cost was observed for some commodities in few states.

9. Many states did not operate tractor hiring services and where available were not sufficient. Animal traction where practiced helped to reduce the cost of land preparation. The high cost of investment in owing a tractor as well as cost of tractor hiring services for tillage operation constitute serious problem for farmers. Grain storage facilities are in poor shape in many states of federation.

10. Generally the prices of commodities declined in August 2006 as compared with the same period in 2005 with the exception of cowpea for which the price was fairly stable but varied in parts of North west and North East.

11. The ADPs and/or state government input supply companies were involved in procurement and distribution of improved farming inputs. Government subsidy on fertilizer was maintained during the season. Fertilizers were readily available in the open market but the prices were prohibitive. There were reports of poor quality of fertilizer in some states. High cost and adulterated agro-chemicals were also reported.

12. As in previous years the ADP, were unable to carryout most of their activities satisfactorily due to inadequate and untimely disbursement of funds

Based on the results of the exercise the following recommendations were made:

1. There is need for accurate data collection and hence there is need for appropriate data collection mechanism at the Agricultural Development Project. This specially refers to rainfall data collection and, if need be, rainfall data should be confirmed at the nearest metrological stations based at airports.

2. The Federal, States and LGAs should have a working arrangement to increase the number of tractors to better the deplorable tractor hiring situation in some of the states. This will make tractor hiring available to farmers at affordable rate. In the alternative, government should encourage the formation of viable farmers groups who will have the purchasing power to own tractors at subsidized rates.

3. The states, federal and state government should set up control and standardizing unit for fertilizers and other agro-chemical under the Ministry of Agriculture or ADPs. This will check the issue of sub-standard and adulterated chemicals.

4. The available government storage facilities across the states should be renovated to mop up excess produce expected this year. This will prevent glut and at the same time enhance price stability to the advantage of the farmers, which will in turn encourage farmers to stay in farming business

5. The agency responsible for extension in the state which is the ADP should be at the centre of fertilizer distribution in the states.

6. Funds should be made available and timely for ADPs to carryout their extension actions. ADPs should also exploit the possibilities of executing joint agricultural extension activities with LGAs for the benefit of the farmers.

7. As a long term solution to the funding of agricultural extension, the three tiers of government should contribute a certain amount of funds for the extension purpose.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The 2006 annual wet season evaluation survey was conducted between 3rd and 20th October, 2006. The objectives of the exercise were:

i. to evaluate the performance of crops and livestock during the wet season;
ii. to identify conditions affecting effective technology transfer within the season;
iii. to identify constraints to agricultural production; and
iv. to provide feedback on field situation and farmers' problems to research institutions and policy makers.

Questionnaire survey, Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and interviews were employed in data collection. All the 36 states and Federal Capital Territory were covered by 9 teams of 3 researchers per team (Appendix 1). Although the teams visited all the ADPs, not all the ADPs provided the required data. In each state/FCT, farmers from two ADP zones were interviewed using group approach. Extensive discussions were held with officials of state Ministries of Agriculture, ADPs and staff of Input Supply Companies. Field trips were conducted by the teams and in most States, wrap-up meetings were organized on the last day of the exercise. Crop production data for 2005 are figures from the ADPs' Crop, Area and Yield Survey (CAYs) obtained from PCU. The 2006 figures are forecasts by the teams based on the observed situations in the fields and interviews held with farmers. Livestock production data as in previous years were difficult to come by.

2.0 RAINFALL SITUATION

The rainfall situation in Nigeria in 2006 followed the normal pattern with variations according to the country's agro-ecological zones. The commencement of rains in the North west and North eastern zones was early in most states of the zones. By April 2006, 7 States out of 36 did not witness any rain. The States are: Jigawa, Kebbi, Sokoto, Zamfara, Borno, Yobe and Gombe. By May the rains had established in all the states of the federation, though there were reports of long dry spell that lasted from 2 to 7 weeks in most of the states in the North east, North west and some States in the Central zone of the country. The dry spell had severe adverse effect on early crops including: millet, maize and cowpea. There was no report of flood in the North east and North west. However some states in the central zone namely: Niger, FCT and Benue reported minor flooding along the flood plains near the banks of rivers and streams. This had minor damage on crops like yam, maize and rice. The rainfall situation in the south west and south eastern zone of the country was excellent with the commencement of the rains from January in most states except Osun, Ogun, Bayelsa and Enugu. Table 1 provides the details of rainfall situation across the zones and the states. The general assessment of the rainfall situation was that apart from the dry spell experienced in some northern states, the distribution of the rains in 2006 was even.

2.1 **North West Zone**:-

The rains commenced in April in three of the states in the zone, it arrived late in Kebbi, Sokoto, Zamfara, Jigawa and Northern part of Katsina states. By May the

rains were fully established with intermittent dry spells in May up to July. The dry spell affected most of the early millet, cowpea and water melons adversely. The total amount and mean rainfall received at the end of August this year was higher than that of last year in most states in the zone except Jigawa, Kano and Zamfara states. Generally the visual field situation assessment of the zone indicated that millet would yield lower in 2006 compared to 2005 but other late crops would do well.

2.2 **North Central Zone**

Rains started early in this zone as it commenced in Jan/Feb early, but became well established in April. There had been a little dry spell in Niger, Plateau, Kogi and Nasarawa states. On the other hand there were reports of flood in FCT, parts of Niger and Benue States, which affected crops near the flood plains. Both the flood and dry spell that were experienced caused minor damages to crops. The general assessment of the situation this year was that the total amount of the rains received was more than that of last year, in all the states of the zone.

2.3 **South East Zone**

The rain commenced in January in most of the states but it became established in March. There was no report of dry spell in the zone. Generally the rainfall distribution can be said to be even. However, three states in the zone namely, Akwa Ibom, Anambra, and Delta were unable to provide the rainfall data in their respective states. In most of the states in the zone the amount of rainfall received was more than that of last year. This had led to the case of flooding in some states like Enugu, Rivers and Bayelsa. This had adverse effects on yam, cassava and vegetable fields.

2.4 **South west zone**

The rains commenced early with first rains in January in all the states in the zone except Ogun. The rains established in February/March but there was a dry spell in Ogun, Osun and Oyo states. The total amount of rainfall received was more than that of last year. The rainfall distribution was even in most states except Ogun and Osun. Farmers in the zone were expecting good harvest for their crops this year.

Table 1: RAINFALL SITUATION IN NIGERIA (2005-2006)

NORTH WEST ZONE												
STATES	**YEAR**	**JAN**	**FEB**	**MAR**	**APR**	**MAY**	**JUNE**	**JULY**	**AUG**	**TOTAL**	**MEAN**	**NO. OF RAIN DAYS**
Jigawa												
	2005	-	-	-	28.1	142.23	407.73	691.35	848.1	2117.51	423.50	
	2006	-	-	-	-	126.00	173.00	391.75	730.1	1425	356.25	
Kaduna												
	2005	-	-	94.6	56.78	158.61	218.88	228.32	335.81	1097	182.83	58
	2006	28.8	-	6.33	41.6	195.35	210.02	850.80	NA	1332.90	222.15	43
Kano												
	2005	-	-	-	53.51	86.05	180.10	280.93	285.37	889.93	177.99	54
	2006	-	-	-	43.40	111.44	154.85	214.74	187.38	682.88	136.58	30
Katsina												
	2005	-	-	-	25.9	359.24	311.17	735.05	1036.84	2468.20	493.64	NA
	2006											
Kebbi												
	2005	-	-	13.10	19.70	54.20	96.59	215.90	189.61	556.30	92.71	NA
	2006	-	-	-	-	74.71	82.51	199.2	324.75	681.3	136.26	NA
Sokoto												
	2005	-	-	-	NA	67.26	132.80	325.58	295.61	821.25	205.31	30
	2006	-	-	-	NA	60.41	110.03	304.17	414.55	889.19	222.30	42
Zamfara												
	2005	-	-	-	23.65	82.02	158.88	264.21	278.50	807.26	161.42	52
	2006	-	-	-	-	66.25	76.50	145.25	367.63	655.63	163.90	31

NORTH EAST ZONE												
Adamawa												
	2005	-	-	-	19.07	76.20	201.80	372.90	445.20	1114.70	222.94	39
	2006	-	-	-	20.80	67.30	116.20	209.60	353.00	766.90	153.38	27
Bauchi												
	2005	-	-	-	67.96	39.05	204.41	151.57	858.65	1321.64	264.33	33
	2006	-	-	2.01	5.02	32.56	115.15	NA	NA	NA	NA	38
Borno												
	2005	-	-	-	26.50	49.50	108.10	190.80	188.30	563.20	112.64	51
	2006	-	-	-	-	55.60	76.20	150.03	180.03	461.86	115.47	43
Gombe												
	2005	-	-	-	30.80	120.80	137.00	346.10	458.70	1093.40	218.68	44
	2006	-	-	-	-	70.10	144.50	326.00	413.20	953.80	238.45	36
Yobe												
	2005	-	-	-	11.40	38.31	117.00	130.70	226.00	523.41	104.68	32
	2006	-	-	-	-	33.00	56.00	145.50	190.80	425.30	106.33	30
Taraba												
	2005	-	-	-	141.36	398.38	1574.17	1188.78	1458.45	476.12	158.71	
	2006	-	-	16.80	398.36	1007.25	1468.00	NA	NA		NA	NA
NORTH CENTRAL												
Benue												
	2005	-	-	36.00	84.67	144.63	108.63	172.97	168.67	715,57	119.26	
	2006	-	-	36.03	58.57	100.23	164.93	191.67	236.20	787.63	131.27	
FCT												
	2005	-	10.25	7.80	92.35	264.10	455.05	544.80	460.40	1834.75	262.10	35
	2006	27.55	-	21.20	133.10	365.83	513.10	226.20	486.45	1773.35	253.34	41
Kogi												
	2005	-	29.60	-	62.4	146.90	239.40	130.20	91.30	700.30	116.72	35
	2006	17.70	46.00	52.76	59.99	226.59	167.32	231.32	251.55	1053.82	131.72	47

Kwara												
	2005	-	30.80	11.70	130.70	NA	179.60	219.50	NA	572.30	114.46	43
	2006	13.4	12.80	71.40	63.20	180.40	204.00	179.00	NA	724.20	103.46	43
Nasarawa												
	2005	-	0.50	5.52	48.49	132.96	281.72	372.47	262.55	922.53	131.79	35
	2006	37.46	-	50.00	25.00	269.56	167.46	398.40	588.40	1144.36	163.48	29
Niger												
	2005	-	-	11.70	33.87	178.56	153.60	3.5.06	NA	628.79	136.56	52
	2006	-	-	30.30	32.10	188.30	137.20	232.90	217.60	838.40	139.73	37
Plateau												
	2005	-	-	-	66.56	102.74	257.96	-	-	-	NA	NA
	2006	-	100.50	3.70	81.70	306.37	278.37	172.70	246.35	1189.69	169.96	82
SOUTH EAST												
Abia												
	2005	0.20	11.8	23.40	141.30	222.40	264.40	277.00	225.00	1165.50	145.69	127
	2006	76.60	81.90	131.90	134.40	223.40	267.50	309.30	304.30	1539.30	192.41	132
Anambra												
	2005	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2006	10.6	NA	101.70	200.30	326.30	331.80	94.50	98.70	1163.90	166.27	NA
Bayelsa												
	2005	-	29.49	37.49	136.21	112.04	140.03	164.88	206.05	1147.99	163.99	121
	2006	41.86	175.30	225.62	186.07	160.71	163.07	216.28	-	1168.91	166.98	53
Cross Rivers												
	2005	4.80	30.8	30.60	88.07	142.82	325.53	360.87	407.20	1390.69	173.84	92
	2006	10.20	25.10	36.42	82.50	258.89	326.50	368.00	422.17	1530.37	191.30	98
Ebonyi												
	2005	22.45	56.26	89.83	204.03	65.80	257.69	299.13	329.00	1324.19	165.52	54
	2006	10.25	48.08	84.68	114.57	596.66	494.10	310.13	-	1658.47	236.92	47
Edo												
	2005	20.50	6.57	99.10	180.49	171.03	491.98	512.30	117.6	1567.43	195.93	52
	2006	88.03	24.20	121.13	363.27	363.26	293.70	569.72	-	1353.22	193.32	42

Enugu												
	2005	-	-	9.62	24.56	224.27	674.42	774.52	671.80	2379.19	396.53	79
	2006	-	-	9.84	208.84	282.35	875.33	908.8	820.30	3105.46	517.58	NA
Rivers												
	2005	58.87	135.43	141.33	814.40	1130.40	680.20	782.20	-	3742.83	534.63	NA
	2006	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Akwa Ibom												
	2005	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2006	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Delta												
	2005	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2006	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SOUTH WEST												
Ekiti												
	2005	6.07	31.70	116.83	123.18	115.03	207.82	238.07	80.42	919.14	114.89	49
	2006	40.93	33.82	116.34	143.14	148.04	142.55	147.75	154.48	927.15	115.89	45
Lagos												
	2005	35.10	125.20	145.70	182.00	162.30	325.80	43.50	48.40	1287.3	160.91	43
	2006	76.60	6.50	323.50	127.70	138.00	394.40	-	107.6	1067.6	152.51	36
Ogun												
	2005	24.50	24.20	38.40	41.90	120.00	252.20	84.60	60.20	623	77.88	35
	2006	-	9.40	126.10	116.90	148.70	215.00	264.20	106.10	986	140.86	50
Ondo												
	2005	5.08	24.89	108.97	116.33	153.67	186.44	261.37	37.08	889.25	111.16	58
	2006	46.48	35.31	81.79	102.87	174.50	159.26	278.64	140.97	1019.81	127.48	59
Osun												
	2005	-	-	89.00	132.00	216.90	154.40	-	107.60	699.9	139.98	53
	2006	17.60	33.30	104.30	156.00	129.40	215.60	237.30	111.50	995.00	124.38	75
Oyo												
	2005	NA	60.30	71.10	167.20	208.00	252.61	162.8	142.53	1064.54	152.08	47
	2006	41.6	23.8	90.10	120.90	236.80	188.8	177.8	NA	879.80	125.69	NA

3.0 CROPPING PATTERNS AND CROP PERFORMANCE

The information on the cropping patterns in 2006 cropping season is contained in Table 2. There were no major shifts in crop mixtures reported in all the states visited. The South-East and South-West zones maintained their traditional yam and cassava based inter cropping while the Northern zones continued the practice of cereal-legume based mixtures. The major crop mixtures in the north-west, north-east and north-central zones were: Maize/ sorghum/ cowpea, millet/ soyabean/ cowpea, sorghum/ millet/ groundnut, maize/ groundnut, millet/ groundnut and maize/ millet/ sorghum , while the major crops mixtures in south-west and south-east zones were yam/cassava/maize, cassava/maize, yam/maize and yam/cassava.. There was an increase in rice based mixture in the northern zones. Prominent in this increase were rice/maize and rice/sorghum in the north west and north east zones.

It appears from the observations made across the country that rice and maize based mixtures are gaining more popularity than sorghum based mixtures. This may possibly be due to various interventions on both crops. The presidential initiative on increased rice production and "doubling maize" project may have contributed to the renewed interest in the cultivation of both rice and maize. There were variations among the states regarding plant arrangement, in the mixtures. It is not uncommon to see in some cases of more than six crops in mixtures, some within the rows while others are in alternative rows for cereal based cropping system.

In the north-west and north-east zones, planting cereal and legume in 2:1, 2:2 and 4:3 rows were not common. In the south-east and south west where heaps or mounds were used, it was not uncommon to find in the same farm an intercrop of

cowpea, cassava, okro, vegetable and maize. It was apparent that most of these multiple mixtures were at subsistence level to meet varying needs of the farmers, who sell out the excess.

Table 2: Major/Common Crop Mixtures Observed in 2006

		Agro-Ecological Zones				
S/No.	**Crop Mixtures**	**North West**	**North East**	**North Central**	**South West**	**South East**
1	Yam/Cassava/Maize			X	X	X
2	Cassava/Yam/Maize/Vegetable					X
3	Cocoyam/Cassava/Maize/Veget.					X
4	Cassava/Maize			X	X	X
5	Cassava/Sorghum			X	-	-
6	Cassava/Vegetable/Melon					X
7	Yam/Cassava			X	X	X
8	Yam/Okro				X	X
9	Cassava/Cocoyam/Maize					X
10	Cassava/Maize/Sweet potatos			X		X
11	Cassava/Pepper/Maize					X
12	Yam/Maize/Pepper					X
13	Cassava/Sweet potato/G.Nut			X		
14	Cassava/Maize/Cowpea					X
15	Cassava/Cocoyam				X	X
16	Yam/Vegetable/Cocoyam				X	X
17	Cassava/potato/cowpea					X
18	Yam/Maize			X	X	X
19	Yam/Cassava			X		
20	Maize/Sorghum	X				
21	Millet/Sorghum		X			
22	Maize/Millet/Sorghum	X	X	X		
23	Millet/Sorghum/Cowpea	X	X	X		
24	Millet/Cowpea	X	X	X		
25	Maize/Sorghum/Cowpea	X	X	X		
26	Maize/Groundnut	X	X	X		
27	Millet/Sorghum/Beniseed	X	X			
28	Sorghum/Millet/Groundnut	X	X	X		
29	Millet/Sorghum/Cowpea	X	X	X		
30	Rice/Maize	X	X			
31	Rice/Sorghum	X	X			
32	Maize/Cotton	X	X			
33	Maize/Soyabean	X		X		
34	Maize/Cotton/Cowpea	X	X			
35	Maize/Groundnut	X	X	X		
36	Maize/Melon			X		
37	Sorghum/Maize/Yam	X		X		

3.1 Sorghum

Sorghum is mostly grown in the northern states of the country with Borno States as the highest producer having the estimated area of 767,430 ha and output of 883,140mt, in 2006. Total area devoted to sorghum throughout the country increased in 2006 over 2005 by 2.59% and the total output also increased by 4.91%. Other states with high production include Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Niger and Zamfara states. In each of these state, the area devoted to sorghum is above 300,000 ha in 2006. The output was also reported to increase in 2006 in all the producing states. This could be attributed to the availability of improved seeds and less incidence of pest and disease.

3.2 Maize

Maize is one of the crops produced in all the states of the federation. After

sorghum, maize is the second among the cereals in terms of area cultivated in the country in both 2005 and 2006 with an increase of 4.89% over 2005. Despite the lower area cultivated compared to sorghum, maize was estimated to have the highest output across the country with a total of 5,484,860mt in 2006, an increase of 8.42% over 2005. The higher output compared to the other cereals is obvious because maize is a high - yielding crop among them.

3.3 Rice

Rice is cultivated in almost all the states of the federation and FCT. Notable producers are Benue, Ebonyi, Niger and Taraba states with the area cultivated in 2006 and 2005 as 166,400ha and 150,000ha respectively. The total cultivated area in the country in 2006 (1,386,490ha) was higher than that of 2005 (1,310,970ha). The output was also higher in 2006 than 2005 with the estimated values as 2,591,410mt and 2,965,660mt for 2005 and 2006 respectively (Table 4a). The production was adversely affected in some parts of the country especially the southern states by inadequate availability of fertilizers and processing equipments.

3.4 Millet

Millet is cultivated only in the northern states of Nigeria. Sokoto state was the highest producer with the area cultivated being 747,580ha in 2006 as against 598,050ha in 2005, recording an increase of 25.0% in 2006. The

corresponding output in Sokoto was estimated to be 642,910mt in 2006 which was 25.0% higher than that of 2005. Total area cultivated in 2006 for all the producing states was estimated as 3,963,320ha, which is 5.81% higher than the area cultivated in 2005 (Table 3a).

3.5 Groundnut

Groundnut is produced mostly in the northern part of the country, with few states of the south as producers. Kano state is the highest producer where 418,040ha was cultivated this year which is the same as the area estimated last year (2005). Other notable producers are Benue, Borno, Kaduna, Katsina, Niger, Taraba and Zamfara states. Total land cultivated throughout the country increased in 2006 over 2005 by 1.91%. Total output in 2006 (2,792,470mt) was higher than the output in 2005 (2,712,360mt) which was an increase of 2.95%.

3.6 Cowpea

The production of cowpea is mainly done in the northern part of the country which is in the savanna ecological zone. Some few states in the southern part of the country also produce cowpea but in small quantities. The highest land area devoted to cowpea was recorded in Borno state (637,590ha) in 2006, followed by Zamfara state (400,000ha). Other states with substantial land area devoted to cowpea include Bauchi, Gombe, Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Niger and Yobe. The total area devoted to cowpea in the country this year was (2,801,020ha) which is 4.19 more than that of 2005 (2,688,440ha). Total output in 2006 (1634240mt) also increased by 3.61% over that of 2005 (1,577,280mt).

3.7 Soyabeans

Soyabeans production takes place mainly in the northern part of the country. Both

area cultivated and the output were reported to be low compared to cowpea. This could be attributed to the higher demand for cowpea than soyabeans. Among the producing states, Benue reported the largest land area cultivated (167,250ha) in 2006, which is the same as that of 2005 . Kaduna state is the second after Benue in terms of both area cultivated and output with estimates of 108,990ha and 76,760mt respectively. Total land area devoted to soyabean in 2006 (322,380ha) decreased by 3.76% over that of 2005 (334,960ha). Despite the decrease in land area in 2006, the total output increased by 1.71%.

3.8 Melon

Melon is more popularly grown in the southern states of the country. Some states of the Middle belt were reported to cultivate melon with Niger state being the highest producer, followed by Benue in both 2005 and 2006. The total area cultivated in 2006 was (523,670ha), which recorded an increase of 3.03% over that of 2005. The 2005 and 2006 output were estimated to be the same in most of the states, despite the increase in land area This was attributed to insect pest incidence. Total output estimated for the country in 2006 was 196,730mt, which is 6.26% higher than that of 2005 recorded as 185,140mt.

3.9 Cotton

Cotton production was reported to be carried out by very few (8) states of the country. All the producing states fall into the northern part of the country, Zamfara states is the highest producer with 94,640ha land area devoted to the crop followed by Katsina which cultivated 89,830ha in 2006. Total land area devoted to cotton in the country increased by 2.52% in 2006 over the previous year. Generally, output was estimated to increase, in all the producing states in 2006 except Sokoto state where a reduction of 20.06% as estimated. The estimate for 2006 output in the country (320,480mt) was said to be more than 2005 output (313,710mt) by 2.12%. Farmers drastically reduced the production of cotton compared to the previous years. This is due to the instability of coton market in the country.

3.10 Yam

Yam is produced in almost all the states of the country with the exception of some states in the north namely Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Jigawa, Kano, Katsina, Sokoto and Yobe. Yam did well in most states due to the fact that rainfall establishment and distribution favoured its growth and development in 2006. Benue state was reported to be the highest producer in 2006 with cultivated land area of 228,400ha followed by Niger (212,380ha), Taraba (212,230ha), Enugu (209,540ha) and Kaduna (1,808,550ha). Total land area devoted to yam in 2006 (1,824700ha), decreased by 2.16% compared to that of 2005 (1,864,900ha). Despite the decrease in land area, the output in 2006 (25,160,190mt) was estimated

to increase by 9.80% over that of 2005 (22,913,980mt), which is an indication that the weather was favorable for yam production in 2006.

3.11 Cassava

Cassava is one of the most popular crops grown in almost all the states of the country. This popularity gained momentum when the cassava initiative programme of the Federal government was launched. Southern states are the leading producers compared to the northern states in terms of both area cultivated and output. Total land area devoted to cassava in 2006 was estimated to be 2,468,990ha, which is 17.21% higher than that of 2005 (2,106,450ha). Cassava output across the country was estimated to be 33,460,380mt recording an increase of 25.00% over that of 2005 which was given as 26,682,460mt.

3.12 Other root crops

Among the other root crops sweet potato and cocoyam appear to be the most popular and produced in almost all the states of the federation. Sweet potato is largely produced in Benue, Kaduna and Niger states. The total land area devoted to its production in 2006 was estimated to be 191,620ha which is 5.08% higher than the area cultivated in 2005 (182,360ha). The estimated output also increased in 2006 (1,294,150mt) by 0.55% over that of 2005 (1,287,130mt). Cocoyam is also highly produced in Abia, Ekiti, Enugu and Niger states. Total land area cultivated in the year 2006 (312,810ha) is 10.32% higher and that of 2005 which was estimated as 283,420ha. Cocoyam output across the country was estimated to be 2,181,370mt in 2006 which is 8.51% above the output estimated in 2005 given as 2,010,380mt.

3.13 Tree Crops

Tree crops are grown in almost all the states of the federation with variations depending on the ecological zones and climatic conditions. The most popular tree crops grown across the country include mango, citrus, oil palm, cocoa, rubber, cashew and kola. Tree crops were observed to look healthy this year, which is attributed to adequate, and well distributed rainfall experienced during the season. Higher output is expected this year (2006) compared to last year (2005).

Table 3a: Estimates of Land Area ('000ha) Devoted to Sorghum, Maize, Rice, and Millet in 2005 and 2006

S/No.	State	Sorghum			Maize			Rice			Millet		
		2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change
1	Abia	-	-	-	44.28	46.05	4.00	9.88	10.18	3.50	-	-	-
2	Adamawa	117.20	119.41	1.90	155.50	161.41	3.80	66.36	71.20	7.30	4.20	4.26	6.00
3	Anambra	-	-	-	35.88	37.32	4.00	13.42	14.10	5.07	-	-	-
4	Akwa Ibom	-	-	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-	-	-	-
5	Bauchi	332.48	349.11	5.00	94.67	85.20	-10.00	27.95	28.78	2.96	269.22	296.14	10.00
6	Bayelsa	-	-	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-	-	-	-
7	Benue	10.13	10.13	0.00	104.17	105.21	1.00	137.60	138.98	1.00	42.74	43.12	0.18
8	Borno	787.11	767.43	-2.50	233.21	242.24	4.30	105.31	110.58	5.10	246.73	246.73	5.30
9	Cross River	-	-	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-	-	-	-
10	Delta	-	-	-	77.38	81.25	5.00	4.31	4.53	5.00	-	-	-
11	Ebonyi	-	-	-	21.13	21.34	0.99	80.58	81.39	1.01	-	-	-
12	Edo	-	-	-	46.47	77.14	66.00	12.00	19.92	66.00	-	-	-
13	Ekiti	-	-	-	87.25	87.25	0.00	43.75	50.31	15.00	-	-	-
14	Enugu	NA	NA	-	57.27	57.84	0.99	14.61	14.76	1.03	-	-	-
15	FCT	26.53	27.33	3.02	17.81	18.17	2.02	18.97	19.54	3.00	13.45	13.85	2.97
16	Gombe	139.00	136.22	-2.00	115.74	133.10	15.00	38.05	41.86	10.00	176.75	185.59	5.00
17	Imo	-	-	-	61.09	61.09	0.00	0.10	0.11	0.00	-	-	-
18	Jigawa	166.75	166.75	0.00	6.28	7.5	19.43	22.07	22.07	0.00	346.74	346.74	0.00
19	Kaduna	320.34	326.75	2.00	316.20	332.01	5.00	24.21	24.94	3.02	350.65	350.65	0.00
20	Kano	317.84	340.09	7.00	67.15	67.15	0.00	67.35	67.35	0.00	240.76	240.76	0.00
21	Katsina	326.34	329.60	1.00	138.58	148.28	7.00	28.45	29.59	4.01	239.38	241.77	1.00
22	Kebbi	191.00	196.93	3.00	31.5	32.44	0.29	29.5	30.38	2.98	183.20	188.69	1.83
23	Kogi	67.47	70.20	4.05	129.48	136.00	5.04	41.77	43.02	2.99	14.90	15.05	1.01
24	Kwara	40.60	54.20	33.50	82.50	100.89	22.29	31.30	31.30	0.00	-	-	-
25	Lagos	-	-	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-	-	-	-

Table 3a: Estimates of Land Area ('000ha) Devoted to Sorghum, Maize, Rice, and Millet in 2005 and 2006 Cont.

S/No.	State	Sorghum			Maize			Rice			Millet		
		2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change
26	Nasarawa	85.20	87.75	2.90	68.69	70.25	2.27	56.33	59.14	5.00	36.83	36.83	0.00
27	Niger	445.53	458.90	3.00	362,72	369,91	2.00	160.00	166.4	4.00	187.68	189.56	1.00
28	Ogun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Ondo	-	-	-	96.78	96.78	0.00	22.89	45.78	100.00	-	-	-
30	Osun	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-	-	-	-
31	Oyo	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-	-	-	-
32	Plateau	104.49	111.80	7.00	160.35	171.57	7.00	32.29	34.55	7.00	68.93	73.76	7.00
33	Rivers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Sokoto	153.83	155.37	1.00	11.08	12.63	13.99	21.56	23.50	8.99	598.05	747.53	25.00
35	Taraba	143.18	144.60	0.99	273.00	273.00	0.00	150.00	150.00	0.00	112.11	113.23	1.00
36	Yobe	175.41	175.41	0.00	9.64	9.54	-1.00	28.36	29.13	2.70	332.31	333.97	0.50
37	Zamfara	342.00	376.20	10.00	40.67	46.77	15.00	22.00	23.10	5.00	281.00	295.05	5.00
Total		4292.43	4403.58	2.59	2946.27	3090.33	4.89	1310.97	1386.49	5.76	3745.59	3963.32	5.81

Table 3b: Estimates of Land Area ('000ha) Devoted to Groundnut, Cowpea, Soyabeans and Melon in 2005 and 2006

S/No	State	Groundnut			Cowpea			Soyabeans			Melon		
		2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change
1	Abia	0.49	0.51	3.06	0.38	0.39	2.36	-	-	-	34.50	35.88	2.50
2	Adamawa	60.48	61.21	1.20	64.30	66.49	3.40	0.34	0.34	0.00	-	-	-
3	Anambra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.14	9.27	1.42
4	Akwa Ibom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Bauchi	133.11	135.8	2.02	153.14	154.7	1.00	2.02	2.06	1.98	1.20	1.23	2.50
6	Bayelsa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Benue	198.84	196.84	-1.10	26.40	26.66	0.98	85.77	85.77	0.00	109.0	109.0	0.00
8	Borno	170.76	170.76	0.00	623.26	637.59	2.30	NA	NA	-	-	-	-
9	Cross River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Delta	1.30	1.33	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.74	27.28	6.00
11	Ebonyi	1.26	1.27	0.79	7.89	7.89	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Edo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.50	15.77	66.00
13	Ekiti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Enugu	1.23	1.25	1.63	1.11	1.12	0.90	-	-	-	1.53	1.53	0.00
15	FCT	4.93	5,08	3.04	9.29	9.57	3.01	2.30	2.37	3.04	4.59	4.45	3.05
16	Gombe	30.90	30.90	0.00	130.01	143.02	10.00	0.09	0.11	22.20	-	-	-
17	Imo	0.15	0.154	2.667	0.72	0.72	0.00	NA	NA	-	28.25	28.25	0.00
18	Jigawa	41.92	41.92	0.00	178,25	178.25	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Kaduna	203.33	208.82	2.70	122.52	126.26	3.05	74.52	76.76	3.01	-	-	-
20	Kano	418.04	418.04	0.00	188.43	188.45	0.00	28.91	28.91	0.00	-	-	-
21	Katsina	109.29	111.48	2.00	111.16	117.32	1.00	16.24	16.89	4.00	-	-	-
22	Kebbi	37.60	37.71	0.29	86.30	88.88	2.98	29.0	29.87	3.00	-	-	-
23	Kogi	21.12	33.00	56.25	31.12	37.00	18.89	0.51	1.10	115.69	20.59	22.59	9.71
24	Kwara	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	0.00	NA	NA	-	-	-	-
25	Lagos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3b: Estimates of Land Area ('000ha) Devoted to Groundnut, Cowpea, Soyabeans and Melon in 2005 and 2006, Cont.

S/No.	State	Groundnut			Cowpea			Soyabeans			Melon		
		2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change
26	Nasarawa	72.77	72.77	0.00	89.72	91.51	1.99	2.48	2.35	-5.24	24.62	25.11	1.99
27	Niger	396.20	412.04	4.00	163.36	166.63	2.00	30.29	30.90	2.00	186.80	190.54	2.00
28	Ogun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Ondo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Osun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	-	-
31	Oyo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Plateau	40.28	43.10	7.00	24.46	25.23	3.15	24.41	26.12	7.01	7.82	7.37	-5.75
33	Rivers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Sokoto	53.06	53.22	0.30	136.84	137.25	0.30	0.30	0.33	10.00	-	-	-
35	Taraba	287.01	289.88	1.00	18.00	18.18	1.00	34.08	34.35	0.79	45.40	45.40	0.00
36	Yobe	61.79	62.10	0.50	115.26	116.41	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	Zamfara	146.00	150.38	3.00	400.00	460.00	15.00	3,.70	4.14	12.00	-	-	-
Total		2491.86	2539.56	1.91	2688.44	2801.02	4.19	334.96	322.38	-3.76	508.28	523.67	3.03

Table 3c: Estimates of Land Area ('000ha) Devoted to Cotton, Yam, Cassava, Sweet Potato and Cocoyam in 2005 and 2006

S/N	State	Cotton			Yam			Cassava			Sweet Potato			Cocoyam		
		2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change
1	Abia	-	-	-	37.64	39.14	4.00	37.64	39.52	5.00	6.36	6.52	2.50	23.82	24.53	3.00
2	Adamawa	12.35	12.61	2.10	1.30	1.32	1.50	1.73	1.76	1.70	-	-	-	1.16	1.17	0.90
3	Anambra	-	-	-	60.44	62.44	7.00	99.75	103.20	5.00	5.10	5.15	0.93	20.27	20.68	3.00
4	A/Ibom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Bauchi	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-	1.77	1.86	5.10	8.32	8.67	4.20	-	-	-
6	Bayelsa	-	-	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-	-	-	-
7	Benue	-	-	-	226.14	228.4	1.10	267.54	270.22	1.00	19.80	19.80	0.00	-	-	-
8	Borno	20.00	21.46	7.30	-	-	-	0.76	0.84	10.00	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.00
9	C/ Rivers	-	-	-	-NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-	-	-	-
10	Delta	-	-	-	73.42	77.09	5.00	95.00	104.5	10.00	7.54	7.69	2.00	10.24	10.34	1.00
11	Ebonyi	-	-	-	60.01	60.61	1.00	56.02	57.14	2.00	7.61	7.61	0.00	12.05	12.17	1.00
12	Edo	-	-	-	38.20	60.35	58.00	52.50	82.95	58.00	-	-	-	11.50	18.17	58.00
13	Ekiti	-	-	-	70.25	87.81	25.00	47.80	59.75	25.00	2.47	2.47	0.00	21.15	31.72	50.00

Table 3c: Estimates of Land Area ('000ha) Devoted to Cotton, Yam, Cassava, Sweet Potato and Cocoyam in 2005 and 2006

S/N	State	Cotton			Yam			Cassava			Sweet Potato			Cocoyam		
		2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change
14	Enugu	-	-	-	209.54	209.52	1.00	214.00	218.28	2.00	8.41	8.49	0.95	25.18	25.43	0.99
15	FCT	-	-	-	19.80	20.20	2.02	3.58	3.68	2.79	1.09	1.09	0.00	-	-	-
16	Gombe	4.68	4.77	4.68	-	-	-	3.68	4.05	10.01	6.70	7.04	5,.10	2.65	2.71	2.30
17	Imo	-	-	-	39.55	40.03	1.20	161.1	164.32	2,00	1.15	1.15	0.00	16.28	16.46	1.11
18	Jigawa	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Kaduna	NA	NA	-	177.30	180.85	2.00	222.98	229.67	3.00	11.50	11.79	2.52	3.38	2.33	1.52
20	Kano	29.09	29.67	2.00	-	-	-	25.01	25.51	2.00	10.48	10.79	3.00	-	-	-
21	Katsina	85.55	89.83	5,00	-	-	-	11.09	12.75	15.00	3.25	3.19	-1.85	6.69	6.59	-1.90
22	Kebbi	6.20	6.38	2.90	0.34	0.35	2.94	58.40	64.24	10.00	0.53	0.54	0.88	0.90	0.92	2.22
23	Kogi	-	-	-	101.89	120.44	18.21	200.75	235.75	17.43	8.10	10.10	24.69	9.04	11.04	22.12
24	Kwara	-	-	-	33.20	37.95	14.30	59.40	89.1	50.00	7.00	10.50	50.00	-	-	-
25	Lagos	-	-	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3c: Estimates of Land Area ('000ha) Devoted to Cotton, Yam, Cassava, Sweet Potato and Cocoyam in 2005 and 2006

S/N	State	Cotton			Yam			Cassava			Sweet Potato			Cocoyam		
		2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change
26	Nasarawa	-	-	-	69.67	69.69	0.00	79.71	80.00	0.36	13.78	14.05	1.95	6.00	6.12	2.00
27	Niger	-	-	-	202.27	212.38	5.00	50.94	53.49	5.00	25.09	25.84	3.00	79,79	80.99	1.50
28	Ogun	-	-	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-	NA	-	-	-	-	-
29	Ondo	-	-	-	97.93	122.41	25,99	98.79	197,58	100.00	NA	-	-	26.77	33.46	25.00
30	Osun	-	-	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-	NA	-	-	-	-	-
31	Oyo	-	-	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-	NA	-	-	-	-	-
32	Plateau	-	-	-	38.21	40.88	6.99	27.50	29.43	7.02	9.08	9.72	7,05	6.64	7.10	6.93
33	Rivers	-	-	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-	NA	-	-	-	-	-
34	Sokoto	21.83	18.16	-16.80	-	-	-	3.25	3.41	4.92	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Taraba	-	-	-	212.11	212.23	0.06	220.1	222.3	0.99	16.00	16.32	2.00	-	-	-
36	Yobe	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.66	5.69	0.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	Zamfara	91.00	94.64	4.00	0.58	0.59	1.72	NA	NA	-	3.00	3.10	3.30	-	-	-
Total		270.7	277.52	2.52	1864.9	1824.7	-2.16	2106.45	2468.99	17.21	182.36	191.62	5.08	283.42	312.81	10.32

Table 4a: Production Estimates ('000mt) for Sorghum, Maize, Rice, and Millet in 2005 and 2006

S/No.	State	Sorghum			Maize			Rice			Millet		
		2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change
1	Abia	-	-	-	67.02	69.70	5.00	22.38	23.16	4.00	-	-	-
2	Adamawa	159.80	164.43	2.90	175.60	181.75	3.50	120.70	126.86	5.10	4.09	4.16	1.70
3	Anambra	-	-	-	69.00	73.14	6.00	30.50	32.05	5.08	-	-	-
4	Akwa Ibom	-	-	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-	-	-	-
5	Bauchi	286.28	314.90	9.70	143,71	127.80	-11.00	47.50	51.80	9.10	261.56	325.76	24.5
6	Bayelsa	-	-	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-	-	-	-
7	Benue	191.63	191.63	0.00	149.84	150.98	1.00	291.27	294.18	1.00	64.54	65.21	1.04
8	Borno	878.75	883.14	0.50	346.63	340.43	-1.50	124.33	133.41	7.30	330.61	313.09	-5.30
9	Cross Rivers	-	--	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-	-	-	-
10	Delta	-	-	-	193.43	207.94	7.50	9.14	10.05	10.00	-	-	-
11	Ebonyi	-	-	-	34.48	34.83	1.02	241.74	244.16	1.00	-	-	-
12	Edo	-	-	-	72.00	108.00	50.00	26,00	39.00	5.0	-	-	-
13	Ekiti	-	-	-	113.10	113.10	0.00	48.30	48.06	0.50	-	-	-
14	Enugu	-	-	-	104.80	105.85	1.00	38.71	39.10	1.01	-	-	-

Table 4a: Production Estimates ('000mt) for Sorghum, Maize, Rice, and Millet in 2005 and 2006 Cont.

S/No.	State	Sorghum			Maize			Rice			Millet		
		2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change
15	FCT	42.89	43.75	2.00	32.97	33.63	2.00	38.76	40.70	5.00	18.25	18.79	2.96
16	Gombe	142.02	144.86	2.00	173.61	180.55	4.00	87.98	92.38	5.00	229.78	234.38	2.00
17	Imo	-	-	-	151.30	151.75	0.30	0.17	0.175	2.94	-	-	-
18	Jigawa	92.88	83.38	-10.23	8.23	10.00	21.51	47.43	47.43	0.00	237.17	242.72	2.34
19	Kaduna	609.96	626.43	2.70	857.15	878.58	2.50	60.77	62.89	3.49	483.89	483.89	0.00
20	Kano	414.44	443.45	7.00	107.72	113.11	5.00	105.60	106.66	1.00	297.24	288.32	3.00
21	Katsina	331.83	365.01	10.00	195.39	209.07	7.00	39.57	43.53	10.01	199.40	193.75	8.00
22	Kebbi	193.00	198.79	3.00	36.00	37.08	3.00	61.95	63.80	2.98	241.82	249.04	3.26
23	Kogi	75.08	92.76	18.80	213.95	240.00	12.18	93.26	142.26	52.54	13.24	31.11	134.97
24	Kwara	60.30	90.45	50.00	111.70	161.18	44.30	71.90	89.87	25.00	-	-	-
25	Lagos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 4a: Production Estimates ('000mt) for Sorghum, Maize, Rice, and Millet in 2005 and 2006 Cont.

S/No.	State	Sorghum			Maize			Rice			Millet		
		2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change
26	Nasarawa	136.32	152.67	11.99	123.64	142.18	14.90	133.46	164.95	20.00	51.74	44.61	-13.78
27	Niger	363.80	374.71	3.00	427.76	436.32	2.00	487.42	506.92	4.00	140.68	142.10	1.00
28	Ogun	-	-	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-	-	-	-
29	Ondo	-	-	-	206.48	412.96	100.00	44.24	88.48	100.0	-	-	-
30	Osun	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-	-	-	-
31	Oyo	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-	-	-	-
32	Plateau	203.88	220.19	8.00	369.30	398.84	8.00	64.78	69,96	8.00	56.58	61.11	8.01
33	Rivers	-	-	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-	-	-	-
34	Sokoto	90.14	91.04	0.11	13.65	13.39	-1.90	16.07	18.20	13.25	514.33	642.91	25.00
35	Taraba	185.66	187.52	1.00	484.56	479.71	1.00	325.96	325.96	0.00	136.40	137.76	1.00
36	Yobe	173.66	175.39	1.00	15.04	15.34	0.6	33.18	34.21	3.10	378.83	382.61	2.60
37	Zamfara	453.00	494.56	26.80	61,20	57,65	0.60	18.70	25.41	35.88	370.00	451.43	10.00
Total		5088.32	5338.35	4.91	5058.9	5484.86	8.42	2591.41	2965.66	14.44	4030.15	4312.75	7.01

Table 4b: Production Estimates ('000mt) for Groundnut, Cowpea, Soyabeans and Melon in 2005 and 2006

S/N	State	Groundnut			Cowpea			Soyabeans			Melon		
		2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change
1	Abia	0.38	0.39	2.89	0.21	0.22	2.86	-	-	-	20.70	21.30	3.00
2	Adamawa	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-	-	-	-
3	Anambra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.65	2.64	1.51
4	Akwa Ibom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Bauchi	117.73	122.22	3.82	52.86	54.12	2.38	1.31	1.34	2.3	22.00	22.55	2.50
6	Bayelsa	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Benue	354.37	354.37	0.00	21.38	21.54	0.75	167.25	167.25	0.00	29.82	29.82	0.00
8	Borno	166.55	170.88	2.60	380.12	375.18	-1.30	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Cross Rivers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Delta	2.07	2.15	4.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.72	8.49	10.00
11	Ebonyi	3.45	3.49	1.16	7.95	7.95	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Edo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.80	6.31	66.00
13	Ekiti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Enugu	0.83	0.85	2.40	1.07	1.08	0.93	-	-	-	0.73	0.73	0.00
15	FCT	6.35	6.54	2.99	8.30	8.55	3.01	4.04	4.16	2.97	2.27	2.20	3.08
16	Gombe	43.01	43.44	1.00	76.01	78.29	3.00	0.06	0.06	0.0	-	-	-
17	Imo	0.07	0.073	4.29	0.31	9.31	0.00	-	-	-	9.78	9.58	-2.05
18	Jigawa	21.23	25.15	18.46	49.73	53.47	7.12	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Kaduna	341.54	350.08	2.50	112.64	115.79	2.80	105.82	108.99	3.0	-	-	-
20	Kano	430.58	439.19	2.0	118.72	116.35	2.00	43.94	44.82	2.0	-	-	-
21	Katsina	65.27	71.68	5.00	58.16	61.45	5.66	16.40	17.06	6.36	-	--	-
22	Kebbi	42.48	42.61	0.31	50.05	51,55	2.99	24.00	24.72	3.00	-	-	-
23	Kogi	48.73	50.70	4.04	35.52	40.50	14.02	0.32	1.30	306.25	12.44	20.00	60.77
24	Kwara	NA	NA	-	0.70	1.05	50.00	NA	NA	-	-	-	-
25	Lagos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Table 4b: Production Estimates ('000mt) for Groundnut, Cowpea, Soyabeans and Melon in 2005 and 2006 Cont.

S/No.	State	Groundnut			Cowpea			Soyabeans			Melon		
		2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change
26	Nasarawa	88.78	97.65	10.00	61.45	79.88	29.99	3.22	2.54	-21.11	5.74	4.60	19.86
27	Niger	561.98	584.46	4.00	223.80	228.28	2.00	51.49	52.52	2.00	48.07	49.03	2.00
28	Ogun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Ondo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Osun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
31	Oyo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Plateau	42.38	44.22	4.34	17.70	18.12	2.37	27.15	28.32	4.31	0.76	0.82	7.89
33	Rivers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Sokoto	44.07	44.20	0.29	55.33	55.50	0.31	0.18	0.20	11.11	-	-	-
35	Taraba	181.50	183.30	1.10	15.13	15.28	1.00	63.05	63.60	0.87	18.66	18.66	0.00
36	Yobe	51.07	51.07	0.00	84.14	84.98	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	Zamfara	98.00	103.76	5.88	146.00	164.80	20.00	3.30	3.42	3.64	-	-	-
Total		2712.36	2792.47	4.49	1577.28	1634.24	3.61	511.53	520.30	1.71	185.14	196.73	6.26

Table 4c: Production Estimates ('000mt) for Cotton, Yam, Cassava, Sweet Potato and Cocoyam in 2005 and 2006

S/N	State	Cotton			Yam			Cassava			Sweet Potato			Cocoyam		
		2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change
1	Abia	-	-	-	609.84	664.72	5.00	633.82	678.19	7.00	58.60	60.07	2.50	212.95	219.34	3.00
2	Adamawa	18.00	18.41	2.30	10.00	10.13	1.30	11.00	11.13	1.20	-	-	-	3.40	3.45	1.50
3	Anambra	-	-	-	808.10	864.67	7.00	1420.66	1491.01	5.00	31.70	32.33	2.00	150.12	154.62	3.00
4	A/ Ibom	-	-	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Bauchi	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-	14.39	15.11	5.00	48.05	50.50	5.00	-	-	-
6	Bayelsa	-	-	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Benue	-	-	-	2871.98	2900.00	0.98	3584.82	3584.82	0.00	178.38	178.38	0.00	-	-	-
8	Borno	16.00	16.42	2.60	-	-	-	4.12	4.22	2.43	-	-	-	0.05	0.05	0.00
9	C/ Rivers	-	-	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Delta	-	-	-	917.5	990.9	8.00	1332.84	1532.77	15.00	34.83	35.87	3.00	45.57	46.68	2.00
11	Ebonyi	-	-	-	828.13	836.4	1.03	795.45	803.4	1.00	47.62	47.62	0.00	100.96	101.97	1.00
12	Edo	-	-	-	360.00	540.0	50.00	556.50	834.75	50.00	-	-	-	115.00	172.50	50.00
13	Ekiti	-	-	-	1053.75	1001.46	-5.00	764.80	956.00	25.00	12.30	12.30	0.00	211.50	317.25	50.00
14	Enugu	-	-	-	2322.1	2345.32	1.00	2599.46	2651.5	2.00	56.43	56.99	0.99	211.51	213.63	1.00
15	FCT	-	-	-	269.53	283.00	5.00	39.1	41.05	5.00	7.11	7.11	0.00	-	-	-
16	Gombe	7.81	7.61	-2.50	-	-	-	8.01	8.17	2.00	39.76	39.76	0.00	18,27	18.45	1.0
17	Imo	-	-	-	618.13	634.82	2.70	2315.75	2357,44	1.80	8.56	8.61	0.58	138.22	140.98	2.00
18	Jigawa	-	-	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Kaduna	NA	NA	-	1932.58	1903.59	-1.50	2113.42	2166.26	4.32	166.96	120.12	-28.05	22.32	22.77	2.00
20	Kano	43.66	44.53	2.00	-	-	-	61.82	63.06	2.00	11.00	11.33	3.00	-	-	-
21	Katsina	92.50	97.13	5.01	-	-	-	112.11	117.72	5.00	18.95	19.33	2.00	-	-	-
22	Kebbi	6.30	6.48	2.85	1.96	2.01	1.53	420.48	462.53	10.00	6.00	6.18	3.00	2.80	2.83	2.05
23	Kogi	-	-	-	1153.59	1401.10	21.46	1666.41	3366.16	26.24	32.75	40.75	2.01	-	-	-
24	Kwara	-	-	-	385.90	535.63	38.80	740.30	1006.81	36.00	59.80	69.67	16.50	-	-	-
25	Lagos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 4c: Production Estimates ('000mt) for Cotton, Yam, Cassava, Sweet Potato and Cocoyam in 2005 and 2006

S/N	State	Cotton			Yam			Cassava			Sweet Potato			Cocoyam		
		2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change
26	Nasarawa	-	-	-	554.98	682.62	22.99	115.94	1394.92	25.00	99.00	103.95	5.00	29.56	29.56	0.00
27	Niger	-	-	-	2987.11	3136.47	5.00	1181.24	4724.96	5.00	190.08	195.78	3.00	313.69	318.40	1.50
28	Ogun	-	-	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Ondo	-	-	-	1508.62	2640.08	75.00	1875.42	2807.13	50.00	-	-	-	219.31	383.79	75.00
30	Osun	-	-	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Oyo	-	-	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Plateau	-	-	-	554.98	590.38	6.38	323.94	349.86	8.00	74.72	80.70	8.00	32.65	35.12	7.57
33	Rivers	-	-	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Sokoto	20.44	16.54	-20.06	-	-	-	10.66	11.19	4.97	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Taraba	-	-	-	3161.00	3192.61	1.00	1972.00	1991.70	0.96	96.20	98.12	2.00	-	-	-
36	Yobe	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.0	28.42	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	Zamfara	109.00	113.36	13.36	4.20	4.28	1.90	NA	NA	-	8.33	8.68	4.20	-	-	-
Total		313.71	320.48	2.16	22913.98	25160.19	9.80	26682.46	33460.38	25.40	1287.13	1294.15	0.55	2010.38	2181.39	

3.14 INCIDENCE OF PEST ON CROPS

There was no major pest outbreak during the year under review. The minor pest incidence recorded in the year included grasshopper which was widespread across the country specifically in Rivers, Cross rivers, Osun, Balyesa, Kano, FCT, Kebbi, Ondo, Ekiti, Gombe, Adamawa, Borno, Oyo, Enugu and Akwa Ibom states. Other pests of national significance during the year were stem borers, Aphid, Ouelea birds, Village Weaver birds, Termites, Rodents/grasscutter, Army worm, Mealy bug, Blister beestle and leaf miner (Table 5a).

Stem borer was reported on, millet, sorghum, rice and maize in Yobe, Adamawa, Nasarawa, Bauchi and Kaduna states and on maize and rice in Osun and Balyesa states. Zamfara, Kebbi, Borno, Katsina and Kano states reported the incidence of aphid on cotton, pepper and cowpea while Cross River and Lagos states reported aphid on pepper.

Moderate incidences of termite were reported on maize, Cassava, yam, sugar cane, and plantain in Osun, Ekiti, Kano (on sugar cane), Cross river and Rivers states. Similarly, Yobe, Gombe, Borno, Kebbi, Ogun, Kwara and Cross river states witnessed moderate incidence of Quelea and village Weaver birds in the year. There were also moderate incidence of Striga on maize, rice, millet and sorghum in Yobe, Sokoto, Jigawa, Kano, Kaduna, Borno, Benue, Niger, Nasarawa, Bauchi and Katsina states. Moderate incidence of Army Worm were recorded on vegetables, sorghum and millet in Katsina, Lagos and Nasarawa states. Mealybug incidence was reported on mango, citrus, and cassava in Yobe, Abia, Taraba, Eboyi, Osun, Kwara, Nasarawa, Benue, Kaduna and Abia states. Moderate incidences of blister beetle were also recorded on millet, sorghum, vegetables and cowpea in Yobe, Abia, Taraba, Ebonyi, Osun, Kwara, Nasarawa, Benue, Kaduna and Abia states, while leaf miner incidences were recorded on Teleferia, cassava and citrus in Abia, Kwara and Jigawa states. Generally, all the pest incidences were moderate. Grassshopper incidence occurred on more crops and in more states than the other pests in the season. Striga incidence still prevails mainly in the northern and central zones (Table 5a). The control measures employed included cultural indigenous knowledge system (IKS) and chemicals.

3.15: INCIDENCE OF DISEASES ON CROPS

There were incidences of light to heavy diseases attack on crops during the season across the nation. Light incidence of cassava blight and leaf curl were reported in Kwara state, leaf curl disease on cassava also in Ondo state. Light Bacterial blight and leaf spot were also reported on crop seedlings (sorghum, cowpea, maize, cotton), citrus, guava, cashew and mango in FCT, Taraba, Kebbi, Zamfara, Kaduna and Kwara states (Table 5b).

There was a report of heavy infestation of gummosis on mango and citrus in Oyo, Nasarawa, Adamawa and Enugu states. Other reported moderate disease incidences were black pod of cocoa in Abia, Ondo, Ekiti and Osun states, rice blast in Gombe, Kebbi, Bauchi and Kano States; black sigatoka on banana and plantain in Rivers, Delta and Lagos states. Cassava mosaic disease was also reported on cassava in Cross river, FCT, Rivers and Abia States. Moderate incidence of bacterial wilt also reported on tomato and pepper in Lagos, Oyo, Benue, Taraba and Ogun States. Anthracnose diseases was reported only in Yam in Enugu state. The control measures used in ameliorating these diseases included cultural, chemical, indigenous knowledge system (IKS) and the use of resistant/improved varieties of crops (Table 5b)

Table 5a: Incidences of Pest on Crops

Pest	Crop Infected	State Where Reported	*Severity Rating	Reported Control Measures Adopted
Grasshopper	Rice, millet, maize, Groundnut, Yam, Vegetables, Coffee	Rivers, Cross Rivers, Osun, Balyesa, Kano, FCT, Kebbi, Ondo, Ekiti, Gombe, Adamawa, Borno, Oyo, Enugu, Akwa Ibom	2	Chemical;
Stem borer	Millet, Sorghum, Rice, Maize	Yobe, Adamawa, Osun, Balyesa, Kaduna, Nasarawa, Bauchi	2	Chemical Cultural
Aphid	Cotton, cowpea, pepper	Zamfara, Kebbi, Borno, Cross Rivers, Balyesa, Katsina, Kano, Lagos	2	Chemical
Termite	Maize, cassava, Yam, Sugarcan, Plantain	Osun, Ekiti, Kano, Cross River, Rivers	2	Chemical
Ovelea/weaver bird	Millet, Rice, Sorghum	Yobe, Gombe, Borno, Kebbi, Ogun, Kwara, Cross Rivers, Sokoto	2	Scaring

***Severity Rating**
1 = Light
2 = Moderate
3 = Heavy

Table 5a: Incidences of pest on Crops Cont.

Pest	Crop Infected	State Where Reported	Severity Rating	Reported Control Measures Adopted
Rodent/Grasscutter	Maize, Cassava, Cocoa, Rice	Delta, Ondo, Adamawa, Balyesa, Osun, Ekiti, Cross Rivers, Rivers, Akwa Ibom	2	- Cultural - Chemical poisoning
Striga	Maize, Rice, Millet, Sorghum	Yobe, Sokoto, Jigawa, Kano, Kaduna, Borno, Benue, Niger, Nasarawa, Bauchi Katsina	2	Cultural
Army worm	Vegetables, Sorghum, Millets	Katsina, Lagos, Nasarawa	2	Chemical
Mealy Bug	Mango, Citrus, Cassava	Yobe, Abia, Taraba, Ebonyi, Osun, Kwara, Nasarawa, Benue, Kaduna, Abia	2	Chemical
Blister beetle	Millet, Sorghum, Vegetables, Cowpea	Kebbi, Yobe, Abia, Kwara, Akwa Ibom,	2	Chemical
Leaf Miner	Teleferia, Cassava, Citrus	Abia, Kwara, Jigawa	2	Chemical

***Severity Rating**
1 = Light
2 = Moderate
3 = Heavy

Pest	Crop Infected	State Where Reported	Severity Rating	Reported Control Measures Adopted
Rodent/Grasscutter	Maize, Cassava, Cocoa, Rice	Delta, Ondo, Adamawa, Balyesa, Osun, Ekiti, Cross Rivers, Rivers, Akwa Ibom	2	- Cultural - Chemical poisoning
Striga	Maize, Rice, Millet, Sorghum	Yobe, Sokoto, Jigawa, Kano, Kaduna, Borno, Benue, Niger, Nasarawa, Bauchi Katsina	2	- Cultural
Army worm	Vegetables, Sorghum, Millets	Katsina, Lagos, Nasarawa	2	- Chemical
Mealy Bug	Mango, Citrus, Cassava	Yobe, Abia, Taraba, Ebonyi, Osun, Kwara, Nasarawa, Benue, Kaduna, Abia	2	- Chemical
Blister beetle	Millet, Sorghum, Vegetables, Cowpea	Kebbi, Yobe, Abia, Kwara, Akwa Ibom,	2	- Chemical
Leaf Miner	Teleferia, Cassava, Citrus	Abia, Kwara, Jigawa	2	- Chemical

***Severity Rating**
1 = Light
2 = Moderate
3 = Heavy

Table 5b: Incidences of Diseases on Crops

Pest	Crop Infected	State Where Reported	Severity Rating	Reported Control Measures Adopted
Black pod	Cocoa	Abia, Ondo, Ekiti, Osun	2	Chemical
Nematode	Plantain, Banana, Tomato, Cassava	Rivers, Ogun, Cross Rivers, Oyo Delta	2	- Chemical - Cultural
Cassava Blight	Cassava	Kwara,	1	Chemical
Blast	Rice,	Gombe, Kebbi, Bauchi, Kano	2	Chemical
Black sigataka	Banana, Plantain	Rivers, Delta, Lagos	2	- Cultural - Resistant variation
Mosaic	Cassava	Cross Rivers, FCT, Rivers, Abia	2	- Cultural - Improved varieties
Leaf curl	Cassava	Ondo, Kwara	1	Nil
Bacterial blight	Crop seedlings, Sorghum, Cowpea, Maize, Cotton	FCT, Taraba, Kebbi, Zamfara	1	- Improved/Resistant varieties - Cultural - Chemical
Bacterial wiit	Tomato, pepper	Lagos, Oyo, Benue, Taraba, Ogun	2	Chemical
Gumosis	Mango, citrus	Oyo, Nasarawa, Adamawa, Enugu	3	Cultural
Leaf sport	Citrus, Guava, Cashew, Mango	Kaduna, Kwara	1	Cultural Iks (use of Engine oil)
Anthracnose	Yam	Enugu	3	Nil

***Severity Rating**
1 = Light
2 = Moderate, 3= Heavy

4.0 USE OF IMPROVED FARM INPUTS IN CROP PRODUCTION

4.1 Seeds/planting materials

The availability of planting materials through government sources is shown in Table 6. Agricultural Development Projects and state government input supply companies were involved in the procurement and distribution of improved 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-South 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.

4.2 Use of Agrochemicals

Table 7 gives the availability of agrochemicals and associated equipment through the various state owned agencies. The Table indicates that there were very limited quantities of agrochemicals at affordable prices. Discussions with farmers revealed low use of agrochemicals was due to high costs, non-availability and adulteration.

4.3 Fertilizer procurement and distribution

Fertilizer procurement and distribution through government agencies is shown in Table 8. The Table indicates that NPK, Urea and SSP were the main fertilizer types procured and distributed. Prices were variable across states and fertilizer types. Unit prices of NPK ranged from ₦1000.00 in Kano state to ₦2, 450.00 in Delta state, while the unit price of Urea ranged from ₦1000.00 in Kano state to ₦2, 930 in Delta state. However, the unit price of SSP ranged from ₦1350.00 in Taraba state to ₦2, 000.00 in Sokoto state. Prices of fertilizer sourced from the open market were higher and ranged from ₦1, 800.00 to ₦3, 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. 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 a timely manner. 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.

Table 6: Use of improved planting materials

State	Crop	Quantity		Adequacy		Affordability		Source
		Procured (kg)	Distributed (kg)	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Abia	Rice	3150	2950					NSS/NCRI
	Maize	75	75					Research Institute
	Okro							
Adamawa	Maize	552	552					Premier seeds
AkwaIbom	Maize	2,500	2500					NSS
	Cassava cuttings	5000(bundles)	5000					ADP
	Seed yams	25,000(pieces)	25,000					ADP
	Cocoyam	200	200					ADP
	Plantain/banana	100	1000					ADP
Anambra	Maize	4600	4600					Premier seed
Borno	-	-						
Ondo	Rice	87.49	14					ADP
	Cowpea	0.05	0.05					ADP
	Maize	3.318	2,654					ADP
Kwara	Maize	2250	2,150					ADP
	Rice	70	70					ADP
Edo	Rice	16,300	NA					NSS/Premier
Ekiti	Maize	2,700	2500					AD
Niger	Rice	10,660	10,660					NSS

Table 6: Use of improved planting materials (Contd)

	Rice box (carb)	1000	1000					FON/Candel
Plateau	Maize (sachets)	576	576					Premier seeds
Ogun	Maize	26.00	23.302					ADP
	Vegetable	14	8.83					NIHORT/ADP
Cross River	Seed yam	120	NA					Out growers
	Cassava (cutting bundles)	120	NA					"
	Sweet potatoes (vines)	48	NA					-
Imo	Rice	7,297	4500					NSS
Delta	Maize	10,000	10,000					Premier seed
Enugu	Maize	3,500	3,500					"
	Paddy rice	1,500	1,500					NSS
Ebonyi	Rice	4,175	3,800					NSS
	Maize	1,500	1,500					NSS
	Cassava cutting	690	690					ADP
	(bundles)	1600	1600					ADP
	Seed yam							
Benue	Rice	1400	1400					NSS
Kogi	Maize	4000	4000					Premier seed
FCT	Rice	3975	3975					

Table 6: Use of improved planting materials (Contd)

	Cowpea	1000	1000					Alheri seed
	Groundnut	500	500					"
								"
Bauchi	Maize	30,750	30,750					
	Vegeta. (sachet)	800	800					Premier seeds
	Rice	8750	8750					"
								"
Jigawa	Maize	1500	1500					
	Rice	11500	4000					NA
	Cowpea	1000	1000					Alheri seed
	Millet	1000	1000					ADP
								ADP
Gombe	Maize	9000	8000					
								Seed companies
Taraba	Rice	7750	6750					
	Cassava bundles	100	100					NSS
	Groundnut	500	500					ADP
								ADP
Kano	Maize	265,100	205,775					
	Rice	317,788	187,150					
	Millet	42,800	20,524					Seed Company
	Cowpea	45,341	19,920					"
	Soya beans	13,600	11,200					"
	Groundnut	18,451	8,900					"
	Sesame	350	160					"
	Cotton	99,665	990					"
								"
Katsina	Cowpea	5,500	5,500					
	Rice	33,000	15,350					IITA
	Millet	23,250	23,250					NSS

Table 6: Use of improved planting materials (Contd)

								ADP
Zamfara	Rice	15,000	2,350					
								NSS
Kebbi	Maize	7,000	7,000					
								Premier
Sokoto	NERICA Rice	900	900					
								NA
Kaduna	Maize	15,956	9,956					IAR/IITA/ADP
	Rice	27,616	8608					“
	Sorghum	3,621	3621					“
	Soybean	2,614	2614					“
	Cowpea	3,890	3090					“
Oyo	Maize	25,150	25,137					NSS/IAR&T
	Soybean	150,000	15,000					“
	Cowpea	3,000	3,000					“
Osun	Maize	10,000	4,000					
								ADP
Lagos	Rice	15,200	NA					
	Maize	56,000	4,792					NSS
								“
Nasarawa	Maize	7830	5933					NSS
	Rice	8000	2380					ADP
	Beniseed	4,322	4,275					ADP

Table 7 : Use of Agrochemicals and equipment

State	Agrochemical	Quantity		Adequacy		Affordability		Source
		Procured	Distributed	Yes	No	Yes	No	
1. Abia	Insecticides (L) Fungicides (kg) Herbicides (L) Acaricides (L) Rodenticides (kg)	500 10 200 100 100	500 10 200 100 100					Sygenta “ “ “ “
2. Adamawa	Herbicides (L) Sprayer: cp-15 (units)	552 25	552 25					C-zard “
3. Akwa Ibom	Seed dressing chemicals Herbicide (1)	NA NA	65000kg 1500					Agent
4. Anambra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Ondo	Insecticide (L) Insecticide (kg) Fungicide (sachets) Fungicide (kg) Seed dressing chemicals (sach) Herbicides (MT)	8,200 750 51,500 5,300 1,500 52,104	8,200 750 51,500 5,300 1,500 52,104					Saro Agrochem C-zard Fitsco Nig. Ltd “ Pahem global
Kwara	Herbicides	7550	5030					Jubaizo/candel
Edo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ekiti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	Herbicides (L)	400	400					C-zard
Plateau	Pesticides (kg) Pesticides (L) Pesticides (sachets)	200 1529 398	200 1529 398					African-Agro SARO CANDEL C.

Table 7 : Use of Agrochemicals and equipment (Cont'd)

State	Agrochemical	Quantity		Adequacy		Affordability		Source
		Procured	Distributed	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Ogun	Herbicides (L) Insecticides (L) Insecticides (kg) Fungicides (kg)	- - - -	9.22 389.6 8.98 51					NA NA NA NA
Cross River	Herbicides (L) Insecticide	1500 900	1500 900					Sygenta "
Delta	Herbicides Insecticides (L) Insecticides (sachets) Fungicides (kg)	1750.00 550.00 900 120	1750.00 550.00 900 120					NA " " "
Imo	-=	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enugu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ebonyi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nasarawa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Benue	Herbicides Pesticides	400 100	NA 100					Govt. NA
Kogi	Herbicides (L) Insecticides (L) Fungicides (L)	3000 2500 1000	3000 2500 1000					CANDEL C-zard Dizerg off
FCT	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bauchi	Insecticides (L) Fungicides (L) Herbicides (L)	1354 1800 33,472	1354 1800 33,472					NA NA NA
Jigawa	Insecticides (L)	50	50					Private company

Table 7 : Use of Agrochemicals and equipment (Cont'd)

State	Agrochemical	Quantity		Adequacy		Affordability		Source
		Procured	Distributed	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Osun	Herbicides (kg) Insecticides (L) Fungicides (kg)	756 669 13.86	782 166.75 7.50			-		C-ZARD FITSCO Dizzerg off
Kano	Insecticides Herbicides	2,500 53,829	2,169 39,407					Dizzeng off CANDEL
Katsina	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Kebbi	Herbicides	5230						"
Sokoto	Herbicides	1500	1020					ZENECA
Kaduna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oyo	Insecticides Herbicides	12366.30 198.11	175.89 77.08					C-zard "
Lagos	Herbicides	7200	848					"
Rivers	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 8: Fertilizer Procurement and Distribution

State	NPK			UREA			SSP		
	Quantity procured (MT)	Quantity distributed (MT)	Unit price	Quantity procured (MT)	Quantity distributed (MT)	Unit price	Quantity procured (MT)	Quantity Distributed (MT)	Unit price
Abia	4200	NA	N2,200.00	-	-	-	1673.90	1673.90	1700.00
Adamawa	6110	4,073	N1,600.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Akwa Ibom	1600	1200	NA	400	-	-	200	-	-
Anambra	1920	300	N2,150.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borno	5800	5800	1600.00	1200.00	1200.00	1,300.00	1000	1000	1800.00
Ondo	2720	2720	2,375.00	1650	1650.00	2,340	150	150	1775.00
Kwara	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Edo	1410	1410	2,252.00	450	450	2,310.00	-	-	-
Ekiti	1170	Nil	NA	1500	Nil	NA	-	-	-
Niger	10,350	10,350	NA	1490	1490	NA	900	900	NA
Plateau	2166.8	2090.7	1,700.00	640	640	1,700.00	84	6	1700
Ogun	NA	633.275	NA	NA	102.995	NA	NA	0.75	NA
Cross River	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Akjwa Ibom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delta	840	390	2,450.00	150	150	2950.00	210	180	1850.00
Imo	2180	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bayelsa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Enugu	NA	NA	2400	NA	NA	24100	-	-	-
Ebonyi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nasarawa	1500	1500	1800.00	1650	1650	1800.00	420	420	1800.00
Benue	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kogi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
FCT	-	-	1200	-	-	1900	-	-	1500

Table 8: Fertilizer Procurement and Distribution (Cont'd)

State	NPK			UREA			SSP		
	Quantity procured (MT)	Quantity distributed (MT)	Unit price	Quantity procured (MT)	Quantity distributed (MT)	Unit price	Quantity procured (MT)	Quantity Distributed (MT)	Unit price
Bauchi	18,873	18,873		10,000	10,000		314.3	314.3	-
Gombe	7000	7000	1500.00	5000	5000	1500.00	-	-	-
Jigawa	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	-	-
Taraba	5,250	4980	1650.00	NA	NA	1,650.00	300	180	1350.00
Yobe	14,282	14,282	1700.00	29,514	29,514	1800.00	431	431	1500.00
Kano		38,623.25	1000.00		6876.28	1000.00	-	252.5	NA
Katsina	15,000	13,000	1500.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kebbi	49,000	26,000	2000.00	25,000	5000	2000.00	-	-	-
Sokoto	4,800	3660	1800.00	600	360	2100.00	600	360	2000.00
Kaduna	38,879.55	38,879.55	1700.00	24,871.0	24871.0	1600.00	5,920.11	5,920.11	1800.00
Oyo	3318	NA	2,200.00	2209	NA	2,200.00	150	-	-
Lagos	3,000	823.00	N2400.00	1250	83	2,500.00	-	-	-
Rivers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

5.0 LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES PRODUCTION SITUATION

5.1 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY

The problem of accurate and reliable data on livestock population still exist in most states. The major complaint by the ADPs was that no state agency was responsible for regular and systematic collection of data on livestock. Data available from 25 states were based on working estimates. The North Eastern zone had the highest concentration of cattle (15.9million) with highest number in Taraba followed by the North West (7.7m) and the Middle Belt (6.9m) (Table 9). The North East and North West zones had 17.5 million and 12.9 million herd of sheep respectively.

Distribution of Goats from the estimates shows that the North East, North West and South West had high population of 18.2 million, 12.2 million and 11.8 million respectively, while the South East reported the lowest (1.4 million). High population of local fowls was recorded in the Middle Belt (58.9million) and North West (48.4 million), while the South West had the highest population of improved fowls (10.5 million). Other livestock reared across the zones were guinea fowl, duck, turkey and pigeons. Records on Quail production were only available in North West, Middle Belt and South Western zone.

5.2 Pest and Diseases of Livestock

Table 10 shows the recorded incidence of pest and diseases in livestock across the states. The prevailing pest/disease problems of ruminants were PPR (cattarh) in sheep and goat with moderate severity in 13 states, light incidence in two states and heavy incidence in Sokoto, Borno and Akwa-Ibom States. CBPP was reported in cattle herds mainly in North West and North East, while helminthiasis, foot and mouth disease (FMD) and scabies were reported on cattle, sheep and goat across the states. Notable pest/diseases of poultry birds were avian influenza (bird flu) in Kano, Katsina, Taraba, Plateau, FCT, Ogun, Lagos and Enugu States with heavy mortality to flocks. Other poultry diseases were New castle disease, dysentery, fowl pox, gomboro, ecto parasites and coccidiosis in some states. There were also reports of light to moderate occurrences of bloat in goats (Enugu), rabbies in dogs (Kebbi), trypanosomasis in cattle (FCT and Nassarawa), mange in goats (Ekiti, Lagos, Imo and Akwa-Ibom) and African swine fever in Benue, Ogun, Delta, Lagos and Akwa-Ibom with different levels of severity.

However, major problems in handling livestock pests and diseases are:-

1. High cost of drugs and vaccines
2. Lack of cold chain storage for vaccines due to erratic power supply, thus rendering them ineffective
3. Lack of technical know-how on use of recommended dosage of drugs by most farmers
4. Shortage of veterinary personnel resulting in patronage of quacks by farmers with detrimental effects
5. The traditional free range system promotes incidence of pest and diseases in livestock.
6. Poor information network (feed back) on disease occurrence and outbreak
7. Lack of diagnostic tools for identification of diseases by extension and animal health workers preventing quick intervention.

5.3 Livestock Input Procurement and Use

The problem of livestock inputs record in terms of quantities procured and used still exist in most states. Infact the few states that have input agencies handle mainly crop based inputs. Only 5 states had scanty records (mostly estimates) of the livestock input situation (Table 11).

While all the inputs were indicated to be affordable by livestock farmers anti-biotic, vaccines, salt licks and cotton seed cakes were inadequate to meet farmers' needs. Most of the drugs and feed ingredients were sourced from the open market, private stores, and companies. From the survey, the major problems with inputs usage in livestock subsector are:-

1. Scarcity of most drugs and vaccines
2. Dominance of expired drugs and vaccines in the open market. These are detrimental to livestock.
3. Lack of established agencies in most states to handle agricultural inputs procurement and distribution.

5.4 Fish Production Situation

Table 12a shows fish production situation in some states. In the Southeast, there is generally an increased production in aquaculture and capture fisheries in Oyo, Lagos and Ekiti State in 2006 against the 2005 production estimates. The same trend was observed in the South East with Anambra and Abia. In Bayelsa however, both aquaculture and capture fisheries had downward production in 2006 when compared to 2005. In the North West, Kebbi recorded a similar downward production trend. In the North East, Yobe, Borno and Gombe had improved production generally in 2006. Jigawa however, had decreased aquaculture

production. Kogi, Kwara and Benue in the Middle Belt recorded increased production in 2006 against 2005.

5.5 Pest and Diseases in Fisheries

The major diseases experienced in fisheries across the states (Table 12b) were mainly fungal, bacterial, nutritional and to some extent viral (abdominal portrusim) with high, moderate or heavy severity reported across the states in the culture of Tilapia and Clarias. Notable pests of culture fishes reported during the survey were dragon fly nyphms, predatory amphibians and birds. Broken skull cases in Clarias were reported in Anambra and Borno States.

The major problems in handling pest/diseases situation in fisheries are:

1. Lack of expertise in fish disease identification and treatment by most fisheries personnel and extension workers.
2. Inadequate veterinary personnel with fish disease-handling knowledge.
3. High cost and non availability of some drugs and vaccines
4. Insecurity of most fish farms from predators.
5. High cost of quality nutrient rich feeds that could prevent nutritional diseases occurrence.

5.6 Fisheries Input Situation

Only three states had some records of fisheries input situation (Table 12c). Generally all the inputs (fingerlings, nets and kilns) were inadequate and unaffordable in Yobe, Plateau and Imo States. The major problem of fisheries inputs were high cost and scarcity, especially feeds for aquaculture.

TABLE 9: ESTIMATES OF LIVESTOCK POPULATION IN THE STATES ('000)

Zone/ States	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Rabbits	Local Fowl	Improved Fowls	Guinea Fowl	Ducks	Turkey	Pigeons	Quails
North West											
Kano	1,061.6	5,010.4	11,932.4	4,184.4	42,281.4	860.0	6,000.8	443.0	-	3,500.7	-
Katsina	1,200.0	1,500	2,500.0	507.5	234.0	1,040.0	780.0	520.0	156.0	260.0	84.0
Sokoto	1,628.3	2,565.6	3,970.8	3,337.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zamfara	1,584.9	1,230.7	2,843.3	-	2,681.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kebbi	2,200.0	2,600	3,000.0	1,000.0	3,200.0	500.0	2,500.0	2,300.0	5.0	1,800.0	3.0
Total	**7,674.8**	**12,906.7**	**24,246.5**	**9,029.8**	**48,397.3**	**2,400.0**	**9,280.8**	**3,263.0**	**161.0**	**5,560.7**	**87.0**
North East											
Yobe	3,140.0	3,470.0	3,990.0	4,000.0	2,940.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borno	3,901.0	4,795.0	5,833.0	60.0	-	-	-	93.9	7.0	-	-
Gombe	930.0	1,770.0	1,960.0	-	1,550.0	4,100.0	-	-	-	-	-
Jigawa	770.0	1,260.0	1,610.0	-	1,785.0	350.0	650.0	440.0	30.0	320.0	-
Taraba	4210.6	2,311.0	2,783.0	38.5	6,046.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adamawa	3,000.0	3,900.0	2,000.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,595.6**	**17,506.0**	**18,176.0**	**4,098.5**	**12,321.1**	**4,450.0**	**650**	**533.9**	**37.0**	**320.0**	**-**
Middle Belt											
Kogi	2,650.0	1,770.0	1,330.0	-	2,600.0	900.0	-	-	50.0	-	-
Plateau	736.7	787.9	1737.3	114.7	2,000.0	423.6	95.4	632.0	38.3	3.6	-
Kwara	1,420.0	2,090.0	1,640.0	154.0	2,970.0	2,650.0	700.0	830.0	1,000.0	-	400.0
Nasarawa	2,019.7	4,049.6	3,320.0	10.2	6,550.0	6,300.0	4.3	8810	87.0	12.5	143.0
Benue	135.2	909.7	1,919.8	39.2	38,783.6	2,011.7	1594.4	847.7	148.3	401.0	-
Taraba	4,210.6	2,311.0	2,783.0	38.5	6,046.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**11,172.2**	**11,918.2**	**12,730.1**	**356.6**	**58,949.7**	**12,285.3**	**2,394.1**	**11,119.7**	**1,323.6**	**417.1**	**543.0**

TABLE 9: (Cont'd)

Zone/ States	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Rabbits	Local Fowl	Improved Fowls	Guinea Fowl	Ducks	Turkey	Pigeons	Quails
South West											
Osun	1,600.0	5,100.0	6,510.0	5,730.0	7,000.0	12,285.4	2,394.1	2,318.6	1,323.6	417.2	543.0
Edo	44.0	-	1,592.0	-	5,300.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delta	-	-	-	-	-	7,200.0	250.0	600.0	350.0	35.0	70.0
Oyo	94.0	1,800.0	3,200.0	90.0	600.0	180.0	-	-	-	-	-
Ondo	72.0	340.0	368.0	8.5	700.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ekiti	-	27.0	188.0	2.5	386.0	26,000.0	11.0	16.0	22.0	2.0	35.0
Total	**1,810.0**	**7,267.0**	**11,858.0**	**5,831.0**	**13,986.0**	**45,665.4**	**2,655.1**	**2,934.6**	**1,695.6**	**454.2**	**648**
SOUTH EAST											
Anambra	470.0	55.0	260.0	81.0	1,300.0	3,200.0	35.0	180.0	530.0	-	-
Abia	1.3	241.4	413.9	30.3	1,468.8	-	-	-	192.0	-	-
Akwa Ibom	3.4	335.0	713.0	9.5	7,690.0	8,010.0	-	32.7	-	-	-
Bayelsa	1.1	6.4	12.6	1.2	130.0	165.0	-	17.0	-	-	-
Total	**475.8**	**637.8**	**1,399.5**	**122.0**	**10,588.8**	**1,137.5**	**35.0**	**229.7**	**722.0**	**-**	**-**

TABLE 10: INCIDENCE OF PEST AND DISEASES IN LIVESTOCK

No	PEST/DISEASE	LIVESTOCK AFFECTED	STATE WHERE REPORTED AND SEVERITY RATING	REPORTED CONTROL MEASURES
1a	CBPP	Cattle	Yobe[2] Borno[1] Gombe[2] Adamawa[1] Taraba[3] Sokoto2 Kebbi[2] Zamfara[2] Nassarawa[2]	- Quarantine/vaccination
	Avian Influenza	Poultry	Kano[3] Katsina[2] Taraba[3] Plateau[3] FCT[2] Ogun[3], Lagos[3] Enugu[3]	- Stamping - Bio-security - Vaccination
1b	Helminthiasis	Cattle, Sheep, Goat	Jigawa[2], Kebbi[2] Zamfara[2], Kebbi[2], Kaduna[1], Plateau[3]	- Spraying - Picking - Deworming
1c	FMD	Cattle, Sheep, Goat	Yobe3, Bauchi Nassarawa[3], Kebbi[2], Nassarawa[3]	- Drug treatment - Vaccination - Symtomatic treatment
1d	Ectoparasites	Cattle, Sheep, Goat, Poultry	Borno[3], Kebbi[2], Plateau[3], Anambra[1]	- Acaricide dusting - Spraying - Picking
2a	PPR (Cattah)	Sheep, Goat	Sokoto[3] Zamfara[2] Kebbi[2] Yobe[2] Borno[3], Jigawa[2], Bauchi[2], Plateau[2], FCT[2], Nasarawa[2], Kwara[2], Benue1, Ondo[1], Ekiti2, Imo[2], Bayelsa[2], Cross Rivers[2], Akwa Ibom[3]	- Quarantine of infected stock

TABLE 10: (Cont'd)

No	PEST/DISEASE	LIVESTOCK AFFECTED	STATE WHERE REPORTED AND SEVERITY RATING	REPORTED CONTROL MEASURES
2b	Bloat	Goat	Enugu[2]	- Drug administration
	Gomboro	Poultry	Zamfara[2], Oyo[1], Ondo[3]	- Vaccination
3a	NCD	Poultry	Bauchi[3] Plateau[2] Adamawa[2] Kogi[3] Taraba[3] Sokoto[3] Kwara[2] Oyo[1], Ondo[1], Delta[2], Imo[1], Akwa Ibom[3], Delta[2], Abia[2], Anambra[2] Zamfara[2] Nassarawa[2] Edo[2]	- Vaccination - Inoculation
3b	Fowl Pox	Turkey Poultry	Kogi[2] Sokoto[2] Delta[2] Bayelsa[3]	- Vaccination
4a	Diarrhoea.	Turkey	Ekiti[2], Edo[2] Abia[2]	- Vaccination
5a	Rabbies	Dog	Kebbi[1]	- Quarantine - Vaccination

Table 10: INCIDENCE OF PEST AND DISEASES IN LIVESTOCK (CONT"D)

PEST/DISEASE	LIVESTOCK AFFECTED	STATE WHERE REPORTED AND SEVERITY RATING	REPORTED CONTROL MEASURES
Mange	Goat	Ekiti[2], Lagos[2], Imo[2], Akwa Ibom[3]	- Applied shear butter and salt - Application of sulphur and red oil
Protozoan	Cattle	Yobe[2], Ogun[2]	- Vaccination
Coccidiosis	Poultry, Rabbits	Bauchi[1], Imo[1], Bayelsa[2], Cross River[2], Anambra[1]	- Vaccination - Coccoidiostat
Trypanosomiasis	Cattle	FCT[2], Nassarawa[2]	- Use of Dimnazene - Vaccination
Scabbies	Goat, Sheep	Kwara2	
African Swine Fever	Pig	Benue[3], Ogun[3], Delta[2], Lagos[1], Akwa Ibom[3]	- Clinical investigation (Result Awaited) - Treatment - Destruction

* Severity Rating
1 = Light 2 = Moderate 3 = Heavy

TABLE 11: LIVESTOCK INPUTS PROCUREMENT AND USE

STATE	INPUT	QUANTITY PROCURED KG	QUANTITY DISTRIBUTED KG	ADEQUATE	AFFORDABLE	SOURCE
Taraba	Doc	3500	3500	No	Yes	Market
	Anti biotic	1,000,000 doses	1,000,000 doses	No	Yes	Market
Nassarawa	Antibiotic	40 cartons	38 cartons	Yes	Yes	Private stores
	DT worms	100 cartons	95 cartons	Yes	Yes	Private stores
	Anti Viral	2000 cartons	1800 cartons	Yes	Yes	Private stores
	Poultry Feeds	26 tons	22 tons	Yes	Yes	Market
Kano	Cotton seed cake	23,700	23,700	No	Yes	Input companies
	Salt lick	79	79	No	Yes	Input companies
	Antibiotics	316000 doses	316000 doses	No	Yes	Input companies
Lagos	Layers mash	1300kg	1300kg	Yes	Yes	ADP
	Starter feeds	152 bags	152 bags	Yes	Yes	ADP
Imo	Layers mash	25 tons	20 tons	No	Yes	Feed companies
	Spent grain	15 tons	10 tons	No	Yes	Breweries
	Vaccines	280000 bottles	270000 bottles	No	Yes	Drug companies
	Coccidiosat	150000 bottles	120000 bottles	Yes	Yes	Drug companies
	Antibiotics	100000 bottles	90000 bottles	No	Yes	Drug companies

TABLE 12a: FISH PRODUCTION SITUATION

	AQUACULTURE HARVEST			CAPTURE FISHERIES		
	2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change
SOUTH WEST						
Oyo	300	320	6.6	20	24	20
Lagos	32,112	53,173	65.56	20,553	22,995	11.88
Ekiti	6.0	6.3	5	21.4	23.0	7.5
South East						
Anambra	1.75	2.01	14.86	5.20	6.33	21.73
Abia	7,850	8,425	7.32	5,750	6,900	20.00
Bayelsa	9000	8000	-11.11	75,000	70,000	-6.67
North West						
Sokoto	28,000	31,000	10.71	-	-	-
Kebbi	34,000	12,000	-64.71	48,000	21,000	-56.25
North East						
Yobe	2	3	50.0	3000	3500	16.70
Borno	28.5	28.5	0	465000	48900	5.20
Gombe	5	5.5	10.00	20	25	25.00
Jigawa	45	40	-11.11	250	300	20.00
Middle Belt						
Kogi	-	-	-	470	470	0
Kwara	60	75	25.00	100	115	15.00
Benue	94	98	4.26	180	190	5.56

TABLE 12b: INCIDENCE OF PEST AND DISEASES IN FISHERIES

PEST/DISEASE	LIVESTOCK AFFECTED	STATE WHERE REPORTED AND SEVERITY RATING	REPORTED CONTROL MEASURES
Ectoparasite	Clarias	FCT[2] Imo[2]	Liming Formaling treatment
Annelid worms	Clarias, Tilapia	Kwara[2]	Anti-biotic
Nematodes	Clarias	Kwara[2]	Anti-biotic
Dragon fly Nyphms	Clarias	Oyo[2]	Net covering of ponds
Fungal	Clarias Tilapia	Ondo1, Zamfara[3], Kebbi[2], Borno[2]	- Anti-biotic treatment - Anti-fungal dipping
Asphyxlation white skin	Clarias	Ondo[3]	- Changing of water
Nutntinal	Clarias, Tilapia	Ondo[3]	- Quality feed provided
Bacterial	Clarias, Tilapia	Kaduna[2], Borno[3], Adamawa[1]	- Anti-biotic - Salting
Predatory Amphibians and Birds	Clarias, Tilapia	Ekiti[2]	- Netting of pond - Scaring of birds
Abdominal protrusion	Clarias	Edo[2]	
Sparolegninsis	Clarias, Heterobranchus	Anambra[3]	- Application of malachite green
Branchionyletes	Clarias, Tilipia, Heterobranchus	Edo[1], Rivers[3]	- Application of malachite solution
Skin sores	Clarias	Edo[1]	- Application of common salt
Broken skull	Clarias	Anambra[3], Borno[3]	- Tank dipping - Anti-biotic treatment

* Severity Rating
1 = Light 2 = Moderate 3 = Heavy

TABLE 12c: FISHERIES INPUTS PROCUREMENT AND USE

STATE	INPUT	QUANTITY PROCURED KG	QUANTITY DISTRIBUTED KG	ADEQUATE	AFFORDABLE	SOURCE
Yobe	Fingerlings	15,000 (No)	15,000 (No)	No	No	Bauchi, New Bussa
Plateau	Fishing nets Smoking klin	10 bundles 1	10 bundles 1	No No	No No	Jos Jos
Imo	Fingerlings	6500	6500	No	No	Private hatchery

6.0 AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION AND GRAIN STORAGE

6.1 AVAILABILITY OF TRACTORS

The data on availability and usage of tractors obtained was scanty. Twenty-four states responded to the questions on tractorization and only six states gave data on both government and private ownership of tractors. 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 common brands of tractors remain Massey-Ferguson, Ford, while Steyr-Ursus seems to be the commonest brand reported. New tractor brands mainly imported from Asian countries include Kubota, Mahindra and Dong Chang. Most (over 95 per cent) of tractors reported are within the 45-90 horse power range. The data reveals that there were a total of 1554 tractors owned by the state governments and 792 owned by private individuals and organizations. Of the total number owned by governments, 59.4% were functional while 40.56% were non-functional. For the privately owned tractors, about 89% are functional while about 10.81% are non-functional. From the data, it could be concluded that the higher percentage of functional tractors among the private could be as a result of better maintenance than the government owned ones.

The highest number of functional tractors among the state governments was reported by Jigawa State which had 315 functional tractors out of a total number of 420 translating to about 75%. On the other hand, Abia State reported the least number of functional tractors with only 2 functional tractors. For private ownership, Kebbi State reported the highest number of functional tractors with 525 numbers reported. The least number of functional privately owned tractors was reported by Taraba State.

Generally, the number of functional tractors owned by both government and private sector are inadequate as large population of farmers across the states have no access to tractor services.

TABLE 13: AVAILABILITY OF TRACTORS IN THE STATES AND FCT

States	Government Ownership		% Functional	Private ownership		% functional
	Functional	Non-Functional	% Functional	Functional	Non-Functional	% Functional
Katsina	70	-	100.00	7	3	70.00
Zamfara	315	105	75.00	161	-	100.00
Jigawa	70	30	70.00	50	20	71.43
Kebbi	24	106	18.46	525	-	100.00
Sokoto	55	-	100.00	-	-	-
Adamawa	12	186	6.06	1	21	4.55
Taraba	62	19	76.54	-	-	-
Borno	71	19	78.89	-	-	-
Yobe	27	11	71.05	-	-	-
Gombe	8	-	100.00	-	-	-
Anambra	-	12	0.00	-	-	-
Kogi	34	-	100.00	-	-	-
Kwara	-	38	0.00	-	-	-
Nassarawa	-	2	91.30	4	-	100.00
Edo	21	14	54.84	-	-	-
Plateau	17	-	100.00	-	-	-
Abia	2	-	53.85	-	-	-
Kano	21	18	66.10	-		
Oyo	39	20	73.33	-		
Ondo	11	4	71.43	-		
Osun	15	6	100.00	-		
Ekiti	21	-	71.43	-		
Lagos	15	6	29.17	-		
Delta	14	34				

These services were reported to be untimely when land preparation operations are critical. This is more acute in states where animal traction is not common thereby causing manual labour to be very expensive.

Table 14 presents total land area prepared by tractors and the number of farmers served in the states that provided data. Only fourteen states provided data on this subject. From the report, Jigawa State had the largest number of land area prepared by tractors (634,000ha) which is 16.12% higher than the hectarage prepared in 2005. Furthermore, the least reported area prepared by tractors is from Lagos State, which reported only 2.5ha of prepared land area. The highest decline in area reported was in Lagos State, which recorded a decline of 85.1% of land prepared in 2005. The total number of farmers served witnessed a decline when compared with 2005. Yobe State recorded the highest decline (-62.5%). Tractor hiring rates are presented in Table 15. Private sector rates are about 20-30% higher than government rates. The highest increase on year rate differential was recorded by Katsina State where there was a 42.85% increase in rates charged in 2005. Nassarawa State reported the highest decline in rates charged (-40%) compared with 2005. Generally, the rates of the private sector operators were higher than that of government agencies, although the private operators were more reliable. Farmers generally preferred the services of the private operators if they can afford the rates. Most of the reported tractor service rates for government owned tractors do not include the cost of diesel and other sundry charges. While the charges for private operators are a lump sum that cover everything.

6.2 ANIMAL TRACTION SERVICES

Animal traction services are commonly practiced in the Sahel and Savannah ecological zones of Nigeria. Thirteen states reported on animal traction services. The rates charged 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 2005 except in some few states. The highest rate change, an increase of 33% was reported by Borno State for rates charged on per day basis. Nassarawa State reported a decline (-8.3%) for rates of animal traction charged on per hectare basis.

6.3 GRAIN STORAGE

Only six states provided data on the capacity and condition of grain storage facilities in the states. All the states did not report on the quantity of produce stored in year 2005 and 2006. Two states (Taraba and Nassarawa) reported that their grain storage facilities were bad.

TABLE 14: UTILIZATION OF TRACTORS IN THE STATES AND FCT

States	Total Land Prepared			Number of Farmers Served		
	2005	**2006**	**% Change**	**2005**	**2006**	**% Change**
Adamawa	250	450	80	400.00	250	-37.5
Taraba	560	300	-46.42857	250.00	242	-3.2
Gombe	1251	1209	-3.357314	80,000	30,000	-62.5
Yobe	80,000	60,000	-25	9,600.00		-100
Zamfara	21.12			1,500.00	1,300	-13.33333
Sokoto	36000	28000	-22.22222	40.00	25	-37.5
Anambra	2000	1000	-50			
Ondo	642	449	-30.06231	500.00	250	-50
Ekiti	500	250	-50			
Kano	3420	3780	10.52632			
Jigawa	546,000	634,000	16.11722	546,000.0	634,000	16.11722
Osun	1608	919.2	-42.83582	0	476	-45.09804
Lagos	17.5	2.5	-85.71429	867.00	20	17.64706
Edo	1,000	520	-48	17.00		

TABLE 15: COST OF TRACTOR HIRE SERVICES (THS) FOR SOME FARM OPERATIONS IN THE STATES AND FCT.

States	Ploughing (N/Ha)			Ridging (N/Ha)			Harrowing (N/Ha)		
	2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change
Kaduna	6,000	6,000	0				3,500	4,000	14.2
Katsina	7,000	10000	42.8	5,000.00	7,000	40	6,000	9,000	50
Zamfara	4,000	5000	25	3,500.00	4,000	14.2	3,500	4,500	28.5
Kebbi	6,000	6000	0	6,000	6,000	0	3,000	3,000	0
Bauchi	15,000	15,000	0	15,000.00	15,000.00	0	15,000	15,000	0
Adamawa	2,500	5,000	100						
Taraba	6,250	6250	0	6,250.00	6,250.00	0	6,250	6,250	0
Borno	13,000	13,000	0	13,000.00	13,000.00	0	13,000	13,000	0
Gombe	3,000	3,000	0	3,000.00	3,000.00	0	3,000	3,000	0
Kogi	10,000	12,000	20	10,000.00	12,000.00	20	5,000	6,000	20
Nassaraw	10,000	6,000	-40	10,000.00	7,000.00	-30	10,000	5,000	-50
a	4,000	4,000	0	3,000.00	3,000	0	3,000	3,000	0
Plateau	3,500	4,000	14.2				3,500	4,000	14.2
Benue	10,000	10,000	0	10,000.00	10,000.00	0	10,000	10,000	0
Yobe	3,800	4,500	18.4						

Sokoto	4,000	4,000	0	4,000	4,000	0	4,000	4,000	0
Osun	7,000	7,000	0	2,0000	20,000	0			
Lagos	12,000	12,000	0	12,000	12,000	0	12,000	12,000	0
Delta	6,000	7,000	16.6	7,000	7,000	0	6,000	6,000	0
FCT	2,500	2,500	0	1,500	1,500	0	2,500	2,500	0
Ekiti	8,000	10,000	25	8,000	10,000	25	8,000	10,000	25
Ebonyi	8,000	8,000	0	6,000	6,000	0	8,000	10,000	25
Enugu	19,000	20,250	6.5	7,000	7,000	0	7,000	7,000	0
A/Ibom	10,000	10,000	0	10,000	10,000	0	10,000	10,000	0
Rivers	7,000	7,500	7.1	8,500	8,500	0	6,500	7,000	7.6
C/Rivers	9,000	9,000	0	9,000	9,000	0	9,000	9,000	0
Anambra	2,500	2,500	0	1,500	1,500	0	2,000	2,000	0
Ondo		4,000			4,000			4,000	
Edo	2,800	3,000	7.1	1,800	2,000	11.1	2,000	2,400	20
Kano	6,250	6,250	0	5,000	5,000	0	5,000	5,000	0
Oyo	1,000	1,000	0	800	800	0	600	600	0
Jigawa									

TABLE 16: RATES OF ANIMAL TRACTION SERVICES IN SOME STATES

States	Rate/ha (N)			Rate/day (N)		
	2005	**2006**	**% Change**	**2005**	**2006**	**% Change**
Kaduna		3,500	0	NA	NA	0
Katsina				4,000	5,000	25
Zamfara	1,800	2000	11.1	5,500	6000	9.0
Jigawa	3,000	3,500	16.6	3000	3,500	16.6
Kebbi	4,000	6,000	0	2000	3,000	50
Bauchi	2,500	5,000	100			
Adamawa	6,250	6,250	0	6,250	6,250	0
Taraba	4,000	4,000	0			
Borno			0	1,500	2,000	33.3
Yobe	800	1,000	20	1,000	2,000	100
Gombe	1,200	1,200	-	1,300.	1,300	0
Nassarawa	6,000	5,500	0	11,000	11,500	4.5
Sokoto				2000	2,500	25

7.0: ASSESSMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS OF NATIONAL SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR FOOD SECURITY

The National Special Programme for Food Security (NSPFS) in Nigeria is a Federal Government of Nigeria initiative jointly implemented by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO/UN). The first phase was solely funded by the FGN was expected to terminate by December 2005, but was extended to December, 2006 essentially to complete outstanding activities. Also being implemented within the framework of the SPFS is the South South cooperation (SSC), under which over 400 Chinese experts and technician are on ground in all the states and FCT to supplement SPFS activities.

The major project of the SPFS is the food security, whose components include; water management, crop intensification, farm diversification. Other projects include Agricultural Services and Constraints, Aquaculture and Inland Fisheries, Animal Diseases and Trans boundary Pest control, Marketing of Agricultural Commodities and Food Stock Management, and Soil Fertility Initiative.

Generally, commendable achievements were recorded during the year, even though many of the activities undertaken were carried over from the previous year.

7.1 Crop Intensification

7.11 Crop Production

The crop intensification component promoted the introduction of high-yielding and disease resistant crop varieties, enhanced extension delivery and input supply. During the season, a total of 3,231.99 hectares of assorted crops were cultivated by over 4,206 beneficiaries, comprising 1,265.1 hectares of roots and tubers, 1,386.71 ha of cereals, 441.5 ha of legumes and 138.68 ha (of assorted vegetables (4.29%). Considerable improvement were recorded in production and productivity as opposed to the non SPFS farmers. About 16.46 mt/ha was obtained for cassava, 1.73 mt/ha for maize, and an average of 4.21mt/ha for leafy vegetables (Details are presented on Table 17a).

7.12 Agro-processing

The agro-processing component focused on increased income through enhanced value addition. A total of 39 assorted agro-processing equipment were distributed to over 213 beneficiaries. Products included rice, cassava, yam, and oil palms and fish (see Table 17c for details).

7.13 Group Development

To enhance implementation activities and ensure sustainability, the group approach to module implementation was emphasized. A total of 1,563 groups were

on board, out of which, 1,390 numbers were registered (88.93%). Over 524 have also been trained since project inception. Generally, group cohesion was strong, while dynamics have been high, (Details are presented on Table 17d).

7.2 Farm Diversification (Livestock and Fisheries)

The farm diversification component promoted the implementation of such modules like livestock fattening, upgrading, poultry production and livestock integration. Diversification into fisheries also emphasized aquaculture and artisanal fisheries development. To this end, 25,729 livestock were fattened, 2,744 upgraded, while about 2,846 layers and 999,180 eggs were produced (Table 17b). On fisheries, over 80.49mt of assorted fishes were obtained from aquaculture and artisanal intervention. In all, over 1,297 farmers benefited from farm diversification activities during the year. Implementation activities are also on-going under Agro forestry, Health & Nutrition, et cetera.

7.3 South South Cooperation

The SSC is an initiative within the frame work of SPFS. It aims to enhance cost effective and adaptable technologies on water control, crop intensification, livestock production among others to beneficiaries. During the year under review, over 31 assorted micro-projects were established, with over 1,042 beneficiaries covering bio-gas technology, artificial insemination, water control and management.

The impact of NSFS in the socio-economic lives of the beneficiaries include:

- Improvement in standard of living of the participating farmers through enhanced income.
- Considerable improvement in production and yields per unit of measure as opposed to the non SPFS intervention
- Enhanced participation by beneficiaries attributed to the bottom-up approach of program implementation.
- Embracement of democratic values through selection/election of their representatives and setting up of requisite institutions.

7.4 Preparatory Activities for Expansion phase.

Following the impending termination of the pilot phase and in view of the need to enhance the multiplier effect of the programme to many other communities, preparatory activities have commenced with Donors' Consultative meetings held to obtain external financial commitments. Also, national sensitization workshop have been held for requisite stakeholders at the national level to create awareness on the objective, concepts, principles and implementation arrangements.

- Increase in outreach as a result of which additional sites have been funded by the States Government in Kano, Oyo, Ondo and Akwa-Ibom states.

Table 17a **CROP PRODUCTION PERFORMANCE – 2006 IN SPFS SITES**

S/No.	Crops	Area Cultivated (Ha)	Output (MT)	Yield (MT/Ha)	Beneficiaries (No.)
	Roots/Tuber				
1.	Cassava	929.45	15,299.92	16.46	1,316
2.	Yam	310.96	4,011.38	12.90	289
3.	Cocoyam	19.68	139.53	7.09	NA
4.	S/Potato	5.01	31.77	6.39	NA
	Cereals				
5.	Maize	494.11	854.81	1.72	460
6.	Sorghum	351.5	432.2	1.23	770
7.	Rice	336.1	722.62	2.15	308
8.	Millet	1,386.71	231.65	1.13	250
	Legumes				
9.	G/Nut	309	355.35	1.15	620
10.	Cowpea	112.5	73.13	0.65	NA
11.	Soyabeans	441.5	31.8	1.59	NA
	Vegetables				
12.	Okra	3.54	10.34	2.92	NA
13.	Pumpkin	31.0	136.71	4.41	183
14.	Melon	19.14	8.65	0.45	10
15.	Vegetables	138.68	357.85	4.21	NA
	Total	3,231.99	-	-	4,206

Table 17b: FARM DIVERSIFICATION ACTIVITIES (LIVESTOCK/FISHERIES)

S/No	**Enterprise**	**Unit**	**Actual/Output**	**Beneficiaries**
1.0	**LIVESTOCK**			
	Fattening	No		
	Sheep		69	5
	Goat		46	5
	Cattle		500	NA
	Pigs		25,114	243
	Upgrading	No		
	Sheep		30	5
	Goat		1,033	213
	Cattle		225	NA
	Pigs		1,456	NA
	Broiler	No	2,200	95
	Layer	No	4,846	62
	Eggs produced	(Crates)	33,306	190
2.0	**FISHERIES**			
	Aquaculture	MT	22.98	258
	Artisanal	MT	57.51	210
	Integrated	MT	1.8	11

Table 17c: **AGRO-PROCESSING MODULES - 2006**

S/No.	Enterprise	Unit	Achievements	Beneficiaries
1.	Rice	No	3	72
2.	Cassava	No	25	65
3.	Yam	No	1	20
4.	Sphagetti	No	-	-
5.	Fish	No	1	6
6.	Oil palm	No	9	50
	Total	**No**	**39**	**213**

Table 17d: **STATUS OF GROUP DEVELOPMENT**

S/No	**Indicators**	**Unit**	**Achievement**
1.	Existing Groups	No	1,563
2.	Groups Registered	No	
	Male		519
	Female		376
	Mixed		495
3.	Groups Trained	No	524

Table 17e: **South South Cooperation Performance**

S/No	**Indicators**	**Unit**	**Achievement**
1.	Micro Projects	No	31
2.	Beneficiaries	No	1,042

8.0 COMMODITY PRICES

The prices of agricultural commodities fluctuate, depending on temporal and spatial factors, market forces and as a result of social consideration.

Generally, the prices of cassava (garri), a major staple in the country was on the decline in producing zones like South East, Middle and South West. In Ebonyi for instance, a decrease of about 47. 1% was observed, considering a price drop from ₦125/kg to ₦85.0/kg within the season(Table 18). Price drop of about 27.64% and 26.19% were also obtained in Benue and Kogi States. This trend may not be unconnected to the effect of the Presidential Initiative on Cassava, under which enormous production was recorded.

Similarly, price decrease was observed for rice with Niger State recording a price drop of about 37.28% from ₦133.23/kg in January to ₦83.55/kg in August.

For cereals, States such as Nasarawa, Benue, Plateau and Niger witnessed declining price regime, with a price drop from ₦76.15/kg to ₦55.63/kg observed in Benue. Decreases were also observed in the North West States of Jigawa, Kaduna and Yobe; particularly maize. The trend is obviously due to the favourable rainfall distribution and use of improved productivity enhancing inputs, especially fertilizers and improved maize seeds.

However, the trend of urban prices of cowpea was fairly stable, but vary in parts of North West and North East with prices hanging from ₦44/kg in Zamfara to ₦105/kg in Kaduna State. The trend was mixed in other parts of the country, with price increases of about 36.4% obtained in the FCT from ₦80.62/kg at start of the season to ₦110.0/kg by August Decreases in price of about 16.7% was witnessed in Ekiti State

The general price trend under livestock, especially poultry was without discernible pattern. Cases of price drop were observed in some states and this was attributable to the bird flu incidence. For instance, decreases of about 50.58% and 43.84% were observed in Kogi and Delta States within the season.

Spatial effect on prices within the season was also significant. The price of gari fluctuated from ₦45.45/kg in Oyo to ₦100/kg in Adamawa. Maize also witnessed same price trend from about ₦27.79kg in Kano to about ₦105.0/kg in Akwa-Ibom. Prices of beef also varied from ₦210.85/kg obtainable in Kaduna in January to ₦622.5/kg in Bayelsa State.

Table 18: AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY PRICES (N/KG) FROM URBAN MARKETS (JAN. AND JULY 2006)

States	G/Corn	Millet	Maize	Rice	Yam Tuber	Yam floor	Cassava Tuber	Cassava Garri	Cassava Flour	Cowpea	Melon	G/nut	S/beans	Sweet Potato	Irrish Potato	Beef	Goat meat	Pork	Mutton	Chicken	Eggs	Fresh Fish	Smoked Fish	Dry Fish	Acha
Kano																									
Jan	28.45	28.55	27.79	77.46	-	-	-	-	-	54.08	-	75.45	54.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
August	26.57	32.25	30.17	88.50	-	-	-	-	-	53.78	-	80.56	55.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
% charge	-6.6	13.0	8.60	14.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	6.80	2.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kaduna																									
Jan	42.35	44.50	45.00	140	55.00	-	25.0	68.0	55.0	102.0	13.0	87.0	40.0	28.0	39.0	480	335.0	350.0	335.0	355.0	-	195.0	270.0	-	
August	32.10	33.00	31.74	155	65.00	90	30.0	69.40	43.00	105.0	66.65	79.50	44.0	31.0	42.50	500	350.0	365.0	350.0	351.0	-	199.50	280.60	-	
% charge	-33.20	-29.65	-25.53	29.28	18.18	-	20.0	2.05	-21.81	2.9	412.6	-8.60	25	10.71	8.97	4.16	4.47	4.28	4.47	-0.28	-	0.43	3.92	-	
Katsina																									
Jan	23.14	31.11	31.67	-	60.0	-	31.00	-	-	55.0	-	71.15	34.33	48.0	40.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
August	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
% charge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Zamfara																									
Jan	29.00	34.5	32.0	121.97	87.50	-	75.0	77.50	-	44.0	-	59.0	39.00	52.50	-	35	290	-	295	275	380	400	250	300	
August	44.00	42.00	46.0	130.36	107.5	-	95.0	95.00	-	54.0	-	84.0	57.5	57.50	-	390	335	-	350	330	440	300	300	350	
% charge	34.09	17.86	30.43	6.44	18.60	-	20.05	18.42	-	18.52	-	29.76	32.17	8.70	-	11.54	13.43	-	15.71	16.67	13.64	-25	16.67	16.6	
Jigawa																									
Jan	31.33	31.67	40.88	94.80	86.84	-	25.99	61.05	-	56.30	-	72.73	-	19.74	-	210.85	239.16	-	259.98	171.02	360	-	-	-	
August	30.44	33.17	37.14	92.20	96.59	-	18.45	64.14	-	55.34	-	91.60	-	37.71	-	213.41	170.26	-	195.55	195.07	400	-	-	-	
% charge	-3.0	5	-9.0	-3.0	11.0	-	-29.0	5.0	-	-2	-	26.0	-	40.0	-	1.0	-29.0	-	-25	14	11	-	-	-	
Kebbi																									
Jan	38.00	40.00	38.00	50.00	50.00	-	22.00	63.00	66.00	67.00	-	82.0	62.00	49.00	65.00	250	208	-	220	237.0	450	230	183.0	400	
August	41.67	41.67	38.47	78.57	86.37	-	25.00	65.00	-	69.23	-	-	69.23	38.47	50.0	267	340	-	400	266.67	450	240	600.0	420	
% charge	13.6	4.0	1.2	36.4	42.1	-	0	3.1	-	3.2	-	-	10.4	29.8	30.0	6.4	40	-	45	11.1	0	4.2	69.5	5	

Table 18: Cont'd.

States	G/Corn	Millet	Maize	Rice	Yam Tuber	Yam floor	Cassava Tuber	Cassava Garri	Cassava Flour	Cowpea	Melon	G/nut	S/beans	Sweet Potato	Irrish Potato	Beef	Goat meat	Pork	Mutton	Chicken	Eggs	Fresh Fish	Smoked Fish	Dry Fish	Acha
Sokoto																									
Jan 2005	44.07	39.59	45.92	91.33	139.76	-	41.17	63.67	-	54.53	-	92.47	75.0	60.84	-	179.26	152.00	-	185.66	262.75	450	139.70	-	169.50	
August	50.0	50.0	50.00	100.00	-	-	100.0	80.00	-	70.0	-	80.0	-	100.00	-	200.00	200.00	-	250.00	170.00	-	-	-	-	
% charge	5.93	10.41	4.08	8.67	-	-	58.83	16.33	-	15.47	-	-12.47	-	39.16	-	20.74	31.58	-	64.34	-35.30	-	-	-	-	
Yobe 2006																									
Jan	28.71	32.60	46.29	94.0	55.00	-	23.08	78.50	-	68.05	-	90.30	-	20.00	40.30	370.0	320.0	-	320.0	-	-	-	-	-	
August	30.0	31.94	36.10	94.44	67.20	-	36.50	82.50	-	57.00	-	80.70	-	30.00	40.32	450.0	400.0	-	400.0	-	-	-	-	-	
% charge	4.5	-2.1	-22.0	0.5	22.2	-	58.10	5.10	-	16.2	-	-10.6	-	50.00	0.05	21.6	25.0	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	
Adamawa 2005																									
Jan	33.56	32.56	31.08	50.78	124.31	-	75.73	42.44	65.73	41.99	-	80.22	-	30.00	-	186.04	164.03	-	125.59	403.33	-	176.75	360.88	-	-
August	44.44	44.44	41.00	90.00	80.00	-	32.18	100.08	120.00	66.67	-	117.65	-	35.00	-	400.00	200.00	-	350.0	500.00	-	300.00	500.00	-	-
% charge	24.5	26.7	24.20	43.60	-55.4	-	-104.2	57.5	45.2	37.0	-	31.80	-	14.38	-	53.5	17.9	-	64.10	19.3	-	41.00	27.8	-	-
Bauchi																									
Jan	25.28	27.67	32.05	80.73	-	-	31.75	71.30	25.00	48.08	174.21	73.49	57.00	145.0	50.12	255.06	284.52	-	216.91	350.0	450.0	-	-	-	-
August	33.00	36.13	35.5	98.50	-	-	34.00	85.80	51.76	75.00	274.13	100.00	45.00	123.70	49.92	259.70	260.03	-	258.7	420.0	750.0	-	-	-	-
% charge	30.54	30.57	10.76	22.01	-	-	7.09	20.84	107.0	56.0	57.36	36.07	-21.05	-14.7	-0.4	1.08	-8.67	-	19.27	20.0	156.07	-	-	-	-
Borno																									
Jan	32.0	32.0	40.00	92.0	150.00	-	-	112.0	-	60.0	-	100.0	68.00	31.75	65.00	400.0	-	-	-	650	500	-	-	-	
August	36.0	36.0	40.00	108.0	235.0	-	-	96.0	-	60.0	-	96.0	72.0	36.00	45.00	450.0	-	-	-	350	300	-	-	-	
% charge	12.5	12.5	-	17.39	56.66	-	-	14.28	-	0	-	4	5.88	13.38	30.76	12.5	-	-	-	-46.15	40	-	-	-	
Gombe																									
Jan	40.0	38.0	45.0	110.0	83.0	-	43.00	70.0	48.0	65.0	-	30.00	45.00	-	-	400	360	-	320	300	-	300	350	400	
August	45.0	45.0	50.0	110.0	-	-	55.00	80.0	65.0	65.0	-	140.00	70.00	-	-	350	400	-	400	300	-	300	350	400	
% charge	12.5	18.42	11.11	0.0	-	-	27.91	14.24	35.42	0	-	366.67	55.56	-	-	-10.0	14.29	-	25.0	0	-	0	0	0	

Table 18: Cont'd.

States	G/Corn	Millet	Maize	Rice	Yam Tuber	Yam floor	Cassava Tuber	Cassava Garri	Cassava Flour	Cowpea	Melon	G/nut	S/beans	Sweet Potato	Irrish Potato	Beef	Goat meat	Pork	Mutton	Chicken	Eggs	Fresh Fish	Smoked Fish	Dry Fish	Acha
Taraba																									
Jan	46.59	44.44	49.97	96.77	111.64	-	44.41	120.36	62.50	62.08	-	113.14	-	36.29	-	129.17	201.08	289.42	234.41	362.50	400	198.88	216.81	66.00	
August	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
% charge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
A/ibom																									
Jan	-	-	105.0	131.66	109.32	-	38.17	72.12	82.26	112.66	267.60	108.36	-	81.70	203.70	416.67	416.87	342.95	-	362.35	302.66	501.51	-	472.0	
August	-	-	97.15	117.73	109.92	-	26.91	77.16	102.39	98.47	212.98	121.19	-	65.81	80.80	469.54	529.05	330.01	-	306.16	331.60	458.63	-	617.25	
% charge	-	-	7.85	13.93	0.60	-	11.26	5.04	20.13	14.19	54.62	12.83	-	15.89	122.9	52.81	112.18	12.94	-	56.19	28.94	42.88	-	145.25	
FCT																									
Jan	45.25	50.05	42.15	125.0	38.30	80.20	60.05	80.00	72.50	80.62	120.35	120.75	60.55	-	-	500.0	450.0	-	-	800.0	420.0	-	-	-	-
August	50.20	55.20	40.05	150.0	95.00	80.20	55.65	95.15	85.55	110.00	120.30	130.25	90.65	-	-	550.0	540.0	-	-	850.0	450.0	-	-	-	-
% charge	10.9	10.3	-0.2	20.0	+148.0	0	-7.3	18.90	18.0	36.4	-0.04	7.8	49.70	-	-	9.09	20.0	-	-	6.25	7.14	-	-	-	-
Kogi																									
Jan	48.21	57.50	41.50	107.50	28.23	-	13.00	72.25	-	80.73	147.50	410.0	63.11	18.15	-	500	-	-	-	475.0	-	125	-	735	-
August	57.00	53.33	53.33	120.0	58.14	-	-	53.33	-	107.14	233.35	86.67	57.33	56.25	-	500	-	-	-	233.33	-	-	-	500	-
% charge	18.23	-7.25	28.51	11.63	108.95	-	-	26.19	-	32.73	58.19	-21.27	-9.16	209.92	-	0	-	-	-	-50.88	-	-	-	-31.97	-
Kwara																									
Jan	25.0	-	30.77	-	70.0	-	-	50.0	32.0	69.0	175.0	81.0	61.54	30.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	375.0	-	-	-	-
August	32.14	69.39	32.05	80.00	106.43	237.95	15.45	75.0	125.0	164.60	200.0	105.16	71.00	73.06	-	400	300	-	122.00	211.11	390.0	185.74	261.36	-	-
% charge	-21.8	-	4	-	52.0	-	-	50	292	4	14	30	15	14.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Niger																									
Jan	32.85	40.47	32.94	133.23	76.42	92.35	25.00	58.92	49.34	57.16	128.47	77.29	45.98	53.23	142.18	266.97	210.73	-	209.77	300.13	188.48	234.35	2400.0	422.4	-
August	30.32	32.41	30.22	83.55	95.57	82.05	33.24	70.61	50.53	54.67	89.49	62.05	69.32	37.95	241.81	217.51	-	-	229.81	286.95	195.37	271.52	216.67	517.14	-
% charge	7.70	- 19.91	-8.25	-37.28	25.05	-11.15	32.96	19.84	2.41	-4.35	-38.34	19.71	50.76	-28.77	70.07	18.52	-	-	9.55	-4.39	3.65	15.86	90.97	22.42	-

Table 18: Cont'd.

States	G/Corn	Millet	Maize	Rice	Yam Tuber	Yam floor	Cassava Tuber	Cassava Garri	Cassava Flour	Cowpea	Melon	G/nut	S/beans	Sweet Potato	Irrish Potato	Beef	Goat meat	Pork	Mutton	Chicken	Eggs	Fresh Fish	Smoked Fish	Dry Fish	Acha
Plateau																									
Jan	46.73	47.68	34.78	99.62	97.19	62.38	64.48	65.29	49.08	71.13	159.25	76.59	43.76	46.07	-	218.62	231.25	150.0	225.0	253.67	-	157.01	-	340.43	95.90
August	37.84	39.31	31.84	97.77	99.17	66.91	59.05	72.92	52.01	78.82	224.17	87.97	47.19	79.86	87.27	326.77	211.56	246.70	333.19	266.90	216.36	291.67	-	311.89	117.50
% charge	-19.02	- 17.55	-8.45	-1.86	2.04	7.26	-8.42	11.69	5.97	10.81	40.77	14.86	7.84	73.34	-	49*.47	-8.51	64.47	40.08	5.22	-	85.77	-	-8.38	22.52
Benue																									
Jan	72.98	79.90	76.15	124.54	59.45	-	-	69.26	55.15	135.45	113.75	59.18	52.50	-	-	431.81	407.5	-	-	808.57	440.00	866.66	-	1227.27	-
August	45.65	50.25	55.63	80.00	64.51	-	-	50.15	53.35	80.75	90.0	68.23	40.00	-	-	400.28	385.10	-	-	700.33	450.0	650.65	-	985.16	-
% charge	-37.44	- 37.10	-26.94	-35.76	8.51	-	-	-27.64	-3.26	-40.38	20.87	15.29	-96.75	-	-	-7.3	-5.49	-	-	-13.38	2.27	-24.92	-	-19.72	-
Nasarawa																									
Jan	33.88	42.93	38.90	94.73	27.82	57.02	20.57	61.64	45.18	108.33	135.58	75.78	42.30	24.41	39.05	355.41	383.39	284.03	326.53	460.0	233.46	303.64	735.73	-	-
August	30.32	38.99	35.44	94.86	39.86	52.93	15.66	62.44	38.84	108.33	96.58	78.25	49.92	28.18	42.38	373.72	396.87	286.40	345.45	400.0	229.78	303.36	795.63	-	-
% charge	-10.51	-9.18	-8.90	0.14	43.28	-7.17	-23.87	1.30	-14.03	0	-28.77	3.26	18.01	15.44	8.53	5.15	3.52	0.83	5.79	-13.04	-1.58	-0.09	8.14	-	-
Bayelsa																									
Jan	-	-	450.0	144.5	82.50	-	16.00	60.50	-	71.0	-	67.0	-	31.00	-	622.5	445	-	-	425	480	400	415	382.15	
August	-	-	460	145	85.00	-	17.00	60.30	-	72.0	-	67.0	-	31.20	-	622.5	448	-	-	427	500	450	460	460	
% charge	-	-	2.22	1.03	2.5	-	6.15	-0.33	-	1.40	-	0	-	0.64	-	0	0.67	-	-	0.47	4.16	12.50	10.84	20.37	
C/River																									
Jan	-	-	84.0	110.0	89.2	-	19.0	70.1	-	120.00	205.0	77.80	70.0	53.40	60.50	560.0	560.12	505.0	-	820.0	-	225.0	-	294.1	
August	-	-	85.6	110.98	91.0	-	19.90	74.70	-	125.08	205.54	78.30	70.62	58.80	66.80	562.10	560.5	505.2	-	920.3	-	225.33	-	294.28	
% charge	-	-	1.90	0.89	2.69	-	4.74	6.56	-	4.17	0.24	0.64	0.89	10.11	10.41	0.38	0.07	0.04	-	12.23	-	0.15	-	0.06	
Ebonyi																									
Jan	-	-	165	112.50	37.5	-	11.25	125	85.00	100.00	289.50	140.0	85.0	28.40	-	480	380	350	290.0	350	-	-	400	400	
August	-	-	120	110.00	120	-	11.20	85	63.50	140.00	390.00	185.0	12.0	45.00	-	520	400	350	320.0	420	-	265	350	365	
% charge	-	-	-37.5	-2.3	68.8	-	-0.50	-47.1	-33.9	21.4	25.80	24.3	29.2	36.90	-	7.7	5	0	9.40	16.7	-	-	-14.3	-9.6	

Table 18: Cont'd.

States	G/Corn	Millet	Maize	Rice	Yam Tuber	Yam floor	Cassava Tuber	Cassava Garri	Cassava Flour	Cowpea	Melon	G/nut	S/beans	Sweet Potato	Irrish Potato	Beef	Goat meat	Pork	Mutton	Chicken	Eggs	Fresh Fish	Smoked Fish	Dry Fish	Acha
Enugu																									
Jan	-	-	72.0	105.72	105.35	-	29.32	68.76	-	123.37	165.23	80.02	75.00	65.26	-	456.30	407.16	-	-	350.0	-	207.22	400	400.01	4
August	-	-	62.27	106.23	90.10	-	21.93	58.46	-	119.33	129.62	122.26	72.16	72.06	-	502.00	378.28	-	-	420.0	-	189.38	350	365.00	
% charge	-	-	-15.6	0.48	-19.0	-	-33.7	22.3	-	-3.4	-27.5	34.6	-3.9	9.4	-	10.3	-7.6	-	-	16.7	-	-9.4	-14.3	-9.6	
Abia																									
Jan	-	-	88.44	105.0	97.66	-	12.0	83.33	-	125.0	180.22	166.67	70.0	0.0	-	300.0	280.0	18.0	-	120.0	400.0	180.0	180.0	300.0	
August	-	-	86.45	118.75	143.73	-	10.4	64.08	-	91.67	253.0	186.62	100.0	98.2	-	400.0	453.0	180.0	-	278.14	380.0	168.87	185.0	270.0	
% charge	-	-	-2.30	11.57	32.05	-	15.38	-30.04	-	-36.35	28.74	10.71	30.0	100	-	25.0	38.18	0	-	131.78	-5.26	-6.59	2.70	11.11	
Anambra																									
Jan	-	-	63.84	130.63	67.31	-	23.90	91.54	68.46	123.87	286.77	157.0	69.50	49.0	68.90	348.5	243.24	225.9	229.15	-	235.00	193.0	-	275.0	
August	-	-	65.0	131.45	68.25	-	25.10	93.62	69.34	124.0	286.90	160.20	68.0	50.00	69.40	350.8	242.0	224.0	230.0	-	234.10	192.7	-	276.4	
% charge	-	-	1.82	0.63	1.40	-	5.02	2.27	1.29	0.10	0.5	2.04	-2.21	2.04	0.73	0.66	-0.51	-0.85	0.37	-	-0.38	-0.16	-	0.51	
Imo																									
Jan	-	-	60.0	150	58.0	-	16.00	100.0	-	75.0	195.0	120.0	120.0	50.0	80.0	400.0	550.0	300	300	500	400	650	680.20	571.0	
August	-	-	60.0	150	59.0	-	15.00	100.0	-	75.0	198.0	120.0	120.0	50.0	80.0	400.0	600.0	300	300	500	400	650	680.60	571.21	
% charge	-	-	0	0	1.72	-	-6.7	0	-	0	1.79	0	0	0	0	0	9		0	0	0	0	0.06	0.37	
Rivers																									
Jan	-	-	65.0	125.0	170.3	-	18.00	150.0	-	210.0	210.0	180.0	-	-	-	160.0	250.0	-	-	300	-	300.0	-	320.0	
August	-	-	105.00	110.0	113.00	-	19.00	95.00	-	193.20	230.0	225.0	-	-	-	350.0	380.0	-	-	350	-	350.0	-	380.0	
% charge	-	-	61.54	-12.0	-33.65	-	5.56	-36.67	-	-8.0	9.52	25.0	-	-	-	118.75	52.0	-	-	16.67	-	16.67	-	18.75	

Table 18: Cont'd.

States	G/Corn	Millet	Maize	Rice	Yam Tuber	Yam floor	Cassava Tuber	Cassava Garri	Cassava Flour	Cowpea	Melon	G/nut	S/beans	Sweet Potato	Irrish Potato	Beef	Goat meat	Pork	Mutton	Chicken	Eggs	Fresh Fish	Smoked Fish	Dry Fish	Acha
Oyo																									
Jan	73.77	50.74	36.82	88.45	39.11	186.63	17.42	56.90	78.88	60.07	172.20	86.55	56.48	296.17	76.50	447.50	424.72	129.50	-	23.01	164.75	274.20	246.72	370.10	
August	44.15	51.21	35.44	93.67	32.18	195.30	12.13	48.54	72.83	72.25	128.03	124.48	60.86	196.70	66.50	490.03	418.10	129.50	-	234.53	153.47	253.18	22.75	433.62	
% charge	-40.2	0.90	-3.7	5.9	-17.7	4.6	-30.4	-14.7	-7.70	20.3	-25.7	43.8	7.80	-33.6	-0.1	9.50	-1.60	0	-	2.0	-6.8	-7.7	-9.7	17.2	
Edo																									
Jan	-	-	88.0	250.0	70.32	69.80	18.50	72.00	125.0	78.18	366.64	194.07	95.24	45.56	-	500	480.72	461.21	260.0	450	450	280.81	391.22	450	
August	-	-	112.0	196.78	100.05	57.69	19.81	61.78	57.77	92.36	346.57	203.70	111.11	68.07	-	567.71	461.41	411.11	280.21	570.41	460	356.67	392.27	420	
% charge	-	-	27.3	-21.3	-42.3	-17.3	7.1	-14.2	-53.8	18.1	-4.7	4.9	16.7	49.4	-	13.5	-4.0	-10.9	7.8	26.7	2.2	27.0	0.30	-6.7	
Delta																									
Jan	-	-	105.78	144.76	83.06	-	9.91	4.14	-	123.16	176.82	142.33	-	115.00	-	585.1	251.22	-	-	417.56	239.86	297.50	284.17	284.17	
August	-	-	117.44	144.09	90.89	193.75	10.95	55.60	-	118.01	185.21	158.11	-	116.02	-	617.5	219.96	-	-	234.49	209.0	328.75	322.26	322.26	
% charge	-	-	11.02	-0.05	9.43	-	9.50	33.65	-	-4.18	-5.08	15.78	-	0.04	-	5.54	-12.44	-	-	-43.84	-12.87	10.50	13.40	13.40	
Ekiti																									
Jan	-	-	130.0	200.0	700	220.0	9.00	100	150.0	120	400	80.0	-	-	-	500	400	400	-	300	450	400	300	500	
August	-	-	110.0	150.0	300	160.0	7.00	90.0	100.0	100	250	80.0	-	-	-	500	400	400	-	300	450	400	300	500	
% charge	-	-	-15.4	-25.0	-57.1	-27.3	-22.2	-10	-33.3	-16.7	-37.5	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	
Lagos																									
Jan	-	-	77.0	145.5	89.0	125.49	20.15	90.50	113.43	100.69	305.25	127.69	-	90.25	120.69	375.0	400	200	-	555.0	420.0	466.67	412.25	-	
August	-	-	57.69	140.00	85.25	105.52	23.25	84.05	105.55	120.0	310.70	136.70	-	85.05	120.69	365.55	400	200	315.0	580.25	420.0	480.0	-	950.75	
% charge	-	-	-25.08	-3.78	-4.20	-15.9	15.40	-7.13	-6.95	19.18	1.79	7.07	-	-5.76	0	-2.52	0	25	-	5.45	0	2.85	-	-	

Table 18: Cont'd.

States	G/Corn	Millet	Maize	Rice	Yam Tuber	Yam floor	Cassava Tuber	Cassava Garri	Cassava Flour	Cowpea	Melon	G/nut	S/beans	Sweet Potato	Irrish Potato	Beef	Goat meat	Pork	Mutton	Chicken	Eggs	Fresh Fish	Smoked Fish	Dry Fish	Acha
Ogun																									
Jan	100.0	-	58.25	122.91	80.03	94.71	45.25	73.27	70.75	124.5	194.60	130.12	-	129.40	-	325.0	-	-	-	385.4	350	435	432.4	415.4	
August	-	-	40.80	116.18	81.83	83.44	12.68	62.73	76.39	118.34	207.4	97.98	-	143.00	-	345.0	-	-	-	423.7	375	450	500.7	427.4	
% charge	-	-	-12.70	5.47	22.5	11.89	-71.9	-15.74	7.9	-4.90	14.7	24.7	-	10.0	-	5.80	-	-	-	9.30	6.6	3.3	13.6	2.8	
Ondo																									
Jan	-	73.66	63.04	111.74	59.01	92.25	13.60	60.61	64.25	103.82	143.66	121.93	93.04	50.0	-	441.96	318.75	241.25	-	450.0	195.18	185.0	252.50	280.83	
August	-	95.00	58.73	121.10	50.80	99.50	21.0	61.55	86.63	102.2	198.20	96.50	88.67	40.0	-	455.0	266.00	206.00	-	495.50	180.0	156.50		270.50	
% charge	-	28.97	-6.84	8.38	-13.92	7.86	54.41	8.15	25.83	-1.56	37.96	-20.86	-4.70	-20	-	2.95	-16.55	-14.61	-	-10.11	-7.78	-15.41		-3.68	
Osun																									
Jan	43.86	-	46.06	98.31	37.76	100.0	17.95	65.46	60.0	62.48	123.65	98.04	60.84	52.82	-	380.0	-	-	-	-	360.0	266.67	-	-	
August	42.63	-	31.94	100.99	38.90	170.1	10.50	50.65	57.98	66.32	120.37	127.52	54.41	88.0	-	251.43	-	-	-	-	350.0	120.83	-	-	
% charge	-2.80	-	-30.7	2.70	3.0	70.1	-41.5	-22.6	-3.40	6.20	-2.7	30.1	-10.6	66.6	-	-33.8	-	-	-	-	-2.8	-54.7	-	-	

9.0 COST OF PRODUCTION

The mean cost of production of major commodities are presented in Table 19. The data show that across the states, there were marginal increases in cost of production of the major agricultural commodities with exceptions in Zamfara, Nasarawa, Yobe and Adamawa states where cost of production substantially increased in 2006 compared to 2005. In Zamfara state for example, cost of production generally increased by 40 – 80%. These general increases are attributable to increased demand for labour.. In Narasarawa state, the cost of production of maize and Groundnut increased by 62.8% and 30.35% respectively. In Yobe state, the cost of production of maize, sorghum and rice increased by 32.4%, 24.2% and 18.9% respectively. The cost of beniseed production increased by 40.0%.

However, despite these increases in some states, marginal or no reduction in production cost was observed for some commodities in few states. These commodities include sorghum, maize, millet, rice, cowpea, groundnut, yam, cassava and soybean.

Labour rates for various farm operations are presented in Table 20. The data show that many states recorded slight increases in the labour. Jigawa, Kaduna, Bauchi, Yobe and FCT recorded increases of between 6.7% to 66..7% for most of the major commodities planted in 2006.

TABLE 19: COST OF PRODUCTION OF SOME CROPS (₦ / ha)

S/No.	ZONE	MAIZE			SORGHUM			MILLET			RICE			COWPEA		
		2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change
	NORTH WEST															
1.	Kaduna	33,925	35,800	5.5	30,000	33,500	11.7	29,700	31,000	3.4	45,150	49,000	8.5	27,500	29,200	5.1
2.	Jigawa	34,500	-	-	15,300	-	-	13,200	-	-	42,500	-	-	15,800	-	-
3.	Zamfara	47,205	70,600	49.6	23,900	43,190	80.7	25,230	42,930	70.2	53,930	93,730	73.8	35,300	49,600	40.5
4.	Kebbi	55,600	58,600	5.4	34,400	39,400	14.5	34,400	39,400	14.5	64,500	69,510	7.8	32,960	36,960	12.1
	NORTH EAST															
5.	Gombe	55,000	55,000	0	46,000	46,000	0	48,000	48,000	0	75,000	75,000	0	45,000	45,000	0
6.	Adamawa	30,000	25,000	16.7	24,000	20,000	16.7	24,000	20,000	16.7	33,000	30,000	9.1	18,000	15,000	16.7
7.	Bauchi	37,580	45,096	206	34,120	40,944	20%	22,500	27,000	20	58,919	70,703	20	32,000	38,000	20
8.	Borno	76,600	78,500	2.5	75,200	78,500	4.4	76,100	78,500	3.2	66,200	68,700	3.8	80,000	80,000	0
9.	Yobe	11,855	15,700	32.4	13,200	16,400	24.2	18,700	21,500	15.0	13,200,	15,700	18.9	21,203	20,750	2.1
10.	Taraba	75,000	75,000	0	65,000	65,000	0	70,000	70,000	0	85,000	90,000	5.9	65,000	65,000	0
	NORTH CENTRAL															
11.	FCT	54,665	55,225	1.0	-	-		-	-		66,945	69,825	4.3	55,650	62,680	12.6
12.	Kogi	58,750	60,850	4.0	61,250	60,750	2	61,275	62,125	0.14	58,750	60,750	4.0	61,250	61,250	0
13.	Kwara	60,000	62,000	3.3	60,000	60,000	0	-	-		55,000	55,000	0	68,000	68,000	0
14.	Niger	34,430	37,873	10.0	32,796.5	36,075.6	10.0	29,925	32,917.5	10.0	49,500	54,450.0	10.0	31,350	34,485.0	10.0
15.	Plateau	76,800	80,640	5.0	46,450	48,772.50	5.0	-	-	-	55,000	57,750	5.0	-	-	-
16.	Benue	20,500	50,000		18,250	45,000		14,300	45,000		22,500	28,000	22.4	16,500	20,000	21.2
17.	Nasarawa	35,000	57,000	62.80	26,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,000	-	-
	SOUTH WEST															
18.	Edo	65,000	65,000	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,000	80,000	0	45,000	45,000	0
19.	Ekiti	36,000	39,000	8.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	116,000	128,000	10.3	47,000	52,000	10.6
20.	Lagos	105,000	105,000	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	130,000	140,000	7.7	-	-	
21.	Ogun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,175	66,275	4.9	-	-	
22.	Ondo	12,500	12,500	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	20,000	0	25,000	25,000	0
23.	Osun	53,130	53,130	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,500	62,000	3.3	56,000	56,000	0
24.	Oyo	53,950	54,950	1.9	42,400	46,900	10.6	-	-		73,700	81,250	10.2	38,450	46,000	19.8

TABLE 19: Cont'd.

S/No.	ZONE	MAIZE			SORGHUM			MILLET			RICE			COWPEA		
		2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change
	SOUTH EAST															
25.	Anambara	55,000	55,000	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	100,000	0	-	-	-
26.	Akwa Ibom	135,600	145,092	7.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,950	134,466	6.8
27.	Cross Rivers	18,000	20,000	11.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	60,000	50.0	-	-	-
28.	Ebonyi	20,000	25,000	25.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,000	55,000	14.5	-	-	-
29.	Enugu	42,000	80,000	90.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000	102,000	36.0	-	-	-
30.	River															
31.	Katsina	68,000	68,000	0	47,240	47,240	0	45,900	45,900	0	45,500	45,500	0	43,300	43,300	0
32.	Kano	47,756	47,756	0	30,060	30,060	0	30,060	30,060	0	56,150	56,150	0	25,980	25,980	0
33.	Imo	180,000	200,000	11.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	180,000	250,000	38.8	-	-	-
34.	Abia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190,000	200,000	5.3	-	-	-
35.	Bayelsa	150,000	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	592,750	539,900	8.9	-	-	-
36.	Delta	189,900	189,900	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	190,000	190,000	0	150,000	150,000	0

S/No.	ZONE	G. NUT			YAM			CASSAVA			SOYBEAN			BENISEED		
		2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006	% Change
	NORTH WEST															
1.	Kaduna	31,500	33,000	4.8	80,000	85,000	6.3	43,700	45,000	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Jigawa	17,8000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Zamfara	34,050	57,250	68.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,230	46,380	35.5	23,600	36,500	54.7
4.	Sokoto															
5.	Kebbi	40,320	43,370	7.4	-	-	-	40,750	43,750	7.4	38,700	40,700	5.2	-	-	-
	NORTH EAST															
6.	Gombe	48,000	48,000	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Adamawa	20,000	18,000	10.0	23,000	20,000	13.0	17,000	15,000	11.8	-	-	-	20,000	28,000	40.0
8.	Bauchi	33,820	40,584	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Borno	75,000	77,000	2.7	-	-	-	78,700	80,616	2.4	-	-	-	60,500	61,610	1.8
10.	Yobe	17,807	18,750	5.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Taraba	45,000	45,000	0	100,000	100,000	0	60,000	65,000	8.3	65,000	65,000	0	-	-	-
	NORTH CENTRAL															
12.	FCT	-	-	-	192,650	200,000	3,8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Kogi	-	-	-	237,750	237,850	4.2	57,750	60,750		-	-	-	58,350	58,450	0.2
14.	Kwara	48,000	48,000	0	95,000	95,000	0	70,000	75,000	7.1	65,000	70,000	7.7	-	-	-
15.	Niger	25,300	27,830	10.0	125,400	137,940	10.0	28,669	31,531.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Plateau	50,000	52,500	5.0	-	-	-	175,000	183	-	40,900	42,945	5.0	-	-	-
17.	Benue	47,000	55,000	17.2	93,000	95,000	2.2	-	-	-	55,000	60,000	9.1	40,500	45,000	11.1
18.	Nasarawa	28,000	36,500	30.35	218,000	-	-	42,000	42,000	0	-	-	-	18,000	-	-
	SOUTH WEST															
19.	Edo	-	-	-	135,000	135,000	0	75,000	75,000	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Ekiti	-	-	-	198,000	216,000	9.1	56,000	62,000	-	65,000	68,000	4.6	-	-	-
21.	Lagos	-	-	-	-	-	-	85,500	90,000	-						
22.	Ogun	-	-	-	269,667	305,330	13.2	91,500	117,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Ondo	-	-	-	105,000	105,000	0	64,000	65,000		25,000	25,000	0	-	-	-
24.	Osun	-	-	-	85,000	85,000	0	56,050	56,050	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Oyo	-	-	-	135,000	137,000	1.5	53,000	54,100		41,600	45,000	8.2	-	-	-
	SOUTH EAST															
26.	Anambara	-	-	-	-	-	-	130,000	130,000	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Akwa Ibom	-	-	-	405,600	433,992	7.0	122,000	130,540	7.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Cross Rivers	-	-	-	30,000	40,000	33.3	150,000	130,000	13.3	-	-	-	-	-	-

29.	Ebonyi	30,000	30,000	0	55,000	60,000	9.1	132,000	140,000	6.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Enugu	-	-	-	155,000	160,000	3.2	155,000	160,000	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Rivers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Katsina	50,700	50,700	0	-	-	-	35,500	35,500	0	48,150	48,150	0	38,200	38,200	0
33.	Kano	39,950	39950	0	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
34.	Imo	-	-		230,000	230,000	0	160,000	200,000	25.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Abia	-	-		410,146	425,000	3.6	134,140	140,000	4.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
36.	Bayelsa	-	-		767,000	813,000	11.2	222,600	275,700	23.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
37.	Delta	-	-		449,250	449,250	0	125,000	125,000	0	123,560	123,560	0	-	-	-

TABLE 20: LABOUR RATES FOR VARIOUS FARM OPERATIONS (₦/day)

	State	HARVESTING																	
S/n		Land Preparing	Land Ploughing	Ridging	Planting	Fert. App.	Weeding	Spraying	Rice	Maize	Millet	Sorghum	G/Nut	Cowpea	Soybean	Cassava	Yam	Benesee d	Cotton
1.	Kaduna	100	500	500	100	500	300	700	3500	4,000	4,500	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2005	600	-	-	250	250	600	250	440	375	350	275							
	2006	750	-	-	350	350	720	300	530	400	350	300							
	% change	25	-	-	40	40	20	40	25	6.7	0	6.7							
2.	Jigawa																		
	2005	200	200	200	400	400	200	400											
	2006	250	250	250	400	400	250	400											
	% change	25	25	25	0	0	25	0											
3.	Zamfara																		
	2005	300	300	350	250	350	350	200	300	200	250	250	300	250					
	2006	300	300	350	300	350	350	250	300	200	250	250	300	250					
	% change	0	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0					
4.	Kebbi	100	500	500	100	500	300	700	3,500	4,000	4,500	4,500							
	2005	1000	5000	5000	1000	5000	3000	700	3000	4000	4000	4000							
	2006	1000	5000	5000	1000	5000	3000	700	3500	4000	4500	4500							
	% change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16.7	0	12.5	12.5							
5.	Sokoto																		
	2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	% change																		
6.	Gombe																		
	2005	200	200	200	200	200	200	400	200	200	200	-	-	200					
	2006	200	200	200	200	200	200	400	200	200	200	-	-	200					
	% change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0					
7.	Adamawa																		
	2005	500	500	500	4500	450	500	1000	500	450		450	500						
	2006	500	500	500	4500	450	500	1000	500	450		450	500						
	% change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0						
8.	Bauchi																		
	2005	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	350	350	350	350	350	350					
	2006	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	400	400	400	400	400	400					
	% change	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7					

TABLE 20: (Cont'd)

	State	HARVESTING																	
S/n		Land Preparing	Land Ploughing	Ridging	Planting	Fert. App.	Weeding	Spraying	Rice	Maize	Millet	Sorghum	G/Nut	Cowpea	Soybean	Cassava	Yam	Beneseed	Cotton
9.	Borno																		
	2005	150	4000	300	200	100	250	400			300	300	250	150					
	2006	150	4000	300	200	100	300	500			300	300	250	150					
	% change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0					
10	Taraba																		
	2005	500	500		500	500	500	500	700	500			500			500			
	2006	600	500		500	500	500	500	700	500			500			500			
	% change	20	0		0	0	0	0	0	0			0			0			
11	Yobe																		
	2005	120	800	800	150	150	2500	200			200	200		150					
	2006	200	-	1000	150	200	3000	200			-	-		-					
	% change	06.7	-	25	0	33.3	20	0			-	-		-					
12	FCT																		
	2005	350	500	400	250	200	400	-	300	50				200			400		
	2006	500	500	500	250	250	500	-	350	55				200			500		
	% change	42.9	0	25	0	25	25	-	16.7	10				0			25		
13	Kogi																		
	2005	350	350	350	350												350		
	2006	350	390	350	350												350		
	% change	0	0	0	0												0		
14	Kwara																		
	2005	-	-	-	500	500	1000	-	1000	1000	-	-	500	1000	5000	6000	500		
	2006	-	-	-	500	500	1000	2500	1000	1000	-	-	500	1000	5000	6000	500		
	% change	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0		
15	Niger																		
	2005	250	250	250	250	250	-	-	-	-	-	-				-	-		
	2006	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250				250	250		
	% change	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-							
16	Plateau																		
	2005	400	400	400	300	200	400	200	400										
	2006	500	500	500	400	300	500	200	500										
	% change	25	25	25	33.3	50	25	0	25										

TABLE 20: (Cont'd)

	State	HARVESTING																	
S/n		Land Preparing	Land Ploughing	Ridging	Planting	Fert. App.	Weeding	Spraying	Rice	Maize	Millet	Sorghum	G/Nut	Cowpea	Soybean	Cassava	Yam	Beneseed	Cotton
17	Benue																		
	2005	400	500	900	600	500	500	300	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2006	600	600	1000	650	500	600	400	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	% change	50	20	11.1	8.3	0	20	33.3	20										
18	Nasarawa																		
	2005	700	500	500	200	200	700	500	600	300		400		400		500			
	2006	700	500	500	200	200	700	500	-	-		-		-		-			
	% change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-		-		-		-			
19	Ondo																		
	2005	400	500	400	400	400	400	500	500	500				500					
	2006	500	600	500	500	500	500	600	500	500				500					
	% change	25	20	25	25	25	25	20	0	0				0					
20	Oyo																		
	2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
	2006	-	7500	3750	-	-	10000	1500	600	420					600	700	700		
	% change	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-		
21	Edo																		
	2005	600	600	700	600	600	600	600	-	500						600	600		
	2006	700	700	700	600	600	700	600	-	600						600	600		
	% change	16.7	16.7	0	0	0		16.7	0	-	-					0	0		
22	Delta																		
	2005	2000	12000	12000	2000	2500	1500	2500		1666						2000	2000		
	2006	2000	12000	12000	2000	2500	1500	2500		1666						2000	2000		
	% change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0						0	0		
23	Ekiti																		
	2005	500	500	500	500	400	500	2000	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	600	-	-	
	2006	600	600	600	600	400	500	2000	500	600	-	-	-	-	-	650	-	-	
	% change	20	20	20	20	0	0	0											
24	Ogun																		
	2005	1000		1000	500	500	1000	-									15000		
	2006	1200		1200	600	600	1200	-									20000		
	% change	20		20	16.7	16.7	20	-									33.3		

TABLE 20: (Cont'd)

	State	HARVESTING																	
S/n		Land Preparing	Land Ploughing	Ridging	Planting	Fert. App.	Weeding	Spraying	Rice	Maize	Millet	Sorghum	G/Nut	Cowpea	Soybean	Cassava	Yam	Beneseed	Cotton
25	Osun																		
	2005	500	500	500	300	300	450	300	300	350				200		300			
	2006	500	500	500	300	300	450	300	300	350				200		300			
	% change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0		0			
26	A/Ibom																		
	2005	450	5000	5000	450	450	450	450		450				450		450			
	2006	450	5000	5000	450	450	450	450		450				450		450			
	% change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0				0		0			
27	C/|Rivers																		
	2005	650	-	650	600	400	400	200								400	400		
	2006	650	-	650	600	500	500	300								500	500		
	% change	0		0	0	25	25	25								25	25		
28	Eboyin																		
	2005	400	-	5000	200	200	400	350	500							400	500		
	2006	500	-	5000	200	200	400	350	500							400	500		
	% change	25	-	0	50	0	25	0	0							0	0		
29	Enugu																		
	2005	650	750	550	1100	250	300	250	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	
	2006	1500	1500	1500	600	300	600	150	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	
	% change	130.8	+130.8	+172.7	-45.5	+20	+100	-40	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	
30	Rivers																		
	2005	800	800	800	800	800	600	-	-	800						800	800		
	2006	900	900	900	900	900	700	-	-	900						900	900		
	% change	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	16.7	-	-	12.5						12.5	12.5		
31	Katsina																		
	2005	250	100	250	300	500	250	100	-										
	2006	300	150	300	350	600	300	150	-										
	% change	20	50	20	16.7	20	20	50											
32	Kano																		
	2005	300	300	300	300	150	250	300	830	750	600		500	200					
	2006	300	300	300	200	150	250	300	830	750	600		500	200					
	% change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0					

TABLE 20: (Cont'd)

	State	HARVESTING																
S/n		Land Preparing	Land Ploughing	Ridging	Planting	Fert. App.	Weeding	Spraying	Rice	Maize	Millet	Sorghum	G/Nut	Cow pea	Soybean	Cassava	Yam	Beneseed	Cotton
33	Imo																		
	2005	800	1000	1000	600	600	600	1500	600	600						800	800		
	2006	1000	1500	1500	800	800	800	2500	800	800						1000	1000		
	% change	25	50	50	33.3	33.3	33.3	66.7	33.3	33.3						33.3	33.3		
34	Abia																		
	2005	400	400	-	400	400	400	100	400	400						400	400		
	2006	500	500	-	500	500	500	150	500	500						500	500		
	% change	25	25	-	25	25	25	50	25	25						25	25		
35	Bayelsa																		
	2005	400	-	200	200	100	400	-	400	400						400	400		
	2006	400	-	200	200	100	400	-	400	400						400	400		
	% change	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0						0	0		

10.0 ADP EXTENSION ACTIVITIES AND PERFORMANCE

10.1 Technologies being evaluated through OFAR, SPAT and MTPs

The technologies being evaluated through OFAR, SPAT and MTPs are presented in Table 21. The ADPs were able to carry out these activities despite the funding constraint they have. Other problems militating against the conduct of these extension activities include high cost of inputs, logistic problems, lack/poor supervision, poor staffing and low morale of extension agents due to non payment of salaries and allowances. Also, untimely release of materials and late conduct of in-house review meetings and OFAR workshop by the coordinating Research Institutes.

Table 21: TECHNOLOGIES EVALUATED UNDER OFAR, SPAT AND MTPs

STATE	CROP/LIVESTOCK	OFAR		SPAT		MTPs
Ondo	Sweet potato	-Determination of application time of sweet potato introduction QS	Maize	-Optimum plant population in sole maize	Maize	-Optimum plant population maize sole
	Maize/Cassava	-Erosion control in maize/Cassava S/P intercrop	Cassava	-Optimum plant population in cassava sole	Cassava	-Optimum plant population cassava sole
	Soyabean	-Evaluation of performance of paw-paw under two spacing options in paw paw/maize/cassava intercrop	Maize	-Planting of SUWAN-ISR and Oloyin maize varieties in Fadama	"	-Introduction of improved varieties TMS 92/0326 TME 419
			Maize	-Planting of TDR02565 or TDR 02665 hybrid corn	Yam	-Seed yam production by minisett.
	Cocoyam	-Determination of optimum rate of organic manure for cocoyam production	Pineapple	-Rapid multiplication of pineapple suckers	Yam	-More yam production through seed yam
			Livestock	-Control of in breeding problems in small stock animals.	Sweet potato	-Introduction of improved variety TIS 8164 and TIS 86/0356 sweet potato
			Fish	-Establishment of homestead fish ponds	Cocoyam	optimum plant population
			Orchards Citrus	-Termite control in orchards and control of fruit piercing moths	Rice	-NERICA rice total package
			Vegetables	-Optimum plant population of leafy and fruit vegetables in Fadama		
			Crop	-Yam/maize/cassava/vegetable intercrop	Cassava	-Cassava production intensification
			Yam	-Seed yam production by minisett technique	Livestock	-Partial substitution of maize with cassava in poultry feed production
			Rice	-Upland rice production		
			Rice	-Swamp rice production		

Table 21: Cont'd.

STATE	CROP/LIVESTOCK	OFAR		SPAT		MTPs
			Vegetable	-Dry season vegetable production (snail farming (bee keeping (sheep and goat production		
Anambra			Livestock Fish Crop	-Pig production -Homestead fish production processing, preservation and storage of Agric Produce e.g. cassava cocoyam, soyabeans vegetables (leafy and fruits)	Cassava	-Cassava/Maize/Sweet potato swamp rice yam/cassava/maize
Abia	Yam Livestock (Poultry) Fish Oil-palm	-Control of nematodes in yam using groundnuts -Chickmash formulation using cassava -Fish feed formulation using sweet potato -Intercropping in existing oil Palm plantation	Yam	-Yam minisett/maize cowpea –(cassava/maize/sweet potato -Cassava/maize/cocoyam -Sheep/Goat rearing -Rabbitry -Homestead fish farming -Rice/Fish culture -Mushroom farming -Bee keeping -Plantain cocoyam intercrop		Nil
Kogi	Rice Cowpea Maize Cassava	-Rice variety NERICA -1 NERICA -2 vs Local -Cowpea variety ITa3K-2272 IT93K-452 -Response of maize and sorghum to fertilizer organic fertilizer -Response of cassava to line application	Yam Soyabean Cassava Beniseed Cowpea Citrus Livestock Livestock Poultry	-Yam minisett technology -Soyabean variety introduction -Cassava varietal introduction -Beniseed varietal introduction -Use of Agric time to increase pH of soils -Controls of insect pests on cowpea -Insect control on citrus -Mange control in small ruminants -Control of PPR in small ruminants -Control of Newcastle disease in poultry		-Introduction of agrolyser to enrich soils -Introduction of crystallizer into soil -Introduction of Boost extra on arable crops

Table 21: Cont'd.

STATE	CROP/LIVESTOCK	OFAR		SPAT		MTPs
Ogun	Yam	-Minisett technique of yam seed production	Cassava	-Introduction of NR8082 cassava varieties		
	Cassava	-Organic based cassava in cassava/maize production	Yam	-Introduction of high yielding yam varieties Iseosi (local)		
	Cassava	-Improved spacing for cassava maize production	Yam	-Seed yam production through minisett technique		
	Cassava	-Improved cultivars of cassava cocoyam hybrid yam sweet potato	Cocoyam	-Cocoyam fertilizer application		
	Rice	-Half drum parboiling of rice				
	Cassava	-Use of cassava peels as substitute, for energy source in sheep				
	Poultry	-Improved vaccination regime for local chicken				
	Fishery	-Sorting of stocked fish at regular intervals				
	Fisheries	-Fencing of fish pond				
	Cassava	-Use of flash dryer for unfermented cassava flour production				
Katsina		-Neem fertilizer trials		-Use of drought resistant bars		-Maize production techniques
		-R-box technology trials		-Control of external parasites		-Maize/soyabean rotation
		-Food feed crop production for soil improvement		-Deworming of small ruminants		-Crop/livestock integration
				-Fish smoking methods		-Fertilizer application
				-Fish preservation and handling		-Millet production tech. -Rice production technology conservation tillage tech lateral pruning/stalking of tomatoes

Table 21: Cont'd.

STATE	CROP/LIVESTOCK	OFAR		SPAT		MTPs
Imo	Cassava	-Evaluation of two new low cyanide cassava varieties in cassava/maize/ intercrop	Livestock Cassava	-Artificid brooding of level day old chicks -Use of cassava root meal in poultry feed		
	Cassava	-Evaluation of two improved cassava varieties in cassava/cocoyam/maize intercrop				
	Sweet potato	-Evaluation of two improved sweet potato varieties in sweet potato/maize intercrop				
Delta	Cassava	-Cassava variety trial cassava mixed cropping trial -Yam hybrid trial -Sweet potato varietal trial	Yam Maize Oil-palm	-Minisett seed yam production -Planting of improved maize varieties -Appropriate fertilizer application to tree crops, oil-palm, citrus, plantation banana. -Lining and planting of tree crops -Homestead fish pond production -Planting improved varieties of rice using the R-box tech.	Cassava Maize Cowpea Fisheries	-Community cassava production programmes -Hybrid maize production -Planting improved varieties of cowpea -Polytheme raised homestead fishponds.
Bayelsa	Yam Cocoa yam/Plantain Fisheries	-Evaluation of the yield and adaptability of three (3) hybrid yam cultivars using minisett techniques -Evaluation of the acceptability of cocoyam/plaintain flour in the production of instant fufu -Evaluation of centroseme and potato leaves as supplementary feed in Tilapia Heterobranchus production		-Introduction of new varieties of rice, NERICA-1 NERICA-2 WAB 189 and WITA A		-Introduction to new varieties of rice NERICA-1 NERICA-2 WAB 189 and WITA A

Table 21: Cont'd.

STATE	CROP/LIVESTOCK	OFAR		SPAT		MTPs
Lagos	Livestock Fisheries Cassava Fisheries Fisheries	-Comparing the performance of birds fed fermented cobra meal (FCM) based diet to those on conventional layers ration -Introduction of gymnarahus niloticus in polyculture with -Tilapia in an earthen pond system -Determination of the effect of delayed processing in the quality of unfermented cassava flour and chips. -Production of nodulus fortified with fish using two different cassava products -Comparative efficiency of cane and grid type equipment as fish grader.	Pineapple/ Yam Sweet potato Cassava	-Appropriate planting materials for pineapple in yam/pineapple mixtures -Appropriate time for introduction of sweet potato into maize/cassava mixture -The use of fermented cassava flour (lafun) waste with picc in pig diets	Cassava Rice	-Improved management practices for cassava production -Rice production with the use of R-Box technology
Oyo		-Use of dry poultry manuven vegetables -Use of sweet potato as cover crops -Processing of cassava into unfermented flour		-On-farm preservation of cassava stems -Row planting of leafy vegetables -Use of foliar fertilizer on cowpea, soyabean etc. -Processing of crop residues for utilization (CRU) -Deworming of ruminants using paw paw seeds -Seed yam production using yam minisett technique -Use of locally available materials for crib housing		Popularization of beeking

Table 21: Cont'd.

STATE	CROP/LIVESTOCK	OFAR		SPAT		MTPs
Zamfara	Maize	Maize double row spacing cowpea strip cropping (Okra varietal trial Sorghum varietal trial boost extra foliar fertilizer trail Sun flower variety trial Agric time trial	Maize Millet Rice	-Promotion of extra early maize (popularization of millet SOSAT conventional tillage -Zero tillage (herbicide use in maize production) Promotion of NERICA -Promotion of other improved rice varieties (ITA 312, 150 etc) -Promotion of improved g/nut -Promotion of cowpea/cereal mixtures	Maize	-Mass production of maize use of herbicides -Popularization of improve production of crops.
Rivers	Cassava Rice Sweet potato Yam	-Crystallizer as soil conditioner in cassava -Crystallizer as source of micro nutrients in NERICA -Evaluation of 3 sweet potato varieties -Yam minisett technique -Use of centrosema and sweet potato leaves as supplements for tilapia and Heterobrauchus	Yam Fisheries Livestock	-Yam minisett technique -Use of improved cassava varieities -Homestead fish pond establishment -Confinement of sheep and goat	Cassva	-IITA released cassava varieties
Kebbi	Rice	-Improved rice varieties (NERICA I & II, WAB 189 WITA 4 F 44) -Varietal trials on sorghum and millet (IFAD)				

Table 21: Cont'd.

STATE	CROP/LIVESTOCK	OFAR		SPAT		MTPs
Jigawa	Water melon Millet Rice	-Trial on water melon -Chinese millet -NERICA rice		Cowpea spraying regime		-Millet SOSAT varietal introduction -Rice varietal introduction -Maize ACR varietal introduction -Cowpea 277-2 varietal introduction -Groundnut SMU 21x23 -Varietal introduction -Sesame 61-sudan varietal introduction
Kaduna	Cassava Yam Sesame	-Newly released cassava varieties -Newly released yam varieties -Sesame variety trial (comparing E8 and Ex Sudan) -IITA pus upland rice variety trial -Multinational NERICA rice dissemination project trial (low land and upland) rice varieties Chinese millet trial		Fertilizer application Spacing Timely weeding		-Fertilizer application -Spacing -Timely weeding
Kano		NA		NA		-Animal fattening (rams and bulls) =Peri-urban diary production =Animal traction (workbulls) =Poultry (layers and broilers) =Poultry upgrading (cockerels) =Rabbit production.

Table 21: Cont'd.

STATE	CROP/LIVESTOCK	OFAR		SPAT		MTPs
FCT	Cowpea	-Cowpea varietal trial striga tolerant varietal trial (hybrid maize varietal trail -Upland rice varietal trial (NERICA)		-IT93K-452 cowpea variety - FARO 52 rice variety ACR -- 97. T2L comp 1-W maize variety -Yam minisett		=IT93K-452-1 cowpea variety -Yam minisett technology
Akwa-Ibom	Livestock Fisheries	-Artificial brooding -Commercial broiler/layer production -Sheep/goat production -Homestead fish pond -Artisaral fishing (crafted gear maintenance)		-Yam minisett/maize followed by cowpea -Homestead fisheries -Beekeeping -Snailery -Processing and utilization of local food stuff -Cassava/cocoyam/maize -Yam/maize followed by cowpea		-Cassava/maize/egusi -Cassava/maize/telfavia -Cassava/maize/sweet potatos -Ca/Cy/M/T (AR) -Yam/maize followed by cowpea cocoyam
Cross-River	Cassava	-Rapid multiplication of improved cassava varieties -Pig fattening -Poultry production (Layers & broilers) -Production and management of snails -Production of instant cassava fufu flour -Small ruminants upgrading	Cassava Yam	-Cassava sole -Yam minisett -CMETT (intercrop) -Y/M/E/G -Cassava/maize intercrop -Sheep and goat production -Rice (Swamp/upland) -Homestead fish pond -Snail production -Beeking -WIA processing -Dry season vegetable production		-Yam minisett -Cassava/cocyam intercrop -Cassava sole -Yam/cassava/maize
Yobe		-TZE-7 (maize) comp – III -SOSAT-C-88 and LCK 9702 varieties		Nil		-Varietal trial introduction
Borno	Cowpea Maize	-Cowpea varietal trial -Maize varietal trial -Maize lab-lab intercrop trial		Nil	Cowpea	-Cowpea production technology

Table 21: Cont'd.

STATE	CROP/LIVESTOCK	OFAR		SPAT		MTPs
Bauchi		-Groundnut varietal resistance to rosette disease -Maize varietal striga resistance trial -Comparative trial of neem seed oil and Benomy/on onion thister disease control. -Organic verses inorganic fertilizer trial on rice, maize sorghum, millet cowpea groundnut sesame and soyabean.		-Sesame production -Rice demonstration -Maize variety demonstration -Groundnut demonstration -Cowpea spray regime -Soyabean demonstration -Sorghum demonstration		Nil
Kwara		-Optimum cassava spacing -Yam minisett production technique -Ugu production for nutrient improvement in farmland -Cassava/cowpea mixture -Housing/good feeding for small ruminant (sheep and goat) -Scabies control in goat using unorthodox methods -NCD control in fowls -Fruit tree crop backyard production -Homestead fish farming		-Maize/Sweet Potatoes -Sesame Prod.		Nil

Table 21: Cont'd.

STATE	CROP/LIVESTOCK	OFAR		SPAT		MTPs
Enugu	Crop Fisheries WIA	-Evaluation of the performance of two improved tomato varieties ROMA VFN and Ronita -Evaluation of two set sizes 30g and 40g of Dioscoreo rotundata for production of acceptable seed yams -Evaluation of the yield and profitability of fish diets substituted with low cost agric by products cocoyam meal in polyculture of - Heterobrauchus and Tilapia Spp. -Evaluation of the acceptability of sweet potato mixed with odourless fufu flour in fufu production -Evaluation of two storage methods cocoyam collcacia esculenta		-Yam/maize/cassava intercrop -Yam minisett technology -Dry season vegetable garden cassava/maize -Cassava/maize/sweet potato -Late cassava/cowpea -Sheep/goats (slated platform) -Poultry production -Homestead fish pond -Beekeeping technology -Banana/Plantain/Cocoyam		-Y/M/C intercrop -Yam minisett technology -Dry season veg. gardening cassava/maize -Cassava/maize/sweet potato -Late cassava/cowpea -Sheep/goat production (stated platform) -Poultry production -Homestead fish pond -Beekeeping technology -Banana/plantain/cocoyam
Plateau	Crops	-Cassva/legumes -Yam/legumes -Cocoyam/legumes -Sweet potato varietal trial -Irish potato varietal trial -Lining of acid soils on maize -Effect of crystallizer soil conditioner - on maize -Effect of micronutrients on maize -Evaluation of 3 types of beehives -Use of plant extracts to prevent NDC -Insect control using organic pesticides on cowpea		-Cassava trial (varietal) TMS-92/0326 TMS-95/0057 -Sweet potato varietal		-Cereals – maize -Tubers – cassava -Yam minisett -Legumes – soyabeans -Rice R-box -Rice NERICA Seed promotion

Table 21: Cont'd.

STATE	CROP/LIVESTOCK	OFAR		SPAT		MTPs
Nassarawa		-Evaluation of herbicides on weed control in yam -Time of introducing sweet potato into maize -Cocoyam varietal evaluation response of cassava/maize to different level of lime in the soil complimentary use of organic and inorganic fertilizer on cereals -Soil improvement using legumes for root and tuber production varietal evaluation of high quality cassava flour -Evaluation of local and improved methods of ram fattening NERICA varietal trial -Hydrated lime demonstration on various crops -Crystallizer demonstration on various crops		-ACR 97 T2L Comp TMS 82/00661 variety -Sweet potato 87/0087 -Yam minisett technology		
Ebonyi		-Cassava on farm evaluation of stumps as extra normal planting materials for cassava propagation in Nigeria. -Cocoyam on-farm evaluation of the effect of lime on the productivity of cocoyam -Cocoyam of Ebonyi state		-Yam/minisett/maize -Yam/cassava/maize -Cassava/maize/vegetable -Cassava/maize/cocoyam -Cassava/maize/Sweet potato or melon -Swamp rice production -Upland rice production -Raising small stock in raised platform		-Yam/minisett/maize -Cassava/maize vegetable -Cassava/maize/egusi

Table 21: Cont'd.

STATE	CROP/LIVESTOCK	OFAR		SPAT		MTPs
Edo		-Comparing the yield performance of yam minisett interplanted with maize and melon under varied plant spacing comparison of the yield performance of yam minisett intercropped with maize and groundnut -Comparing the yield performance of two varieties of high protein maize with a trid in Edo State		-Yam based mixed cropping cassava based mixed cropping yam minisett -Cocoyam -Vegetable production -Hunting for small ruminants -Homestead fish production		-Soyabean production -Cowpea " -Cocoyam " -Potato " -Cassava " -Yam minisett
Adamawa		-Evaluation of maize varieties for striga resistance -Comparative evaluation of organic and inorganic fertilizer on maize yield. -Comparative evaluation of organic and inorganic fertilizer on sorghum yield -Evaluation of heat tolerant tomatoes -Evaluation of local feed in feeding fish -Upgrading of red Sokoto goat with Borno white		-Grounding varietal trial -Spraying regime (cowpea) -Rive varietal trial -Farm yard manure -Agrolyser trial -Upgrading of local chicken		-NERICA rice varieties
Taraba		-Cassava varietal trial -Sweet potato varietal trial -Rice varietal trial (lorkud & upland) -Cassava/cowpea intercrops -Yam varietal trial -Planting methods for sweet potato -Irish potato production Groundnut/cassava intercrop				-Introduction of improved varieties -Timely planting -Plant population -Timely weeding and other agronomic practices

Table 21: Cont'd.

STATE	CROP/LIVESTOCK	OFAR		SPAT		MTPs
Osun		-Poplularization of homestead fish pond -The introduction of pigeon pea as a dietary protein source for claria cultivars		-Introduction of new variety of okra -White yam minisett technology		-Introduction of new variety of cowpea -Introduction of new variety of sweet potato TIS870087 fertilizer application to cocoyam -Introduction of new varieties of cassava NR8082 and NR8083
Gombe						-Quality protein maize -Conservation tillage -Optimum time and spacing -Fertilizer application and -Weeding for all crops Agro-processing
Niger		-Yam trial (Hybrid) -Trials on seven clones of water yam -Sweet potato weed control -Cocoyam/maize mixture -Masa FLS as a seed treatment for maize -Use of different soil media in raising citrus seeds in the nursery		-Introduction of NaO -Introduction of S/potato variety TIS 870087 -Introduction of cassava variety TMS 92/326 -Upgrading of local chicken -Processing of soyabeans to milk/chesses -Vaccination of small ruminants -Fish preservation -Striga control using soyabeans		-Cassava –TMS 92/326 -Sweet potato-TIS 870087

Table 21: Cont'd.

STATE	CROP/LIVESTOCK	OFAR		SPAT		MTPs
Ekiti		-Assessment of cassava waste-based organic fertilizer on the productivity of potato intercrop with maize -Effect of organic fertilizer on yam production -Evaluation of inclusion of telfaria in cassava/cocoyam intercrop -Evaluation of new hybrid varieties (AR79701 and 9602) -Evaluation of the performance of yield potential of the newly released plantain varieties tolerant to black striga.		-Cocoa rehabilitation -O.P.P. maize -Cowpea/maize intercrop -Establishment of young cocoa using hybrid -Feeding of goat and sheep with treated farm waste to hasten weight gain -Pond stocking with 100 fingerlings of claria -Introduction of DMR miaze variety		
Benue		-Agrolyser micronutrient fertilizer cassava/legume mixture -Yam/pigeon pea mixture -Comparative advantage of using organic and inorganic fertilizers on yield of okra supplementary feeding free ranging chicken -Minimum tillage practice		-Popularization of improved varieties of cassava and sweet potatoes. -Yam minisett technique -Popularization of improved varieties of soyabeans -Livestock housing, vaccines and feeding -Improved beehives -Fish pond construction -Fish feeding with local materials		

10.2 FARM BROADCAST

The use of radio and television programme is a very important source of getting information across to farmers. Some of these radio and television programmes are produced in English, while others are produced in Hausa, or other local Nigerian languages and aired in state radio and television stations. Farm broadcast programme being aired in Nigerian languages are more comprehensible by farmers and other listeners. Among the major problems reported to be affecting farm broadcast in the states are lack of funds, lack of editing machine, no functional vehicles to carry out the field work, high charges for airing radio and television programmes; poor electricity supply, insufficient trained personnel to repair broken down equipment, etc.

10.3 PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH ADP EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

The most common problem prevailing throughout the ADPs is the poor funding situation. Fund allocation from the states and the Federal government are 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 other needs. This has resulted in the wide-spread problem 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 in Table 22.

Table 22: Problems of Extension Services

S/No.	Problems	Frequency Counts
1.	Poor funding of the ADP	34
2.	Inadequate qualified extension staff	26
3.	Lack/inadequate serviceable vehicles	24
4.	Lack of staff training	19
5.	Inadequate logistic support	5
6.	Non-payment or delayed payment of staff allowances	2
7.	Non availability of reliable seed/companies	4
8.	High cost of inputs	2
9.	Unstable pricing system to the disadvantage of farmers	5
10.	Non-participation of LGAs in funding and implementation of extension and rural development programs at local level	1
11.	Role conflict due to ADP staff involved in other state extension activities	1

10.4 PROBLEMS NEEDING RESEARCH

A very common problem the ADPs want to be researched into, is an alternative extension approach to the T&V extension system currently being implemented by the ADPs across the states. This is in realization of the fact that the T&V is very

expensive and therefore unsustainable. The ADPs will want an extension system that is cost-effective and sustainable for implementation at the states level.
Another problem which is very common is the need for alternative low-cost feeding for livestock, poultry and fisheries. This is more pronounced in the Northern states where dry season feeding for livestock is 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 the ordinary small-scale farmer.

Treatment of livestock using herbs (IKS) is another area that needs to be researched into. This is in view of the fact that livestock drugs are very scarce, and where you get them they are very expensive. There is also the problem of adulteration of drugs being sold to livestock farmers.

There is also the need to intensify research on sorghum (stalls/yield ratio). This is because both the stalls and the grains are very important to the farmer.

Research into the causes of fruit abortion in citrus and mango is needed, by most of the ADPs. Also machinery for cassava peeling, ginger splitting and scrapping are also needed in the states where these crops are produced in large quantities.

Table 23: Training Needs of ADPs

S/No.	Training Topic/Subject	No. of ADPs
1.	Pre-season training	11
2.	Agricultural project monitoring and evaluation	2
3.	Training preparation, presentation and evaluation	6
4.	Computer use/ICT	4
5.	Herbicide/pesticide use	4
6.	Farm data collection and analysis	1
7.	Instrumentation and soft ware application in diagnoses	1
8.	Post harvest storage	2
9.	Orientation/refresher course	7
10.	Community Participation in Agric. Activities	1
11.	Management of OFAR, SPAT and MTP	2
12.	Script writing in Radio and TV program production	2
13.	Bee-keeping	3
14.	Storage and Preservation Techniques	4
15.	Prevention and control of HIV/AIDs	1
16.	Agric. Data collection, processing and analysis	1
17.	Participatory extension methodologies	5
18.	Mainstreaming gender issue in extension delivery	3
19.	Effective Extension Methodologies	6
20.	Management of breeders birds and hatchery operation	2
21.	Managerial skills	8
22.	Preparation of feasibility report	1
23.	Irrigation management	1
24.	Agro-processing skills enhancement	1
25.	Management and information system	1

10.5: Agricultural Shows and Field Day

Among the important extension activities that encourage farmers to increase their efficiency are agricultural shows and field days. During Agricultural shows, farmers bring their produce for display and at the same time get exposed to the use of better improved and more efficient farm practices. They also learn improved and efficient farm agricultural practices at field days. Table 24 presents the conduct of field days and agricultural shows in the states. As seen in the table, some ADPs recorded a modest achievement in the execution of field days, while agricultural shows were poorly executed across the states. Of the 36 states including FCT, only 6(16.6%) of the states conducted agricultural shows, with Anambra, Abia and Ebonyi recording 2 each. Twenty one (21) ADPs representing 58.3% conducted field days. Enugu, Yobe, Ebonyi, Imo, Anambra and Abia states conducted both agricultural shows and field days although the number varies from one state to the other. The major problem affecting the conduct of agricultural shows and field days, include: inadequate or non provision of funds, inadequate provision of demonstration materials etc.

Table 24: Conduct of Agricultural shows and field day

S/No.	State	Agricultural show	Field Days
1.	Enugu	1	1
2.	Bayelsa	Nil	20
3.	Yobe	1	10
4.	Gombe	Nil	8
5.	Ebonyi	2	5
6.	Kano	Nil	44
7.	Imo	1	6
8.	Ogun	Nil	53
9.	Osun	Nil	8
10.	Oyo	Nil	28
11.	Edo	Nil	36
12.	Nasarawa	Nil	3
13.	Kogi	Nil	151
14.	Ekiti	Nil	6
15.	Akwa Ibom	Nil	40
16.	Anambra	2	4
17.	Abia	2	86
18.	Adamawa	0	2
19.	Ondo	Nil	280
20.	Niger	Nil	38
21.	Plateau	Nil	3

11.0: Involvement of Non-Government Organization (NGOs) and Private Agencies in Extension

The involvement of NGOs and private agencies in agricultural extension is presented in Table 25. As seen in the table, 42 NGOs and private organization were reported to be involved in agricultural extension and other related services to farmers in the various states. Some of there activities include: Agro-processing, training, credit administration, utilization of produce, crop and livestock production, environmental management, water supply etc, which sometimes cover more than one state. Majority of the NGOs and private agencies reported that they interact with state ADPs frequently and participate in some of their activities like field days, pre-season trainings; workshops, etc. Some of the prominent NGOs/private agencies include SG-2000, ECWA and FADU.

Table 25: NGOs and Private Agencies Involved in Agricultural Extension

S/No.	Name of Organization	Address	Type of Activities	States
1.	Sasakawa Global 2000 (SG 2000)	KNARDA Office, Kano	Agricultural Extension	Katsina, Yobe, Kano, Zamfara, Bauchi
2.	ECWA	Wukari road, Borno	Utilization of produce	Borno, Jigawa, FCT.
3.	PROSAB	Kwajafa road, GRA	Crop and Livestock production	Borno
4.	Agro-Alailde	BOSAP	Agricultural Extension	Borno
5.	PROSAB	BOSAP, Maiduguri	Crop and livestock production	Yobe
6.	Network for Integrated Rural Advancement (NIRA)	Damaturu, Yobe state	Environmental Management	Yobe
7.	(DEC) Development Exchange Centre	-	Credit to Farmers	Yobe
8.	ECWA	-	Poultry and crop production	Yobe
9.	CRCN IDP	Mararaba P.O. Box 136 Takun	Extension, Poultry tree seedling	Taraba
10.	UMCN	Zing-zing L.G.A.	Extension, poultry, tree seedlings	Taraba
11.	St. Joseph Farm Ndiubia	Neliahia 1221 LGA	Diss. Of Agric Information	Ebonyi
12.	Sudan limited mission	Onwenyim 1221 LGA	Input delivery	Ebonyi
13.	OTIA Foundation	18, Ochieluna, Road, Ottukpo	Micro-credit	Benue
14.	ECWA	- - -	Agric/health, Rural Development	Kaduna
15.	Savannah Conservation Nigeria	B/Gwari, Kaduna	Extension services	Kaduna
16.	Justice Development Peace Commission	Ilode	Credit/Advisory services	Ogun
17.	Poverty Reduction Commission	Ilode	Livestock and Fisheries	Ogun
18.	Catholo Church Mission	Oshogbo	Extension Services	Osun
19.	COWAN	Lagos	Micro-credit	Lagos
20.	MIRADO	Lagos	Capacity Building	Lagos
21.	Outreach Foundation	Lagos	-	Lagos
22.	Empowerment Society	Ifako-Ijoye	Capacity Building	Lagos

23.	FADU	New Ife Road Ibadan	Loan and Savings Mobilization	Oyo
24.	WOFAD	Total Garden, Ibadn	Women Farmers Development	Oyo
25.	New Covenant (EBO)	Edokpolor Street, Benin-city	Supply of Planting material	Edo
26.	Wealth Window Foundation	FCT	Capacity Building, credit extension delivery	FCT
27.	CRUDAN	Sabon Bariki, Bukuru	Training and Extension Services	Plateau
28.	Faith and Farm (COCIN)	Panyam	Training and Extension Services	Plateau
29.	People Oriented Development ECWA	ECWA headquarters, Jos	Training and Extension Services	Plateau
30.	Rural and Water Development Projects of Catholic	Jos Arch. Diocese, Jos Kuru	Water Supply, Seed and Chemicals to Farmers	Plateau
31.	YMCA	Ikposogye, Obi LGA	Agricultural Extension	Nasarawa
32.	FOWAN	Chendam Road, Lafia	Training of women	Nasarawa
33.	NWYCA	Chendam Road, Lafia	Training of women	Nasarawa
34.	DDS Idah	Bishop Road, Idah	Agricultural Extension	Kogi
35.	ECWA	Egse	Livestock Extension	Kogi
36.	Forward Africa	-	-	Imo
37.	IDEAL Buiders	Arokbuku LGA	Agriculral Activities	Abia
38.	New Nigeria Foundation	Aback Road, Uyo	Agro-processing and farming	Akwa Ibom
39.	Catholic Women Organization	Aback road, Uyo	Agiring/Agro-processing	Akwa Ibom
40.	Green River Project (AGIP)	Obnikon	Agricultural Extension	Bayelsa, Rivers
41.	Shell Petroleum Development Company	Port Harcourt	Agricultural Extension	Rivers
42.	Elf Nigeria Limited	Port Harcourt	Agricultural Extension	Rivers.

12.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Rainfall was erratic in most of the Northern states at the beginning of the cropping season and that affected crops like sorghum, millet and groundnut. By May to June, rainfall had established and full scale farming activities commenced. In terms of quantity and distribution the rains were considered good for cropping activities throughout the nation.

The cropping patterns remain the same as that of previous years. Mixed and strip cropping with cereal and legumes were the common practices across the country. In addition it was observed in most of the state that there were new openings of vast land in support of various government interventions to promote certain crops such as rice, maize and cassava. Except for dry spell experienced in some states like Kebbi, Kano, Gombe, Borno and Katsina at the beginning of the season that led to multiple planting the crop production this year was favourable. Incidences of insect pest and diseases outbreak were not severe where they occurred. Although there were fears of re-occurrence of quella birds in Kebbi, Sokoto, Katsina , Borno, Kwara and Cross River states if control measure were not put in place. All these put together give room for expectation of good harvest for most of the crops across the country.

The area devoted to sorghum increased by 2.5% while the output has increased by 4.91% over the previous year. Maize hectarage increased by 4.8% while the output increased by 8.42% over that of 2005. Similarly rice increased in hectarege by 5.76% while the output also increased by 14.4% that of 2005. There was an increase of 5.18% in the land devoted to millet and output of 7.01% over that of 2005. Groundnut production increased in hectarage by 1.91% and output by 4.49% over that of 2005. Total land devoted to cowpea increased by 4.19% while the output increased by 3.61% over that of 2005. The total land area devoted to cassava increased by 17.21% while the output was 25.4% higher than that of previous year. However, there was a decrease in the land area devoted to yam by 2.16% But this did not affect the output which increased by 9.8% compared with 2005 output which is an indication that the weather was favourable for yam production in 2006.

Livestock production situation in the country shows slight increase in 2006 over 2005. However, most states lacked credible records. The problem of diseases and pest attack still persist in most states on large ruminants, poultry and swine, thus causing substantial economic losses. Livestock input procurement and distribution are not a priority of most states, and this situation jeopardize government attempts to improve the productivity of livestock. Records of fisheries production situation, incidences of pests and diseases and input procurement and distribution are not kept by most states. This has been the trend over the years.

There were generally marginal increases in cost of production of the major agricultural commodities with the exceptions in Zamfara, Nasarawa, Yobe and Adamawa states where cost of production substantially

increased by 40 – 80.7%. However, despite the increases, marginal or no reduction on production cost was observed for some commodities in few states.

The situation of agricultural mechanization reveals that many states did not operate tractor hiring services and where available were not sufficient. Animal traction where practiced helped to reduce the cost of land preparation. The high cost of investment in owing a tractor as well as cost of tractor hiring services for tillage operation constitute serious problem for farmers. Grain storage facilities are in poor shape in many states of federation thus, exposing the country to risk of food shortage. Generally the prices of commodities declined in August 2006 as compared with the same period in 2005 with the exception of cowpea for which the price was fairly stable but vary in part of North west and North East. The general trend for livestock especially poultry was without a desirable pattern, however cases of price drop was observed in some states attributable to the speculative issue of bird flu.

The ADPs and/or state government input supply companies were involved in procurement and distribution of improved farming inputs. Government subsidy on fertilizer was maintained during the season. Fertilizers were readily available in the open market but the prices were prohibitive. The unit price of government supplied NPK ranged from N1000 in Kano state to N2,450 in Delta state while Urea price ranged from N1000 in Kano state to N2,950 in Delta state. The open market prices were higher ranging from N2,500 to N4,000 depending on the state and brand of fertilizer. Distribution system of government fertilizers varied across states. In some states fertilizer distribution was centrally done the State Ministry Of Agriculture, while some states had committees at various levels. However, farmers showed that these channels of distribution were inadequate and resulted to untimely and inadequate supply of the commodity. There were also reports of poor quality of fertilizer in some states. High cost and adulterated agro-chemicals were also reported. As in previous years the ADP, were unable to carryout their activities satisfactorily due to inadequate and untimely disbursement of funds

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. There is need for ADPs to have the facilities for relevant data collection. This refers not only to rainfall data collection but on all agricultural production data including livestock. This is necessary to enhance adequate planning for agriculture and rural development.
2. The Federal, States and LGAs should have a working arrangement to increase the number of tractors to better the deplorable tractor hiring situation in some of the states. This will make tractor hiring available to farmers at affordable rate. In the alternative, government should encourage the formation of viable farmers groups who will have the purchasing power to own tractors at subsidized rates.
3. The states, federal and state government should set up control and standardizing unit for fertilizers and other agro-chemical under the Ministry of Agriculture or ADPs. This will check the issue of sub-standard and adulterated chemicals.
4. The available government storage facilities across the states should be renovated to mop up excess produce expected this year. This will prevent glut and at the same time enhance price stability to the advantage of the farmers, which will in turn encourage farmers to stay in farming business
5. The agency responsible for extension in the state which is the ADP should be at the centre of fertilizer distribution in the states.

6. Funds should be made available and timely for ADPs to carryout their extension actions. ADPs should also exploit the possibilities of executing joint agricultural extension activities with LGAs for the benefit of the farmers.
7. As a long term solution to the funding of agricultural extension, the three tiers of government should contribute a certain amount of funds for the extension purpose.

Appendix 1: 2006 Wet Season Evaluation of Agricultural Performance: Survey Schedule, States and Dates on which they were visited

Team No.	$4^{th} - 6^{th}$ Septermer	$7^{th} - 9^{th}$ September	$11^{th} - 13^{th}$ September	$14^{th} - 16^{th}$ September	$17^{th} - 20^{h}$ September
1.	Kebbi	Sokoto	Zamfara	Katsina	-
2.	Jigawa	Kano	Kaduna	Niger	FCT
3.	Gombe	Adamawa	Yobe	Borno	-
4.	Bauchi	Plateau	Nasarawa	Kogi	-
5.	Oyo	Osun	Lagos	Ogun	-
6.	Edo	Editi	Ondo	Kwara	-
7.	Taraba	Benue	Ebonyi	Enugu	-
8.	Delta	Anambra	Imo	Abia	-
9.	Bayelsa	Rivers	Akwa Ibom	Cross River	-

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